



VĨNH BÁ

(Nguyên GV chuyên Anh, Quốc học Huế)

(Tái bản
lần thứ tư)

NGỮ PHÁP & BÀI TẬP NÂNG CAO

TIẾNG ANH

7

(CÓ ĐÁP ÁN)



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI



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CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

UNIT 1: BACK TO SCHOOL

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- bus stop	(n)	: trạm xe buýt
- different	(adj)	: khác (nhau)
- distance	(n)	: khoảng cách
- far	(adj)	: xa
- miss	(v)	: nhớ, nhớ nhung
- means of transportation	(n)	: phương tiện giao thông
- nice	(adj)	: tốt, đẹp, hay
- parent	(n)	: cha/ mẹ
- pretty	(adv)	: khá, tương đối
- unhappy	(adj)	: không vui, buồn
- so am I		: tôi cũng vậy

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

1. **Trạng từ thời gian STILL** (vẫn, vẫn còn): STILL có hai vị trí trong câu:

a) đứng giữa chủ ngữ và động từ thường:

Ví dụ: Her parents **still** live in Hue.

Cha mẹ cô ấy vẫn sống ở Huế.

*Do you **still** go to school by bus?*

Bạn vẫn đi học bằng xe buýt đấy chứ?

b) đứng sau động từ BE:

Ví dụ: I am **still** a student.

Tôi vẫn là một học sinh.

He is still sick.

Cậu ấy vẫn còn ốm.

2. MANY và A LOT OF (tính từ chỉ lượng bất định)

- MANY đứng trước danh từ số nhiều và thường dùng trong câu phủ định.

- A LOT OF đứng trước cả danh từ số nhiều lẫn danh từ không đếm được và thường dùng trong câu khẳng định.

Ví dụ: Tan doesn't have many envelopes, but he has a lot of stamps.

Tân không có nhiều bì thư nhưng bạn ấy có nhiều tem.

3. So sánh tính từ bậc hơn (Comparative Adjectives).

a. *Khi so sánh tính từ một âm tiết hoặc tính từ chấm dứt bằng -Y, hoặc -OW, ta dùng cấu trúc sau:*

adjective-ER + THAN

Ví dụ: The blue book is thicker than the red one.

Cuốn sách màu xanh dày hơn cuốn màu đỏ.

Hoa is happier than Huong.

Hoa vui vẻ hơn Hương.

This door is narrower than that one.

Cửa ra vào này hẹp hơn cửa kia.

b. *khi so sánh tính từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên, ta dùng cấu trúc sau:*

MORE + adjective + THAN

Ví dụ: This exercise is more difficult than that one.

Bài tập này khó hơn bài tập kia.

Mai is more intelligent than Hoa.

Mai thông minh hơn Hoa.

Lưu ý các trường hợp bất quy tắc:

good → better

bad → worse

little → less

much → more

4. HOW + Adjective để hỏi về mức độ

Ta đã học HOW OLD ? (bao nhiêu tuổi?)

Nay ta có thêm: HOW FAR? (bao xa/ xa chừng nào?)

Ví dụ: How far is it from Hue to Hanoi ?

Từ Huế đến Hà Nội xa chừng nào?

How far is it from your house to school?

Từ nhà bạn đến trường là bao xa?

B. BÀI TẬP

1. Hãy điền vào các dòng trống để có một đoạn hội thoại thích hợp.

Huong : Hello, Mai.

Mai : Hi, Huong. Nice to see you again.

Huong : (1)

Mai : This is our new classmate. (2) Her

Huong : Nice to meet you, Hoa.

Hoa : (3)

Huong : (4) ?

Hoa : I'm from Hue.

Huong : (5) ?

Hoa : I live at 77 Chu Van An Street.

Huong : (6) ?

Hoa : I go to school by bus.

2. Sắp xếp các từ trong mỗi câu sau thành một câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. that / who / talking / Miss Lien / is / girl / to?

2. Hoa / name / her / is.

3. a / new / is / she / student.

4. is / what / she / class / in?

5. our / is / she / in / class.

6. does / where / live / she?

7. with/Chu Van An Street/aunt/ lives/ her uncle / she / on / and.

8. do / live / where / parents / her?

9. in / live / Hue / they.

10. she / is / how old?

11. 13 / is / she.

3. Hãy đặt câu hỏi cho các phần được gạch dưới của câu, sử dụng WHO, WHERE, WHAT, WHY, HOW.

1. That girl over there is Hoa.

2. Hoa is a new student from Hue.

3. She's in Class 7A.

4. She's 13 years old.
.....?
5. She's unhappy because she misses her family.
.....?
6. Her parents still live in Hue.
.....?
7. Her house is not very far from school.
.....?
8. She lives with her uncle and aunt.
.....?
9. She walks to school.
.....?
10. Her address is 77 Chu Van An Street.
.....?

4. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi.

There's a new student in Class 7A. Her name is Hoa. She is from Hue. She doesn't live with her parents. They still live in Hue. She is staying with her uncle and aunt at 77 Chu Van An Street. Her house is not very far from school – about one kilometer, so she walks to school.

Ha Noi is new to her. It is bigger and noisier than Hue. Hue doesn't have many tall buildings like Ha Noi.

Her new school is also bigger than her old school in Hue. It has a lot of students.

Hoa doesn't have any friends in Ha Noi because she's a newcomer. She has a lot of friends in Hue.

She's not very happy here because she misses her parents and friends in Hue.

1. Is Hoa a new student in Class 7A?
.....
2. Where is she from?
.....
3. Does she live with her parents?
.....
4. Where do her parents live?
.....
5. What's her address?
.....

6. How far is it from her house to school?
.....
7. How does she go to school?
.....
8. How is Ha Noi different from Hue?
.....
9. Why doesn't she have many friends in Ha Noi?
.....
10. Why is she unhappy?
.....

5. Hãy đặt các câu hỏi với HOW, dựa trên các thông tin sau.

1. It's three kilometers from my house to the supermarket.
.....
2. The Amazon River is 6,750 kilometers long.
.....
3. Mount Everest is 8,863 meters high.
.....
4. Tam is 1.48 meters tall.
.....
5. My classroom is large. It measures 5 by 7 meters.
.....
6. Hoa is thirteen years old.
.....
7. Tam goes to the school library three times a week.
.....
8. Huong speaks English very well.
.....
9. Ha Noi is very cold in winter.
.....
10. There are 42 students in Hoa's class.
.....

6. Hãy viết các câu so sánh khách sạn Grand Hotel và khách sạn Sea View Hotel. Dùng các tính từ trong khung. Hai câu đầu đã làm sẵn cho em.

peaceful	big	small	lovely	beautiful
comfortable	cold	cheap	clean	friendly
expensive	warm	noisy	central	

Grand Hotel

The Grand Hotel is a beautiful hotel in the center of town. It is a big hotel with 120 rooms. The rooms are all very clean, comfortable and warm but they are quite noisy because the hotel is on a main road. The hotel staff are polite but not very friendly.

This is not the hotel for a cheap holiday. The rooms are quite expensive at around 1,000,000 dong per person per night for bed and breakfast.

Sea View Hotel

The Sea View Hotel is a 30-room hotel about three kilometers from the center of town. The building is not very beautiful but the rooms have lovely views of the sea and the hotel is nice and peaceful. The rooms are not always very clean and sometimes they are a bit cold at night. But the hotel staff are always very friendly and the hotel is very cheap. It only costs 250,000 dong per person per night for bed and breakfast.

Notes: view: *quang cảnh*; staff: *ban nhân viên*; per: *mỗi*.

1. The Grand Hotel *is more beautiful than the Sea View Hotel.*
2. The Grand Hotel *is more central than the Sea View Hotel.*
3. The Grand Hotel
4. The Grand Hotel
5. The Grand Hotel
6. The Grand Hotel
7. The Grand Hotel
8. The Grand Hotel
9. The Sea View Hotel.....
10. The views from the Sea View Hotel
11. The Sea View Hotel
12. The Sea View Hotel
13. The staff in the Sea View Hotel
14. The Sea View Hotel

7. Ôn tập thì Hiện tại đơn (the Simple Present Tense). Hãy đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và trả lời các câu hỏi.

Our summer holidays last three months. During the last week of the holidays we get ready for school. We buy pencils, pens, paper, new

books and copy books. On the first day of school we see all our old friends again and we tell them about the holidays. After that we go into class. It is so hard to keep quiet and pay attention to our teacher. He always says with a laugh, "You forget more in three months than you learn in a year."

1. How long do our summer holidays last?

..... *

2. When do we prepare for school?

..... *

3. Who do we see on the first day?

..... *

4. What do we tell them?

..... *

5. Where do we go then?

..... *

6. What does our teacher always say?

..... *

8. Mỗi dòng trong đoạn văn dưới đây có một lỗi sai. Gạch dưới lỗi ấy và viết từ đã chữa lại cho đúng vào khoảng trống đầu dòng. Dòng số 0 đã làm sẵn cho em.

0. a I am Hoa. I am the new student at this school. I
1. come from Hue. I live with my uncle and aunt in
2. Tran Hung Dao Street. My parents still lives in
3. Hue. My father is a doctor and work in a hospital
4. and our mother is a teacher. She teaches at a
5. secondary school. My father goes to work 5 day
6. every week. My mother teaches only in the
7. morning. They like their jobs. They too love
8. their smaller house on the Perfume River. I miss
9. them and I know they miss I too. I hope to see
10. them again when I am back house for the New Year.

UNIT 2: PERSONAL INFORMATION

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- address	(n)	: địa chỉ
- appear	(v)	: xuất hiện
- birthday	(n)	: sinh nhật
- calendar	(n)	: lịch
- call	(v)	: gọi điện thoại
- date	(n)	: ngày (trong tháng)
- date of birth		: ngày sinh
- except	(prep)	: ngoại trừ
- finish	(v)	: kết thúc, hoàn tất
- free	(adj)	: rảnh
- fun	(n)	: sự vui vẻ, cuộc vui
- guest	(n)	: khách
- imagine	(v)	: tưởng tượng
- invite	(v)	: mời
- invitation card	(n)	: giấy/ thiệp mời
- join	(v)	: tham gia
- leap year	(n)	: năm nhuận
- moment	(n)	: khoảnh khắc, chốc lát
- movie	(n)	: phim
movie theater	(n)	: rạp chiếu phim.
- nervous	(adj)	: lo lắng, bồn chồn
- party	(n)	: bữa tiệc, buổi liên hoan
- sometime	(adv)	: một lúc nào đó
- I will call you sometime		: một ngày nào đó tôi sẽ gọi điện cho bạn
- worry	(v)	: lo lắng
Don't worry!		: Đừng lo!
- worried	(adj)	: lo lắng
- telephone directory	(n)	: danh bạ điện thoại
- What is your phone number?		: Số điện thoại của bạn là bao nhiêu?
- ordinal number	(n)	: số thứ tự
- cardinal number	(n)	: số đếm
- Student Registration Form		: phiếu đăng kí của học sinh

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

1. Future Simple Tense: Thì Tương Lai Đơn

Ngôi		Khẳng định	Phủ định	Nghi vấn
Số ít	1	I will do	I won't do	Will I do ?
	2	You will do	You won't do	Will you do ?
	3	He/she/it will do	He/she/it won't do	Will he/she/it do?
Số nhiều	1	We will do	We won't do	Will we do ?
	2	You will do	You won't do	Will you do ?
	3	They will do	They don't do	Do they do ?

Thì tương lai đơn được dùng để phát biểu về một sự việc tương lai. Sự việc này có thể

a) chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra:

They'll **be** here on Saturday afternoon.

Họ sẽ đến đây vào chiều thứ bảy.

The journey will take six hours.

Chuyến đi sẽ mất 6 giờ.

b) không chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra:

I don't think it'll **rain** tomorrow.

Tôi không nghĩ trời sẽ mưa vào ngày mai.

I'm not sure he'll **be** there.

Tôi không chắc rằng anh ta sẽ có mặt ở đấy.

Thì này thường kết hợp với các trạng từ chỉ thời gian sau đây:

tomorrow : ngày mai

tomorrow morning : sáng mai

tomorrow afternoon : chiều mai

tomorrow evening : tối mai

next week : tuần tới

next month : tháng sau

next year : sang năm

2. Cách đọc ngày, tháng, năm

Trong tiếng Anh, tháng được nói trước, rồi đến ngày trong tháng, sau đó là năm.

Ví dụ: **January 14, 1983** được đọc là

January (the) fourteenth, nineteen eighty-three.

Nhận xét:

- dùng số thứ tự để nói ngày trong tháng.
- khi nói, số năm được tách ra làm hai phần: *nineteen* và *eighty-three*.
- khi viết, các tháng sau thường được viết tắt:
 - January = Jan
 - February = Feb
 - March = Mar
 - August = Aug
 - September = Sept
 - October = Oct
 - November = Nov
 - December = Dec

B. BÀI TẬP

1. Hãy viết thành chữ các số thứ tự sau.

Ví dụ: 0. 1st *first*.....

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 2nd | 11. 21st |
| 2. 3rd | 12. 22nd |
| 3. 4th | 13. 30th |
| 4. 5th | 14. 31st |
| 5. 11th | 15. 40th |
| 6. 12th | 16. 52nd |
| 7. 13th | 17. 63rd |
| 8. 14th | 18. 70th |
| 9. 18th | 19. 99th |
| 10. 20th | 20. 100th |

2. Hãy viết thành chữ các ngày tháng năm sau.

1. April 5, 1482
2. Dec 9, 1793
3. Jan 14, 1978
4. Aug 3, 1066
5. May 17, 1936
6. Oct 10, 1906
7. July 20, 1840
8. Dec 30, 1983
9. Mar 3, 1860
10. April 1, 1900

3. Hãy ghép số điện thoại ở cột A cho khớp với cách đọc của chúng ở cột B.

Ví dụ: 1. ghép với d)

A	B
1. 8 356 190	a) eight three double one, six seven two
2. 8 269 561	b) eighth two five eight, oh seven three
3. 8 311 672	c) eight two five oh, five one four
4. 8 208 014	d) eight three five six, one nine oh
5. 8 258 073	e) eight two six nine, five six one
6. 8 250 514	f) eight five six eight, nine one seven
7. 8 568 917	g) eight two oh eight, oh one four
8. 8 234 599	h) eight six eight nine, double two one
9. 8 689 221	i) eight four double seven two three one
10. 8 477 231	j) eight two three four, five double nine

4. Hãy điền vào các dòng trống trong đối thoại sau.

- Loan : Good morning.
 Miss Hoa : Good morning. ?
 Loan : Tran Thi Loan.
 Miss Hoa : ?
 Loan : The twenty-second of May
 Miss Hoa : ?
 Loan : I live at fifty Nguyễn Du Street.
 Miss Hoa : ?
 Loan : Yes, I live with my parents.
 Miss Hoa : ?
 Loan : 8 593 716
 Miss Hoa : Thank you, Loan.

5. Chọn trong số A, B hoặc C để điền vào những khoảng trống trong hai cuộc điện thoại dưới đây.

A.

- Mrs Tam : Hello, (1) _____ is 736521.
 Loan : (2) _____ I speak to Hoa, please?
 Mrs Tam : (3) _____. She's out at the moment.
 Loan : What time (4) _____ back?
 Mrs Tam : I'm afraid (5) _____.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. It | B. This | C. Here |
| 2. A. Can | B. Shall | C. Will |
| 3. A. I sorry | B. I'm sorry | C. I'm being sorry |
| 4. A. is she coming | B. comes she | C. she does come |
| 5. A. I'm not knowing | B. I don't know | C. I cannot know |

B.

Miss Hoa : Who (6) _____ , please?

Mr Hai : (7) _____ her husband.

Miss Hoa : Can she (8) _____ you when she comes back?

Mr Hai : No, I'm afraid not. (9) _____ my office now.

Please tell her Mr Son and I (10) _____ tennis tonight. I'll be home at eight.

Miss Hoa : Certainly. Oh, wait a moment, please. I think (11) _____ back now

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. speaks | B. does speak | C. is speaking |
| 7. A. It's | B. He's | C. She's |
| 8. A. phoning | B. phoned | C. phone |
| 9. A. I leave | B. I'm leaving | C. I leaving |
| 10. A. play | B. playing | C. are playing |
| 11. A. come | B. she comes | C. she's coming |

6. Hãy điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống.

- School starts _____ 7 o'clock _____ the morning.
- I usually go swimming _____ Tuesdays.
- My father will return from his trip _____ Saturday afternoon.
- I always go and see her _____ her birthday.
- They usually come and stay with us _____ the summer holidays.
- The bell rings _____ the end of the lesson.
- We'll move to our new house _____ October 20th.
- There will be more people on our planet _____ 2010.
- My father's birthday is _____ February 18.

7. Ôn tập: thì Hiện Tại đơn chỉ thói quen ở hiện tại.

Dưới đây là thư của Dave, bạn trao đổi thư từ của Hoa, gửi từ nước Anh. Dùng dạng đúng cho những động từ trong ngoặc đơn:

Dear Hoa,

Let me tell you about a day in my life. I (get up) _____ at 6 o'clock every morning and I (have) _____ breakfast with my dad. He (take) _____ me in his car to the station about nine miles away. He always (set off) _____ at half past six and he (pass) _____ the station at quarter to seven. My train (leave) _____ at ten past seven and it (arrive) _____ in Oxford twenty minutes later. I (go) _____ straight to school and then I (finish) _____ my homework! Now please (tell) _____ me about yourself. (Be) _____ your school near your home?

With best wishes,

Dave

8. Sắp xếp các từ sau thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. brother / does / a / your / job / have?
.....
2. buildings / are / this / there / beautiful / town / some / in.
.....
3. history / mother / the / their / college / at / teaches.
.....
4. music / like / the / I / evenings / listening / in / to.
.....
5. her / taller / all / is / Angela / sisters / than.
.....
6. lights / are / the / in / those / sky / what?
.....
7. you / time / do / work / finish / what?
.....
8. be / at / tomorrow / will / not / school / they.
.....
9. phone / she / me / the / not / at / weekend / will.
.....
10. in / sometimes / summer / go / the / I / swimming.
.....

TEST FOR UNITS 1 & 2

1. Hello, Nga. to meet you again.
A. Hi B. Nice C. Gladly
2. is our new classmate. Her name is Hoa.
A. It B. Her C. This
3. She is Hue.
A. on B. from C. for
4. Her parents still live there her grandparents.
A. for B. at C. with
5. of people like playing sports.
A. Many B. A lot C. Lot
6. I don't have friends in Hue.
A. many B. lots C. a lot of
7. you still miss your parents?
A. Are B. Do C. Does
8. Many things different.
A. is B. do C. are
9. Lan is than Hoa.
A. taller B. tall C. tallest
10. This test is difficult than that one.
A. more B. very C. most
11. do you live?
A. What B. Where C. Who
12. are you talking to?
A. Who B. Which C. Where
13. do you go to school?
A. How B. What C. Who
14. How is it from your home to school?
A. long B. distance C. far
15. Who's this? --
A. It's me. B. It's me, Nguyet. C. Is it me?
16. What your telephone number?
A. is B. are C. does
17. meet at 7.00 p.m.
A. Let's B. Let's to C. Let
18. Nhat 9 on his next birthday.
A. is B. will C. will be

19. I live my parents in the countryside.
A. on B. with C. to
20. Nga lives 52 Nguyen Dinh Chieu Street.
A. at B. on C. ins
21. What's your ?
A. date of birth B. birth date C. birthday
22. Will you be free tomorrow evening? --
A. Yes, I do B. Yes, I will C. Yes, I am
23. Where will we meet?
- We'll meet the cinema.
A. in front B. next C. in front of
24. When's her birthday? -- It's on
A. November ninth B. ninth November C. November of ninth
25. *Fourteenth* has the final sound as :
A. /t/ B. /θ/ C. /ð/
26. Feb 2 is pronounced
A. February the second B. The Second February
C. February the two
27. What do you say if you want to speak to Nhi ?(on the phone)
A. Yes. Who is this? B. Who is this?
C. Can I speak to Nhi, please?
28. Which is the third month of the year?
A. January B. December C. March
29. Which is the ninth month of the year?
A. September B. February C. November
30. A. Where's Brighton?
B. It's (1) the south coast of England.
A. How many kilometers (2) from London?
B. About 80 kilometers. You can go (3) train.
A. How (4) does it take?
B. About 55 minutes.
A. And (5) many trains?
B. Yes, a lot.
1. A by B beside C on D in
2. A is there B are there C is it D are they
3. A by B on C in D with
4. A much B many times C long D far
5. A there are B are there C they are D are they

UNIT 3: AT HOME

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- amazing	(adj)	: đáng ngạc nhiên
- apartment	(n)	: căn hộ
- awful	(adj)	: kinh khủng, tồi tệ
- closet	(n)	: tủ chùi trong tường
- comfortable	(adj)	: thoải mái, dễ chịu
- complaint	(n)	: lời phàn nàn, kêu ca
- complement	(n)	: lời khen ngợi
- delicious	(adj)	: ngon
- delightful	(adj)	: thú vị, vui sướng
- dishwasher	(n)	: máy rửa chén bát
- dryer	(n)	: máy sấy
- empty	(adj)	: (nhà) chưa có người ở
- expensive	(adj)	: đắt đỏ
- favorite	(adj)	: ưa thích nhất, ưa chuộng
- furnished	(adj)	: (nhà) có trang bị đồ đạc
- horrible	(adj)	: khủng khiếp
- journalist	(n)	: nhà báo
- lovely	(adj)	: đáng yêu, xinh đẹp
- modern	(adj)	: hiện đại
- refrigerator	(n)	: tủ lạnh
- the rest of		: phần/ số còn lại của
- sink	(n)	: la-va-bô, chậu rửa bát
- stove	(n)	: cái lò, cái bếp
- terrible	(adj.)	: kinh khủng
- tub	(n)	: bồn tắm

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

1. Câu cảm thán (EXCLAMATIONS)

Ta có thể cảm thán bằng các cấu trúc sau:

A.

WHAT + A + SINGULAR COUNTABLE NOUN + !
(danh từ đếm được số ít)

Ví dụ: What a lovely picture!
Một bức tranh mới đẹp làm sao!
 What a difficult exercise!
Bài tập này mới khó làm sao!
 What an interesting play!
Một vở kịch mới hay làm sao!

B.

WHAT + PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUN + !
 (danh từ đếm được số nhiều)

Ví dụ: What difficult exercises!
Những bài tập mới khó làm sao!
 What pretty girls!
Những cô gái mới đẹp làm sao!
 What interesting stories!
Những câu chuyện mới thú vị làm sao!

C.

WHAT + UNCOUNTABLE NOUN + !
 (danh từ không đếm được)

Ví dụ:

What terrible weather!
Thời tiết mới tệ hại làm sao!
 What delicious soup!
Món xúp mới ngon làm sao!
 What good milk!
Sữa mới ngon làm sao!

2. So sánh tính từ bậc cao nhất (SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES)

a) Khi so sánh tính từ ở bậc cao nhất, ta thêm hậu tố -EST vào cho tính từ một âm tiết, hoặc cho các tính từ hai âm tiết nhưng chấm dứt bằng -ER, -Y hoặc -OW.

Ví dụ:

great	→	greatest
small	→	smallest
old	→	oldest
clever	→	cleverest
happy	→	happiest
pretty	→	prettiest
narrow	→	narrowest

b) Với các tính từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên ta dùng THE MOST.

Ví dụ: expensive → the most expensive
dangerous → the most dangerous
comfortable → the most comfortable

Lưu ý các trường hợp bất quy tắc:

bad → the worst
good → the best
little → the least
much → the most

B. BÀI TẬP

1. Viết dạng so sánh tính từ bậc nhất cho các tính từ trong ngoặc đơn.

1. This is building in the world. (big)
2. This is chair in here. (comfortable)
3. He'll buy flowers in the shop. (expensive)
4. I think she is..... singer in the group. (good)
5. He's driver in the company. (careful)
6. Who's student in the class? (old)
7. That is one of films. (bad)
8. She's of all the students. (intelligent)
9. He's in his class. (young)
10. I can't answer questions. (difficult)
11. Peter is..... of them all. (old)
12. He's of all the assistants. (helpful)

2. Dưới đây là nội dung của một bưu ảnh của Mike gửi cho Kate. Dùng dạng so sánh thích hợp cho các tính từ trong ngoặc đơn.

Dear Kate,

Dave and I are having the (1. good) holiday of our lives! We are in Barbados, one of the (2. lovely) islands in the Caribbean. Although it is much (3. small)than Jamaica, there seems to be (4. much) to do than in Jamaica. Moreover, the people here seem to be (5. friendly) than those on the other islands. We are staying in the (6. modern)hotel I have ever seen. It's large and cool, and many people think it's the (7. good) hotel on the

island. It's far (8. comfortable)than any of the other hotels, and it's even (9. big) than the world famous Belton Hotel. The (10. near) beach is (11. little)than a hundred meters away, and so we can go swimming a lot. It's really good, and I do wish you were here.

Love,
Mike.

Ghi chú:

... I have ever seen. : ... mà lần đầu tiên tôi nhìn thấy.

I do wish you were here. : Tôi thực lòng ao ước bạn cũng có mặt ở đây.

3. Đọc lá thư dưới đây. Chọn trong số A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào các khoảng trống trong mỗi câu.

Dear Sir,

I (1) Ha Noi with my brother (2) October 21st to 23rd. (3) you have a double room with a shower for these days? How (4) is the room?

We would like a room facing (5) , if it is possible. Is there a restaurant in the hotel? We (6) meat but we (7) all other kinds of food.

We (8) arriving in Ha Noi (9) about 6 o'clock on Friday evening. We plan to leave the hotel (10) Sunday morning.

I (11) forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,
Peter Short

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. am visiting | B. visit | C. visiting | D. can visit |
| 2. A. from | B. betwwen | C. since | D. at |
| 3. A. Do | B. Does | C. Can | D. Must |
| 4. A. many | B. long | C. much | D. far |
| 5. A. sea | B. a sea | C. the sea | D. some sea |
| 6. A. not eat | B. don't eat | C. aren't eating | D. not eating |
| 7. A. are like | B. liking | C. like | D. am liking |
| 8. A. am | B. is | C. are | D. have |
| 9. A. on | B. in | C. to | D. at |
| 10. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. to |
| 11. A. look | B. looked | C. looking | D. looks |

4. Đọc bài văn dưới đây rồi trả lời các câu hỏi.

It is very hot in summer and in the evenings nobody likes staying at home. People walk in the streets or sit in the open. We have a special summer cinema and my friends and I often go there. There are tall trees all around and it is very cool. Sometimes the films are not very good, but we do not mind. The stars shine in a clear sky and there is often a large bright moon. We can forget the film and enjoy a pleasant evening.

Ghi chú: in the open : ở ngoài trời

1. Is it very hot in summer, or is it cold?
2. Do people like to go out in the evening, or do they like to stay at home?
3. Where do your friends and you often go?
4. Is it warm there, or is it cool?
5. Do you sometimes see bad films, or do you always see good films?
6. Do you mind about this or not?
7. Do you always enjoy a pleasant evening or not?

5. Ôn tập: Nói về nghề nghiệp: Chọn từ trong khung để điền vào các khoảng trống trong bài văn.

has	like	breakfast	goes	works	bus gets
up	opens	stops	plays	starts	goes

Stan Dixon is a shop assistant. He sells men's clothes in a small shop. It is a tiring job.

Stan (1) at seven o'clock. After (2) , he (3) to work by (4) He (5) work at a quarter past nine; the shop (6) at half past. Stan (7) lunch at twelve, and then (8) from 12.45 until 5.45.

On Saturdays, Stan (9) work at one o'clock. On Sundays he (10) cycling or (11) tennis.

Stan does not (12) his job much.

6. Chọn trong số các câu từ a đến f để điền vào các khoảng trống từ 1 đến 6.

Lan: Tell me about your family, Hoa. What does your mother do?

Hoa: (1)

Lan: What about your father? Is he a teacher, too?

Hoa: (2)

Lan: Is he busy with his work?

Hoa: (3)

Lan: What about your sisters and brothers?

Hoa: (4)

Lan: Elementary school? How old is she?

Hoa: (5)

Lan: Does she like school?

Hoa: (6)

a. No, he isn't. He is a doctor. He works in Ha Noi Central Hospital.

b. Oh, yes, very much. He works very hard.

c. Well, she is a teacher of English. She teaches at a secondary school in Ha Noi.

d. Seven years old.

e. Yes, she does. She enjoys school very much.

f. I don't have any brother, but I have a sister, a younger sister. She is a student at an elementary school.

7. Hãy viết câu cảm thán.

1. The weather is very wet. → *What wet weather!*

2. The houses are beautiful.

3. The hand is very dirty.

4. The dress is very lovely.

5. The tasks are difficult.

6. The week is busy.

7. The days are very cold.

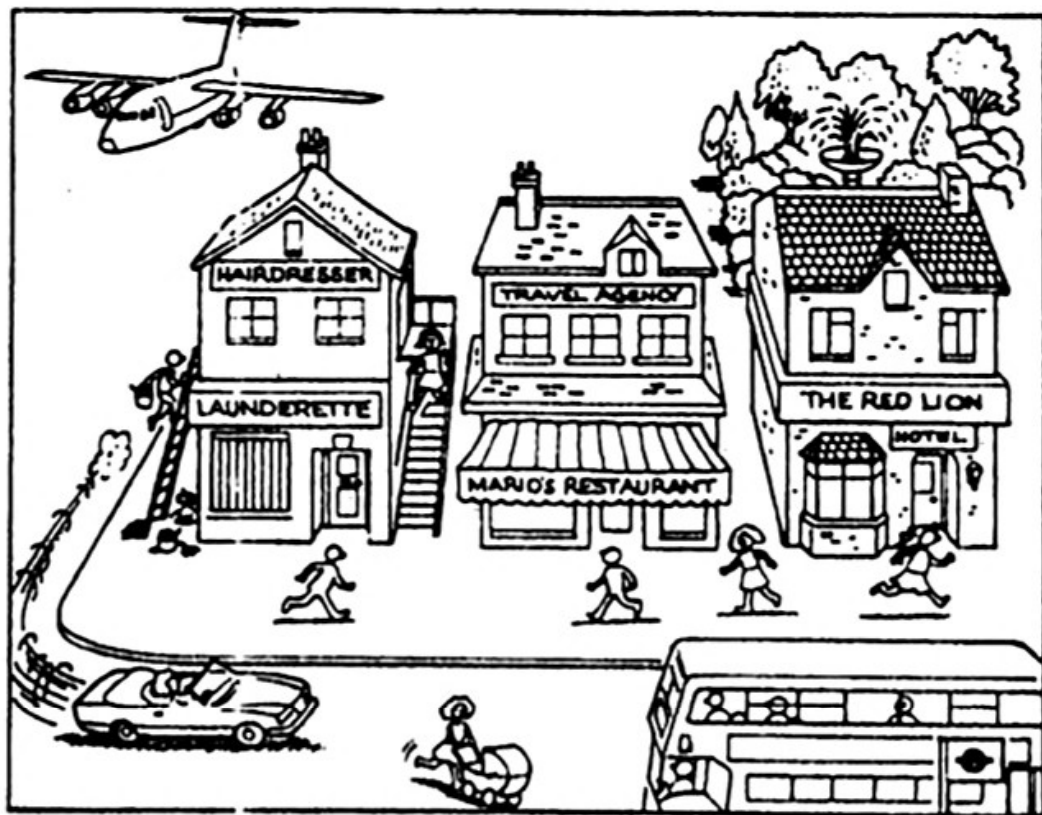
8. The cakes are very delicious.

9. The mountain view is wonderful.

10. The people are very friendly.

8. Nhìn hình vẽ rồi chọn các giới từ trong khung để điền vào các câu dưới đây. Câu 1 và 2 đã làm sẵn.

down	below	up	next to	opposite
past	along	across	under	between
over	above	behind	round	in front of



1. Mario's restaurant is *below* a travel agency.
2. There's a person *in front of* Mario's restaurant.
3. There's a dog the ladder.
4. A painter is climbing a ladder.
5. Mario's restaurant is a hotel called *The Red Lion*.
6. Someone is running the hotel.
7. There's a beautiful garden the hotel.
8. There's a bus stop the hotel.
9. Mario's restaurant is the hotel and the launderette.
10. There's a hairdresser's the launderette.
11. Someone is coming the steps from the hairdresser's.
12. There are a few people walking the road.
13. Someone is pushing a pram the road.
14. There's a car coming the corner.
15. There's a plane flying the town.

UNIT 4: AT SCHOOL

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- alphabetical order		: theo thứ tự abc
- area	(n)	: khu vực, lãnh vực
- author	(n)	: tác giả
- baseball	(n)	: môn bóng chày
- basketball	(n)	: môn bóng rổ
- biology	(n)	: môn sinh học
- break	(n)	: lúc nghỉ giải lao
- cafeteria	(n)	: quán ăn tự phục vụ
- chemistry	(n)	: môn hóa học
- contain	(v)	: gồm có
- copy	(n)	: bản sao
- dictionary	(n)	: từ điển
- employee	(n)	: nhân viên
- favorite	(adj)	: ưa thích nhất
- library	(n)	: thư viện
- librarian	(n)	: nhân viên thư viện, thủ thư
- lunchtime		: giờ ăn trưa
- novel	(n)	: tiểu thuyết
- order	(n)	: trật tự, thứ tự sắp xếp
- physical education:		: môn thể dục
- physics	(n)	: môn vật lý
- popular	(adj)	: phổ biến, được ưa chuộng
- unpopular	(adj)	: không phổ biến, không được ưa chuộng
- reference book		: sách tham khảo
- rack	(n)	: giá đỡ
- reader	(n)	: sách đọc thêm
- receive	(v)	: nhận
- science	(n)	: khoa học
- shelf	(n)	: giá sách
- schedule	(n)	: thời khóa biểu
- show	(v)	: cho thấy
- snack	(n)	: món ăn nhẹ
- uniform	(n)	: bộ đồng phục

* Các môn học:

1. Mathematics (Math) : môn Toán
2. Natural sciences : các môn Khoa Học Tự Nhiên
 - Biology : Sinh học
 - Physics : Vật lí
 - Chemistry : Hoá học
3. Vietnamese Language and Literature: môn Văn và tiếng Việt
4. History : môn Lịch sử
5. Geography : môn Địa lí
6. English : môn Tiếng Anh
7. Physical Education : môn Thể dục
8. Civic Education : môn Giáo Dục Công Dân
9. Fine Arts : môn Họa
10. Music : môn Nhạc
11. Technology : môn Kỹ thuật

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

1. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (the Present Progressive Tense).

Để diễn đạt một hành động đang xảy ra vào đúng lúc nói, ta chia động từ ở thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

Subject + AM/IS/ARE + Present Participle (V+ing)

Trong đó:

Subject: chủ ngữ

AM/IS/ARE là các dạng hiện tại đơn của động từ TO BE.

Present Participle: hiện tại phân từ, được thành lập bằng cách thêm *-ing* vào sau dạng nguyên thể của động từ.

Khẳng định	Phủ định	Nghi vấn
I am driving	I am not driving	Am I driving?
You are driving	You are not driving	Are you driving?
He/She is driving	He/She isn't driving	Is he/she driving?
We are driving	You are not driving	Are we driving?
You are driving	You are not driving	Are you driving?
They are driving	They are not driving	Are they driving?

Lưu ý:

- Có một số động từ tận cùng bằng chữ *e* câm; ta phải bỏ chữ *e* này đi trước khi thêm *ing* vào động từ.

Ví dụ: to write → writing
to ride → riding
to drive → driving

– Có một số động từ phải gấp đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm *-ing*.

Ví dụ: to run → running

– Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn thường được dùng kèm với các trạng từ *now* (hiện giờ), *right now* (ngay lúc này), *at the moment* (đúng lúc này), *at present* (hiện nay) để nhấn mạnh tính chất đang tiến hành của hành động ở ngay lúc nói.

2. Cách nói giờ (telling the time).

Có hai cách nói giờ:

a) sử dụng hai giới từ *to* và *past*:

Từ sau giờ chẵn cho đến phút 30, ta dùng giới từ *past*:

Ví dụ: - It's ten past three. Ba giờ mười.

- It's half past nine. Chín giờ rưỡi.

Từ sau phút 30 cho đến giờ chẵn tiếp theo, ta dùng giới từ *to*:

Ví dụ: - It's twenty-five to four. Bốn giờ kém 25 phút.

- It's quarter to six. Sáu giờ kém mười lăm.

b) nói giờ bằng cách đọc số: tương ứng với các ví dụ trên đây, ta có cách nói giờ thứ hai như sau:

- 3:10: It's three ten.

- 9:30: It's nine thirty

- 3:35: It's three thirty-five.

- 5:45: It's five forty-five

3. Các tính từ chỉ định **THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE**.

Ta đã học *This, That, These, Those* như là những đại từ chỉ định ở lớp 6: *This is my book.*

These are his books.

That is her house.

Those are Mai's books.

Nay ta học *This, That, These, Those* như là những tính từ chỉ định. Vì là tính từ nên các từ này đứng trước danh từ:

Ví dụ:

- *This book is very interesting.* Cuốn sách này là rất hay.

- *That pen is mine.* Cây bút kia là của tôi.

- *These pencils are long.* Những cây bút chì này thì dài.

- *Those houses are small.* Những ngôi nhà kia thì nhỏ.

B. BÀI TẬP

1. Điền vào các khoảng trống bằng THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE.

1. Is your bag?



2. apples are from my garden.



3. car is going too fast.



4. is a lovely beach.



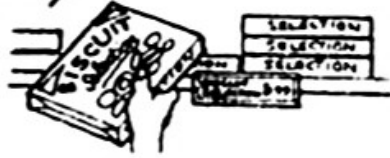
5. Look at beautiful flowers.



6. Do you like hat?



7. are nice biscuits.



8. books are for you.



2. Em hãy ghép cách nói giờ A với cách nói giờ B tương ứng.

A

1. It's quarter to one.
2. It's half past two.
3. It's ten past ten.
4. It's twenty-five past three.
5. It's twenty-five to seven.
6. It's five to eleven.
7. It's quarter past nine.
8. It's half past five.
9. It's seventeen to eight.
10. It's twelve past nine.

B

- a. It's three twenty-five.
- b. It's nine twelve.
- c. It's two thirty.
- d. It's seven forty-three.
- e. It's six thirty-five.
- f. It's ten ten.
- g. It's twelve forty-five.
- h. It's five thirty.
- i. It's nine fifteen.
- j. It's ten fifty-five.

3. Nhìn thời khóa biểu học kì 1 của em và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới.

Timetable

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
7.00 7.45	English	Physics	English	French	Vietnamese Lit	Math
7.50 8.35	English	Physics	English	French	Vietnamese Lit	Math
8.40 9.25	Geography	History	Technology	Technology	Geography	History
9.25 9.45	break time					
9.45 10.30	Fine Arts	Vietnamese Lit	Music	Math	Biology	Civic Edu.
10.35 11.20	Fine Arts	Vietnamese Lit	Music	Math	Biology	Physical Edu.

1. When do you have English? What time are they?
2. What other classes do you have on Thursday?
3. When do you have Math?
4. What are you studying at 8 o'clock on Tuesday?
5. When do you have Technology?
6. What time do you have Music?
7. What other classes do you have on Wednesday?

4. Nói về thời khóa biểu học kì 1 của em. Điền một từ vào mỗi ô trống.

Today is the first day of the first school term. I have just got my new timetable. The first lesson (1) English. This lesson begins (2) seven o'clock and finishes at eight (3) The next lesson is Geography and then we have a break. The break lasts (4) nine twenty-five (5) nine forty-five. The lessons (6) the break are Fine Arts.

Tomorrow we have Physics and History (7) the break and then Vietnamese Literature. (8) Thursday we have my favorite subject (9) nine forty-five and eleven twenty. There (10) thirty lessons each week but they all take place (11) the morning. We are all very tired by lunchtime!

5. Chọn từ thích hợp vào các khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau. Mẫu tự đầu tiên của từ đã cho sẵn.

Mai has just got her new *t*..... . Her *l*..... begin at 7 each morning and last until eleven twenty. After the first three

lessons she has a **b**..... for twenty minutes. During this time, Mai usually talks to her friends. She has five **p**..... in the morning but she is free in the afternoon. Her favourite **s**..... are English and Math. The first term last about four **m**..... , from September to December.

6. Chọn thì hiện tại đơn hoặc thì hiện tại tiếp diễn cho những động từ trong ngoặc đơn.

- "Can you help me for a minute?"
"I'm sorry. I" (work)
- "..... you on Saturdays? (work)
- "Do you have a light?"
"Sorry. I" (not smoke)
- How many languages you? (speak)
- Why you a sweater? It isn't cold. (wear)
- My father to Ha Noi in August. (always go)
- Tam football most weekends. (play)
- "Where's Lan?" "She" (shop)
- "What you?" "Chocolate" (eat)
- The phone and I'm busy. Please answer it for me. (ring).

7. Giới từ thời gian (Prepositions of time). Chọn AT, IN, ON, FOR để điền vào khoảng trống. Chỗ nào không cần giới từ thì đánh dấu X.

- What are you doing the weekend?
- I'm going to see Hoa Tuesday.
- The break starts 9:25.
- "Can I talk to you?" "Sorry. I'm leaving five minutes."
- I think it's going to rain this afternoon.
- We're going to Da Lat in June three weeks.
- Would you like to go out with me Monday evening?
- Telephone me tomorrow if you have time.
- "I'm going to Hue August." "That's nice. How long ?"

8. Đọc bài văn sau. Viết lỗi cần chữa lại vào khoảng trống đầu dòng. Dòng nào không có lỗi thì đánh dấu ✓

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1. | Children in Vietnam go to the school when they are |
| 2. | 6 years old. From 6 to 11 they are in primary schools. |
| 3. | In primary schools they are learn how to solve |
| 4. | problems. They have Maths, Vietnamese and |
| 5. | Literature. They learn to draw, sing, dance and |
| 6. | speaking English, too. |
| 7. | From 11 to 17 boys and girls in Vietnam goes to |
| 8. | secondary schools. In secondary schools they have |
| 9. | a lots of subjects. They learn to study by themselves. |
| 10. | In Vietnam the children do not go to school on |
| 11. | Sunday. They like to stay at school all of day. They |
| 12. | love to have lunch with their friends. Sometimes |
| 13. | they go to a picnic with their teachers. Each day |
| 14. | at school is a happy day for them. |

Notes

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| - primary school | : trường tiểu học |
| - how to solve problems | : cách giải quyết vấn đề |
| - secondary school | : trường trung học |
| - to study by themselves | : tự học |
| - to go on a picnic | : đi chơi picnic |

9. Đọc bài văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi.

My school library is in a very large building. There are enough chairs and desks for hundreds of students. Three librarians are always ready to help students to find books. There are a lot of large bookshelves. On these shelves are books of various subjects and newspapers and magazines. There are also reference books and dictionaries for different languages. The library opens at seven o'clock in the morning and closes at 4 in the afternoon. It is open from Monday through Friday. I like going there to read in my free time.

1. Is the school library large or small?

..... *

2. How many librarians are there in the library?

..... *

3. What time does it open?

..... *

4. What time does it close?

..... *

5. How many days a week is it open?

..... *

10. Hãy sắp xếp các từ thành câu có nghĩa.

1. wear / in / to / school / students / USA / don't / a / the uniform.

..... *

2. than / start / in / those / the / US / Vietnam / schools / later / in / lessons.

..... *

3. on / lessons / there / no / Saturday / are.

..... *

4. school / lunch / at / students / for / American / stay.

..... *

5. the / break / how / the / lunch / for / long / students / is?

..... *

6. for / at / to / they / snacks / go / the / school cafeteria / and / break / drinks.

..... *

7. is / one / the / after-school / popular / baseball / of / most activities.

..... *

8. don't / for / at / in / lunch / school / students / Vietnam / stay.

..... *

9. the / as / Vietnam / US / schools / in / the / are / same / schools / in ?

..... *

10. don't / school / Vietnam / baseball / students / play / after / in.

..... *

TEST FOR UNITS 3 & 4

1. a beautiful day!
 A. It B. What C. How
2. Come in and a seat.
 A. have B. give C. do
3. Blue is my colour.
 A. like B. lovely C. favorite
4. What is the picture?
 A. on B. in C. at
5. Tell me your family, Lan.
 A. of B. on C. about
6. does your father do ?
 A. When B. Where C. What
7. He works the farm.
 A. on B. in C. at
8. My father takes care sick children.
 A. about B. in C. of
9. This apartment is suitable my family.
 A. to B. in C. for
10. Is this your first time in Hanoi?
 -- No, it isn't. It's time.
 A. two B. second C. the second
11. sports do you do?
 A. What B. How C. Why
12. 3.45 is said
 A. It's three to forty-five.
 B. It's quarter to four.
 C. It's quarter to three.
13. 9.15 is said
 A. It's quarter to nine.
 B. It's nine fifteen.
 C. It's nine quarter.
14. What time?
 A. are you going to go to bed?

- B. you go to bed?
C. do you go to bed?
15. What time does Hoa history class?
A. study B. have C. learn
16. What? -- Math.
A. are you studying B. do you study C. you are studying
17. Hoa has Physics Tuesday 7.50.
A. on - at B. from - to C. at - on
18. racks have magazines on them.
A. That B. This C. These
19. Do you have magazines and here?
A. science book B. newspapers C. dictionary
20. You can find Math books the shelves the left.
A. on - on B. on - at C. in - on
21. English books are the back the library.
A. on - of B. at - of C. in - of
22. do I find a book, please?
A. How B. What C. Why
23. You can find a book with either the author the title.
A. and B. or C. about
24. In the USA, students a school uniform.
A. are not wearing B. do not wear C. is not wearing
- 25 A. Is this (1) car?
B. No, it's (2). He is (3) there.
A. Is he (4)?
B. Yes, but his car (5) American.
1. A you're B you C your D yours
2. A of Mr Brown B to Mr Brown C Mr Brown's D a Mr Brown
3. A this man B that man C this men D that men
4. A England B English C an English D a English
5. A it B it's C is D its

UNIT 5: WORK AND PLAY

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- appliance	(n)	: thiết bị (điện)
- atlas	(n)	: tập sách bản đồ
- bell	(n)	: cái chuông
- blindman's bluff	(n)	: trò chơi bịt mắt bắt dê
- calculator	(n)	: máy tính số học
- chat	(v)	: nói chuyện phiếm, tán gẫu
- computer science	(n)	: khoa học máy tính
- drawing	(n)	: tranh vẽ
- electronics	(n)	: khoa điện tử
- energetic	(adj.)	: hiếu động, năng nổ
- enjoy	(v)	: yêu thích, thưởng thức
- equation	(n)	: phương trình
- erase	(v)	: xóa sạch
- essay	(n)	: bài văn
- event	(n)	: sự kiện, tiết mục
- experiment	(n)	: cuộc thí nghiệm
- famous	(adj)	: nổi tiếng
- fix	(v)	: sửa chữa
- globe	(n)	: quả địa cầu, trái đất
- household	(n)	: hộ gia đình, gia đình
- indoors	(adv)	: ở trong nhà
- marbles	(n)	: trò chơi bắn bi
- penpal	(n)	: bạn thư tín
- portable	(adj)	: có thể mang theo được, có thể xách tay
- present	(adj)	: hiện nay, hiện tại
- relax	(v)	: nghỉ ngơi, thư giãn
- repair	(v)	: sửa chữa
- score	(v)	: ghi bàn thắng, ghi điểm
- swap	(v)	: trao đổi

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất (Adverbs of Frequency)

Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất dùng để mô tả mức độ dày (đều đặn) hay thưa (không đều đặn) của hành động. Các trạng từ này trả lời cho câu

hỏi "HOW OFTEN" ((làm gì đó) thường xuyên đến mức nào hoặc có hay (làm gì đó) không?)

Với mức đều đặn lớn nhất ta có: ALWAYS (luôn luôn), rồi tần suất thưa dần theo thứ tự từ GENERALLY (gần như luôn luôn), USUALLY (thường thường), OFTEN (thường hay), SOMETIMES (đôi khi, thỉnh thoảng), cho đến mức không hề xảy ra với NEVER (không bao giờ).

Ngoài các trạng từ chỉ tần suất trên, ta còn có các cụm trạng ngữ chỉ tần suất như:

every day/week/month ... (mỗi ngày/tuần/tháng ...)

once a week/ twice a month/ three times a year, ...

(mỗi tuần một lần/ mỗi tháng hai lần/ mỗi năm ba lần, ...)

Lưu ý:

1) Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất đứng trước động từ thường và sau động từ BE:

*Ví dụ: They **sometimes** go to the zoo.*

Đôi khi họ đi sở thú.

*I am **never** late for school.*

Tôi không bao giờ đi học muộn.

2) Riêng các cụm trạng ngữ chỉ tần suất thì thường đứng cuối câu:

*Ví dụ: She goes jogging **once a week**.*

Cô ấy chạy thể dục một tuần một lần.

*I do my homework **every day**.*

Tôi làm bài ở nhà hằng ngày.

B. BÀI TẬP

1. *Đọc các đoạn văn dưới đây rồi đoán xem những người này làm nghề gì. Chọn trong số những danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp cho sẵn trong khung. Viết câu trả lời ngay dưới mỗi đoạn văn.*

electrician – secretary – doctor – dentist
air hostess – photographer – bank manager
bus driver – artist – lorry driver – singer

A. She speaks four languages. She works very long hours, but she does not work every day. She likes people and travel, and she travels a lot in her work.

Answer: She is a(n).....

B. She doesn't work in an office. She works very long hours, and she often gets up at night – it's a tiring job. She likes people. She does not speak any foreign language. She loves her job.

Answer: She is a(n).....

C. He gets up at half past seven every day, has breakfast at eight, and starts work at half past nine. He works in an office; he has two secretaries and two telephones. He does not work on Saturdays. He likes people and mathematics.

Answer: He's a(n).....

D. He usually gets up at eleven o'clock, and has breakfast at lunchtime. He works at home. He works in the afternoons, but not every day. Sometimes he works very long hours; sometimes he does not work at all. He loves his job.

Answer: He is a(n).....

E. She lives in a big city. She gets up at two o'clock in the afternoon and she has breakfast at three o'clock. She works from 9 p.m. until 2 a.m. She goes to and from work by taxi. She does not like her job much, and she does not like the people where she works.

Answer: She is a(n).....

F. He gets up at two o'clock in the morning. He has breakfast and lunch in motorway restaurants. He works sitting down, and he travels a lot in his work. He likes his job.

Answer: He's a(n).....

2. Điền vào mỗi khoảng trống bằng một từ thích hợp để hoàn thành thư của Andrew gửi cho bạn thư tín của mình.

Dear José,

Thank you for your letter. It was (1) interesting. And thank you for the photographs. Your village looks beautiful. Now I would like to tell you about myself and (2) family. I live (3) a town about 40 miles (that's about 64 kilometers) from London. I (4) one brother and one sister and we all (5) to the local school. My mother's a tourist officer and she (6) to London (7) train every day. My father's a

computer programmer and he often works (8) home.

At the weekend I often play football with the school team. I sometimes go (9) at the local pool. (10) is a very good gym at the pool, too.

I look forward to your next letter.

Best wishes.

Andrew

3. Đặt câu hỏi cho những phần được gạch dưới trong câu.

1. Ba goes to Quang Trung School.
2. He's in class 7A.
3. He enjoys school very much.
4. His favorite subject is electronics.
5. In his class, he learns to repair household appliances.
6. In his free time, he learns to play the guitar.
7. He goes to his art club after school.

4. Ôn tập: Thi hiện tại đơn và hiện tại tiếp diễn. Viết dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc đơn.

Mark is a new student in New York. He is writing home to his parents in London.

Dear Mum and Dad,

How are you all? I'm well and I'm *having* a wonderful time. I (1. make) a lot of new friends and I (2. stay) with three of them until I can find my own place to live.

Let me tell you what I (3. do) every day here. I (4. get up) early because classes (5. start) at 8:00 in the morning. Later, I usually (6. eat) lunch with Rod. He (7. own) the house where I (8. live) at the moment. He (9. take) the same classes as me.

We often (10. train) at the gym in the afternoon, but not today. He (11. finish) some work for school, and I (12. write) all my letters.

5. Tìm lỗi sai trong mỗi dòng trong bài văn dưới đây. Viết từ cần chữa lại ở khoảng trống đầu dòng. Dòng nào không có lỗi thì đánh dấu ✓

1. As students, we learn a lot of subject at school, such
2. as English, literature, mathematics, physics,
3. chemistry, history, geography and computer's
4. science. Of all this subjects, I like English best.
5. I don't know why I like this subject but I find it fun
6. to study the language. I also like talking to
7. foreigners, listen to English music on the radio
8. and chatting on the internet. Besides, I have a
9. English friend. She often write to me in English and
10. I practice writing English to her too. I want to
11. become the teacher of English in the future.

6. Điền giới từ đúng vào các khoảng trống.

(1) twenty-five past nine, the bell rings and all the students go (2) the yard. It's time (3) recess. They are all happy and excited. They meet their friends and have some fun. Many are talking (4) the last class, or last night's movie. Some are eating and drinking as well as chatting. Some students are playing games (5) blindman's bluff or catch

7. Sắp xếp các từ thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. games / do / at / you / any / recess / play ?
2. about / friends / recess / you / your / what / and / do / talk / at ?
3. crowded/ and/ with/ noisy/ very/ the / students / schoolyard / is.
4. their / playing / talking / they / students / friends / games / some / to / are / are / not / any just / ; /.
5. your / cafeteria / school / a / does / have?
6. twenty / the / at / our / break / minutes / school / lasts.
7. don't / would / recess / but / drink / eating / I / I / like / at / like / a / cold.
8. Some / are / in / the / the / playing / schoolyard / corner / marbles / boys / a / of / of.

UNIT 6: AFTER SCHOOL

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- anniversary	(n) : ngày, lễ kỉ niệm
- assignment	(n) : bài tập
- campaign	(n) : chiến dịch, đợt vận động
- celebration	(n) : sự tổ chức ăn mừng, buổi lễ mừng
- collection	(n) : bộ sưu tập
- collector	(n) : người sưu tập
- comics	(n) : truyện tranh hài hước
- concert	(n) : buổi hoà nhạc
- entertainment	(n) : sự giải trí
- lie	(v) : nằm
- member	(n) : thành viên, hội viên
- messy	(adj) : bừa bộn, lộn xộn
- musical instrument	(n) : nhạc cụ
- orchestra	(n) : dàn nhạc giao hưởng
- paint	(n/v) : sơn, vôi; quét sơn, quét vôi
- pastime	(n) : trò tiêu khiển
- penpal	(n) : bạn tâm thư
- organization	(n) : tổ chức
- rehearse	(v) : diễn tập
- scout	(n) : hướng đạo sinh
- sport	(n) : thể thao
- sporty	(adj) : yêu thích thể thao
- stripe	(n) : kẻ sọc
- teenager	(n) : thiếu niên
- throw away	: ném đi, vứt bỏ
- volunteer	(n) : người tình nguyện
- wedding	(n) : đám cưới

II. PHẦN NGỮ PHÁP

1. Để đưa ra một đề nghị, một lời rủ rê, ta có thể dùng một trong các cách sau:

a) *What about* + động từ + *ing*?

Ví dụ: *What about going to the movies now?*

Bây giờ chúng ta đi xem phim nhé?

hoặc Bạn nghĩ sao về việc chúng ta đi xem phim bây giờ?

b) *Let's* + động từ.

Ví dụ: *Let's go to the movies now.*

Bây giờ chúng ta hãy đi xem phim.

Lưu ý: *Let's* là cách nói lược của *Let us*.

c) *Why don't we* + động từ?

Ví dụ: *Why don't we go to the movies now?*

Tại sao chúng ta lại không đi xem phim bây giờ nhỉ?

d) *Shall we* + động từ?

Ví dụ: *Shall we sing a song now?*

Chúng ta cùng nhau hát nhé?

2. Trả lời một đề nghị:

a) khi chấp nhận, ta dùng một trong các cách nói:

OK. Tốt / Được.

That's a good idea. / Yes, good idea. Ý kiến hay đấy.

I'd love to. Tôi rất thích.

b) khi từ chối, ta dùng một trong các cách nói:

I'm sorry, I can't.

Tôi rất tiếc, tôi không thể.

I'd love to but I'm going to

Tôi rất muốn nhưng tôi phải ...

Thanks anyway.

Dù sao cũng xin cảm ơn.

3. Lời mời (*Invitations*).

Ta có thể dùng một trong các cách nói sau khi mời:

I'd (I would) like to invite you to ...

Would you like to + động từ?

Let's + động từ

How about + danh từ hoặc động từ + -ing?

Để đáp lại một lời mời:

a) chấp nhận một lời mời bằng các cách nói sau:

Thank you. I'd love to.

Yes, please.

Yes, thank you.

All right.

b) từ chối:

No, thanks.

Another time perhaps.

Ví dụ:

- I'd like to invite you to my birthday party on Sunday afternoon.

Tôi muốn mời bạn đến dự buổi tiệc sinh nhật của tôi vào chiều chủ nhật.

- Would you like to go to the cinema with me?

Bạn có muốn đi xem chiếu phim với tôi không?

- How about going to the zoo?

Chúng ta đến sở thú chơi nhé?

B. BÀI TẬP

1. **Hãy sắp xếp những câu sau đây thành một bài hội thoại thích hợp.**

1. OK. So shall we go to the swimming pool for a swim?

2. Let's go to my house and play some computer games.

3. I don't have any plan actually.

4. All right, see you later.

5. At my house at 5:30.

6. That's a good idea. Where will we meet?

7. Well, I don't really like staying inside.

8. What are we going to do after school?

2. Ôn tập. Ngôi thứ ba số ít thì hiện tại đơn. Chọn động từ thích hợp ở trong khung để điền vào các khoảng trống.

describes – shows – learns – explains – teaches – lectures

Mr. Long (1) physics at the University of Ha Noi and (2) mostly to third-year students. The students like him a lot because he (3) how things work in simple language. Mr. Long says that he often (4) a lot from his students. His wife is an English teacher in a secondary school. In her lessons she (5) her pupils how to write short stories and (6) people and scenes she knows in her stories.

3. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi.

Tam and An live in the same neighborhood and go to the same school. They are also in the same class, but they are different in character. Tam likes studying. He always goes to school on time and does his homework. He usually helps his friends with their exercises. At home he sometimes helps his mother prepare meals. Unlike Tam, An is very lazy. He usually goes to school late. He never does his homework. After school, he often watches TV or listens to music.

1. What does Tam like doing?

.....

2. Does Tam always go to school on time?

.....

3. What does Tam usually do?

.....

4. How often does he help his mother prepare meals?

.....

5. Is An very lazy?

.....

6. Does An always go to school on time?

.....

7. How often does An do his homework?

.....

8. What does An often do after school?

.....

4. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi.

James lives in a small apartment in New York. He lives with two other boys. They are students at New York University. They work hard during the week, but at weekends they invite a lot of friends to their house. They cook a meal for their friends, and then they go out to the pub for a drink, or they stay at home and listen to music.

James has two jobs. On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays he works in a hospital, where he helps to look after sick children. He goes to the hospital by bus. He starts at ten o'clock and works until quarter to five. On Thursdays and Fridays he works at home. He has a word processor in his bedroom and he writes stories. In the evening, one of the boys cooks a meal. After dinner they look in the newspaper to see what's on TV or they talk about their day. They usually go to bed at about midnight.

1. Where does James live?
.....
2. Who does he live with?
.....
3. What do these two boys do?
.....
4. Who do they invite to their house at weekends?
.....
5. How many jobs does James have?
.....
6. How often does James go to the hospital?
.....
7. How does he go to work?
.....
8. What does he do at the hospital?
.....
9. What does he do with his word processor?
.....
10. What time do they usually go to bed?
.....

TEST FOR UNITS 5 & 6

1. Hoa has a letter her friend.
A. from B. of C. by
2. In geography, we study different countries and people.
A. its B. the C. their
3. What are you doing, Lan? – I'm planting trees.
A. some B. the C. any
4. They study and listen to music the same time.
A. in B. at C. with
5. American students take in different activities at recess.
A. part B. care C. attention
6. They meet their friends and some fun.
A. have B. take C. do
7. Hoa is age as her friends.
A. different B. similar C. the same
8. We learn to use a computer.
A. how B. the way C. what way
9. literature, we learn about books and write essays.
A. In B. On C. With
10. Which do you like best? – English.
A. subject B. exercise C. work
11. Shall we play table tennis now?
A. I'm sorry, I should not. B. I'm sorry, I can't.
C. I'm sorry we should not.
12. Let's go to the pop concert at New College.
A. All right B. Yes, let we go. C. OK, we go.
13. How often does he go to the book club?
A. He usually goes there after school.
B. He goes usually there after school.
C. He usually go there after school.
14. Would you like to come to my house for lunch?
A. Yes, I do. B. I'd love to. C. Yes, I like.

15. Students take part in many different
 A. activities for after school B. after-school activities
 C. after-school activity
16. Look at girl over there.
 A. that B. this C. those
17. What are you going to do after school?
 A. I don't have any plans. B. Well, I'm going to watch TV.
 C. Both A & B are correct.
18. Tom is a good boy. He tidies his room and helps his mother.
 A. never B. seldom C. often
19. What time does the play start?
 A. It starts at quarter past eight. B. It starts at eight-fifteen.
 C. Both A & B are correct.
20. Will you be home dinner tonight?
 A. for B. to C. at
21. A. Where are David and Janet?
 B. They (1) the bus stop. They're going (2) school.
 A. Do they have (3) books?
 B. Yes, Janet is reading (4) book, and David (5) books in his bag.
1. A are at B are C is at D is to
 2. A in B on C at D to
 3. A there B they're C their D they
 4. A her B she C she's D hers
 5. A have her B has her C have his D has his
22. A. What is your teacher (1)?
 B. Our teacher is a tall man (2). We like him
 (3). He (4) New York.
 A. Are there a lot of children in your class?
 B. Yes, but the classroom's big. It's (5) this room.
1. A like B likes C liking D does like
 2. A of long hairs B with long hairs C of long hair D with long hair
 3. A very good B very much C very well D very nice
 4. A is coming from B is coming of C comes from D comes of
 5 A as big as B as big that C so big as D so big that

UNIT 7: THE WORLD OF WORK

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- buffalo	(n) : con trâu
- celebrate	(v) : ăn mừng, làm lễ kỉ niệm
- chicken	(n) : con gà
- collect	(v) : thu nhặt
- coop	(n) : chuồng gà
- definitely	(adv) : chắc chắn/ nhất định
- Easter	(n) : lễ Phục Sinh
- feed	(v) : cho ăn
- fireworks	(n) : pháo hoa
- hard	(adv) : vất vả, chăm chỉ, miệt mài
- to have fun	: cảm thấy vui thích
- hour	(n) : tiếng đồng hồ
- Independence Day	(n) : ngày lễ Độc Lập
- lazy	(adj) : lười biếng
- off	(adv) : nghỉ không làm việc
- parade	(n) : cuộc diễn binh
- period	(n) : tiết học
- pig	(n) : con heo
- public holiday	(n) : ngày lễ
- quite	(adv) : khá, tương đối
- real	(adj) : thực sự
- realize	(v) : nhận ra, nhận thấy
- to review	: ôn lại
- shed	(n) : nhà kho, chuồng (trâu bò)
- shift	(n) : ca làm việc
- take care of	(v) : trông nom, chăm sóc
- Thanksgiving	(n) : lễ Tạ ơn
- typical	(adj) : tiêu biểu, điển hình
- vacation	(n) : kì nghỉ

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

1. Dạng so sánh của MUCH, MANY, LITTLE và FEW.

MUCH (trước danh từ không đếm được) và MANY (trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều) có chung dạng so sánh bậc hơn là MORE và dạng so sánh bậc cao nhất là THE MOST.

Ví dụ: Farmers don't have **much work** to do in the winter.

Nông dân không có nhiều việc phải làm vào mùa đông.

They have **more work** to do at other times.

Họ có nhiều việc phải làm hơn vào những lúc khác.

They have **the most work** to do at harvest time.

Họ có nhiều việc phải làm nhất vào vụ thu hoạch.

I don't have **many stamps**.

Tôi không có nhiều tem thư.

Lan has **more stamps** than I do.

Lan có nhiều tem thư hơn tôi.

Hoa has **the most stamps** in the collector's club.

Hoa có nhiều tem thư nhất trong câu lạc bộ những nhà sưu tập.

2. Phân biệt **LITTLE** và **A LITTLE**.

a. **Little** và **a little** là các tính từ chỉ định lượng dùng trước danh từ số ít không đếm được.

Little có nghĩa là *ít đến mức không đáng kể, hầu như chẳng có mấy*. Trong khi đó, **a little** có nghĩa là *ít, không nhiều, đối lập với nhiều (much)*.

So sánh: little sugar : hầu như chẳng có chút đường nào

a little sugar : một ít đường

little coffee : chẳng có mấy cà phê

a little coffee : một ít cà phê

Lưu ý: **a little** có dạng so sánh bậc hơn bất quy tắc là **less**

Ví dụ: There is less water in my glass than in yours.

Trong cốc của tôi có ít nước hơn trong cốc của bạn.

There is less work in the winter than in the summer.

Vào mùa đông có ít công việc hơn vào mùa hè.

b. **Few** và **a few** là các tính từ chỉ định lượng dùng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

Tương tự như trên, **Few** có nghĩa là *ít đến mức không đáng kể, hầu như chẳng có mấy; hiếm*. Trong khi đó, **a few** có nghĩa là *ít, không nhiều, đối lập với nhiều (many)*.

So sánh: few books: hầu như chẳng có cuốn sách nào

few people: hiếm ai, chẳng có mấy người

a few friends: một vài người bạn

Lưu ý: **a few** có dạng so sánh bậc hơn bất quy tắc là **fewer**.

Ví dụ: I have fewer stamps than he does. *Tôi có ít tem hơn bạn ấy.*

I have fewer friends than my brother. *Tôi có ít bạn hơn anh tôi.*

3. It takes + (somebody) + time + to do something

Ai đó phải mất bao nhiêu thời gian để làm gì.

Ví dụ: It takes me ten minutes to walk to school.

Tôi thường phải mất 10 phút để đi bộ đến trường.

It takes 12 hours to go from Hue to Hanoi by train.

Thường phải mất 12 giờ để đi từ Huế ra Hà Nội bằng tàu hỏa.

How long does it take you to walk to school?

Bạn thường phải mất bao lâu để đi bộ đến trường?

B. BÀI TẬP

1. Em hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi.

Mr. Tuan and his wife, Mrs. Hoa, live in Ha Tay. They both work in Ha Noi. Mrs. Hoa works in a hotel and Mr. Tuan drives a taxi. They both enjoy their jobs, because they meet a lot of different people. They live in a nice house, but they want to move. 'We like our jobs,' Mrs. Hoa says, 'but we have to travel into Ha Noi every day. It takes a long time and it costs a lot of money.' Mrs. Hoa wants to buy a house in Ha Noi, but houses cost a lot, too.

1. Where do Mr. Tuan and Mrs. Hoa live?

.....

2. Where does Mrs Hoa work?

.....

3. What does Mr Tuan do?

.....

4. Why do they enjoy their jobs?

.....

5. Why do they want to move to Ha Noi?

.....

2. Em hãy đọc đoạn văn sau, và viết câu hỏi cho những câu trả lời cho sẵn.

In the summer holidays, Tan and Mai and their parents go to the beach for two weeks. They always go to Vung Tau, a famous seaside resort about 100 kilometers from Ho Chi Minh City. They usually stay in a small house or an apartment by the sea, but sometimes they stay in a hotel.

Every morning, Tan goes swimming but he doesn't stay in the water very long because it's very cold. Mai never swims. She plays with sand on the beach. In the afternoons, they walk in the town or in the park. In the evenings, they often go to the cinema or the theater.

1.?
-- They go to the beach in the summer holidays.
 2.?
-- They stay there for two weeks.
 3.?
-- It's about 100 kilometers from Ho Chi Minh City.
 4.?
-- They stay in a hotel.
 5.?
-- Tan doesn't stay in the water very long because it's very cold.
 6.?
-- No, she never swims.
 7.?
-- Mai plays with sand on the beach.
 8.?
-- In the afternoons, they walk in the town or in the park.
 9.?
-- In the evenings they go to the cinema or the theater.
3. Em hãy điền A FEW, A LITTLE, MUCH hoặc MANY vào khoảng trống trong những câu sau, câu 1 và 2 đã làm sẵn.
1. There's some food, but not much drink.
 2. A few people are going to arrive, but not many.
 3. There's not food in the cupboard.
 4. She doesn't have friends.
 5. I'm sorry I don't have time.
 6. This book doesn't give information.
 7. I can lend you money until tomorrow.
 8. Shall I put milk in your coffee?
 9. We only have petrol left.
 10. We are going to stay at the beach for days.
 11. Not people come here in the winter.
 12. Do they pay you money for working here?
 13. There aren't towns in this part of England.
 14. My father doesn't drink wine at dinner.
 15. There are only people at the beach.
 16. The bank will lend me money.
 17. Can I ask you questions?
 18. The journey will be a short one; it won't take time.
 19. Only students are going to fail the exam.
 20. I don't think people will come tonight.

21. Please give the cat milk.
22. I don't think I've made mistakes in this exercise.

4. Em hãy viết lại các câu sau theo mẫu.

I always spend half an hour doing my homework.

It always takes me half an hour to do my homework.

1. I walk to school in 15 minutes every morning.
.....
2. My father spends half an hour doing the morning exercises.
.....
3. We fly from Hue to Ha Noi in one hour.
.....
4. My mother spends 20 minutes traveling to work by bus.
.....
5. We will reach the town in five hours by train.
.....
6. I'm going to spend two hours finishing my composition.
.....

5. Em hãy chữa các lỗi sai trong những câu sau.

1. There is a few hot milk in the glass.
.....
2. She has a little friends at school.
.....
3. There are a few rice in the jar.
.....
4. Tam keeps a little toys in the drawer of his desk.
.....
5. I have few stamps than you.
.....
6. She drinks fewer beer than her brother does.
.....
7. There isn't many food in the fridge.
.....
8. My sister eats fewer meat than I do.
.....
9. My father speaks a few English.
.....
10. There aren't much students in the schoolyard.
.....

6. Em hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không đổi. Câu 1 và 2 đã làm sẵn.

1. She doesn't have as many stamps as I do.
She has *fewer stamps than I do*.
2. There is less coffee in my cup than there is in yours.
There is *not as much coffee in my cup than there is in yours*.
3. I don't have so many storybooks as my sister does.
I have
4. My friends have more music CD's than I do.
I don't
5. My brother drinks more coffee than my sister does.
My sister drinks
6. She eats more chocolate than I do.
I eat
7. There isn't as much rice in the bowl as there is on the plate.
There is
8. She has less homework to do than he does.
He has
9. There are more girls in my class than there are in hers.
There are
10. There isn't as much milk in my glass as there is in yours.
There is
11. There are fewer theaters in a small city than there are in a big city.
There aren't
12. There is less noise in the country than there is in a city.
There isn't

7. Mỗi dòng trong đoạn văn dưới đây có một lỗi sai. Gạch dưới lỗi ấy và viết từ đã chữa lại cho đúng vào khoảng trống đầu dòng. Dòng số 0 đã làm sẵn cho em.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 0. <i>the</i> | We live in Yorkshire, on a farm in <u>a</u> country. |
| 1. | The farmhouse is quite an older building. It's about 250 |
| 2. | years old, I think. There aren't much houses near us. |
| 3. | There's the pub in the village about three miles away, |
| 4. | but we are over twenty miles from the near town. |
| 5. | That can be difficult to shopping, but we love it here. |
| 6. | It's very quiet, there's not traffic, and the view is wonderful. |

UNIT 8: PLACES

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- airmail	(n)	: thư gửi bằng đường máy bay
- altogether	(adv)	: tổng cộng, tính gộp lại
- change	(n)	: tiền lẻ, tiền thối lại
- coach	(n)	: xe chạy đường dài/ xe tuyến
- cost		: (n) chi phí; (v) có giá là
- counter	(n)	: quầy hàng, quầy thu tiền
- directions	(n)	: lời chỉ dẫn đường đi
- guess	(n)	: sự phỏng đoán, lời đoán
- local stamp		: tem (để gửi thư) trong nước
- mail	(v)	: gửi thư
- overseas	(adj/adv)	: ở nước ngoài, hải ngoại
- phone card	(n)	: thẻ (để gọi) điện thoại
- plain	(n)	: đồng bằng
- regularly	(adv)	: một cách thường xuyên
- send	(v)	: gửi đi
- souvenir	(n)	: quà lưu niệm
- stamps for overseas mail		: tem để gửi thư đi nước ngoài
- total	(adj)	: tổng, toàn bộ
- hardware store		: cửa hàng bán đồ dùng kim loại

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

1. Asking the way and giving directions (Hỏi và chỉ đường).

Ta có thể hỏi đường bằng các cách nói sau:

1. *Is there a near here?*

2. *Where's the?*

Ví dụ: *Is there a bank near here?*

Gần đây có ngân hàng nào không?

Where's the bank?

Cho tôi hỏi ngân hàng ở đâu ạ?

Khi muốn hỏi cách đi đến một địa điểm ta nói:

- *Could you tell me how to get to?*

- *Can you tell me the way to?*

- *Please tell me the way to*

- *How can I get there?*

Khi chỉ cách đi cho ai, ta nói:

- *Go straight ahead* : Hãy đi thẳng.
- *Go along this street* : Đi theo đường này.
- *Take the first/second turning on the left*: Hãy rẽ vào chỗ rẽ thứ nhất/ thứ hai bên trái.
- *Turn right into Le Loi Street*: Hãy rẽ phải để đi vào đường Lê Lợi.
- *over there* : ở đằng kia
- *on the right/left* : bên tay phải/ trái
- *opposite* (prep) : đối diện với
- *next to* (prep) : sát bên cạnh
- *behind* (prep) : đằng sau
- *in front of* (prep) : ở phía trước
- *near* (prep) : gần
- *between* (prep) : ở giữa

2. Hỏi và đáp về khoảng cách

- *How far is it from to?*
- *It's (about) km.*

Ví dụ: - How far is it from Hue to Ha Noi?

It's about 688 km.

Từ Huế đến Hà Nội khoảng bao xa?

Khoảng 688km.

- How far is it from your house to school?

It's about 2 km.

Từ nhà bạn đến trường khoảng bao xa?

Khoảng 2 km.

3. Khi mua hàng ta dùng các cách nói sau.

- *I would like to buy a/some + noun*
- *Can I have a/some + noun, please?*
- *I need to buy a/some + noun.*

Ví dụ: - I would like to buy an English book.

Tôi muốn mua một cuốn sách tiếng Anh.

- Can I have some notebooks, please?

Xin bán cho tôi vài cuốn vở.

- I need to buy a pencil.

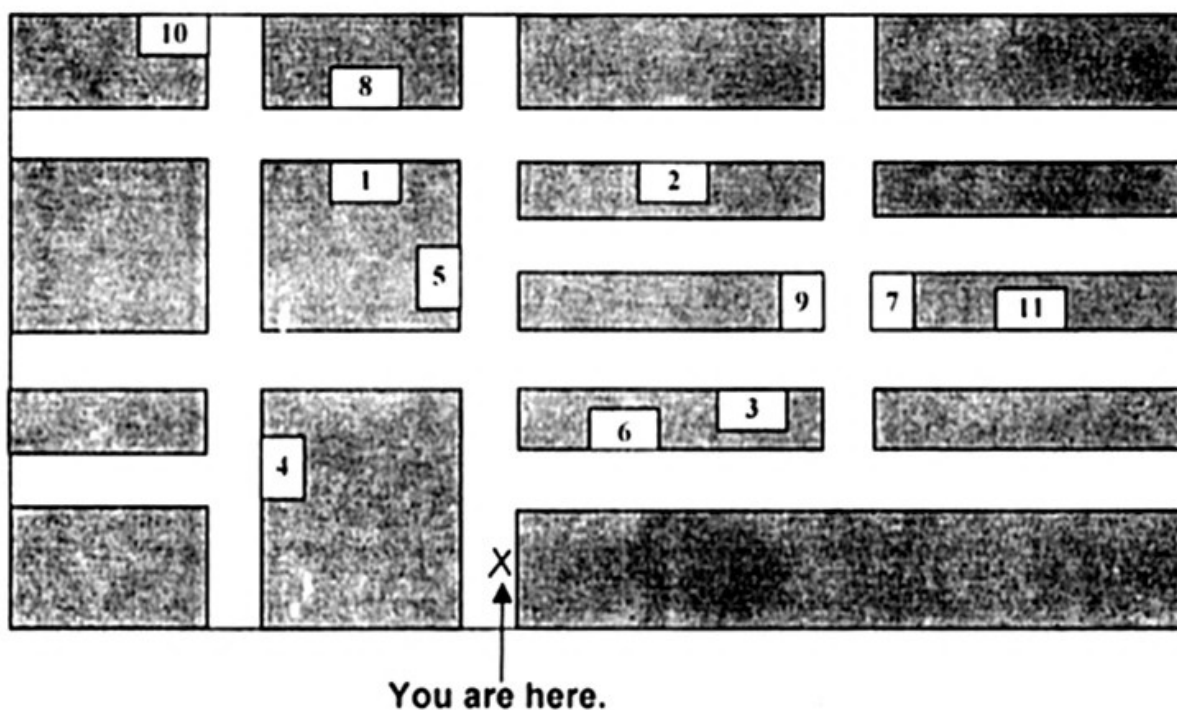
Tôi muốn mua một cây bút chì.

4. Hỏi giá cả.

- How much is that?
- How much is that altogether? *Cả thấy giá bao nhiêu?*
- How much are those? *Những cái ấy giá bao nhiêu?*
- How much does it cost? *Cái đó giá bao nhiêu?*

B. BÀI TẬP

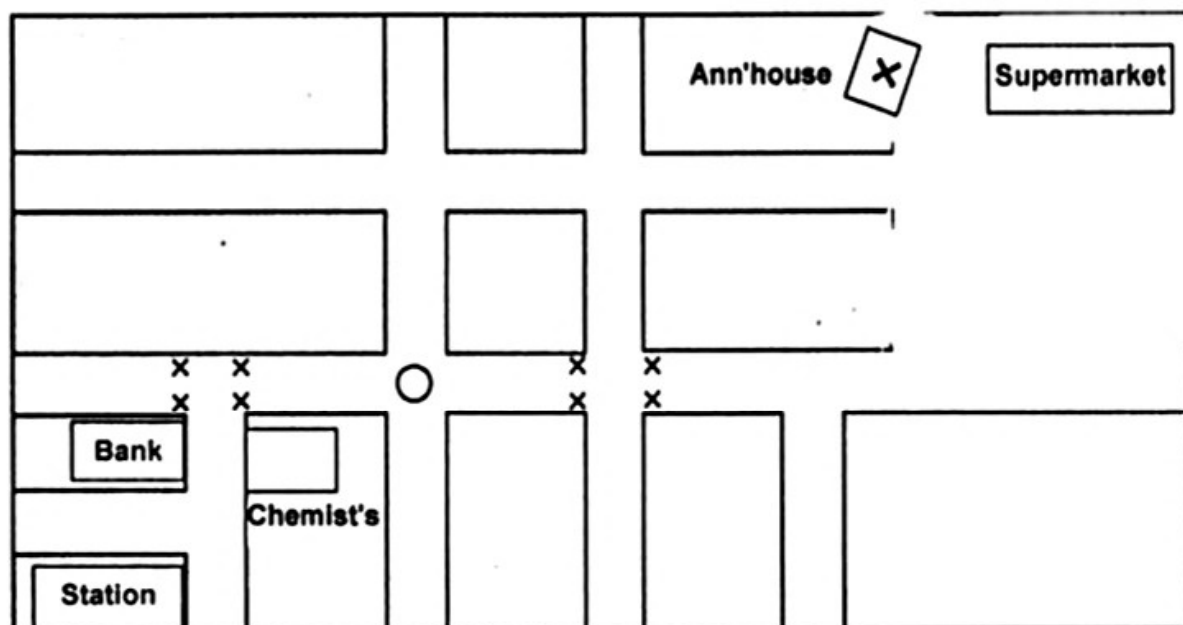
1. Em hãy nhìn bản đồ và đọc các lời chỉ đường bên dưới. Viết số chỉ địa điểm trong ô vuông trước mỗi câu. Mỗi lần đi, đều bắt đầu từ dấu X.



- A. ☒ 4 Walk up the street and turn left at the first crossroads. Then turn left again at the next crossroads. The post office is a few yards on your left.
- B. ☐ Walk up the street only a few yards. Take the first turning on the right. Central Bank is on your left.
- C. ☐ Walk up the street and take the second turning on the right. The bus station is on your right half-way down this street.
- D. ☐ Walk up the street and take the second turning on the left. You'll see the chemist's shop on your right half-way down the street.
- E. ☐ Walk up the street and take the first turning on the left. At the end of the street turn right. Walk up the street past the next crossroads. The college is on your left.

- F. ☐ Take the first turning on the right. Then take the next left and walk up the street. The cinema is on the right just after the first crossroads.
- G. ☐ Walk up the street and keep straight on at the first crossroads. Ann's house is on the left.
- H. ☐ Turn right. Then turn left. Walk up this street and turn left at the third crossroads. The department store is half-way down the street on the left.
- I. ☐ Take the first turning on the left. Then turn right at the next crossroads. Turn right again at the next junction. The church is a short way down the street on the right.
- J. ☐ Turn right and then turn left. Turn right again. The butcher's shop is on your left.
- K. ☐ Take the third turning on the right. Walk to the end of this road and turn right again at the crossroads. The restaurant is on your right, on the corner.

2. Em sẽ đi từ nhà ga đến nhà của Ann. Hãy nhìn bản đồ và điền một hoặc hai từ vào các khoảng trống trong đoạn văn dưới đây.



○ = roundabout (vòng xoay)

x x = trafic lights (đèn giao thông)

Turn left outside the (1) station and walk past a (2) on your right. When you come to some trafic lights, turn (3)

Go straight on to the (4) and continue to the next (5) Then turn left. At the next (6) turn (7) and walk to the end of this street. There is a (8) at the corner on your right. Turn (9) and walk a few yards up this street. Ann's house is on your (10) on a bend. It is (11) a supermarket.

Ghi chú: bend: đoạn đường cong

3. Hoàn thành đối thoại bằng các giới từ trong khung.

on - behind - to - down - for - past
in - under - along - in front of

A. Excuse me, can you tell me how to get (1) the Grand Theater, please?

B. Yes. Go (2) this road and take the second turning (3) the right just (4) the supermarket. Go (5) that road (6) about half a mile. You'll come to a bridge. Go (7) the bridge and turn left. You'll see a big church (8) you. The theater is (9) the square (10) the church.

4. Hãy sắp xếp các từ sau thành những câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. go / takes / to / to / from / by / about / 18 hours / coach / Hue / Ha Noi / it.

2. station / on / souvenir / police / shop / is / the / the / the / right / , / opposite.

3. in / how / pen / America / do / write / to / you / your / often / pal / ? /

4. the / I / card / post / buy / going / phone / office / am / to / to / a.

5. once / public / my / I / from / phone / telephone / week / parents / a / a.

6. write / pen pal / him / in / I / to / regularly / my / tell / all / and / about / in / life / Vietnam / my / America.

7. come / my / hopes / Vietnam / pen / day / pal / visit / says / he / to / to / for / a / some .

8. for / in / I / I / overseas / to / my / stamps / pen / America / mail /
pal / , / so / going / need / write / am / some.
-

5. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới.

It is January 10th. Today Jane is seventeen years of age. She is wearing a pretty new dress. It is blue and white. Jane is having a party today and she is expecting all her friends to come. They are going to arrive in a short time. They are going to bring many beautiful presents with them. Jane's mother has prepared a lot of nice things to eat and drink. The young people are going to play games, sing, dance, and listen to music. They will have a wonderful time together.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the date today?

.....

2. Whose birthday is it?

.....

3. How old is she?

.....

4. What color is Jane's dress?

.....

5. Who is Jane expecting to come for the party?

.....

6. When will her friends arrive?

.....

7. What has Jane's mother done for the party?

.....

8. What are the young people going to do at the party?

.....

6. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới.

A LOVELY HOUSE

Peter lives in a house near the sea. It's an old house, about 100 years old, and it's very small. There are two bedrooms upstairs but no bathroom. The bathroom is downstairs next to the kitchen and there's a living room where there's a lovely fireplace. There's a garden in front of the house. The garden goes down to the beach and in spring

and summer there are flowers everywhere.

Peter lives alone with his dog, Boxer, but they have a lot of visitors. Their city friends often stay with them.

Peter loves his house for many reasons: the garden, the flowers in summer, the fire in winter, but the best thing is the view from his bedroom window.

1. Where is the house?

.....

2. How old is the house?

.....

3. How many rooms are there upstairs?

.....

4. Is there a bathroom upstairs?

.....

5. Is there a fireplace in the kitchen?

.....

6. What is there in front of the house?

.....

7. Who lives in the house?

.....

8. What's the dog's name?

.....

9. Who often come to stay with them?

.....

10. What does Peter love best about his house?

.....

7. Điền vào mỗi khoảng trống bằng một từ chỉ nơi chốn công cộng.

My mother went to the (0) *bank* to get some money, left the car at the (1), and then went to the (2) to do her shopping. I borrowed three books from the (3), then hurried to the (4) to buy some stamps. I met my friend for a coffee at a (5). We saw a film at the (6) then afterwards my friend caught her train at the (7) and I went to the (8) to catch my bus.

TEST FOR UNITS 7 & 8

1. 'Where's the nearest post office?'
A. 'Turn left and then right.'
C. 'It opens at nine o'clock.'
B. 'It's about two kilometers.'
2. 'What's your new address?'
A. 'It's very old.'
C. '42 Le Loi Street.'
B. 'Go straight on.'
3. 'How do we get there?'
A. '42 Le Loi Street.'
C. 'Turn right just after the Bank of China.'
B. 'Yes, you do.'
4. 'How far is it from here?'
A. 'Two kilometers at least.'
C. 'It's long.'
B. 'No, it isn't.'
5. 'I think I'll go by bus. Where's the nearest bus stop?'
A. 'Cross the road and turn left.'
C. 'It's five minutes by bus.'
B. 'At ten past nine.'
6. 'What time is there a bus?'
A. 'Twice a day.'
C. 'Seven thirty.'
B. 'An hour and a half.'
7. 'How often do the buses run?'
A. 'Twice or three times.'
C. 'From that bus stop over there.'
B. 'Every hour.'
8. 'What's that tall building over there?'
A. 'It's a restaurant.'
B. 'It's very near the bank.'
C. 'No, it isn't next to the bank.'
9. 'Can you tell me the way to the Arts Club from your house?'
A. 'Yes, it is.'
C. 'I know it.'
B. 'It's round the corner.'
10. 'How long does it take to get to the City Library from your school?'
A. 'Yes, it's a long way.'
C. 'I'm sorry I don't know.'
B. 'No, it isn't far.'

11. 'Do you know where there's a public telephone?'
A. 'There's one at the bottom of the street.'
B. 'It's open all day.'
C. 'I know there is.'
12. We have fun things together.
A. doing B. to do C. for doing
13. I'd like about how students live in Vietnam.
A. to hear B. hearing C. to hearing
14. Vietnamese students have vacations than American students.
A. less B. little C. fewer
15. We the New Year on January 1.
A. organize B. celebrate C. hold
16. Hoa goes to school 6 days week.
A. a B. every C. for a
17. I am that you and your family are well.
A. pleasant B. pleasing C. pleased
18. My mother stays home to take care the family.
A. for B. of C. after
19. Hoa works very hard at school and at home. Students her are definitely not lazy.
A. like B. as C. the same as
20. My Dad has a summer vacation.
A. three-weeks B. three-week's C. three-week
21. When there is work, Mr Tuan takes a day off and goes to the city with his wife.
A. less B. fewer C. few
22. Excuse me. Is there a souvenir shop here?
A. near B. at C. from
23. Could you tell me to get to the Post Office?
A. what way B. how C. what direction
24. The souvenir shop is on the right, the police station.
A. between B. next C. opposite

25. I'm going to the Post Office. I some stamps.
A. need B. am needing C. am going to need
26. I to mail this letter to my pen pal in the US.
A. am wanting B. want C. am going to want
27. do you write to your friend? -- Once a month.
A. How regularly B. How many times C. How often
28. Do you have for a 50,000-dong note?
A. changes B. change C. changing
29. Five envelopes, 10 stamps and a fifty thousand dong phone card.
How much is that ?
A. altogether B. together C. in all
30. There is a hospital Ba Trieu Street.
A. on B. at C. in
31. The souvenir shop is the bookshop and the post office.
A. between B. near C. from
32. Our summer vacation starts in June. It for almost two months.
A. happens B. takes C. lasts
33. Hurry or you'll be late school.
A. with B. for C. at
34. A. I'm going to (1) you some questions. What is the capital (2) England?
B. London
A. Yes. Now, where is it?
B. (3) south.
A. How (4) live there?
B. About seven million.
A. Now another question for you. What's fifty and fifty?
B. That's easy. (5).

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A ask | B tell | C say | D talk |
| 2. A from | B on | C of | D in |
| 3. A On | B On the | C In | D In the |
| 4. A much people | B much person | C many people | D many person |
| 5. A A hundred | B Hundred | C Thirteen | D Thirty |

UNIT 9: AT HOME AND AWAY

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- aquarium	(n)	: bể cá, hồ cá
- cap	(n)	: mũ lưỡi trai
- crab	(n)	: con cua
- cushion	(n)	: tấm đệm
- decide	(v)	: quyết định
- dolphin	(n)	: cá heo
- dressmaker	(n)	: thợ may
- exit	(n)	: lối ra, cửa ra
- food stall		: quầy bán thức ăn
- gift	(n)	: quà tặng
- hairdresser	(n)	: thợ uốn/ cắt tóc nữ
- improve	(v)	: cải thiện, làm cho tốt hơn
- keep in touch		: giữ liên lạc
- lid	(n)	: cái nắp
- material	(n)	: chất liệu, vật liệu; vải
- noodle	(n)	: bún, mì sợi
- oceanic	(adj)	: thuộc về đại dương
- patient	(adj)	: kiên nhẫn, kiên trì
- poster	(n)	: áp phích, bích chương
- present	(n)	: quà tặng
- rent	(v)	: thuê
- salesgirl	(n)	: cô gái bán hàng
- sew	(v)	: khâu, may vá
- shark	(n)	: cá mập
- sewing machine		: máy may, máy khâu
- sharp	(adj)	: sắc bén
- temple	(n)	: đền, miếu thờ
- tool	(n)	: dụng cụ, công cụ
- turtle	(n)	: con rùa biển
- type	(n)	: loài, chủng loại
- useful	(adj)	: có ích, bổ ích

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP.

1. The Simple Past (Thì quá khứ đơn)

a) **Hình thức:** Ta hãy xem cách chia động từ TO BE ở thì Quá khứ đơn:

Ngôi		Khẳng định	Phủ định	Nghi vấn
Số ít	1	I was	I wasn't	Was I ?
	2	You were	You weren't	Were you ?
	3	He/she/it was	He/she/it wasn't	Was he/she/it ?
Số nhiều	1	We were	We weren't	Were we ?
	2	You were	You weren't	Were you ?
	3	They were	They weren't	Were they ?

Nhận xét:

- Ngôi thứ nhất số ít (I) và ngôi thứ ba số ít (He/She/It) có chung một dạng là WAS.
- Các ngôi còn lại (You/We/They) có chung một dạng là WERE.
- **wasn't** và **weren't** là dạng rút gọn lần lượt của WAS NOT và WERE NOT.

Bảng dưới đây là cách chia một động từ quy tắc. Lấy động từ WORK làm ví dụ:

Ngôi		Khẳng định	Phủ định	Nghi vấn
Số ít	1	I worked	I didn't work	Did I work ?
	2	You worked	You didn't work	Did you work ?
	3	He/she/it worked	He/she/it didn't work	Did he/she/it work?
Số nhiều	1	We worked	We didn't work	Did we work ?
	2	You worked	You didn't work	Did you work ?
	3	They worked	They didn't work	Did they work ?

Nhận xét:

- Ở thể khẳng định ta thêm **-ED** vào cho dạng cơ bản của động từ.
- Ở thể phủ định và nghi vấn, ta phải dùng dạng quá khứ đơn bất quy tắc động từ TO DO.
- **didn't** là dạng rút gọn DID NOT.

Riêng với những động từ bất quy tắc (irregular verbs), ta phải học thuộc lòng dạng bất quy tắc của từng động từ được kê trong cột thứ hai của bảng động từ bất quy tắc. Ta hãy lấy động từ TO COME làm ví dụ:

Ngôi		Khẳng định	Phủ định	Nghi vấn
Số ít	1	I came	I didn't come	Did I come ?
	2	You came	You didn't come	Did you come ?
	3	He/she/it came	He/she/it didn't come	Did he/she/it come ?
Số nhiều	1	We came	We didn't come	Did we come ?
	2	You came	You didn't come	Did you come ?
	3	They came	They didn't come	Did they come ?

Nhận xét:

- Chỉ ở thể khẳng định ta mới dùng đến dạng bất quy tắc của động từ.
- Ở thể phủ định và nghi vấn, ta vẫn phải dùng dạng quá khứ đơn bất quy tắc động từ TO DO.

Quy tắc chính tả:

Khi thêm -ED vào cho dạng cơ bản của động từ, ta có các qui tắc sau:

- khi động từ chấm dứt bằng một phụ âm và trước phụ âm này là một nguyên âm thì ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm cuối.

Ví dụ: stop → stopped

- khi động từ chấm dứt bằng -y và trước nó là một phụ âm thì ta phải đổi -y thành -i trước khi thêm -ED.

Ví dụ: carry → carried

Nhưng nếu -y đứng sau một nguyên âm thì không thay đổi.

Ví dụ: obey → obeyed

b) Cách dùng:

1. Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả một thói quen trong quá khứ (tương ứng với thì hiện tại đơn thì diễn tả một thói quen ở hiện tại như ta đã học).

Ví dụ: He always came to class late.

Hồi ấy anh ta thường đến lớp muộn.

2. Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả một hành động đã hoàn tất tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ, không còn liên quan đến hiện tại, vì thế thì này thường kết hợp với các trạng từ chỉ thời gian quá khứ cụ thể như: **yesterday, last week, two years ago, in 1980,**

Ví dụ: I met him yesterday.

Hôm qua tôi có gặp anh ta.

3. Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả một hành động kéo dài trong một đoạn thời gian trong quá khứ không còn liên quan đến hiện tại. Với cách dùng này thì quá khứ đơn thường kèm với các cụm trạng ngữ chỉ đoạn thời gian.

Ví dụ: My father worked in that factory for five years.

Ba tôi đã làm việc trong nhà máy ấy trong năm năm.

B. BÀI TẬP

1. Điền **WAS** hoặc **WERE** vào các khoảng trống trong câu chuyện dưới đây.

It ¹ **was** a beautiful day. The sun ² hot and the sky ³ blue. James and Wendy ⁴ on the beach. They ⁵ with their three children. The children ⁶ in the sea. The sea ⁷ a bit cold but the children ⁸ very happy. There ⁹ lots of other children in the sea too: some of them ¹⁰ in the water with their parents. Wendy and James ¹¹ on the sand and James ¹² asleep with a book on his face. But suddenly there ¹³ gray clouds all over the sky and the sun ¹⁴ not hot anymore. The beautiful weather ¹⁵ finished and there ¹⁶ wet picnics and wet people everywhere. A British summer holiday!

2. Đặt câu hỏi và viết câu trả lời về câu chuyện trên. Dùng **WAS** và **WERE**. Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

1. weather / nice?

Was the weather nice?

Yes, it was a beautiful day.

2. Where / James and Wendy?

.....
.....

3. Where / children?

.....
.....

4. Other children / in the sea?

.....
.....

5. James and Wendy / in the sea?

.....
.....

6. James / awake?

.....
.....

7. What / on James' face?

.....
.....

8. sunny / all day?

.....
.....

9. holidaymakers / wet in the end?

.....
.....

10. Where / this beach?

.....
.....

3. The Simple Present vs The Simple Past. Chuyển những thói quen hiện tại thành những việc nhất thời trong quá khứ, sử dụng các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian trong ngoặc đơn. Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

1. I see my parents every weekend. (last weekend)

I saw my parents last weekend.

2. Tom always asks a lot of questions. (this morning)

.....

3. They go to the mountains in the winter. (last winter)

.....

4. Julie meets Tom from school every afternoon. (this afternoon)

.....

5. Jim watches a lot of television at the weekends. (on holiday)

.....

6. He eats a lot in the evenings. (last night)

.....

7. The program starts at 7:30 every Friday. (this morning)

.....

8. I love cycling at the weekends. (when I was a child)

.....

9. We always have a nice time with them. (on holiday)

.....

10. The garden looks lovely in the spring. (last spring)

.....

4. Chia những động từ trong ngoặc ở thì quá khứ đơn. Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

A: Where ¹ (you / go) **did you go** for your last summer holiday?

B: We ² (go) to Egypt.

A: Oh really? How interesting! ³ (you / enjoy) it?

B: Oh yes, we did. Paul ⁴ (love) the River Nile and I ⁵ (think) the pyramids and all the historical sights ⁶ (be) fascinating.

A: How long ⁷ (you / stay) ?

B: For four weeks. We ⁸ (be) there for the whole of summer.

A: How nice. So you ⁹ (have) lots of time to travel around.

B: Yes, we did – well, quite a lot. But we only ¹⁰ (see) a few places so I'd like to go again.

A: ¹¹ (you / learn) any Egyptian Arabic?

B: I did but Paul didn't. I ¹² (study) the language for a few weeks before we ¹³ (go) I ¹⁴ (find) a good Arabic language cassette in the local library and that ¹⁵ (be) very helpful.

A: ¹⁶ (you / talk) to the local people?

B: Not really, but I ¹⁷ (know) how to order food and drink in the café and restaurants.

A: Well, that's good.

B: Yes it is, but I ¹⁸ (want) to talk to people too so I'm still studying Arabic and I hope to go there again next year.

A: Well, best of luck.

5. Từ những từ gợi ý, hãy viết thành một đối thoại, dùng thì đúng cho các động từ và thêm những mạo từ (a/an) hoặc giới từ hoặc liên từ thích hợp (at, in, and, ...).

A: You / have / nice time / London / the weekend?

.....

B: Yes. I / I / stay with / old friend from school / we / have / wonderful time together. / Saturday / we / go / art gallery / the morning, / concert / the afternoon / Italian restaurant / the evening. / It / be / great weekend. / What about you? / You / have / nice weekend?

.....

.....

.....
.....
.....
A: It / not be / very interesting. / I / stay / home / all weekend.
.....

B: Why / you / not go out?
.....

A: I / not feel / very well.
.....

B: Oh. I / be / sorry about that.
.....

A: That / be / all right. / I / be / better now.
.....

6. Đọc bài văn dưới đây và trả lời các câu hỏi.

It is still winter, but on Sunday the weather was fine. We decided to go on a trip to the seaside. The sun was bright and warm, but we did not go into the water. It was too cold. Instead, we walked along the shore and looked at the ships. In the evening we returned home. Then a strong wind began to blow and it began to rain. So we sat round a warm fire. We did not mind about the weather at all.

1. How was the weather last Sunday?
.....

2. Where did we decide to go?
.....

3. Why didn't we go into the water?
.....

4. What did we do then?
.....

5. When did we return?
.....

6. What happened then?
.....

7. Where did we sit?
.....

8. Were we upset about the weather?
.....

UNIT 10: HEALTH AND HYGIENE

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

appointment	(n) : sự hẹn gặp, cuộc hẹn
cavity	(n) : lỗ răng sâu
comb	(v) : chải tóc; (n) cái lược
dentist	(n) : nha sĩ
drill	(n) : cái khoan
electric bulb	: bóng đèn điện
fill	(v) : lấp chỗ trống, trám răng
form	(v) : hình thành
gramophone	: máy hát quay đĩa
grow	(v) : mọc (răng), phát triển
growth	(n) : sự mọc, sự phát triển
gum	(n) : lợi răng
harvest	(n) : mùa gặt, vụ thu hoạch
helpful	(adj) : sốt sắng giúp đỡ, ân cần
hygiene	(n) : vệ sinh
invent	(v) : phát minh
iron	(v) : là/ ủi quần áo
neglect	(v) : xao lãng, không để ý đến
painful	(adj) : đau đớn
polish	(v) : đánh bóng
scared	(adj) : sợ hãi
sensible	(adj) : biết điều, biết phải trái
serious	(adj) : nghiêm trọng
set of teeth	: bộ răng
strange	(adj) : xa lạ / không quen biết
surgery	(n) : phòng phẫu thuật
tidy	(adj) : gọn gàng, sạch sẽ
toothbrush	(n) : bàn chải răng
touch	(v) : sờ, động vào

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP. Thể Mệnh lệnh

A. Hình thức:

Chúng ta dùng dạng nguyên thể của động từ để thành lập một mệnh lệnh khẳng định.

Ví dụ: Open your book.

Hãy mở sách ra.

Be careful!

Hãy cẩn thận!

Chúng ta dùng **don't + động từ** để thành lập một mệnh lệnh phủ định.

Ví dụ: Don't eat too much candy.

Đừng ăn quá nhiều kẹo.

Don't be afraid.

Đừng sợ.

B. Ý nghĩa của thể mệnh lệnh:

1) Để ra lệnh:

Be quiet!

Hãy im lặng!

Don't talk!

Đừng nói chuyện.

2) Để dẫn dò hoặc hướng dẫn sử dụng (một cái máy chẳng hạn):

Turn the knob to the left and press the red button.

Xoay cái núm về phía trái và ấn nút màu đỏ.

3) Để đưa ra một yêu cầu nhã nhặn:

Please turn to page 15.

Xin hãy tìm đến trang 15.

4) Để cảnh báo:

Look out! It's going to fall!

Coi chừng! Nó sắp rơi xuống đấy!

Be careful not to hurt yourself.

Hãy cẩn thận đừng để mình bị thương.

Don't play with that knife or you'll hurt yourself!

Đừng chơi với con dao ấy kẻo mà bị thương đấy!

5) Để đưa ra lời khuyên thân thiện:

Relax! Don't worry! Everything will be all right.

Hãy thư giãn! Đừng lo lắng! Mọi sự rồi sẽ ổn thôi.

6) Để mời:

Come and **have** dinner on Saturday.

Hãy đến ăn cơm tối vào thứ bảy nhé.

Hello! **Come in** and **sit down**. **Make** yourself at home.

Xin chào! Xin mời vào và ngồi xuống. Cứ tự nhiên như ở nhà.

7) Để chỉ đường đi:

Go straight on, **take** the first turning on the left, **cross** the bridge, and the bank is on the right.

Cứ đi thẳng, rẽ trái ở ngã tư đầu tiên, đi qua cầu, và ngân hàng nằm ở bên phải.

B. BÀI TẬP

1. Nên làm và không nên làm. Viết câu mệnh lệnh khẳng định và phủ định. Chọn các cụm từ thích hợp trong khung.

see a dentist sometimes -- use an old toothbrush -- eat too much candy -- eat too hot food -- clean teeth after meals -- drink too much iced water -- eat fruit -- use a tube of toothpaste

DO

eat fruit

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

DON'T

eat too much candy

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Đọc đoạn văn sau, viết vào ô vuông T (True) hoặc F (False) cho những câu bên dưới. Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

Even before it is born, a baby has small teeth under its gum. At about the age of six months, its first tooth starts to grow. Before the young child is three years old, it has twenty small teeth. Between the ages of six and twelve a second set of teeth form in the gum below the first teeth and push them out.

1. ☒ **T** A baby has teeth under its gums even before its birth.
2. ☐ A baby's first tooth appears as soon as it is born.
3. ☐ A three-year-old child has twenty tiny teeth.
4. ☐ A child's second set of teeth appear before it is six years old.
5. ☐ The growth of the second set of teeth is very painful.
6. ☐ A child's second teeth begin to grow while the child still has its first teeth

3. Viết dạng quá khứ đơn cho những động từ trong ngoặc.

Thomas Edison (be)¹ a famous scientist. He (be)² born in 1891 and (die)³ in 1931. He (invent)⁴ the electric bulb. He also (make)⁵ the world's first gramophone.

When he (be)⁶ a boy at school, Edison (ask)⁷ a lot of questions. The teacher (think)⁸ he (be)⁹ stupid and she (send)¹⁰ him home. Edison's mother (teach)¹¹ her son at home and he (begin)¹² to carry out a lot of experiments. He (earn)¹³ money for his experiments by gardening. Later he (work)¹⁴ on a train and (continue)¹⁵ to experiment there. Unfortunately, in one of his experiments, he (set)¹⁶ fire to the train.

4. Trả lời những câu hỏi sau về bài văn trên.

1. Who was Thomas Edison?
.....
2. When was he born?
.....
3. When did he die?
.....
4. What did he invent?
.....
5. Who made the world's first gramophone?
.....
6. Why did his teacher think he was stupid?
.....
7. Why did she send him home?
.....

8. Who taught him at home?

.....

9. How did he get the money for his experiments?

.....

10. What happened when he was doing an experiment on a train?

.....

5. Viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh từ những từ gợi ý sau.

1. very / working / and / it / hard / the / Hoa's / harvest / parents / farm / time / is / are / on.

.....

2. a / from / her / week / mother / she / letter / last / received.

.....

3. not / not / the / much / good / candy / letter / eat / was / told / to / too / because / Hoa / her / she / it for / in.

.....

4. of / has / take / lives / home / care / away from Hoa / she / so / to / herself.

.....

5. everything / and / was / at / her / strange / first / for / difficult.

.....

6. soon / in / visit / parents / Ha Noi / hope / her / Hoa's / to.

.....

7. next / they / show / around / them / week / Ha Noi / Hoa / visit / will / when / her.

.....

8. Every / early / to / morning / Hoa / take / gets / exercises / day / , / up.

.....

9. The / not / teeth / dentist / her / her / worry / told / looked at and / to.

.....

10. after / a / dentist / Hoa / tooth / felt / fixed / lot / better / the / her .

.....

6. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời những câu hỏi.

Dr Lai is a dentist at Quang Trung School. She looks after all the students' teeth. Dr Lai's office is clean and so is her uniform. She always washes her hands after each child leaves. Many children are scared when they come to see Dr Chi, but she is a kind woman. She explains what will happen so they are not afraid.

Dr Lai gives the children advice. She tells them how to look after their teeth. She reminds them to clean their teeth regularly.

1. What is Dr Lai's job?

.....

2. Where does she work?

.....

3. How does her office look?

.....

4. What about her uniform?

.....

5. What does she always do after she sees to a student's teeth?

.....

6. What does she do so as not to scare the students?

.....

7. What is her advice to the students?

.....

7 Điền vào mỗi khoảng trống bằng một từ thích hợp. Mẫu tự đầu đã cho sẵn.

Last night Minh couldn't sleep (1) **b**..... he had a (2) **t**..... This morning he has an (3) **a**..... with the (4) **d**..... at 10.30. Minh is very (5) **s**..... of the sound of the (6) **d**..... Hoa, Minh's friend, says that the dentist (7) **f**..... a (8) **c**..... in her teeth last week and it stopped (9) **h**..... afterwards. She tells Minh not to worry because the dentist is very (10) **k**..... . Now Minh feels less scared.

TEST FOR UNITS 9 & 10

1. ' was your vacation in Nha Trang?'
- 'It was wonderful.'
A. How B. What C. When
2. Her parents her to see the Cham Temple.
A. brought B. took C. carried
3. She bought different gifts for her friends.
A. lot of B. a lots of C. lots of
4. Her father
A. bought her a cap.
B. bought for her a cap.
C. bought a cap to her.
5. The Andersons rented an apartment to mine.
A. next door B. close C. near
6. Their new apartment is the other side of Ha Noi.
A. at B. to C. on
7. I taught
A. for her some Vietnamese.
B. her some Vietnamese.
C. some Vietnamese for her.
8. Hoa tried the new dress but it didn't fit.
A. out B. at C. on
9. Hoa thinks that is a useful hobby.
A. sewing B. to sew C. how to sew
10. Hoa is learning
A. to sew B. how to sew C. sewing
11. Do you often help your parents the housework?
A. for B. about C. with
12. Don't forget to wash your before meals.
A. feet B. hands C. teeth
13. to brush your teeth every day.
A. It's very important
B. It's not very important.
C. It's important very.
14. My aunt tells us a lot you.
A. of B. about C. at

15. Wash vegetables and fruit before
 A. cooking and eating
 B. to cook and to eat
 C. cook and eat
16. do you brush your teeth?
 A. How many times a day
 B. How often
 C. A&B are correct.
17. What's the matter? -- I have a
 A. very pain toothache
 B. very painful toothache
 C. very toothache painful
18. What do you do yourself clean and tidy?
 A. and keep B. for keeping C. to keep
19. I know how to take care myself.
 A. of B. about C. off
20. The dentist a cavity in my tooth.
 A. filled B. made C. stopped
21. A. Do you take exercise this morning?
 B. Do you take exercise yesterday?
 C. Do you take exercise every morning?
22. What does a dentist look after?
 -- She looks after people's
 A. hands B. feet C. teeth
23. Lien looks worried because she always to brush her teeth.
 A. forget B. forgets C. to forget
24. Most children feel when they come to see the dentist.
 A. scared B. sad C. happy
25. Which sentence is correct?
 A. Hoa get up early and does morning exercise every day.
 B. Hoa gets up early and do morning exercise every day.
 C. Hoa gets up early and does morning exercise every day.
26. do you go to bed?
 A. What's the time B. What time C. What the time

UNIT 11: KEEP FIT, STAY HEALTHY

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- absent	(adj) : vắng mặt
- catch	(v) : mắc/ nhiễm (bệnh)
- cough	(v) : ho
- cure	(n) : phương thuốc, cách chữa trị
- disappear	(v) : biến mất
- disease	(n) : bệnh tật
- drugstore	(n) : hiệu thuốc
- dust	(n) : bụi, bụi bẩn
- flu	(n) : bệnh cúm
- height	(n) : chiều cao
- measure	(v) : đo
- minor	(adj) : (bệnh) nhẹ
- normal	(adj) : bình thường
- prevent	(v) : phòng tránh, ngăn ngừa
- relieve	(v) : làm giảm (đau)
- scale	(n) : cái cân
- sick note	(n) : giấy xin phép nghỉ ốm
- sneeze	(v) : hắt hơi
- stomach	(n) : dạ dày
- stomachache	(n) : cơn đau dạ dày
- symptom	(n) : triệu chứng
- temperature	(n) : nhiệt độ/ trạng thái sốt
- weigh	(v) : cân/ cân nặng
- to have a medical check-up	: kiểm tra sức khỏe
- to take temperature	: đo nhiệt độ, cặp nhiệt
- to have a running nose	: bị sổ mũi
- to have a slight fever	: bị sốt nhẹ

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

1. Yêu cầu lịch sự bằng **WOULD YOU (PLEASE) ... ?**

Ví dụ:

Would you open your mouth, please?

Em hãy mở miệng ra nhé.

Would you get on the scale for me, please?

Em hãy đứng lên bàn cân đi nào.

Would you stand here, please?

Em hãy đứng chỗ này nhé.

Lưu ý: Về hình thức, cách nói này có dạng nghi vấn, nhưng vì nó là một yêu cầu nên ta chỉ làm theo lời yêu cầu, chứ không phải trả lời là "Yes, I would".

2. Ôn tập thì Present Simple và Past Simple.

B. BÀI TẬP

1. Chọn những câu trong khung để điền vào đối thoại.

- a) How long do you think I'll have to stay at home?
- b) In that case, I'll miss a lot of lessons.
- c) We're going to have an English test this afternoon. I don't want to be absent from class.
- d) But I have to go to school now, mum. I have lessons this afternoon.
- e) I'm afraid I have a cold, mum. I have a terrible headache.

Mother : What's the matter with you, Lan. You sneeze a lot. How are you?

Lan : (1)

Mother : You need to go and see the doctor at once.

Lan : (2)

Mother : Don't worry about that. I will write a sick note for you.

Lan : (3)

Mother : The teacher will let you do the test again. Anyway you can't do well when you're sick.

Lan : (4)

Mother : That depends. A few days perhaps.

Lan : (5)

Mother : It can't be helped, dear. Now let's go to the doctor.

2. Sắp xếp các từ sau thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. a / come / because / she / Lan / had / didn't / to / cold / school yesterday / bad.
.....
2. write / her / her / to / note / sick / mother / had / a / for.
.....
3. headache / and / and / she / she / she / tired / running / said / felt / had / a / a / nose / , / very.
.....
4. about / went / see / with / cold / doctor / she / mother / to / a / her / her.
.....
5. some / the / tablets / temperature / doctor / gave / took / her / and / her.
.....
6. few / take / told / stay / a / a / the / the / day / bed / tablets / days / doctor / her / to / twice / and / to / in / for.
.....
7. going / of / lessons / lot / miss / she's / to / a.
.....
8. the / and / some / they / to / medicine / chemist's / bought / went.
.....

3. Ôn tập: Viết thành câu mệnh lệnh khẳng định và phủ định.

Ví dụ: The bus leaves at exactly 4:00, so don't be late.

1. quiet, everyone. You're too noisy.
2. -- Is the plane going to crash?
-- Oh, silly. Of course it isn't.
3. careful with that knife. It's sharp.
4. mean, Joe. Give Sam the toys.
5. quick, Larry. There isn't much time.
6. Drive carefully. such an idiot!
7. helpful to your mother. She's very busy.
8. Why are you crying? so sad.

Ghi chú: to crash : (máy bay) rơi, gặp nạn.

mean (adj) : keo kiệt

idiot : kẻ dại dột

4. Ôn tập: Viết thành câu mệnh lệnh khẳng định và phủ định với những động từ sau.

drive, forget, go, play, press, take, talk, turn off, write

*Ví dụ: **Go** home now. It's late.*

1. with matches. They're dangerous.
2. this money to the bank, please.
3. It's time to sleep now. the lights.
4. to your sister like that. It's rude.
5. to collect the air tickets on your way to the airport.
6. To open the machine, this button.
7. so fast. You'll have an accident.
8. your name, age and address here, please, madam.

5. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi.

During the weekend I traveled by air for the first time in my life. I generally travel by train or bus. It is both cheaper and safer. But this was a short journey. At the beginning I did not feel very happy. This feeling did not last long. The trip was very exciting. I was soon high up in the sky among the clouds. The view of mountains, fields and rivers was interesting and unusual. I enjoyed my short and comfortable journey very much.

QUESTIONS

1. When did you first travel by air?
.....
2. How do you generally travel?
.....
3. Why do you generally travel by train or bus?
.....
4. Why did you choose to travel by air this time?
.....

5. How did you feel at first?

.....

6. Did this feeling soon pass or not?

.....

7. What was the trip like?

.....

8. How was the view of mountains, fields and rivers?

.....

9. How do you enjoy the journey?

.....

6. Chia các động từ trong ngoặc ở thì thích hợp: Simple Present, Present Continuous, Simple Past. Chỗ thứ nhất đã làm sẵn.

Jane (live)¹ lives in London. She (work)² as a travel writer for a magazine. She (go)³ abroad five or six times a year. Last year she (spend)⁴ three months in Asia, and she (like)⁵ it so much that she (not want)⁶ to come home.

Now she (travel)⁷ in South America. She (not speak)⁸ Spanish very well, but she (study)⁹ at the moment because she (need)¹⁰ to talk to local people. Every evening, she (write)¹¹ notes about people and places.

UNIT 12: LET'S EAT!

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

add	(v) : cho thêm bổ sung
affect	(v) : ảnh hưởng đến
amount	(n) : số lượng, khối lượng
balanced	(adj) : cân bằng, thăng bằng
beef	(n) : thịt bò
boil	(v) : nấu sôi, luộc
body-building food	: thức ăn giúp cơ thể phát triển
bowl	(n) : cái bát
cereal	(n) : bột ngũ cốc
chicken	(n) : thịt gà
chopstick	(n) : chiếc đũa
corn	(n) : bắp, ngô
cucumber	(n) : quả dưa chuột
dairy product	: sản phẩm làm từ sữa
dessert	(n) : món tráng miệng
diet	(n) : chế độ ăn uống, chế độ ăn kiêng
dirt	(n) : bụi bẩn, bụi đất
dish	(n) : món ăn
on display	: đang bày bán
durian	(n) : quả sầu riêng
energy	(n) : năng lượng, sức lực
fatty food	: thức ăn nhiều chất béo
fruit stall	: quầy bán trái cây
healthy food	: thức ăn có lợi cho sức khỏe
heat	(v) : hâm nóng
lifestyle	(n) : lối sống
meat stall	: quầy bán thịt
moderate	(adj) : vừa phải, chừng mực, điều độ
moderation	(n) : sự chừng mực, điều độ
onion	(n) : củ hành
pan	(n) : cái chảo, cái nồi, cái chảo
papaya	(n) : quả đu đủ
pass	(v) : chuyển qua, đưa
pepper	(n) : (hồ) tiêu

pineapple	(n) : quả dứa
plate	(n) : cái đĩa
pork	(n) : thịt heo, thịt lợn
potato	(n) : khoai tây
refrigerator (n) = fridge	(n) : tủ lạnh
recipe	(n) : công thức nấu nướng
ripe	(adj) : chín
selection	(n) : sự lựa chọn
to set the table	: bày bàn ăn
slice	(v) : thái thành lát mỏng
smell	(v) : ngửi, ngửi thấy, có mùi
a wide selection of vegetables	: nhiều loại rau quả khác nhau
soy sauce	(n) : nước xì dầu
spinach	(n) : rau mâm xôi, rau chân vịt
spoon	(n) : cái thìa, cái muỗng
stir-fry	(v) : xào
strip	(n) : miếng thái chỉ
sweet potato	(n) : khoai lang
taste	(v) : có mùi vị, nếm
vegetable stall	: quầy bán rau
vegetable oil	(n) : dầu thực vật
unhealthy food	: thức ăn không có lợi cho sức khỏe

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

1a. Để bày tỏ ý muốn có vật gì, chúng ta dùng thành ngữ:

I WOULD LIKE (I'D LIKE) + Danh từ

Ví dụ: I'd like some coffee. Tôi muốn uống cà phê.

1b. Để tỏ ý muốn làm gì, chúng ta thay danh từ bằng một động từ nguyên thể có TO.

I'D LIKE + To-INFINITIVE.

Ví dụ: It's late. I'd like to go home now.

Đã muộn rồi. Tôi muốn về nhà ngay bây giờ.

1c. Để mời, chúng ta dùng cách nói:

WOULD YOU LIKE + noun / to-infinitive?

Ví dụ: Would you like some tea? Bạn có muốn uống trà không?

Nhận lời mời, chúng ta nói:

Yes, please. Vâng, cho tôi xin.

Từ chối lời mời, chúng ta nói:

No, thank you / No, thanks. Xin cảm ơn, tôi không muốn (uống trà).

2. TOO - SO , EITHER - NEITHER

Để diễn tả mình cũng có ý thích giống người khác, ta có hai cách nói.

Ví dụ: A: I like ice-cream. *Tôi thích kem lạnh.*

B: I do, too. *Tôi cũng thích kem lạnh.*

hoặc A: I like ice-cream. *Tôi thích kem lạnh.*

B: So do I. *Tôi cũng vậy.*

Để diễn tả mình cũng không thích cái gì đó như người khác, ta cũng có hai cách nói.

Ví dụ: A: I don't like durians. *Tôi không thích sầu riêng.*

B: I don't, either. *Tôi cũng không thích.*

hoặc A: I don't like durians. *Tôi không thích sầu riêng.*

B: Neither do I. *Tôi cũng vậy.*

Nhận xét:

- SO và TOO đi sau một phát biểu khẳng định.
- EITHER và NEITHER đi sau một phát biểu phủ định.
- TOO và EITHER đứng ở cuối câu; trong khi đó SO và NEITHER đứng ở đầu câu và kéo theo sự đảo của động từ ra trước chủ ngữ. Nếu câu phát biểu chứa động từ BE, câu đáp cũng lặp lại động từ BE ở thì tương ứng.

Ví dụ:

A: I'm tired. *Tôi mệt.*

B: So am I. *Tôi cũng vậy.*

A: Mai wasn't late yesterday. *Hôm qua Mai không đi muộn.*

B: Neither was Lan. *Lan cũng không.*

A: I like oranges. *Tôi thích cam.*

B: So does Tam. *Tam cũng vậy.*

A: They didn't go to school yesterday. *Hôm qua chúng không đi học.*

B: Neither did we. *Chúng tôi cũng không.*

B. BÀI TẬP

1. Hoàn thành đối thoại sau, dùng dạng thích hợp cho các động từ trong ngoặc. Chỗ thứ nhất đã làm sẵn.

A. Are you doing (do)¹ anything this evening?

B. I (not know)² yet. Some friends of mine (go)³ out for a meal, but I (not want)⁴ to go. I

(go)⁵ to the same restaurant last month and I (feel)⁶ ill for a week.

A. What about (come)⁷ to the cinema with me? I (go)⁸ to see *Gunshot 3*. Everyone (say)⁹ it's very good.

B. I (see)¹⁰ that last week and I (think)¹¹ it was terrible.

A. Well, how about (watch)¹² a video? If you (choose)¹³ a film I (order)¹⁴ a pizza.

B. But I (break)¹⁵ the video last night, and I (not like)¹⁶ pizza.

2. Dùng SO... hoặc NEITHER... để điền vào đối thoại dưới đây giữa hai người trên một chuyến tàu hỏa.

Ví dụ: Tony: I'm travelling to Glasgow.

Nick: So am I.

Tony: I don't like long journeys much.

Nick: Neither do I.

Tony : I don't come from Glasgow.

Nick : (1) I'm from London.

Tony : (2) I'm going to a meeting.

Nick : (3) You know, I had to get up at 6.30 this morning to catch this plane.

Tony : (4) I didn't enjoy that at all.

Nick : (5) I wanted to have the meeting in London.

Tony : (6) I couldn't understand why they didn't want a meeting in London

Nick : (7) I was told I had to go to the Head Office in Glasgow.

Tony : (8) Where's your meeting?

Nick : It's at Northern Technical.

Tony : (9) That's amazing. What time does your meeting start? Mine starts at 10.00.

Nick : (10) That's even more strange! My meeting is about their new steel pipe project.

Tony : (11) Tell me, who are you meeting?

Nick : Dr Tony Blair.

Tony : That's me!

3. Dựa vào thông tin trong bảng dưới đây để hoàn thành các đối thoại. Dấu ✓ là thích và dấu Ø là không thích.

Name	beef	chicken	pineapples	durians	ice-cream
Nga	✓	Ø	✓	✓	✓
Mai	Ø	Ø	✓	Ø	✓
Tam	✓	Ø	Ø	Ø	✓
Lan	Ø	✓	Ø	Ø	✓

- A. Nga : I like beef.
 Tam : So do I / I do, too.
 Nga : But I don't like chicken.
 Tam : Neither do I / I don't either.
- B. Mai : I don't like durians.
 Lan :
 Mai : I like ice-cream.
 Lan :
- C. Tam : I pineapples.
 Lan :
 Tam : But I ice-cream.
 Lan :
- D. Lan : I beef.
 Mai :
 Lan : But I chicken.
 Mai : Do you? I don't.
- E. Nga : like durians.
 Tam : Do you? I
 Mai :

4. Em hãy chọn câu nói thích hợp cho mỗi tình huống. Đánh dấu (✓) vào câu đúng. Câu số 0 đã làm sẵn.

0. A: *Would you like a biscuit?* ✓
 Do you like a biscuit?
 B: No, thanks. I'm full.
1. A: *Do you like your teacher?*
 Would you like your teacher?
 B: Yes, she's very nice.
2. A: *Do you like a drink?*
 Would you like a drink?
 B: Yes, please. Some coke, please.

3. A: Can I help you?
B: Yes, I like a pen, please.
Yes, I'd like a pen, please.
4. A: What sports do you do?
B: Well, I'd like swimming very much.
Well, I like swimming very much.
5. A: Are you ready to order your meal, sir?
B: Yes, I like a tuna sandwich, please.
Yes, I'd like a tuna sandwich, please.
6. A: Good morning. Can I help you?
B: Yes, I like to buy some fruit.
Yes, I'd like to buy some fruit, please.
7. A: I'm hungry.
B: Would you like a cheese sandwich?
Do you like cheese sandwich?
8. A: Have some cream with your strawberries.
B: No, thanks. I don't like cream.
I wouldn't like it.
9. I like papayas but I don't eat it very often.
I'd like papayas but I don't eat it very often.
10. A: I'm thirsty. Is there anything to drink?
B: Would you like some apple juice?
Do you like some apple juice?

Ghi chú:

- I'm full. *Tôi no rồi.*
- Are you ready to order your meal, sir? *Ông định gọi món gì ạ?*
- sort (n) : loại, thứ
- tuna sandwich : bánh mì kẹp cá ngừ.
- cheese sandwich : bánh sandwich kẹp pho-mát
- strawberry (n) : quả dâu tây.
- cream (n) : kem

5. Ôn tập: Chia thì hiện tại đơn cho những thành ngữ trong khung. Chỗ thứ nhất đã làm sẵn.

have a breakfast, have a chance, have a chat,
have coffee, have a game, have a look, have lunch,
have a rest, have a run, have a swim, have time

Don and Lyn Blake work hard all week, so at the weekend they like to relax. They have breakfast at 9.00 instead of 7.30. Then Don (1) at the newspaper and Lyn often (2) with her mother on the phone. They never (3) to do much shopping in the week, so they go to the supermarket and do the week's food shopping. After that they usually (4) in a cafe. Then they go to the sports center together. Lyn usually (5) of tennis with a friend, while Don (6) in the indoor pool. When they go home, they are hungry, so they (7) and then they (8) because they are tired. Later Don often (9) round the park and Lyn (10) to write all her letters.

6. Ôn tập: Chọn thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại tiếp diễn cho những động từ trong ngoặc. Chỗ số 1 và 2 đã làm sẵn.

A: Where ¹ do you come (you/come) from?

B: Brazil. What about you? Where ² do you come (you/come) from?

A: Italy. I'm in London for one month.

B: Yes, me too.

A: ³ (you/like) it here in London?

B: It's very exciting but sometimes the people ⁴ (not/be) very friendly.

A: ⁵ (you/stay) with English people?

B: Yes, I ⁶ (stay) with an English family, but I ⁷ (not/see) them very often. They ⁸ (be) always busy.

A: I ⁹ (stay) in a student hostel. That ¹⁰ (be) much better. There are many different nationalities and we all ¹¹ (speak) English together.

B: Oh, that's good. And ¹² (you/study) together in the hostel in the evenings?

A: Yes, sometimes.

B: ¹³ (that/be) your coursebook?

A: Yes, I ¹⁴ (do) my homework.

B: ¹⁵ (your teacher/give) you homework every day?

A: No, not every day, but most days. What ¹⁶ (you/do)?

B: I ¹⁷ (write) to my parents. I ¹⁸ (write) to them every week.

Ghi chú: coursebook: sách giáo khoa.

TEST FOR UNITS 11 & 12

1. You can get if you read for a long time.
A. headache B. a headache C. the headache
2. Take an eye test it continues for a few days.
A. because B. if C. but
3. You can have a headache if you are very
A. tire B. tired C. tiring
4. Take an aspirin any other tablet to kill the pain.
A. if B. but C. or
5. However, take more than two tablets at any time.
A. not B. don't C. can't
6. If your headache does not go away, another tablet about four hours later.
A. take B. to take C. taking
7. If the headache still remains, see at once.
A. doctor B. a doctor C. doctors
8. Fortunately, are harmless not serious.
A. most of headaches B. most headaches C. most the headaches.
9. A headache can be the result of an ear infection or toothache you also have a high temperature.
A. if B. but C. or
10. In this case, go to bed lie down for a short time.
A. but B. if C. and
11. it doesn't disappear, go straight to your doctor.
A. Because B. Or C. If
12. Nam was ill so the doctor his temperature.
A. hold B. took C. had
13. The doctor wanted to weigh Nam so he asked Nam to get the scale.
A. in B. into C. on
14. Where you yesterday, Lan?
A. are B. did C. were
15. I was home all day yesterday.
A. at B. in C. into
16. didn't you go to school yesterday?
A. How B. Where C. Why

17. I a bad cold and a headache.
 A. was B. had C. took
18. do you feel now?
 A. Where B. How C. Why
19. There is only one disease common: the common cold.
 A. called B. calling C. call
20. Is there a cure the common cold?
 A. on B. with C. for
21. Every year millions of people the cold.
 A. caught B. catching C. catch
22. The of the cold are a runny nose, a slight fever, coughing and sneezing.
 A. appearances B. cures C. symptoms
23. At the drugstore, there are usually shelves cold "cures".
 A. of B. for C. with
24. The cold "cures" don't cure a cold, but they the symptoms.
 A. help B. prevent C. relieve
25. Whatever people do, the cold will for a few days and then disappear.
 A. be B. last C. do
26. To help the cold, eat well and exercise.
 A. prevent B. bring C. cure
27. Sugar adds taste our food.
 A. for B. to C. with
28. If we eat sugar moderate amounts, it is good for us.
 A. with B. for C. in
29. I don't like durians and
 A. neither Lan does. B. Lan doesn't neither. C. neither does Lan.
30. Lan likes pineapples and
 A. so do I. B. so I do C. too do I
31. I was late for class yesterday and
 A. so were they B. so are they C. so they were
32. I hate carrots and I don't like peas,
 A. too B. also C. either
33. I didn't go to the cinema yesterday and Lan
 A. doesn't either B. didn't either C. didn't neither

34. Would you like some corn? --
 A. Yes, please. B. All right. C. OK, I'll have some corn.
35. What vegetables would you like dinner?
 A. for B. in C. to
36. My nephew doesn't like carrots. --
 A. I don't like too. B. I don't like neither. C. Neither do I.
37. Add salt and pepper to the soup.
 A. a few B. little C. a little
38. the chicken into thin strips.
 A. Slice B. Heat C. Boil
39. Her sister ate durians, but her younger brother
 A. didn't B. did C. doesn't
40. I feel sick. I ate too ice-cream.
 A. a lot B. many C. much
41. Dad a new watch for me on my last birthday.
 A. is going to buy B. buys C. bought
42. This papaya isn't green. It's
 A. small B. ripe C. good
43. We need some peas and corn. Let's go to the stall.
 A. vegetables B. meat C. fruit
44. What would you like, coke or milk? --
 A. Yes, please. B. Coke, please. C. No, thanks.
45. A. Did you see the film on television (1)?
 B. No, we went to see some friends of (2). We (3)
 very late.
 C. Why? What (4)?
 D. There weren't (5), so we walked and it took two hours.

1. A at night B in the night C last night D tonight
 2. A we B us C our D ours
 3. A get home B got home C get to home D got to home
 4. A did happen B have happen C happened D has happened
 5. A some bus B some buses C any bus D any buses

UNIT 13: ACTIVITIES

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- adult	(n)	: người lớn, người trưởng thành
- aim	(n)	: mục đích
- allow	(v)	: cho phép
- athletics	(n)	: điền kinh / thể thao
- awareness	(n)	: sự nhận biết, ý thức
- breathing equipment	(n)	: thiết bị thở
- championship	(n)	: chức vô địch
- carelessly	(adv)	: không cẩn thận, bất cẩn
- competition	(n)	: cuộc thi, cuộc đua
- cyclist	(n)	: người đi xe đạp
- district	(n)	: vùng, quận, huyện
- diver	(n)	: thợ lặn
- edge	(n)	: gờ, rìa
- explore	(v)	: thám hiểm
- frontier	(n)	: biên giới
- improve	(v)	: cải thiện
- increase	(v)	: tăng lên
- invent	(v)	: phát minh
- invention	(n)	: sự phát minh
- kid	(n)	: đứa trẻ
- lifeguard	(n)	: nhân viên cứu hộ
- NBA	(n)	: (viết tắt của <i>National Basketball Association</i>) Liên Đoàn Bóng Rổ Quốc Gia Mỹ
- net	(n)	: lưới
- organize	(v)	: tổ chức
- ocean floor	(n)	: đáy biển
- paddle	(n)	: vợt (bóng bàn)
- participant	(n)	: người tham gia
- pearl	(n)	: ngọc trai
- popular	(adj.)	: phổ biến, thông dụng
- protective	(adj)	: (để) bảo vệ, bảo hộ
- regular	(adj.)	: đều đặn, hợp quy tắc
- result	(n)	: kết quả

- rim	(n)	: vành, rìa, vòng rổ (bóng rổ)
- risk	(n)	: sự liều lĩnh
- roller-blading	(n)	: giày trượt patanh
- roller-skating	(n)	: trượt patanh
- scuba-diving	(n)	: môn lặn sử dụng bình dưỡng khí
- sign	(n)	: bảng hiệu
- skateboarding	(n)	: môn trượt ván
- skillful	(adj)	: điêu luyện, có kỹ thuật
- spare	(adj)	: thừa, dư ra
- spread	(v)	: lan truyền
- stay away	(v)	: tránh xa
- submarine	(n)	: tàu ngầm
- summer is on its way		: mùa hè sắp đến
- surface	(n)	: bề mặt
- survey	(n)	: bản điều tra
- surprising	(adj)	: đáng ngạc nhiên, gây kinh ngạc
- teenager	(n)	: thiếu niên
- vessel	(n)	: tàu, thuyền
- volunteer	(v)	: tình nguyện, xung phong
- wrist	(n)	: cổ tay

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

1. Các động từ Modals: CAN, MUST, SHOULD, OUGHT TO

a. CAN – COULD

CAN và dạng quá khứ tương ứng của nó là **COULD** được dùng để chỉ năng lực hoặc khả năng làm được việc gì.

Ví dụ: I can swim. Tôi biết bơi.

I can help you with your homework tomorrow.

Ngày mai tôi có thể giúp bạn làm bài tập ở nhà.

Mai can speak English. Mai nói được tiếng Anh.

Hoa could swim when she was five.

Hoa biết bơi hồi lên năm tuổi.

Nhận xét: Tùy vào trạng từ thời gian mà CAN chỉ một hành động ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Ngoài ra, CAN và COULD được dùng để yêu cầu. COULD nghe lịch sự hơn CAN.

Ví dụ: Can I have a glass of water, please?

Cho tôi xin một cốc nước.

Could you open the door for me, please?

Xin làm ơn mở giúp cánh cửa cho tôi.

b. CAN, COULD, BE ABLE TO

To be able to đôi khi được dùng để thay cho can.

Present	can hoặc am/are/is able to
Past	could hoặc was/were able to
Future	can hoặc will be able to

Ghi chú: be able to được dùng ở tất cả các thì trong khi can chỉ có thì quá khứ đơn là could.

c. MUST và HAVE TO

-- must và have to có nghĩa tương đương trong câu khẳng định.

Ví dụ: You must leave. = You have to leave.

Bạn phải đi thôi.

-- must và have to có nghĩa khác nhau trong câu phủ định.

Ví dụ: You mustn't leave. (= You can't go.)

Bạn không được phép đi.

You don't have to leave. (= You can go or stay, as you like.)

Bạn không cần phải đi. (= Bạn có thể đi hay ở lại, tùy bạn.

d. SHOULD và OUGHT TO

-- should và ought to có nghĩa tương đương và dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên. Should thông dụng hơn ought to.

Ví dụ: We ought to stay here. = We should stay here.

Chúng ta nên ở lại đây.

Ought we to go? = Should we go? *Chúng ta có nên đi không?*

You shouldn't make a noise in here.

You oughtn't to make a noise in here.

Bạn không nên làm ồn ở trong này.

2. Adverbs of Manner (Trạng từ chỉ thể cách)

Các trạng từ chỉ thể cách được thành lập bằng cách thêm -ly vào sau tính từ.

Adjective	Adverb
beautiful	beautifully
slow	slowly
safe	safely
quick	quickly
slight	slightly

Lưu ý các trường hợp bất quy tắc sau:

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
fast	fast
early	early
late	late
hard	hard
loud	loud <i>hoặc</i> loudly

Ví dụ: He's a good worker. → He works well.

She's a hard worker. → She works hard.

She's a fast runner. → She runs fast.

B. BÀI TẬP

1. Hãy chọn tính từ hay trạng từ cho các khoảng trống.

Ví dụ: The old man looked sad. (sad)

The old man spoke sadly to us. (sad)

- We finished the work so we could go home early. (*quick*)
- Ann looks very in that dress. (*nice*)
- This soup tastes What's in it? (*wonderful*)
- Have a good trip home. It's a little foggy, so drive (*careful*)
- Spring is coming and the weather is getting (*warm*)
- Mrs. Brown greeted the new neighbors and she invited them for coffee (*warm*) (*immediate*)
- Old Tom seems very , but he's really very (*hard*) (*kind*)
- The back of the ship rose high into the air, and then the whole ship slid into the cold black sea. (*slow*) (*quiet*)

2. Chọn tính từ hoặc trạng từ cho các khoảng trống.

Ví dụ: (*slow/slowly*)

-- Arthur is a slow worker.

-- Yes, he's very slow. He does everything very slowly.

1. (proper/ properly)

-- Is this tool for the job?

-- No, I'm afraid this one won't do the job

2. (quiet/quietly)

-- Lucy is a very person, isn't she?

-- Yes, she talks so that it's sometimes difficult to hear her.

3. (smooth/smoothly)

- I drove the new car the other day. It was a very drive.
- I agree. And it handles extremely in wet road conditions too.

4. (pleasant/ pleasantly)

- The weather is very at this time of year.
- And the garden looks really now, with all the flowers coming out.

5. (intelligent/ intelligently)

- Sally dealt with the problem very , I thought.
- Yes, she's a very woman.

6. (bad/badly)

- Look, the builders have built this wall really
- You're right. They've done a very job. They'll have to do it again.

7. (effective/effectively)

- Which of these cleaning chemicals is more , do you think?
- Well, *Clean-ezy* works more with really heavy dirt, but *Clean-up* seems just as as *Clean-ezy* for most jobs.

3. Chọn các trạng từ bất quy tắc sau đây cho các khoảng trống.

direct, early, far, hard, high, late, low, short, straight, well, wrong
--

Ví dụ: The horse jumped high. It got over every fence.

1. We got home very that night.
2. They'll have to leave in the morning, or they'll miss the train.
3. The bus goes from Hue to Hanoi without stopping.
4. They worked all night to get the car working again.
5. The plan seemed to be working, but then everything went at the last minute.
6. I tried to throw a rope up to the girl, but it fell

7. The Clark family don't live from here – just five minutes on foot.
8. The children sang in the concert.
9. You don't need to ask the hotel telephone operator. You can call any outside number
10. The helicopter flew over the trees and then landed near them.

4. Chọn trạng từ thích hợp cho khoảng trống trong mỗi câu.

1. (hard/hardly)

- a) The people in this part of Africa have got any food left to eat.
- b) The UN are fighting to get help to the people soon.

2. (high/highly)

- a) Our pilots are all aware of the need for safety in the air.
- b) They watch the plane's control systems at all times as they fly above the ground.

3. (near/nearly)

- a) The ball landed on the ground the house.
- b) It hit the kitchen window.

4. (free/freely)

- a) After the borders were opened, people like us were able to move much more round Europe.
- b) As we were students, we couldn't afford to pay much for our travel, but we often travelled by hitchhiking.

5. (short/shortly)

- a) Unfortunately, we have fallen of our sales target for this year.
- b) However, the economy is getting better, and we expect better sales

6. (direct/directly)

- a) Please call me when you get any more news.
- b) You can call me on this number.

5. Chọn tính từ hoặc trạng từ thích hợp cho khoảng trống trong mỗi câu. Khoảng số 0 đã làm sẵn.

early, easy, hard, late, quick, serious, tired

Ann: Hi, Tom. I haven't seen you for ages. What have you been doing (0) lately?

Tom: Good to see you, Ann. I've been working really (1) to pass my exams.

Ann: Oh, I'm sure you'll pass them (2). No problem. You should relax more. Why not finish work (3) this evening and come out with us for an hour or two? You don't need to stay out very (4).

Tom: No, sorry, I don't think I should. I'm feeling really (5) and I'd like to finish as (6) as possible and then just go to bed.

Ann: Well, all right, but I think you should take life a bit less (7).

6. Chọn dạng thích hợp của MUST hoặc HAVE TO cho khoảng trống trong mỗi câu. Câu 1 và 2 đã làm sẵn.

1. I had to leave the party early last night – I wasn't very well.
2. I'm sorry, you mustn't smoke in here.
3. The children are happy because they do any homework today.
4. You get up early tomorrow if you want to catch the bus.
5. (you) have a visa to come here?
6. It was a very bad accident. You be more careful in future.
7. He's been ill. He stay in bed since last month.
8. I've told the children that they come home before ten on Saturday nights.
9. (you) do military service in your country when you were young?
10. It was a lovely holiday. We do anything.
11. They were very rude. They apologize the next day.
12. The teacher told us that we work harder.
13. You get a passport before you go abroad next month.
14. We come back by boat because the airport was closed by fog.
15. You borrow my books without asking.

7. Đặt câu với các từ gợi ý trong ngoặc đơn, dùng cả should và ought to cho mỗi trường hợp. Câu 1 và 2 đã làm sẵn.

1 It's past the children's bedtime. (they / be / in bed)

They should be in bed.

They ought to be in bed.

2. Can't they see the 'No Smoking' sign? (they / not smoke / in here)

They shouldn't smoke in here.

They oughtn't to smoke in here.

3. These windows are dirty. (you / clean them / more often)

.....
.....

4. Peter drives too fast. (he / drive / more carefully)

.....
.....

5. He owes you a lot of money. (you / not lend him / any more)

.....
.....

6. There won't be much food at the party. (we / take something / to eat?)

.....
.....

7. I'm not sure what to wear at the wedding. (I / wear / a suit?)

.....
.....

8. He says he can get us what we want. (we / pay him / now?)

.....
.....

9. The hotel is too expensive. (we / not stay / here)

.....
.....

10. It's their wedding anniversary next week. (maybe we / send them / a present)

.....
.....

UNIT 14: FREETIME FUN

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- adventure	(n)	: cuộc phiêu lưu
- band	(n)	: ban nhạc
- cartoon	(n)	: phim hoạt hình, hoạt họa
- character	(n)	: nhân vật
- comedy	(n)	: hài kịch
- complete	(v)	: hoàn thành
- contest	(n)	: cuộc thi
- contestant	(n)	: người dự thi
- cricket	(n)	: con dế
- detective	(n)	: thám tử
- discussion	(n)	: cuộc thảo luận
- drama	(n)	: kịch
- gather	(v)	: tụ tập, tập hợp
- import	(n)	: sản phẩm nhập khẩu
- interview	(n)	: cuộc phỏng vấn
- miss	(v)	: bỏ lỡ, trễ mất
- mixture	(n)	: sự pha trộn, sự kết hợp
- owner	(n)	: người làm chủ
- perform	(v)	: trình diễn, biểu diễn
- satellite	(n)	: vệ tinh
- search	(v)	: tìm
- series	(n)	: phim truyền hình nhiều tập
- switch on	(v)	: bật công tắc
- switch off		: tắt (tivi, radio ...)
- viewer	(n)	: người xem (truyền hình)
- water puppet show		: buổi biểu diễn múa rối nước

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

Chúng ta đã học hai cấu trúc để mời ai ăn uống món gì hoặc mời ai làm gì; dĩ nhiên hai cấu trúc này là nhấn vào ngôi thứ hai:

Ví dụ:

1) **Would you like + danh từ**

Would you like some tea?

-- Yes, please./ No, thank you.

Bạn uống trà nhé?

-- Vâng, cho tôi xin. / Không, xin cảm ơn.

2) **Would you like to do sth?**

Would you like to go to the cinema with me?

-- Yes, let's./ No, I'm afraid I can't.

Bạn đi xem chiếu phim với tôi nhé?

-- Vâng, chúng ta đi thôi. / Không, tôi e rằng tôi không đi được.

Chúng ta còn dùng **would like to do sth** ở các ngôi khác để diễn tả ý muốn:

He'd like to watch the film on TV.

Nó thích xem bộ phim ấy trên TV.

Nay, chúng ta học cách diễn tả sở thích với các động từ sau:

A. **LIKE + V-ing**

Ví dụ: -- She **likes playing** badminton after school.

Cô ấy thích chơi cầu lông sau giờ học.

-- Do you **like listening** to pop music?

Bạn có thích nghe nhạc pop không?

Ghi chú: Ngoài LIKE ra, ta còn có các động từ khác thuộc phạm trù yêu/ghét như DISLIKE, LOVE, HATE, ... cũng theo sau chúng một *gerund* (= V-ing).

Ví dụ: I **love going** to the cinema. *Tôi thích đi xem chiếu phim.*

She **hates getting** up early. *Cô ấy không thích dậy sớm.*

B. **LIKE + to-Infinitive**

a) diễn tả một sở thích đã thành thói quen:

Ví dụ: I like to get up early so that I can do a lot of work before lunch.

Tôi thích dậy sớm để có thể làm được nhiều việc trước giờ ăn trưa.

b) diễn tả một lựa chọn:

Ví dụ: I like to watch programs about teenagers in other countries.

Tôi thích xem các chương trình về thiếu niên ở các nước khác.

C. PREFER something TO something: thích cái gì hơn cái gì

Ví dụ: He prefers orange juice to lemon juice.

Anh ta thích nước cam hơn nước chanh.

D. PREFER + V-ing + to + V-ing: thích làm việc này hơn làm việc kia.

Ví dụ: My brother always prefers cycling to going by bus.

Em trai tôi thích đạp xe hơn là đi xe buýt.

E. PREFER + to-Infinitive. Ta dùng cách nói này để diễn tả một ý thích nhất thời trong một tình huống nào đó.

Ví dụ: - Can I give you a lift?

- No, thanks. I prefer to walk.

Bạn đi chung xe với tôi nhé?

Không, cảm ơn bạn. Tôi thích đi bộ hơn.

B. BÀI TẬP

1. Chọn dạng Gerund của những động từ trong khung để điền vào các khoảng trống trong mỗi câu.

be -- clean -- come -- do -- fly -- get up -- give listen -- live -- play -- run -- smoke -- stay -- study swim -- teach -- wash -- watch -- work -- write
--

1. My father loves listening to music.
2. July likes to our house.
3. I like in the park in the mornings – it's very good exercise.
4. Tan doesn't like the motorbike so I usually do it.
5. Do you like in the sea?
6. She loves presents.
7. I hate letters.
8. Hoa loves the only child.
9. I hate – the smell of cigarettes is terrible.
10. I don't like so I travel everywhere by train or boat.

11. My friends and I love ball games on the beach.
12. I hate clothes and so all my clothes are dirty at the moment.
13. Hoang loves television after a long day at school.
14. Everyone in my family hates on Monday mornings.
15. Does Miss Hoa like young children?
16. I don't like the lessons at school but I like in the library.
17. Toan always hates his homework.
18. Linda doesn't like in an office.
19. Huong and I love in the countryside.
20. Mr. Huy really likes in good hotels.

2. Sắp xếp các câu sau thành một đoạn hội thoại hợp lý. Đánh số cho mỗi câu.

- Well, what about going to the concert?
- Would you like to go to the movies this evening?
- I'd like to stay at home and listen to pop music.
- No, I don't want to go there, either.
- Oh, that sounds boring to me!
- Well, what would you like to do, now?
- Oh, I'm sorry. I don't like watching films.

3. Chọn *to-Infinitive* hoặc *Gerund* cho các động từ trong ngoặc ở cuối câu.

Ví dụ: Ed loves going on holiday. (go)
 Ed would love to go away this year. (go)

1. Alan hates early in the morning. (get up)
2. Would you like out to the cinema this evening? (go)
3. I like that all the windows and doors are shut at night. (check)
4. We always prefer in the sea to in a pool. (swim)

5. Ben doesn't like very much. (read)
6. Which would you prefer tomorrow – stay at home or go out? (do)
7. I'd love London and see Buckingham Palace. (visit)
8. When Emma was small, she loved with her doll's house. (play)
9. Ann always likes exactly where her children are. (know)
10. I'd hate alone. (live)

4. Tìm lỗi trong mỗi dòng trong bài văn dưới đây. Gạch dưới lỗi đó và chữa lại trong khoảng trống đầu dòng. Dòng nào không có lỗi thì đánh dấu ✓.

1. My younger brother Tom is a active boy. He often
2. does interesting thing. He doesn't like doing boring
3. things. He likes playing chess with the friend Tim
4. because Tim is a good chess player. In the summer
5. he often goes swimming and fish with his classmates.
6. His hobby is collecting stamp and he has one big
7. collection of foreign stamps. His favorite subject at
8. school are Math and English, so he often watches
9. the news of English on TV. After dinner, he listens
10. to the radio because "Pop for the Young" is one of his
11. favorite program. On Sundays, he sometimes helps
12. my father to do odd jobs around the house.

5. Dựa vào thông tin trong bảng dưới đây để điền một từ vào mỗi khoảng trống trong bài văn dưới đây.

	Amanda	Dave	Ken	Becky	Abe	Claire
Cooking	✓			✓		
Drawing		✓				✓
Video	✓		✓		✓	
Table tennis				✓	✓	
Reading		✓				
Football		✓	✓			

Abe's (0) hobbies are watching videos and playing table tennis. (1) likes playing table tennis and she likes (2) , too. Claire and Dave like (3) , but Dave also likes (4) and (5) Like Becky, (6) loves cooking, and she and Ken like watching videos. Ken also likes playing football. (7) people like watching videos but only one person likes (8) (9) has three hobbies and (10) has only one.

6. Dưới đây là nhan đề của một số sách.

- A **Aeroplanes and airports** by *E F Sharby*
- B **Keeping pets** by *Isam Alataee*
- C **Hockey for beginners** by *Gilbert Johari*
- D **Taking photos** by *Lu Jeffrey*
- E **Painting out of doors** by *Adrian Green*
- F **Making pottery** by *M T Lee*
- G **Singing: how to improve your voice** by *Lila Haines*
- H **Water sports** by *Charles Prinham*
- I **The world's coins: an illustrated guide** by *Tin Hutchins*
- J **Gardening for beginners** by *Harild Tabe*
- K **Mountaineering** by *A.M.N.Ibbotson*

Mỗi dòng dưới đây mô tả sở thích của mỗi người. Những người này sẽ chọn đọc sách nào trong những cuốn kể trên? Câu 1 đã làm sẵn.

1. ☒ Sharon likes making beautiful vases for flowers.
2. ☐ Anna has just got a camera.
3. ☐ Albert draws and paints lakes and mountains.
4. ☐ Victor likes climbing and wants to climb Mount Everest.
5. ☐ Paul's hobby is collecting money from other countries, but he doesn't save any paper money.
6. ☐ Ken loves swimming and playing games in the swimming pool.
7. ☐ Helen has just got her first hockey stick.
8. ☐ Jim can't stand climbing high mountains, but he loves flying and he wants to be a pilot.

9. ☐ Mike has a small dog and his sister has a cat. His younger brother loves snakes and wants to put them in the bath!
10. ☐ Mrs. Brown likes singing, and her friend plays the piano.
11. ☐ Annie likes growing flowers and vegetables.

Ghi chú:

- aeroplane	(n) : máy bay
- airport	(n) : sân bay, phi trường
- pet	(n) : con vật cưng, con thú cảnh
- hockey	(n) : môn khúc côn cầu
- hockey stick	(n) : gậy chơi khúc côn cầu
- can't stand doing sth	: không thích làm gì
- pottery	(n) : đồ gốm
- improve	(v) : cải thiện
- coin	(n) : đồng tiền xu
- illustrated guide	(n) : sách hướng dẫn có hình minh họa
- mountaineering	(n) : môn leo núi
- vase	(n) : bình hoa, lọ hoa
- save	(v) : để dành
- snake	(n) : con rắn

TEST FOR UNITS 13 & 14

1. I wish part in the walking competition for school children.
A. to take B. taking C. that I take
2. He plays soccer very
A. goodly B. good C. well
3. At my school there is a club "Walking for Fun".
A. call B. calling C. called
4. He caused an accident because he was driving too
A. fastly B. fast C. faster
5. People of can take part in the walking activity.
A. every age B. all ages C. each age
6. Until the invention of special breathing equipment, man couldn't stay underwater
A. for long B. longly C. for long time
7. I ought to finish my homework before I table tennis.
A. play B. am playing C. will play
8. Please wait. It'll take me to finish my homework.
A. a few more minutes
B. a few minutes more
C. few more minutes
9. I'm going to buy a
A. color set of TV B. set of color TV C. color TV set
10. My father is a football player.
A. skill B. skillful C. skillfully
11. He also drives
A. safe B. safety C. safely
12. As a child, he his parents.
A. ought to obey B. ought to obeying C. ought obey
13. something to drink?
A. Would you to like B. Would you like C. Do you like
14. Yes, please. Can I have a ? I am thirsty.
A. piece of cake

B. sandwich

C. a glass of lemonade

15. Come and badminton, Nam!

A. do

B. take

C. play

16. I don't think I can do it now. I clean my room.

A. must

B. can

C. should

17. There are different sports activities at my school but I only take part jogging.

A. on

B. at

C. in

18. We'll take a walk instead riding a bicycle.

A. off

B. of

C. for

19. is a fun, easy and inexpensive activity.

A. Walking

B. The walking

C. To walk

20. He is a fast driver. He drives very

A. fastly

B. fast

C. faster

21. I can't go out for a walk now. I my homework.

A. must do

B. must to do

C. must doing

22. He's very busy now. He doesn't think he do that job.

A. can

B. can not

C. can't

23. We can learn more about the undersea world Jacques Cousteau's invention.

A. thanking to

B. thank to

C. thanks to

24. Do you like pop music? --

A. Yes, I would.

B. Yes, a lot.

C. I like it.

25. Would you like to go to the movies tomorrow?

A. Yes, I do.

B. Yes, I like.

C. I'd love to.

26. I hear it's a very good film. --

A. Yes, it's very exciting.

B. No, I don't hear that.

C. Yes, it's boring.

27. Many people just sit and TV all evening.

A. look at

B. see

C. watch

28. Some students don't like reading books. They prefer
computer games.
A. playing B. to play C. play
29. There are many good programs teenagers.
A. on B. for C. to
30. Which sentence is correct?
A. I will see a dentist tomorrow.
B. I'm going and seeing a dentist tomorrow.
C. I'm going to see a dentist tomorrow.
31. do you like?
A. What kind programs
B. What kinds of programs
C. What kinds programs
32. My friend prefers watching video
A. to listening to music
B. than listening to music
C. to listen to music
33. Do you like visiting museums? --
A. Yes, I like. B. Yes, I do. C. No, I wouldn't.
34. Would you like some tea? --
A. Yes, please. B. No, thanks. C. A&B are correct.
35. A. What time did you arrive (1) yesterday?
B. About six o'clock. Why?
A. (2) a good film on television.
B. Was it the (3)?
A. Yes, it was about two policemen (4) Berlin.
B. Oh yes, I remember. I watched the beginning but I (5)
the end.
1. A home B go home C at home D in home
2. A It was B It has been C There was D There has been
3. A Germany film B German film C film German D film Germany
4. A of B in C on D at
5. A didn't see B didn't saw C haven't saw D haven't seen

UNIT 15: GOING OUT

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- addictive	(adj) : (có tính) gây nghiện
- after all	(adv) : xét cho cùng, rốt cuộc
- amusement	(n) : sự giải trí, vui chơi
- arcade	(n) : khu vui chơi, mua bán có mái vòm
- awake	(adj) : thức giấc
- develop	(v) : phát triển
- dizzy	(adj) : hoa mắt, choáng váng
- forget	(v) : quên
- gently	(adv) : một cách nhẹ nhàng
- get used to	(v) : thích nghi với, đã quen với
- guess	(v) : đoán
- industry	(n) : nền công nghiệp
- image	(n) : hình ảnh
- inventor	(n) : nhà phát minh
- neighborhood	(n) : khu dân cư, vùng lân cận
- outdoors	(adv) : ở ngoài trời
- premises	(n) : đất đai, nhà cửa
- protect	(v) : bảo vệ
- rarely	(adv) : hiếm khi
- rest	(n) : sự nghỉ ngơi
- robber	(n) : kẻ cướp
- robbery	(n) : vụ cướp
- scare	(v) : làm sợ hãi
- skill	(n) : kỹ năng
- social skill	(n) : kỹ năng giao tiếp xã hội
- socialize	(v) : giao tiếp, quan hệ bạn bè
- teaching aid	(n) : đồ dùng dạy học, trợ huấn cụ
- worldwide	(adv) : khắp thế giới

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

Các (cụm) trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho dạng so sánh tính từ
Ta hãy quan sát các bảng dưới đây:

This chair is	a bit a little a little bit much quite a lot a lot	cheaper more comfortable	than that one.
---------------	---	---	----------------

Nhận xét: *a bit*, *a little* và *a little bit* có nghĩa như nhau.
much, *quite a lot* và *a lot* cũng có nghĩa như nhau.

Lần lượt các câu ở bảng trên có nghĩa là:

Chiếc ghế này rẻ hơn chiếc ghế kia *một chút*.

Chiếc ghế này rẻ *hơn nhiều* so với chiếc ghế kia.

Chiếc ghế này ngồi êm hơn chiếc ghế kia *một chút*.

Chiếc ghế này ngồi êm *hơn nhiều* so với chiếc ghế kia.

This chair is	as nearly as not as not nearly as twice/three times as	cheap comfortable	as that one.
---------------	---	------------------------------------	--------------

Ví dụ 1&2 có nghĩa là:

Chiếc ghế này *giá rẻ/ngoại êm bằng* chiếc ghế kia.

Ví dụ 3&4:

Chiếc ghế này *giá không rẻ/ngoại không êm bằng* chiếc ghế kia.

Ví dụ 5:

Chiếc ghế này *giá rẻ/ngoại êm gấp đôi/gấp ba* chiếc ghế kia.

It's	by far easily	the most expensive car in the world. the most expensive of all the cars I've seen.
------	--------------------------------	---

Ví dụ 1:

So với những chiếc xe hơi khác thì nó là chiếc đắt tiền nhất thế giới.

Ví dụ 2:

Đó rõ ràng là chiếc xe hơi đắt tiền nhất trong những chiếc tôi đã từng thấy.

B. BÀI TẬP

1. **Chọn dạng so sánh thích hợp cho những tính từ trong ngoặc. Ba câu đầu đã làm sẵn.**

1. The weather is much it usually is at this time. (**pleasant**)
The weather is much more pleasant than it usually is at this time.
2. Going by car took twice going by train. (**long**)
Going by car took twice as long as going by train.
3. It was by far time of my life. (**bad**)
It was by far the worst time of my life.
4. The train's a lot all the other ways of getting there. (**fast**)
5. This exam was a bit all the other tests. (**easy**)
6. I think English spelling is by far (**difficult**)
7. The food isn't nearly it has been in the past. (**good**)
8. She's a bit her brother. (**sensitive**)
9. Flying's a lot going by car. (**quick**)
10. First class is much second. (**expensive**)
11. This is easily restaurant in London. (**good**)
12. Ellen was a bit she usually is. (**cheerful**)
13. He's not nearly his sister. (**intelligent**)
14. The journey was three times we had expected. (**long**)
15. The film wasn't I had thought it would be. (**good**)

2. **Ôn tập: Chọn dạng so sánh thích hợp cho những tính từ và trạng từ trong ngoặc. Ba câu đầu đã làm sẵn.**

1. It was driving I have ever seen. (**good**)
It was the best driving I have ever seen.
2. Peter sang than all the others. (**loud**)
Peter sang louder than all the others.
3. The holiday wasn't as the one we had last year. (**expensive**)
The holiday wasn't as expensive as the one we had last year.
4. She's a good student: she works than the others. (**careful**)
5. Would you play , please? I'm trying to sleep. (**quiet**)
6. Of all the people in the factory, Joan works (**efficient**)

7. The weather isn't as I had expected. (**bad**)
8. This is the company in the world. (**big**)
9. She plays the piano than anyone else in her class.
(**beautiful**)
10. Mr Jones is person in the village. (**old**)
11. Mark hit the ball very (**hard**)
12. She runs than anyone else in the team. (**fast**)
13. Do you think older people drive than young people?
(**slow**)
14. They all dance well, but John dances (**good**)
15. This computer is nearly twice as the old one.
(**expensive**)
16. He doesn't play tennis as his sister. (**good**)
17. This typewriter is than mine. (**modern**)
18. I think they both behaved very (**rude**)
19. People aren't as they were in the past. (**thoughtful**)
20. This kind of computer is than mine. (**powerful**)
21. He spoke , but too (**clear/quick**)
22. I waited than anyone else. (**long**)
23. I was player in our team. (**old**)
24. They all spoke French , but Patrick was
..... of them all. (**bad/bad**)
25. I bought dictionary I could find. (**cheap**)
26. I chose the food for the party than I normally do.
(**careful**)
27. Pat's runner in the school. (**fast**)
28. I walked out of the station. (**quick**)
29. Peter left than all the other people. (**late**)
30. This is chair I could find. (**comfortable**)

3. Đổi những tính từ trong ngoặc thành trạng từ ở những chỗ nào cần thiết.

1. We told them the news (happy). They took the news (calm).
2. Her dress looked (beautiful). She was (happy) about it.
3. We looked at the dresses (careful). They were (expensive).
4. Would you please have those things (ready) for us?
5. Have the members suggested anything (different) (recent).
6. We began to get (hungry) (early) in the afternoon.

7. People (usual) feel (lazy) during (hot) weather.
8. Those two workers did (difficult) jobs (efficient).
9. We couldn't keep our notebooks (dry) in the rain.
10. I will be (complete) satisfied with something (inexpensive).
11. The man seemed (nervous) and (anxious) about something.

4. Ôn tập: dùng thì thích hợp cho những động từ trong ngoặc.

1. Thanh (listen) to his walkman at the moment.
2. They (finish) their homework two hours ago.
3. People (know) that Columbus (discover) America nearly 500 years ago.
4. On my way home, I often (meet) many children who (go) to school.
5. What you (do) now?
-- We (clean) our bikes.
6. We often (drink) tea in the morning. But yesterday morning we (drink) coffee.
7. He (begin) to learn English when he (be) only 6 years old.
8. Mr. Quang often (buy) presents for his daughter on her birthday. Yesterday (be) her 14th birthday. He (buy) her a big doll.
9. Where's Dad? -- He (read) in the living-room.
10. The sun (rise) in the east and (set) in the west.

5. Hãy xếp những từ sau đây thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. in / was / grew / and / a / I / up / village / born.
.....
2. quiet / village / was / the / traffic / a / only / little / and / was / there.
.....
3. two / city / I / ago / this / to / years / moved.
.....
4. a / different / city / is / in / big / life.
.....
5. here / and / roads / noise / hate / I / the / the / busy.
.....
6. the keeps / noise / night / all / me / sometimes / awake.
.....

7. direction / bikes, motorbikes and cars / every / from / coming / are / there

 8. used / the / never / in / think / I / I / get / to / life / will / city

6. Chọn những từ trong khung để điền vào các khoảng trống trong bài văn sau.

**listening - than - played - or - when
 do - with - socialize - home - learned**

When I was (0). young, I often went out (1) my parents at weekends. We went to the cinema and to the theater.

My brother was older (2) me. He didn't go out with us. He often (3) pingpong or badminton with his friends. He rarely went to the cinema (4) ate out. He preferred to (5) with his friends.

My sister Maria sometimes went out with us but she generally stayed at (6) to watch T.V. or to (7) the gardening. She liked (8) to pop music and (9) how to dance. She wanted to become a professional dancer (10) she grew up.

7. Đọc đoạn văn sau rồi trả lời các câu hỏi.

WILLIAM CAXTON

William Caxton is the first English printer. He was born in Kent in 1422. His father was a farmer. William did not want to become a farmer like his father. So his father sent him to London. He worked in an office which traded with different countries. William liked to read new books which were printed in Europe.

When William Caxton was thirty, after his master's death he started his own business in Belgium. In 1471 he left his business and began to translate French books into English. He became interested in printing and at last he learnt it. William wanted to have his own press one day and he did.

In 1476 he brought his printing-press to London. Printing was something new at that time and most people thought that it was the work of the devil. Some of the people wanted to break his press. Caxton printed his first book in 1477. It was the first book printed in the English language. The book was Caxton's translation of the French 'Tales of Troy'.

William Caxton printed about eighty books. He translated thirty-one books from French. Caxton died in 1491.

Ghi chú:

- printer : thợ in
- printing : nghề in
- (printing-) press : máy in
- to trade : buôn bán
- to translate : dịch thuật
- translation : bản dịch
- devil : quỷ sứ
- tale : câu chuyện

1. Where and when was William Caxton born?
.....
2. Why did his father send him to London?
.....
3. What did he do in London?
.....
4. How old was he when he started his own business?
.....
5. What did he do after he left his business?
.....
6. What did he become interested in?
.....
7. Why did some people at that time want to break his press?
.....
8. What was the title of the first book printed in English?
.....
9. How many books did William Caxton print?
.....
10. How old was he when he died?
.....

UNIT 16: PEOPLE AND PLACES

A. TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

I. TỪ VỰNG

- album	(n)	: quyển an-bom
- ancient	(adj)	: cổ xưa
- as well as	(prep)	: cũng như
- attraction	(n)	: sự hấp dẫn, điều hấp dẫn
- battle	(n)	: trận chiến đấu
- border	(n)	: biên giới
- bulb	(n)	: bóng đèn
- Commander-In-Chief		: Tổng tư lệnh
- composer	(n)	: nhà soạn nhạc
- coral	(n)	: san hô
- defeat	(v)	: đánh thắng, đánh bại
- depend (on)	(v)	: phụ thuộc (vào)
- destination	(n)	: nơi đến
- establish	(v)	: thành lập, thiết lập
- ethnic minority		: dân tộc thiểu số
- fairy tales		: truyện cổ tích
- General	(n)	: vị tướng
- gramophone	(n)	: máy quay đĩa
- hero	(n)	: anh hùng
- hospitality	(n)	: lòng hiếu khách
- huge	(adj)	: to lớn, vĩ đại
- invention	(n)	: sự sáng chế, điều phát minh
- lead	(v)	: dẫn dắt, lãnh đạo
- lion dance		: trò múa lân
- local people		: dân chúng địa phương
- minority	(n)	: thiểu số, người thiểu số
- monument	(n)	: tượng đài
- neighbouring	(adj)	: ở chung quanh, kế cận
- newspaper reporter		: phóng viên
- power station		: nhà máy điện
- quiz	(n)	: câu đố
- region	(n)	: vùng, miền
- resort	(n)	: khu an dưỡng
- settle	(v)	: định cư, cư trú

- show	(n)	: buổi trình diễn, xuất diễn
- South-East Asia		: Đông Nam Á
- temple	(n)	: đền thờ
- trading center		: trung tâm mua bán
- valley	(n)	: thung lũng
- veteran	(n)	: cựu chiến binh

II. CHỦ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP

MODAL VERBS : MAY và MIGHT

- May và Might diễn tả một khả năng có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai, hoặc diễn tả một thái độ không chắc chắn.

Ví dụ: He may/might arrive soon.

Có thể ông ta sắp đến.

She may/might be angry if you do that.

Có thể cô ta sẽ nổi giận nếu bạn làm việc ấy.

MIGHT có mức độ không chắc chắn cao hơn MAY.

- **May I?** hoặc **May we?** được dùng trong các yêu cầu rất nhã nhặn và lịch sự, và đồng nghĩa với **Can I?** hoặc **Can we?**

Ví dụ: May I ask you a question?

Xin phép cho tôi hỏi ông một câu được không?

May I have a glass of water, please?

Cho tôi xin một cốc nước được không ạ?

Ghi chú:

- MAY đôi khi được dùng trong tiếng Anh trang trọng với nghĩa to be allowed to (được phép):

Ví dụ: Guests may bring girlfriends or boyfriends if they wish.

Khách được phép dẫn bạn gái hoặc bạn trai theo nếu muốn.

- MAY và MIGHT thường dùng ở thể nghi vấn ở hai ngôi I và WE mà thôi; ở các ngôi khác thì dùng Do you think...? kèm với MAY hoặc MIGHT ở thể khẳng định:

Ví dụ: He might be late. → Do you think he might be late?

Anh ta có thể đến muộn. → Anh có nghĩ là anh ta có thể đến muộn không?

- Dạng phủ định của MAY là MAY NOT, chứ không phải là ~~MAYN'T~~.
- Dạng phủ định của MIGHT là MIGHTN'T.

B. BÀI TẬP

1. **Viết lại các câu sau, dùng MAY hoặc MIGHT, có những câu có thể dùng cả hai. Câu 1 và 2 đã làm sẵn.**

1. Maybe he'll get a new job.
He might get a new job.
He may get a new job.
2. Do you think I could have one of those cakes?
May I have one of those cakes?
3. Maybe there's some tea in the pot.
.....
4. Would you mind if I asked you how old you are?
.....
5. Visitors are not allowed to stay in the hospital after 10 p.m.
.....
6. Do you think I could have one of these sandwiches?
.....
7. I think the car is in the car park.
.....
8. Is it alright if I use your phone?
.....
9. Guests are allowed to wear casual dress.
.....
10. Maybe she'll move to London.
.....
11. There's a possibility that the show will be canceled.
.....
12. Maybe she'll be elected.
.....
13. I think that Andrew will collect the money.
.....
14. Maybe Peter won't come to the cinema tomorrow.
.....
15. Maybe it'll rain this afternoon.
.....

2. **Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi.**

Mozart was born in 1756 in Austria. He was a composer. He could play the piano when he was three. He gave his first concert at the

age of six. In the same year, he went on a tour of Germany, Paris and London. Several years later, he settled in Salzburg. He lived and worked in Vienna for seven years. Then he became a composer for the Austrian Emperor.

Ghi chú:

- Austria : nước Áo
- Austrian (adj) : thuộc/ ở nước Áo
- to go on a tour : đi một vòng quanh
- to settle : định cư
- emperor : hoàng đế

1. When and where was Mozart born?

2. How old was he when he gave his first concert?

3. In what year did he go on a tour of Germany, Paris and London?

4. How long did he live and work in Vienna?

3. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi.

William Shakespeare, one of the greatest playwrights and poets, was born on April 23, 1564 in the small town of Stratford-upon-Avon about seventy miles from London. When he was a small boy, he went to Stratford Grammar School, where he learnt Latin and Greek.

Shakespeare lived in Stratford-upon-Avon until he was twenty-one, when he left for London. He was then married and had three children. In London he worked as an actor and a playwright. He wrote a lot of famous plays like "Hamlet", "Prince of Denmark", and "King Lear", etc.

In 1613 Shakespeare left London and returned to his home town of Stratford-upon-Avon. Three years later, on April 23, 1616, he died and was buried there.

Ghi chú:

- playwright : nhà viết kịch
- poet : nhà thơ
- Latin : tiếng La-tinh
- Greek : tiếng Hy Lạp
- prince : hoàng tử
- king : vua
- to be buried : được chôn cất

1. How far is it from Stratford-upon-Avon to London?

2. What did he learn at Stratford Grammar School?

3. How old was he when he left for London?

4. How many children did he have?

5. Name some of his famous plays.

6. When did he return to his home town?

7. How old was he when he died?

4. Ôn tập: Chọn ALSO, TOO, AND EITHER để điền vào các khoảng trống. Ba câu đầu đã làm mẫu sẵn.

1. I enjoy classical music. But I also enjoy popular music.

2. Richard is working now. Thomas is working now too.

3. Alice didn't do that work. I didn't do that work either.

4. They watched television. We watched television

5. Frank collects stamps. He collects interesting coins.

6. Mr. Smith won't be at the meeting. I won't be there

7. She has already seen that movie. I've seen that movie

8. Dick plays tennis very well. He plays golf very well.

9. I don't like American coffee, and I don't like hot dogs

10. Betty's going to go in your car. I'm going to go with you

11. I haven't had any free time. She hasn't had any free time

12. I was in Europe last year. Were you in Europe last year ?

13. I haven't finished the work yet. Haven't you finished ?

5. Ôn tập: Tùy từng câu mà giữ nguyên dạng tính từ trong ngoặc đơn hoặc đổi nó thành trạng từ.

1. My friend Miss Stewart plays the piano (beautiful).

2. Of course, all of the children were (happy) about that.

3. Tuan and Quang write (good) compositions in class.

4. Mr. Meyer (usual) speaks English very (good).

5. (Rapid) conversation is (good) practice for all students.

6. Mrs. Tuan closed the front door (quiet) and (cautious).

7. The youngsters saw (real) elephants at the circus yesterday.

8. The driver was injured (bad) in the accident last night.

9. Of course, all of my students try to use (careful) words.
10. Mai studies (hard) and learns everything (good).
11. Mr. Ba (general) arrives at his office (early).
12. Hoa never does (careful) work in class.
13. "Be (quiet) now!" Miss Thanh shouted at the boys (angry).
14. That lesson was (easy). Don't give me (easy) assignments.

6. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn a, b, c, hoặc d cho mỗi câu hỏi.

Last year I went on a homestay to the United States. I lived with the Johnson family in the state of California. When I was there, I went to school with my American sister, Julie.

At first, speaking English every day was hard. I was homesick. But then I started to enjoy my homestay. English was easier. School was fun.

I liked living with the Johnsons. We ate dinner together every night. We went to the movies a lot. During spring vacation, we went on a camping trip.

Now I'm back home with my parents. I often write to my American family and they write to me. Next year the Johnsons are going to visit me.

1. Last year the writer
 - a. went on a homestay to the United Kingdom.
 - b. traveled to America.
 - c. stayed at home in the United States.
 - d. went home in the United States.
2. When the writer was there,
 - a. he was a student.
 - b. his family was with him.
 - c. he didn't have any company.
 - d. he lived alone.
3. At the beginning of the stay,
 - a. he was sick.
 - b. he enjoyed his homestay.
 - c. he didn't find it easy to communicate in English.
 - d. he found school was fun.
4. During his stay,
 - a. the writer didn't like living with the host family.
 - b. the writer got on very well with the host family.
 - c. the writer often went to the cinema with the host family in spring.
 - d. the writer never went camping.
5. The writer
 - a. is still in America.
 - b. is living with his family.
 - c. is going to visit his host family.
 - d. often writes letters to his friends.

TEST FOR UNITS 15 & 16

1. - Nice to meet you, Mai. --
 A. Nice to meet you. B. Nice to see you. C. A&B are correct.
2. My school is than yours.
 A. big B. bigger C. bigger
3. A. How far is it from your house to school?
 B. How far it is from your house to school?
 C. How far is it your house to school?
4. A. Will you free tomorrow evening?
 B. Will you be free tomorrow evening?
 C. Are you going to be free tomorrow evening?
5. How old on your next birthday?
 A. are you B. you will be C. will you be
6. A. What lovely baby boy! B. What a lovely baby boy!
 C. What a baby boy lovely!
7. My uncle is a doctor. He takes care sick people.
 A. of B. about C. for
8. What is Thu doing now?
 A. She's playing tag with her classmates.
 B. She plays tag with her classmates.
 C. She playing tag with her classmates.
9. You should find the number of the book from the library
 A. list B. shelf C. catalogue
10. Would you like to the movies with my family?
 A. to go B. go C. going
11. do you play the games? – On Sunday mornings.
 A. How often B. How usual C. How much
12. Do you know that video games may be ?
 A. addict B. addiction C. addictive
13. people play video games.
 A. Millions B. Millions of C. Million of
14. Some play them at home, play them in arcades.
 A. others B. other C. another
15. Children shouldn't spend much time on these games a long time.
 A. in B. on C. for
16. They can become
 A. dizzily B. dizzy C. dizzilily
17. Children should take in bodily activities.
 A. them B. one C. part

18. They should be with people their own age.
A. of B. have C. same
19. Hoa soon got to busy city traffic.
A. use B. uses C. used
20. She could the road and she wasn't scared.
A. to cross B. cross C. across
21. I rarely eat out because everything is too
A. expensive B. cheap C. reasonable
22. The public library in the city has of books.
A. thousand B. thousands C. a thousand
23. Hoa enjoys books very much.
A. read B. reads C. reading
24. She borrows a lot of books the library.
A. from B. by C. for
25. Uncle Nghia sends postcards Ba from the cities he visits.
A. to B. from C. for
26. I'd love all postcards.
A. to see B. see C. seeing
27. My parents talking about their day to watching TV at night.
A. like B. would like C. prefer
28. What are you doing? --
A. I study history lesson. B. I'm studying history lesson.
C. I'm studing history lesson.
29. My father knows a lot Vietnamese history.
A. about B. for C. at
30. Where is Jakarta?
A. It's in Thailand. B. It's in Indonesia. C. It's in Cambodia.
31. Ba has a lot of history books. He will Liz some.
A. lend B. borrow C. gives
32. When are you going to visit Mr Quang?
-- I don't know. I visit him next Sunday.
A. can B. may C. am going
33. Mai is good at languages. She speak three languages.
A. can B. may C. is going to
34. You want to go out of the class, you should say to your teacher:
A. May I come in? B. I may come in. C. May I go out?
35. Jean-Phillip is a good pupil. He does his homework and goes to school on time.
A. always B. sometimes C. never
36. What is London famous ?
A. to B. with C. for

37. Anthony, my friend is in Vietnamese history.
 A. interest B. interested C. interesting
38. What are you going to do this weekend?
 A. I don't know. I may go shopping with my mother.
 B. I don't know. I will go shopping with my mother.
 C. I'm going to go shopping with my mother.
39. What is your favorite at school? – Mathematics.
 A. subject B. topic C. thing
40. My mother in a hospital.
 A. makes B. does C. works
41. She sick people well.
 A. make B. makes C. making
42. Her relatives live the country.
 A. in B. on C. at
43. They vegetables.
 A. grow B. grew C. grows
44. What do you do? – Badminton and table tennis.
 A. kinds B. outdoors C. sports
45. My favorite is red.
 A. color B. colors C. coloring
46. Did Hoa this skirt?
 A. do B. make C. produce
47. I received a letter you yesterday.
 A. of B. by C. from
48. It is the end of the school year and we are going on holiday very soon.
 A. near B. nearby C. nearly
49. Your grandfather often with us.
 A. work B. working C. works
50. He talked a lot you.
 A. on B. for C. about
51. I hope you are proper care of yourself.
 A. giving B. taking C. getting
52. Don't eat much sugar!
 A. very B. too C. as
53. Those things are bad you.
 A. to B. with C. for
54. Mai is than Hoa.
 A. intelligent B. more intelligent C. most intelligent
55. Of all the students in my class, Nam is
 A. tallest B. the tallest C. taller

- 56..... beautiful the flowers are!
 A. What B. Very C. How
- 57..... beautiful gardens!
 A. What B. Very C. How
58. Do you think he is in the laboratory at the moment?
 A. work B. worked C. working
- 59..... you like to go to the cinema with me? – I'd love to.
 A. Do B. Will C. Would
60. How about camping?
 A. we go B. going C. to go
61. Let's to see the teacher.
 A. to go B. going C. go
62. How is it from here to your school? – 2 kilometers.
 A. far B. long C. much
63. How does this T.V. set cost?
 A. many B. long C. much
64. Can you tell me the way the post office, please?
 A. to B. into C. from
- 65..... straight ahead and turn left.
 A. Turn B. Go C. Come
66. Are you afraid snakes?
 A. about B. at C. of
67. Last week Beth and her (1) went on a picnic. Beth (2) very hungry. She (3) a lot of food on her plate. Then she (4) the desserts. There were a lot of cookies and there (5) a big chocolate cake. Everything (6) delicious.
- Beth wanted some cake, but her plate was (7) She decided to (8) dessert later.
- Beth went (9) to get some dessert, but there was no cake and there were only (10) cookies. She was too late. Poor Beth!
1. A. family B. calendar C. shoes
 2. A. were B. is C. was
 3. A. took B. gave C. put
 4. A. looked B. saw C. watched
 5. A. is B. are C. was
 6. A. saw B. seeming C. looked
 7. A. empty B. fill C. full
 8. A. bring B. get C. take
 9. A. back B. again C. forward
 10. A. a few B. a little C. little

KEY

UNIT 1: BACK TO SCHOOL

1.
 - (1) Nice to see you.
 - (2) Her name is Hoa.
 - (3) Nice to meet you.
 - (4) Where are you from?
 - (5) Where do you live?
 - (6) How do you go to school?
2.
 1. Who is that girl talking to Miss Lien?
 2. Her name is Hoa.
 3. She is a new student.
 4. What class is she in?
 5. She is in our class.
 6. Where does she live ?
 7. She lives with her uncle and aunt on Chu Van An Street.
 8. Where do her parents live ?
 9. They live in Hue.
 10. How old is she?
 11. She is 13.
3.
 1. Who is that girl over there?
 2. Where is she from?
 3. What class is she in?
 4. How old is she?
 5. Why is she unhappy?
 6. Where do her parents live?
 7. How far is it from her house to school?
 8. Who does she live with?
 9. How does she go to school?
 10. What's her address?
4.
 1. Yes, she is. Hoa's a new student in Class 7A.
 2. She's from Hue.
 3. No, she doesn't. She doesn't live with her parents.
 4. They live in Hue.
 5. It's 77 Chu Van An Street.
 6. It is about one kilometer.
 7. She walks to school.
 8. It's bigger and noisier than Hue.
 9. Because she is a newcomer.
 10. Because she misses her parents and friends in Hue.
5.
 1. How far is it from your house to the supermarket?
 2. How long is the Amazon River?
 3. How high is Mount Everest?

4. How tall is Tam?
 5. How large is your classroom?
 6. How old is Hoa?
 7. How often does Tam go to the school library?
 8. How well does Huong speak English?
 9. How cold is Ha Noi in winter?
 10. How many students are there in Hoa's class?
6. 1. The Grand Hotel is more beautiful than the Sea View Hotel.
 2. The Grand Hotel is more central than the Sea View Hotel.
 3. The Grand Hotel is bigger than the Sea View Hotel.
 4. The Grand Hotel is cleaner than the Sea View Hotel.
 5. The Grand Hotel is more comfortable than the Sea View Hotel.
 6. The Grand Hotel is warmer than the Sea View Hotel.
 7. The Grand Hotel is noisier than the Sea View Hotel.
 8. The Grand Hotel is more expensive than the Sea View Hotel.
 9. The Sea View Hotel is smaller than the Grand Hotel.
 10. The views from the Sea View Hotel are lovelier than the Grand Hotel.
 11. The Sea View Hotel is more peaceful than the Grand Hotel.
 12. The Sea View Hotel is colder than the Grand Hotel.
 13. The staff in the Sea View Hotel is friendlier than the staff in the Grand Hotel.
14. The Sea View Hotel is cheaper than the Grand Hotel.
7. 1. Our summer lasts three months.
 2. We prepare for school during the last week of the holidays.
 3. On the first day we see all our old friends again.
 4. We tell them about the holidays.
 5. Then we go into class.
 6. Our teacher always says that we forget more in three months than we learn in a year.
8. 0. *a* I am Hoa. I am the new student at this school. I
 1. *on* come from Hue. I live with my uncle and aunt in
 2. *live* Tran Hung Dao Street. My parents still in
 3. *works* Hue. My father is a doctor and work in a hospital
 4. *my* and our mother is a teacher. She teaches at a
 5. *days* secondary school. My father goes to work 5 day
 6. *a* every week. My mother teaches only in the
 7. *also* morning. They like their jobs. They too love
 8. *small* their smaller house on the Perfume River. I miss
 9. *me* them and I know they miss I too. I hope to see
 10. *home* them again when I am back house for the New Year.

UNIT 2: PERSONAL INFORMATION

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. 1. second
2. third
3. fourth
4. fifth
5. eleventh
6. twelfth
7. thirteenth | 8. fourteenth
9. eighteenth
10. twentieth
11. twenty-first
12. twenty-second
13. thirtieth
14. thirty-first | 15. fortieth
16. fifty-second
17. sixty-third
18. seventieth
19. ninety-ninth
20. one hundredth |
|---|---|--|

2. 1. April the fifth, fourteen eighty-two.
 2. December the ninth, seventeen ninety-three.
 3. January the fourteen, nineteen seventy-eight.
 4. August the third, ten sixty-six.
 5. May the seventeenth, nineteen thirty-six.
 6. October the tenth, nineteen oh six.
 7. July the twentieth, eighteen forty.
 8. December the thirtieth, nineteen eighty-three.
 9. March the third, eighteen sixty.
 10. April the first, nineteen hundred.

3. 1. 8 356 190 → d) eight three five six, one nine oh
 2. 8 269 561 → e) eight two six nine, five six one
 3. 8 311 672 → a) eight three double one, six seven two
 4. 8 208 014 → g) eight two oh eight, oh one four
 5. 8 258 073 → b) eight two five eight, oh seven three
 6. 8 250 514 → c) eight two five oh, five one four
 7. 8 568 917 → f) eight five six eight, nine one seven
 8. 8 234 599 → j) eight two three four, five double nine
 9. 8 689 221 → h) eight six eight nine, double two one
 10. 8 477 231 → i) eight four double seven two three one

4.

- Loan** : Good morning.
Miss Hoa : Good morning. *What's your name?*
Loan : Tran Thi Loan.
Miss Hoa : *What's your date of birth?*
Loan : The twenty-second of May
Miss Hoa : *What's your address?*
Loan : I live at fifty Nguyễn Du Street.
Miss Hoa : *Do you live with your parents?*
Loan : Yes, I live with my parents.
Miss Hoa : *What's your telephone number?*
Loan : 8 593 716
Miss Hoa : Thank you, Loan.

5. A.

1. B. This
2. A. Can
3. B. I'm sorry
4. A. is she coming
5. B. I don't know

B.

6. C. is speaking
7. A. It's
8. C. phone
9. B. I'm leaving
10. C. are playing
11. C. she's coming

6. 1. at - in 2. on 3. on 4. on 5. for
6. at 7. on 8. in 9. on.

7. Let me tell you about a day in my life. I get up at 6 o'clock every morning and I have breakfast with my dad. He takes me in his car to the station about nine miles away. He always sets off at half past six and he passes the station at quarter to seven. My train leaves at ten past seven and it arrives in Oxford twenty minutes later. I go straight to school and then I finish my homework! Now please tell me about yourself. Is your school near your home?

8. 1. Does your brother have a job?
2. There are some beautiful buildings in this town.
3. Their mother teaches history at the college.
4. I like listening to music in the evenings.
5. Angela is taller than all her sisters.
6. What are those lights in the sky?
7. What time do you finish work?
8. They will not be at school tomorrow.
9. She will not phone me at the weekend.
10. I sometimes go swimming in the summer.

TEST FOR UNITS 1 & 2

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. B. Nice | 2. C. This |
| 3. B. from | 4. C. with |
| 5. B. A lot | 6. A. many |
| 7. B. Do | 8. C. are |
| 9. A. taller | 10. A. more |
| 11. B. Where | 12. A. Who |
| 13. A. How | 14. C. far |
| 15. B. It's me, Nguyet. | 16. A. is |
| 17. A. Let's | 18. C. will be |
| 19. B. with | 20. A. at |
| 21. A. date of birth | 22. B. Yes, I will |
| 23. C. in front of | 24. A. November ninth |
| 25. B. 0 | 26. A. February second |
| 27. C. Can I speak to Nhi, please? | 28. C. March |
| 29. A. September | 30. 1. C on 4. C long |
| | 2. C is it 5. B are there |
| | 3. A by |

UNIT 3: AT HOME

1. 1. the biggest
3. the most expensive
5. the most careful
7. the worst
9. the youngest
11. the oldest
2. 1. best
4. more
7. best
10. nearest
3. 1. A. am visiting
5. C. the sea
9. D. at
4. 1. It is very hot in summer.
2. People like to go out in the evening.
3. My friends and I often go to a special summer cinema.
4. It is cool there.
5. Sometimes we see bad films.
6. We don't mind about this.
7. We always enjoy a pleasant evening.
5. (1) gets up
(4) bus
(7) has
(10) goes
6. (1) → c. Well, she is a teacher of English. She teaches at a secondary school in Ha Noi.
(2) → a. No, he isn't. He is a doctor. He works in Ha Noi Central Hospital.
(3) → b. Oh, yes, very much. He works very hard.
(4) → f. I don't have any brother, but I have a sister, a younger sister. She is a student at an elementary school.
(5) → d. Seven years old.
(6) → e. Yes, she does. She enjoys school very much.
7. 1. What wet weather!
3. What a dirty hand!
5. What difficult tasks!
7. What cold days!
9. What a wonderful mountain view!
8. 1. below
4. up
7. behind
10. above
13. across
2. the most comfortable
4. the best
6. the oldest
8. the most intelligent
10. the most difficult
12. the most helpful
2. loveliest
5. more friendly
8. more comfortable
11. less
3. smaller
6. most modern
9. bigger
3. A. Do
7. C. like
11. A. look
4. C. much
8. C. are
10. B. on
- (2) breakfast
(5) starts
(8) works
(11) plays
- (3) goes
(6) opens
(9) stops
(12) like
2. What beautiful houses!
4. What a lovely dress!
6. What a busy week!
8. What delicious cakes!
10. What friendly people!
2. in front of
5. next to
8. opposite
11. down
14. round
3. under
6. past
9. between
12. along
15. over

UNIT 4: AT SCHOOL

1.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. that | 2. these | 3. that | 4. this |
| 5. those | 6. this | 7. these | 8. those |

2. A

B

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. It's quarter to one. | g. It's twelve forty-five. |
| 2. It's half past two. | c. It's two thirty. |
| 3. It's ten past ten. | f. It's ten ten. |
| 4. It's twenty-five past three. | a. It's three twenty-five. |
| 5. It's twenty-five to seven. | e. It's six thirty-five. |
| 6. It's five to eleven. | j. It's ten fifty-five. |
| 7. It's quarter past nine. | i. It's nine fifteen. |
| 8. It's half past five. | h. It's five thirty. |
| 9. It's seventeen to eight. | d. It's seven forty-three. |
| 10. It's twelve past nine. | b. It's nine twelve. |

3. 1. I have English on Monday and Wednesday from 7 to 8.35.
 2. I have French and Technology on Thursday.
 3. I have Math on Thursday and Saturday.
 4. I am studying Physics at 8 o'clock on Tuesday.
 5. I have Technology on Wednesday and Thursday.
 6. I have Music from 9.45 to 11.20 on Wednesday.
 7. On Wednesday I also have English and Technology.

4. (1) is (2) at (3) thirty-five (4) from
 (5) to (6) after (7) before (8) On
 (9) between (10) are (11) in

5. Mai has just got her new **timetable**. Her **lessons** begin at 7 each morning and last until eleven twenty. After the first three lessons she has a **break** for twenty minutes. During this time, Mai usually talks to her friends. She has five **periods** in the morning but she is free in the afternoon. Her favorite **subjects** are English and Math. The first term last about four **months**, from September to December.

6. 1. I am working. 2. Do you work ... ? 3. I don't smoke
 4. do you speak? 5. are you wearing 6. always goes
 7. plays 8. is shopping 9. are you eating 10. is ringing

7. 1. at 2. on 3. at 4. in 5. X
 6. for 7. on 8. X 9. in -- for

8. 1.**the**..... Children in Vietnam go to the school when they are
 2.**✓**..... 6 years old. From 6 to 11 they are in primary schools.
 3.**are**..... In primary schools they are learn how to solve
 4.**✓**..... problems. They have Maths, Vietnamese and
 5.**✓**..... Literature. They learn to draw, sing, dance and
 6.**speak**.... speaking English, too.

7.**go**..... From 11 to 17 boys and girls in Vietnam goes to
 8.**✓**..... secondary schools. In secondary schools they have
 9.**lot**..... a lots of subjects. They learn to study by themselves.
 10.**the**..... In Vietnam the children do not go to school on
 11.**of**..... Sunday. They like to stay at school all of day. They
 12.**✓**..... love to have lunch with their friends. Sometimes
 13.**on**..... they go to a picnic with their teachers. Each day
 14.**✓**..... at school is a happy day for them.
9. 1. The school library is very large.
 2. There are three librarians in the library.
 3. It opens at 7 in the morning.
 4. It closes at 4 in the afternoon.
 5. It is open 5 days a week.
10. 1. Students in the USA don't wear a uniform to school.
 2. Lessons in the US schools start later than those in Vietnam.
 3. There are no lessons on Saturday.
 4. American students stay at school for lunch.
 5. How long is the lunch break for the students?
 6. At break, they go to the school cafeteria for snacks and drinks.
 7. Baseball is one of the most popular after-school activities.
 8. In Vietnam, students don't stay at school for lunch.
 9. Are schools in Vietnam the same as schools in the US?
 10. Students in Vietnam don't play baseball after school.

TEST FOR UNITS 3 & 4

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. B. What | 15. B. have |
| 2. A. have | 16. A. are you studying |
| 3. C. favorite | 17. A. on - at |
| 4. B. in | 18. C. These |
| 5. C. about | 19. B. newspapers |
| 6. C. What | 20. A. on - on |
| 7. A. on | 21. C. in - of |
| 8. C. of | 22. A. How |
| 9. C. for | 23. B. or |
| 10. C. the second | 24. B. do not wear |
| 11. A. What | 25. 1. D your |
| 12. B. It's quarter to four. | 2. C Mr Brown's |
| 13. B. It's nine fifteen | 3. B that man |
| 14. C. do you go to bed? | 4. B English |
| | 5. C is |

UNIT 5: WORK AND PLAY

1. A. She is an air hostess. B. She is a doctor.
C. He's a bank manager. D. He is an artist.
E. She is a singer. F. He's a lorry driver.
2. (1) very (2) my (3) in (4) have (5) go
(6) goes (7) by (8) at (9) swimming (10) There
3. 1. What school does Ba go to? 2. What class is he in?
3. How does he enjoy school? 4. What's his favorite subject?
5. What does he learn in his class? 6. What does he learn in his free time?
7. Where does he go after school?
4. 1. am making 2. am staying 3. do 4. get up
5. start 6. eat 7. owns 8. am living
9. takes 10. train 11. is finishing 12. am writing
5. 1.subjects..... As students, we learn a lot of subject at school, such
2.✓..... as English, literature, mathematics, physics,
3.computer..... chemistry, history, geography and computer's
4.these..... science. Of all this subjects, I like English best.
5.✓..... I don't know why I like this subject but I find it fun
6.✓..... to study the language. I also like talking to
7.listening..... foreigners, listen to English music on the radio
8.an..... and chatting on the internet. Besides, I have a
9.writes..... English friend. She often write to me in English and
10.✓..... I practice writing English to her too. I want to
11.a..... become the teacher of English in the future.
6. (1) At (2) into (3) for (4) about (5) like
7. 1. Do you play any games at recess?
2. What do your friends and you talk about at recess?
3. The schoolyard is crowded with students and very noisy.
4. Some students are not playing any games; they are just talking to their friends.
5. Does your school have a cafeteria?
6. At our school the break lasts twenty minutes.
7. I don't like eating at recess but I would like a cold drink.
8. Some of the boys are playing marbles in a corner of the schoolyard.

UNIT 6: AFTER SCHOOL

1. 8. What are we going to do after school?
3. I don't have any plan actually.
2. Let's go to my house and play some computer games.
7. Well, I don't really like staying inside.
1. OK. So shall we go to the swimming pool for a swim?
6. That's a good idea. Where will we meet?
5. At my house at 5:30.
4. All right, see you later.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2. (1) teaches | (2) lectures | (3) explains |
| (4) learns | (5) shows | (6) describes |

3. 1. Tam likes studying.
 2. Yes, he does.
 3. He usually helps his friends with their exercises.
 4. He sometimes helps his mother prepare meals.
 5. Yes, he is.
 6. No, he doesn't.
 7. He never does his homework.
 8. He often watches TV or listens to music after school.
4. 1. James lives in a small apartment in New York.
 2. He lives with two other boys.
 3. They are students at New York University.
 4. At weekends they invite a lot of friends to their house.
 5. James has two jobs.
 6. James goes to the hospital on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.
 7. He goes to work by bus.
 8. At the hospital he helps to look after sick children.
 9. He writes stories with his word processor.
 10. They usually go to bed at about midnight.

TEST FOR UNITS 5 & 6

- | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. A. from | 2. C. their | 3. A. some | 4. B. at |
| 5. A. part | 6. A. have | 7. C. the same | 8. A. how |
| 9. A. In | | 10. A. subject | |
| 11. B. I'm sorry, I can't. | | 12. A. All right | |
| 13. A. He usually goes there after school. | | 14. B. I'd love to. | |
| 15. B. after-school activities | | 16. A. that | |
| 17. C. both A & B are correct. | | 18. C. often | |
| 19. C. both A & B are correct. | | 20. A. for | |
| 21 1. A are at | | 22 1. A like | |
| 2. D to | | 2. D with long hair | |
| 3. C their | | 3. B very much | |
| 4. A her | | 4. C comes from | |
| 5. D has his | | 5. A as big as | |

UNIT 7: THE WORLD OF WORK

1. 1. They live in Ha Tay.
 2. Mrs. Hoa works in a hotel.
 3. Mr. Tuan drives a taxi.
 4. They both enjoy their jobs because they meet a lot of different people.

5. They want to move to Ha Noi because it takes a long time and it costs a lot of money to travel into Ha Noi every day.
2. 1. When do they go to the beach?
 2. How long do they stay there?
 3. How far is Vung Tau from Ho Chi Minh City?
 4. Where do they stay in Vung Tau?
 5. Why doesn't Tan stay in the water very long?
 6. Does Mai swim?
 7. What does she do on the beach?
 8. Where do they go in the afternoons?
 9. Where do they go in the evenings?
3. 3. much 4. many 5. much 6. much
 7. a little 8. a little 9. a little 10. a few
 11. many 12. much 13. many 14. much
 15. a few 16. a little 17. a few 18. much
 19. a few 20. many 21. a little 22. many
4. 1. It takes me 15 minutes to walk to school every morning.
 2. It takes my father half an hour to do the morning exercises.
 3. It takes us one hour to fly from Hue to Ha Noi.
 4. It takes my mother 20 minutes to travel to work by bus.
 5. It will take us five hours to reach the town by train.
 6. It's going to take me two hours to finish my composition.
5. 1. There is a little hot milk in the glass.
 2. She has a few friends at school.
 3. There are a little rice in the jar.
 4. Tam keeps a few toys in the drawer of his desk.
 5. I have fewer stamps than you.
 6. She drinks less beer than her brother does.
 7. There isn't much food in the fridge.
 8. My sister eats less meat than I do.
 9. My father speaks a little English.
 10. There aren't many students in the schoolyard.
6. 3. I have fewer storybooks than my sister does.
 4. I don't have as many music CD's as my friends do.
 5. My sister drinks less coffee than my brother does.
 6. I eat less chocolate than she does.
 7. There is more rice on the plate than there is in the bowl.
 8. He has more homework to do than she does.
 9. There are fewer girls in her class than there are in mine.
 10. There is more milk in your glass than there is in mine.
 11. There aren't as many theaters in a small city than there are in a big city.
 12. There isn't as much noise in the country than there is in a city.

7. 0. **the** We live in Yorkshire, on a farm in a country.
 1. **old** The farmhouse is quite an older building. It's about 250
 2. **many** years old, I think. There aren't much houses near us.
 3. **a** There's the pub in the village about three miles away,
 4. **nearest** but we are over twenty miles from the near town.
 5. **for** That can be difficult to shopping, but we love it here.
 6. **no** It's very quiet, there's not traffic, and the view is wonderful.

UNIT 8: PLACES

1. A. 4 B. 6 C. 3 D. 8 E. 10
 F. 7 G. 5 H. 2 I. 1 J. 11 K. 9
2. (1) station (2) chemist's (3) right (4) roundabout
 (5) traffic lights (6) crossroads/junction (7) right (8) post office
 (9) left (10) left (11) opposite
3. (1) to (2) along/down (3) on (4) past (5) down/along
 (6) for (7) under (8) in front of (9) in (10) behind
4. 1. It takes about 18 hours to go from Hue to Ha Noi by coach.
 2. The souvenir shop is on the right, opposite the police station.
 3. How often do you write to your pen pal in America?
 4. I am going to the post office to buy a phone card.
 5. I phone my parents from a public telephone once a week.
 6. I regularly write to my pen pal in America and tell him all about my life in Vietnam.
 7. My pen pal says he hopes to come to Vietnam for a visit some day.
 8. I am going to write my pen pal in America, so I need some stamps for overseas mail.
5. 1. Today is January 10th. 2. It is Jane's birthday.
 3. She's 17 years old. 4. It is blue and white.
 5. She is expecting all her friends to come.
 6. They will arrive in a short time.
 7. She has prepared a lot of nice things to eat and drink.
 8. They are going to play games, sing, dance, and listen to music.
6. 1. It is near the sea. 2. It is about 100 years old.
 3. There are two bedrooms upstairs. 4. No, there isn't.
 5. No, there isn't.
 6. There's a garden in front of the house.
 7. Peter lives alone in the house. 8. Its name is Boxer.
 9. Their city friends often come to stay with them.
 10. Peter loves the view from his bedroom window best.
7. (1) car park (2) supermarket (3) library (4) post office
 (5) cafe (6) cinema (7) (railway) station (8) bus station

TEST FOR UNITS 7 & 8

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. 'Turn left and then right.' | 2. C. '42 Le Loi Street.' | |
| 3. C. 'Turn right just after the Bank of China.' | | |
| 4. A. 'Two kilometers at least.' | | |
| 5. A. 'Cross the road and turn left.' | 6. C. 'Seven thirty.' | |
| 7. B. 'Every hour.' | 8. A. 'It's a restaurant.' | |
| 9. B. 'It's round the corner.' | 10. C. 'I'm sorry I don't know.' | |
| 11. A. 'There's one at the bottom of the street.' | | |
| 12. A. doing | 13. A. to hear | 14. C. fewer |
| 15. B. celebrate | 16. A. a | 17. C. pleased |
| 18. B. of | 19. A. like | 20. C. three-week |
| 21. A. less | 22. A. near | 23. B. how |
| 24. C. opposite | 25. A. need | 26. B. want |
| 27. C. How often | 28. B. change | 29. A. altogether |
| 30. A. on | 31. A. between | 32. C. lasts |
| 33. B. for | 34. 1. A ask | |
| | 2. C of | |
| | 3. D In the | |
| | 4. C many people | |
| | 5. A hundred | |

UNIT 9: AT HOME AND AWAY

1. It ¹ *was* a beautiful day. The sun ² *was* hot and the sky ³ *was* blue. James and Wendy ⁴ *were* on the beach. They ⁵ *were* with their three children. The children ⁶ *were* in the sea. The sea ⁷ *was* a bit cold but the children ⁸ *were* very happy. There ⁹ *were* lots of other children in the sea too: some of them ¹⁰ *were* in the water with their parents. Wendy and James ¹¹ *were* on the sand and James ¹² *was* asleep with a book on his face. But suddenly there ¹³ *were* gray clouds all over the sky and the sun ¹⁴ *was* not hot anymore. The beautiful weather ¹⁵ *was* finished and there ¹⁶ *were* wet picnics and wet people everywhere. A British summer holiday!

2. 1. *Was the weather nice?*
Yes, it was a beautiful day.
2. *Where were James and Wendy?*
They were on the beach.
3. *Where were the children?*
They were in the sea.
4. *Were the other children in the sea?*
Yes, they were.
5. *Were James and Wendy in the sea?*
No, they weren't

6. Was James awake?

No, he wasn't. He was asleep.

7. What was on James' face?

A book was on his face.

8. Was it sunny all day?

No, it wasn't.

9. Were the holidaymakers wet in the end?

Yes, they were.

10. Where was this beach?

It was in Britain.

3. 1. *I saw my parents last weekend.*

2. Tom asked a lot of questions this morning.

3. They went to the mountains last winter.

4. Julie met Tom from school this afternoon.

5. Jim watched a lot of television on holiday.

6. He ate a lot last night.

7. The program started at 7:30 this morning.

8. I loved cycling when I was a child.

9. We had a nice time with them on holiday.

10. The garden looked lovely last spring.

4. 1. **did you go**

2. went

3. Did you enjoy

4. loved

5. thought

6. were

7. did you stay

8. were

9. had

10. saw

11. Did you learn

12. studied

13. went

14. found

15. was

16. Did you talk

17. knew

18. wanted

5. A: Did you have nice time in London at the weekend?

B: Yes. I did. I stayed with an old friend from school and we had a wonderful time together. On Saturday we went to an art gallery in the morning, a concert in the afternoon and an Italian restaurant in the evening. It was a great weekend. What about you? Did you have a nice weekend?

A: It wasn't very interesting. I stayed at home all weekend.

B: Why didn't you go out?

A: I didn't feel very well.

B: Oh. I am sorry about that.

A: That's all right. I'm better now.

6. 1. The weather was fine last Sunday.

2. We decided to go to the seaside.

3. Because it was too cold.

4. We walked along the shore and looked at the ships.

5. In the evening we returned home.

6. Then a strong wind began to blow and it began to rain.

7. We sat round a warm fire.

8. No, we weren't upset about the weather.

UNIT 10: HEALTH AND HYGIENE

1. DO DON'T

Eat fruit.

See a dentist sometimes.

Clean teeth after meals.

Use a tube of toothpaste.

Don't eat too much candy.

Don't use an old toothbrush.

Don't eat too hot food.

Don't drink too much iced water.

2. 2.T

3.F

4. T

5. F

6. T

3. 1. was

2. was

3. died

4. invented

5. made

6. was

7. asked

8. thought

9. was

10. sent

11. taught

12.began

13. earned

14. worked

15. continued

16.set

4. 1. Thomas Edison was a famous scientist.

2. He was born in 1891.

3. He died in 1931.

4. He invented the electric bulb.

5. Thomas Edison made the world's first gramophone.

6. Because he asked a lot of questions.

7. Because she thought he was stupid.

8. His mother taught him at home

9. He got the money for his experiments by gardening.

10. He set fire to the train.

5. 1. It is harvest time and Hoa's parents are working very hard on the farm.

2. She received a letter from her mother last week.

3. In the letter she told Hoa not to eat too much candy because it was not good for her.

4. Hoa lives away from home so she has to take care of herself.

5. At first everything was strange and difficult for her.

6. Hoa's parents hope to visit her in Ha Noi soon.

7. Hoa will show them around Ha Noi when they visit her next week.

8. Every day, Hoa gets up early to take morning exercises.

9. The dentist looked at her teeth and told her not to worry.

10.Hoa felt a lot better after the dentist fixed her tooth.

6. 1. Dr Lai is a dentist.

2. She works at Quang Trung School.

3. Her office looks clean.

4. Her uniform is clean, too.

5. She always washes her hands after she sees to a student's teeth.

6. She explains what will happen so as not to scare the students.

7. She advises them to clean their teeth regularly.

7 (1) because (2) toothache (3) appointment (4) dentist (5) scared

(6) drill (7) filled (8) cavity (9) hurting (10) kind

TEST FOR UNITS 9 & 10

- | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. How | 2.B. took | 3. C. lots of |
| 4. A. bought her a cap. | 5.B. close | 6. C. on |
| 7. B. her some Vietnamese. | 8. C. on | 9. A. sewing |
| 10.B. how to sew | 11.C. with | 12. B. hands |
| 13.A. It's very important | | 14. B. about |
| 15.A. cooking and eating | | 16. C. A&B are correct |
| 17.B. very painful toothache | | 18. C. to keep |
| 19.A. of | | 20. A. filled |
| 21.C. Do you take exercise every morning? | | 22. C. teeth |
| 23.B. forgets | 24.A. scared | |
| 25.C. Hoa gets up early and does morning exercise every day. | | |
| 26.B. What time | | |

UNIT 11: KEEP FIT, STAY HEALTHY

1.

- (1) -- e) I'm afraid I have a cold, mum. I have a terrible headache.
(2) -- d) But I have to go to school now, mum. I have lessons this afternoon.
(3) -- c) We're going to have an English test this afternoon. I don't want to be absent from class.
(4) -- a) How long do you think I'll have to stay at home?
(5) -- b) In that case, I'll miss a lot of lessons.

2. 1. Lan didn't come to school yesterday because she had a bad cold.

2. Her mother had to write a sick note for her.

3. She said she had a headache and a running nose, and she felt very tired.

4. She went with her mother to see a doctor about her cold.

5. The doctor took her temperature and gave her some tablets.

6. The doctor told her to take the tablets twice a day and to stay in bed for a few days.

7. She's going to miss a lot of lessons.

8. They went to the chemist's and bought some medicine.

3. 1. **Be** quiet, everyone. You're too noisy.

2. -- Is the plane going to crash?

-- Oh, **don't be** silly. Of course it isn't.

3. **Be** careful with that knife. It's sharp.

4. **Don't be** mean, Joe. Give Sam the toys.

5. **Be** quick, Larry. There isn't much time.

6. Drive carefully. **Don't be** such an idiot!

7. **Be** helpful to your mother. She's very busy.

8. Why are you crying? **Don't be** so sad.

- 4.** 1. **Don't** play with matches. They're dangerous.
2. **Take** this money to the bank, please.
3. It's time to sleep now. **Turn off** the lights.
4. **Don't** talk to your sister like that. It's rude.
5. **Don't** forget to collect the air tickets on your way to the airport.
6. To open the machine, **press** this button.
7. **Don't** drive so fast. You'll have an accident.
8. **Write** your name, age and address here, please, madam.
- 5.** 1. I first traveled by air during the weekend.
2. I generally travel by train or bus.
3. Because it is both cheaper and safer.
4. Because it was a short journey.
5. At first I did not feel very happy.
6. This feeling soon passed.
7. The trip was very exciting.
8. The view of mountains, fields and rivers was interesting and unusual.
9. I enjoyed the journey very much.
- 6.** 1. lives 2. works 3. goes
4. spent 5. liked 6. didn't want
7. is traveling 8. doesn't speak 9. is studying
10. needs 11. writes

UNIT 12: LET'S EAT!

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. <i>Are you doing</i> | 5. went | 9. says | 13. choose |
| 2. don't know | 6. felt | 10. saw | 14. will order |
| 3. are going | 7. coming | 11. thought | 15. broke |
| 4. don't want | 8. am going | 12. watching | 16. don't like |

- 2.** (1) Neither do I. (5) Neither did I. (9) So is mine.
 (2) So am I. (6) So did I. (10) So does mine.
 (3) So am I. (7) Neither could I. (11) So is mine.
 (4) So did I. (8) So was I.

3.

A. Nga : I like beef.

Tam: *So do I, / I do, too.*

Nga : But I don't like chicken.

Tam : *Neither do I. / I don't either.*

B. Mai : I don't like durians.

Lan : *Neither do I. / I don't either.*

Mai : I like ice-cream.

Lan : *So do I. / I do, too.*

C. Tam : I don't like pineapples.

Lan : Neither do I. / I don't either.

Tam : But I like ice-cream.

Lan : So do I. / I do, too.

D. Lan: I don't like beef.

Mai : Neither do I. / I don't either.

Lan : But I like chicken.

Mai : Do you? I don't.

E. Nga : I like durians.

Tam : Do you? I don't.

Mai : Neither do I. / I don't either.

4. 0. Would you like a biscuit?

1. Do you like your teacher?

2. Would you like a drink?

3. Yes, I'd like a pen, please.

4. Well, I like swimming very much.

5. Yes, I'd like a tuna sandwich, please.

6. Yes, I'd like to buy some fruit, please.

7. Would you like a cheese sandwich?

8. No, thanks. I don't like cream.

9. I like papayas but I don't eat it very often.

10. Would you like some apple juice?

5. (1) has a look

(6) has a swim

(2) has a chat

(7) have lunch

(3) have time

(8) have a rest

(4) have coffee

(9) has a run

(5) has a game

(10) has a chance

6. 3. Do you like

11. speak

4. are not

12. Do you study

5. Are you staying

13. Is that ...

6. am staying

14. am doing

7. don't see

15. Does your teacher give you

8. are

16. are you doing?

9. am staying

17. am writing

10.

is 18. write

TEST FOR UNITS 11 & 12

1. B. a headache

2. B. if

3. B. tired

4. C. or

5. B. don't

6. A. take

7. B. a doctor

8. B. most headaches

9. A. if
11. C. If
13. C. on
15. A. at
17. B. had
19. A. called
21. C. catch
23. C. with
25. B. last
27. B. to
29. C. neither does Lan.
31. A. so were they
33. B. didn't either
35. A. for
37. C. a little
39. A. didn't
41. C. bought
43. A. vegetables
45. 1. C last night
2. D ours
3. B got home
4. C happened
5. D any buses
10. C. and
12. B. took
14. C. were
16. C. Why
18. B. How
20. C. for
22. C. symptoms
24. C. relieve
26. A. prevent
28. C. in
30. A. so do I.
32. C. either
34. A. Yes, please.
36. C. Neither do I.
38. A. Slice
40. C. much
42. B. ripe
44. B. Coke, please.

UNIT 13: ACTIVITIES

1. 1. quickly
2. nice
3. wonderful
4. carefully
2. 1. proper – properly
3. smooth – smoothly
5. intelligently – intelligent
7. effective – effectively -- effective
3. 1. late 3. straight
2. early 4. hard
4. 1. a) hardly
- b) hard
2. a) highly
- b) high
3. a) near
- b) nearly
5. warm
6. warm -- immediately
7. hard -- kind
8. slowly -- quietly
2. quiet -- quietly
4. pleasant -- pleasant
6. badly -- bad
5. wrong 7. far 9. direct
6. short 8. well 10. low
4. a) freely
- b) free
5. a) short
- b) shortly
6. a) directly
- b) direct

5. (1) hard (3) early (5) tired
 (2) easily (4) late (6) quickly (7) seriously
6. 3. don't have to 9. Did you have to
 4. must 10. didn't have to
 5. Must you have 11. had to
 6. must 12. had to
 7. has had to 13. must
 8. must 14. had to
 15. mustn't

- 7.
3. You should clean them more often.
 You ought to clean them more often.
4. He should drive more carefully.
 He ought to drive more carefully.
5. You shouldn't lend him any more.
 You oughtn't to lend him any more.
6. Should we take something to eat?
 Ought we to take something to eat?
7. Should I wear a suit?
 Ought I to wear a suit?
8. Should we pay him now?
 Ought we to pay him now?
9. We shouldn't stay here.
 We oughtn't to stay here.
10. We should send them a present.
 We ought to send them a present.

UNIT 14: FREETIME FUN

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. 1. listening | 8. being | 15. teaching |
| 2. coming | 9. smoking | 16. studying |
| 3. running | 10. flying | 17. doing |
| 4. cleaning | 11. playing | 18. working |
| 5. swimming | 12. washing | 19. living |
| 6. giving | 13. watching | 20. staying |
| 7. writing | 14. getting up | |
2. 1. Would you like to go to the movies this evening?
 2. Oh, I'm sorry. I don't like watching films.
 3. Well, what about going to the concert?
 4. No, I don't want to go there, either.
 5. Well, what would you like to do, now?
 6. I'd like to stay at home and listen to pop music.
 7. Oh, that sounds boring to me!

3. 1. getting up
2. to go
3. to check
4. swimming – swimming
5. reading
4. 1. a → an
2. thing → things
3. the → his
4. ✓
5. fish → fishing
6. one → a
5. 1. Becky 2. cooking
5. football 6. Amanda
9. Dave 10. Claire
6. 1. F 4. K 7. C 10. G
2. D 5. I 8. A 11. J
3. E 6. H 9. B
6. to do
7. to visit
8. playing
9. to know
10. to live
7. subject → subjects
8. ✓
9. of → in
10. ✓
11. program → programs
12. ✓
3. drawing 4. reading
7. Three 8. reading

TEST FOR UNITS 13 & 14

1. A. to take
3. C. called
5. B. all ages
7. A. play
9. C. color TV set
11. C. safely
13. B. Would you like
15. C. play
17. C. in
19. A. Walking
21. A. must do
23. C. thanks to
25. C. I'd love to
27. C. watch
29. B. for
31. B. What kinds of programs
33. B. Yes, I do
2. C. well
4. B. fast
6. A. for long
8. A. a few more minutes
10. B. skillful
12. A. ought to obey
14. C. a glass of lemonade
16. C. should
18. B. of
20. B. fast
22. A. can
24. B. Yes, a lot.
26. A. Yes, it's very exciting.
28. A. playing
30. C. I'm going to see a dentist tomorrow.
32. A. to listening to music
34. C. A&B are correct
35. 1. A home
2. C There was
3. C film German
4. B in
5. A didn't see

UNIT 15: GOING OUT

1. 4. faster than 10. more expensive than
5. easier than 11. the best
6. the most difficult 12. more/less cheerful than
7. as good as 13. as intelligent as
8. more sensitive than 14. as long as
9. quicker than 15. as good as
2. 4. more carefully 17. more modern
5. more quietly 18. rudely
6. the most efficient 19. as thoughtful
7. as bad as 20. more powerful
8. biggest 21. clearly -- quickly
9. more beautifully 22. longer
10. the oldest 23. the oldest
11. hard 24. badly -- the worst
12. faster 25. the cheapest
13. more slowly 26. more carefully
14. the best 27. the fastest
15. as expensive 28. quickly
16. as well as 29. later 30. the most comfortable
3. 1. happily -- calmly 7. usually -- lazy -- hot
2. beautiful -- happy 8. difficult -- efficiently
3. carefully -- expensive 9. dry
4. ready 10. completely -- inexpensive
5. different -- recently 11. nervous -- anxious
6. hungry -- early
4. 1. is listening 6. drink -- drank
2. finished 7. began -- was
3. know -- discovered 8. buys -- was -- bought
4. meet -- are going 9. is reading
5. are you doing -- are cleaning 10. rises -- sets
5. 1. I was born and grew up in a village.
2. My village was quiet and there was only a little traffic.
3. I moved to this city two years ago.
4. Life is different in a big city.
5. I hate the noise and the busy roads here.
6. Sometimes the noise keeps me awake all night.
7. There are bikes, motorbikes and cars coming from every direction.
8. I think I will never get used to life in the city.
6. (1) with (3) played (5) socialize (7) do (9) learned
- (2) than (4) or (6) home (8) listening (10) when

7. 1. He was born in Kent in 1422.
2. Because he did not want to become a farmer like his father.
3. He worked in an office which traded with different countries.
4. He was thirty when he started his own business.
5. He began to translate French books into English.
6. He became interested in printing.
7. Because they thought that it was the work of the devil.
8. It was called 'Tales of Troy'.
9. He printed about eighty books.
10. He was 69 years old when he died.

UNIT 16: PEOPLE AND PLACES

1. 4. May I ask you how old you are?
5. Visitors may not stay in the hospital after 10 p.m.
6. May I have one of these sandwiches?
7. The car may/might be in the car park.
8. May I use your phone?
9. Guests may wear casual dress.
10. She may/might move to London.
11. The show may/might be canceled.
12. She may/might be elected.
13. Andrew may/might collect the money.
14. Peter may not/might not come to the cinema tomorrow.
15. It may/might rain this afternoon.
2. 1. Mozart was born in 1756 in Austria.
2. He was 6 when he gave his first concert.
3. He went on a tour of Germany, Paris and London in 1762.
4. He lived and worked in Vienna for seven years.
3. 1. It is seventy miles from Stratford-upon-Avon to London.
2. He learnt Latin and Greek at Stratford Grammar School.
3. He was 21 when he left for London.
4. He had three children.
5. They are "Hamlet", "Prince of Denmark", and "King Lear".
6. He returned to his home town in 1613.
7. He was 52 when he died.
4. 4. too 6. either 8. also 10. too 12. too
5. also 7. too 9. either 11. either 13. either
5. 1. beautifully 8. badly
2. happy 9. careful
3. good 10. hard -- well
4. usually -- well 11. generally -- early
5. Rapid -- good 12. careful
6. quietly and cautiously 13. quiet -- angrily
7. real 14. easy -- easy

6. 1. b. traveled to America.
2. a. he was a student.
3. c. he didn't find it easy to communicate in English.
4. b. the writer got on very well with the host family.
5. b. is living with his family.

TEST FOR UNITS 15 & 16

- | | | |
|--|--|------------------|
| 1. C. A&B are correct. | 2. C. bigger | |
| 3. A. How far is it from your house to school? | | |
| 4. B. Will you be free tomorrow evening? | | |
| 5. C. will you be | 6. B. What a lovely baby boy! | |
| 7. A. of | 8. A. She's playing tag with her classmates. | |
| 9. C. catalogue | 10. A. to go | 11. A. How often |
| 12. C. addictive | 13. B. Millions of | 14. A. others |
| 15. C. for | 16. B. dizzy | 17. C. part |
| 18. A. of | 19. C. used | 20. B. cross |
| 21. A. expensive | 22. B. thousands | 23. C. reading |
| 24. A. from | 25. A. to | 26. A. to see |
| 27. C. prefer | 28. B. I'm studying history lesson. | |
| 29. A. about | 30. B. It's in Indonesia. | |
| 31. A. lend | 32. B. may | |
| 33. A. can | 34. C. May I go out? | |
| 35. A. always | 36. C. for | |
| 37. B. interested | | |
| 38. A. I don't know. I may go shopping with my mother. | | |
| 39. A. subject | 40. C. works | 41. B. makes |
| 42. A. in | 43. A. grow | 44. C. sports |
| 45. A. color | 46. B. make | 47. C. from |
| 48. A. near | 49. C. works | 50. C. about |
| 51. B. taking | 52. B. too | 53. C. for |
| 54. B. more intelligent | 55. B. the tallest | 56. C. How |
| 57. A. What | 58. C. working | 59. C. Would |
| 60. B. going | 61. C. go | 62. A. far |
| 63. C. much | 64. A. to | 65. B. Go |
| 67. | | 66. C. of |
-
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. family | 6. C. looked |
| 2. C. was | 7. A. empty |
| 3. C. put | 8. B. get |
| 4. B. saw | 9. A. back |
| 5. C. was | 10. A. a few |

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