

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

Tiếng Anh

7



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

English

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

NGUYỄN VĂN LỢI (Tổng chủ biên)
NGUYỄN HẠNH DUNG (Chủ biên) - ĐẶNG VĂN HÙNG -
THÂN TRỌNG LIÊN NHÂN

Tiếng Anh

7

(Tái bản lần thứ tám)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

Bản quyền thuộc Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam – Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.

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Lời giới thiệu

Tiếng Anh 7 là cuốn sách thứ hai trong chương trình tiếng Anh gồm bốn cuốn dùng cho học sinh Trung học cơ sở ở Việt Nam. Cuốn sách dành cho các em học sinh lớp 7 đã học xong cuốn ***Tiếng Anh 6*** hay các chương trình tương đương khác. Nội dung sách bao gồm các chủ điểm gần gũi với cuộc sống, sát thực với mục đích, nhu cầu và sở thích của các em.

Tiếng Anh 7 nhằm giúp các em tiếp tục làm quen với tiếng Anh, đồng thời giúp các em luyện tập để có thể nghe, nói, đọc và viết được tiếng Anh ở mức độ đơn giản thông qua các nội dung bài học đa dạng.

Tiếng Anh 7 gồm mười sáu đơn vị bài học (unit). Mỗi đơn vị gồm hai phần (section) A và B. Mỗi phần tương ứng với một nội dung có liên quan với chủ đề chung của đơn vị bài học. Mỗi phần bài học gồm các hoạt động sau:

- **Giới thiệu ngữ liệu mới** gồm các mục như *Listen- Repeat / Listen- Read / Read* nhằm giới thiệu nội dung chủ đề, các từ ngữ, cấu trúc hay chức năng ngôn ngữ mới được sử dụng trong đời sống thông qua các tình huống ngôn ngữ giao tiếp hàng ngày.
- **Kiểm tra mức độ hiểu ngữ liệu mới** gồm các hoạt động như: *Ask- Answer / Practice with a partner / Match / True-False*, nhằm giúp các em hiểu được các từ, cấu trúc hoặc chức năng ngôn ngữ và nội dung các thông tin trong bài trước khi thực hành.
- **Thực hành** được thông qua các loại bài tập khác nhau về nghe, nói, đọc, viết các nội dung có liên quan đến chủ đề của bài. Những mục có đánh dấu hoa thị (*) là những bài tập mở rộng hoặc củng cố, dành cho các em tự làm ở nhà.
- **Tóm tắt trọng tâm bài** được thể hiện trong mục ghi nhớ (***Remember***), giúp các em nhận rõ hơn những điểm cần lưu ý và là cơ sở cho ôn tập củng cố.
- **Luyện tập ngữ pháp (*Language focus*)** được thông qua các bài tập nhằm giúp các em củng cố và hệ thống hoá các cấu trúc ngữ pháp và từ vựng trọng tâm sau mỗi ba đơn vị bài học.
- Cuối cuốn sách là phần tóm tắt ngữ pháp (***Grammar***) và bảng từ vựng (***Glossary***) cho cả năm học.

Đi kèm với cuốn sách này gồm hai băng ghi âm: một băng dùng trên lớp, gồm tất cả các nội dung bài đối thoại và bài tập nghe do người bản xứ đọc; một băng bổ trợ gồm các nội dung bài khoá có trong sách dành cho học sinh tự rèn luyện thêm về nghe và phát âm; một cuốn sách bài tập để các em thực hành và củng cố bài.

Các tác giả

Unit

Topics

Tasks

1

Back to school

page 10

- A Friends
- B Names and addresses

- greet people
- identify oneself
- introduce others
- agree with others
- ask for and give personal information
- ask about transportation and distances

2

Personal information

page 19

- A Telephone numbers
- B My birthday

- identify numbers
- ask for and give numbers
- make arrangements
- talk about future plans
- ask for and give personal information

3

At home

page 29

- A What a lovely home!
- B Hoa's family

- describe rooms and homes
- make a complaint
- give a compliment
- talk about occupations
- find a suitable apartment
- describe apartments

4

At school

page 42

- A Schedules
- B The library

- ask for and state the time
- talk about timetables
- talk about school subjects, schedules and regulations
- ask for and give directions

5

Work and play

page 51

- A In class
- B It's time for recess

- talk about school subjects
- ask about and describe recess activities

Grammar

- adverb of time : *still*
- indefinite quantifier :
many
- comparatives

Language Focus

- future: *will*

Language Review

- indefinite quantifier :
a lot of
- question words

- ordinal numbers

- exclamations

Language Focus 1

- present simple tense
- future simple tense
- ordinal numbers
- prepositions
- adjectives
- occupations
- *Is there a ...? / Are there any ...?*
- question words

page 38

- *There is ... / There are ...*
- prepositions of position
- adjectives: comparatives and superlatives

- present progressive tense
- time
- prepositions of position

- prepositions of position
- *this and that, these and those*

- present progressive tense

- adverbs of frequency

Unit	Topics	Tasks
6 After school <i>page 60</i>	A What do you do? B Let's go!	• talk about popular after-school activities • make suggestions • make arrangements
7 The world of work <i>page 72</i>	A A student's work B The worker	• discuss schedules and routines • talk about vacations • talk about occupations
8 Places <i>page 79</i>	A Asking the way B At the post office	• name stores and facilities • ask for and give directions • talk about distances • enquire about prices • make purchases
9 At home and away <i>page 86</i>	A A holiday in Nha Trang B Neighbors	• talk about your vacation • describe the characteristics of friends and neighbors • talk about hobbies • describe a process
10 Health and hygiene <i>page 99</i>	A Personal hygiene B A bad toothache	• talk about habits and routines • read and write a diary entry • talk about a visit to the dentist
11 Keep fit, stay healthy <i>page 107</i>	A A check-up B What was wrong with you?	• talk about temperature, height and weight • describe health and safety precautions • talk about sicknesses, their symptoms, and cures

Grammar

- modal - suggestions
- invitations
- modal: polite refusal /
acceptance of
invitations

- adjectives: making
comparisons

- prepositions of position
- *How far ...?*
- *How much ...?*
- compound nouns
- directions

- past simple tense

- *Why?*
- *Because*

Language Focus

Language Focus 2

- present progressive tense
- *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*
- time
- vocabulary: subjects
- adverbs of frequency
- making suggestions

page 68

Language Focus 3

- *How much is it?*
- prepositions of location
- *How far*
- past simple tense
- simple tenses
- *more*, *less* and *fewer*

page 95

Language Review

- comparatives
- adverbs of frequency

- *want / need*

- past simple tense
- imperatives

- past simple tense
- question forms
- negative forms

Unit	Topics	Tasks
12 Let's eat! <i>page 114</i>	A What shall we eat? B Our food	• identify different foods • express preferences • describe how to make a meal • complete a recipe • talk about diet • create a menu
13 Activities <i>page 129</i>	A Sports B Come and play	• describe sporting activities • give advice • make an invitation • refuse an invitation
14 Freetime fun <i>page 139</i>	A Time for TV B What's on?	• talk about freetime activities • make suggestions • make enquiries about and express preferences • talk about TV and TV programs
15 Going out <i>page 147</i>	A Video games B In the city	• talk about video games and their effects • describe and compare city and village lifestyles • talk about hobbies
16 People and places <i>page 154</i>	A Famous places in Asia B Famous people	• discuss preferences • name countries and their capital cities • discuss vacation destinations • talk about tourist attractions in Viet Nam • talk about famous people and places

Grammar

- *I'd like*
- *do*
- responses with *too*, *either*, *so* and *neither*

- adjectives and adverbs
- modal verb : *ought to*

- *like / prefer + to-infinitive*
- *like + gerund*

- modal verb: *should*
- *What do you do ...?*

- modal verb: *may*

Language Focus

Language Focus 4

- past simple tense
- indefinite quantifiers
- *too* and *either*
- *so* and *neither*
- imperatives

page 123

Language Focus 5

- adjectives and adverbs
- modal verbs
- express *likes* and *dislikes*
- tenses
- *why / because*

page 162

Language Review

- modal verbs: *can*, *must*, *should*, *ought to*

- adjectives and adverbs
- modal verbs
- *like*

- adverbs of frequency
- modal verb: *can*
- tenses
- *why / because*

UNIT 1

BACK TO SCHOOL

A

Friends



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.



a) **Ba:** Hello, Nga.

Nga: Hi, Ba. Nice to see you again.

Ba: Nice to see you, too.

Nga: This is our new classmate. Her name's Hoa.

Ba: Nice to meet you, Hoa.

Hoa: Nice to meet you, too.

b) **Hoa:** Good morning. My name's Hoa.

Nam: Nice to meet you, Hoa. My name's Nam.
Are you a new student?

Hoa: Yes. I'm in class 7A.

Nam: Oh, so am I.



Now answer

- a) What is the new girl's name?
- b) What class is she in?
- c) Who is also in class 7A?

2 Read. Then answer the questions.

Hoa is a new student in class 7A. She is from Hue and her parents still live there. She lives with her uncle and aunt in Ha Noi.

Hoa has lots of friends in Hue. But she doesn't have any friends in Ha Noi. Many things are different. Her new school is bigger than her old school. Her new school has a lot of students. Her old school doesn't have many students.

Hoa is unhappy. She misses her parents and her friends.

*Questions*

- a) Where is Hoa from?
- b) Who is she staying with?
- c) Does she have a lot of friends in Ha Noi?
- d) How is her new school different from her old school?
- e) Why is Hoa unhappy?



3 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

Nga: Good morning, Mr. Tan.
Mr. Tan: Good morning, Nga. How are you?
Nga: I'm very well, thank you. And you?
Mr. Tan: I'm fine, thanks.
Goodbye. See you later.
Nga: Goodbye.



4 Listen. Complete these dialogues.

How are you today?	Just fine.	So am I.
How are you?	Not bad.	Me, too.
How is everything?	Pretty good.	
How about you?	OK.	

a) **Mr. Tan:** Hello, Lien. ...?
Miss Lien: ... , thank you, ... , Tan?
Mr. Tan: ... , but I'm very busy.
Miss Lien: ...

- b) Nam: Good afternoon, Nga. ...?
 Nga: ..., thanks. Nam?
 Nam: ..., thanks.
 Nga: I'm going to the lunch room.
 Nam: Yes. ...



5 Listen. Write the letters of the dialogues in the order you hear.



a)



b)

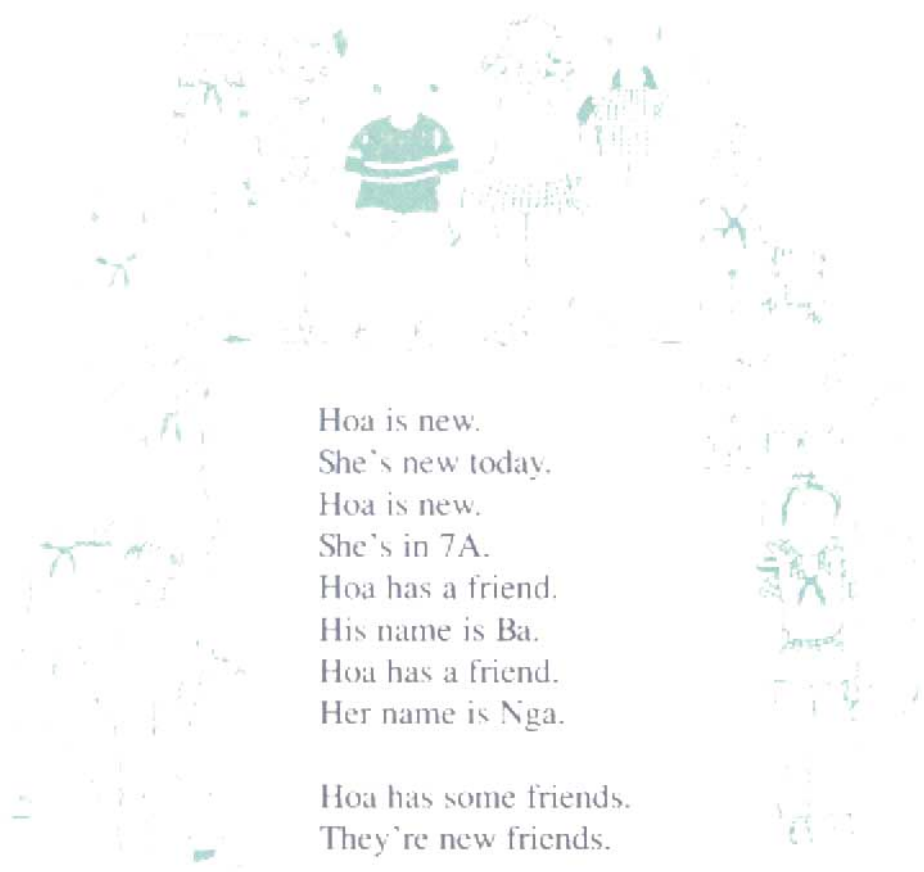


c)



d)

***6 Play with words.**



Hoa is new.
She's new today.
Hoa is new.
She's in 7A.
Hoa has a friend.
His name is Ba.
Hoa has a friend.
Her name is Nga.

Hoa has some friends.
They're new friends.

Remember.

I'm in class 7A.
So am I.

a lot of
lots of
many

She has a lot of friends.

Many things are different.

Her new school is bigger than her old school.

B

Names and addresses



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

- Miss Lien: What's your family name, Hoa?
 Hoa: It's Pham. My middle name's Thi.
 Miss Lien: How old are you?
 Hoa: I'm 13.
 Miss Lien: Where do you live?
 Hoa: 12 Tran Hung Dao Street.
 Miss Lien: Thank you, Hoa.



Now answer.

- Who is Hoa talking to?
- What is Hoa's family name?
- What is her middle name?
- Where does she live?

2 Write. Complete this dialogue.

- Nga:** ... is that?
Lan: That's Nam.
Nga: No. ... is the girl talking to Miss Lien?
Lan: Her name's Hoa. She's a new student.
Nga: ... class is she in?
Lan: She's in our class – class 7A.
Nga: ... does she live?
Lan: She lives on Tran Hung Dao Street with her aunt and uncle.
Nga: ... do her parents live?
Lan: They live in Hue.
Nga: She's tall. ... old is she?
Lan: She's 13.



*3 Ask your partner questions and complete this form.

Name: _____
Age: _____
Grade: _____
School: _____
Home address: _____



4 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

- Nam:** Where do you live, Hoa?
Hoa: I live at 12 Tran Hung Dao Street.
Nam: How far is it from your house to school?
Hoa: It's not far – about one kilometer.

Nam: How do you go to school?

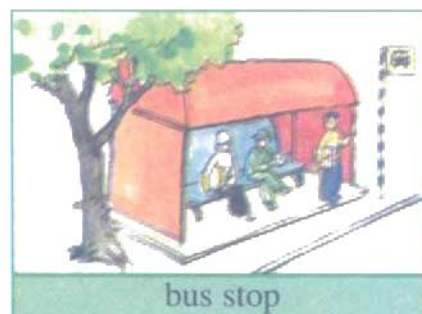
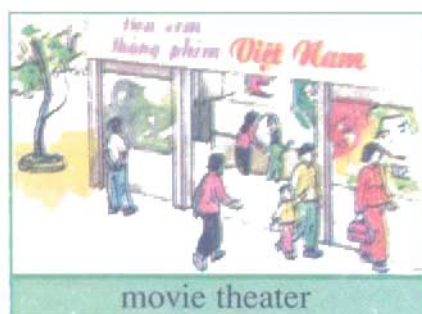
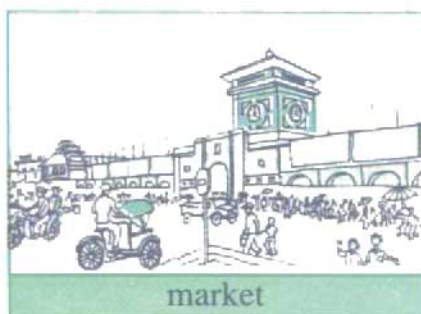
Hoa: I go to school by bike.



5 Ask and answer with a partner.

How far is it from your house to school?

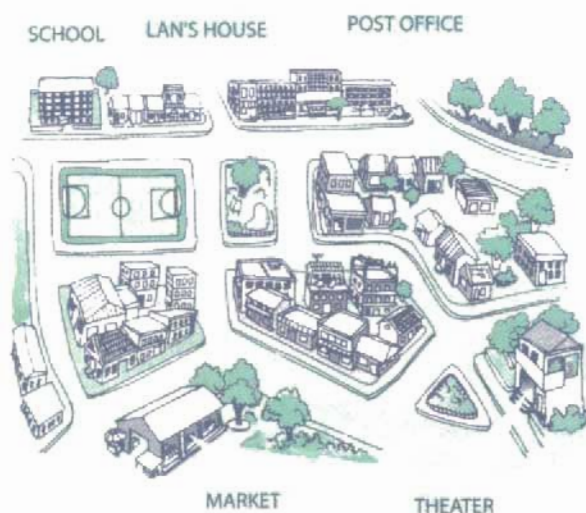
It's





6 Listen and write.

How far is it? Write the four distances.



*7 A survey.

Ask your classmates where they live, how far it is from their house to school, and how they go to school. Then fill in the survey form.

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 Means of transport: _____
 Distance: _____

Remember:

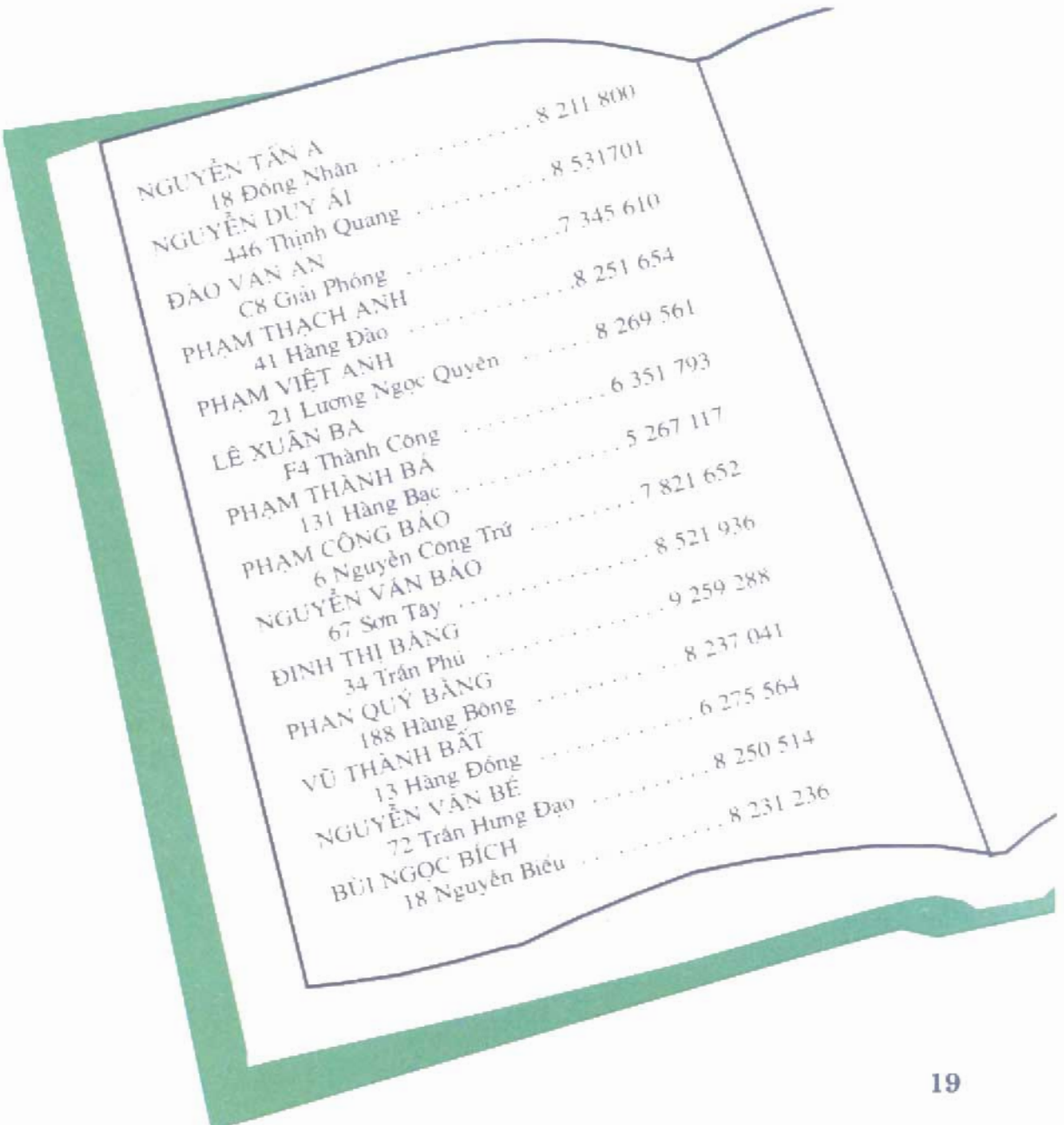
what	What is your family name?
where	Where do you live?
who	Who is Hoa talking to?
why	Why is Hoa unhappy?
how	How old are you?
how far	How far is it from your house to school?

A

Telephone numbers

1 Read.

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY



NGUYỄN TÂN A	8 211 800
18 Đồng Nhân	
NGUYỄN DUY AI	8 531 701
446 Thịnh Quang	
ĐÀO VĂN AN	7 345 610
C8 Giải Phóng	
PHẠM THẠCH ANH	8 251 654
41 Hàng Đào	
PHẠM VIỆT ANH	8 269 561
21 Lương Ngọc Quyền	
LÊ XUÂN BA	6 351 793
F4 Thành Công	
PHẠM THÀNH BÀ	5 267 117
131 Hàng Bạc	
PHẠM CÔNG BẢO	7 821 652
6 Nguyễn Công Trứ	
NGUYỄN VĂN BẢO	8 521 936
67 Sơn Tây	
ĐINH THỊ BẢNG	9 259 288
34 Trần Phú	
PHAN QUÝ BẢNG	8 237 041
188 Hàng Bông	
VŨ THANH BÁT	6 275 564
13 Hàng Đồng	
NGUYỄN VĂN BẾ	8 250 514
72 Trần Hưng Đạo	
BÙI NGỌC BÍCH	8 231 236
18 Nguyễn Biểu	

Practice with a partner. Say the telephone number for these people

a) Dao Van An

d) Dinh Thi Bang

b) Pham Viet Anh

e) Vu Thanh Bat

c) Pham Thanh Ba

f) Bui Ngoc Bich



2 Listen and write the telephone numbers.



3 Listen.

Lan: Excuse me, Hoa.

Hoa: Yes, Lan?

Lan: What's your telephone number?

Hoa: 8 262 019.

Lan: Thanks. I'll call you soon.



Now ask your classmates and complete the list.

☺ NAME	✉ ADDRESS	☎ TELEPHONE NUMBER



4 Listen and read. Then answer the questions.

Phong: Hello. This is 8 537 471.

Tam: Hello. Is this Phong?

Phong: Yes. Who's this?

Tam: It's me, Tam. Will you be free tomorrow evening?

Phong: Yes, I will.

Tam: Would you like to see a movie?

Phong: Sure. What time will it start?

Tam: It'll start at seven o'clock. Let's meet at 6.45.

Phong: Where will we meet?

Tam: We'll meet in front of the movie theater.

Phong: Great. I'll see you tomorrow. Don't be late!



Questions.

- Who will meet tomorrow?
- What will they do?
- What time will they meet?
- Where will they meet?



5 Listen. Then write the answers.

a) Telephone number:	-----
b) They will see:	-----
c) They will meet at:	-----
d) They will go by:	-----

***6 Read. Then answer.**

- Han:** Hello. This is 8 674 758.
Phong: Hello. Is that Lan?
Han: No. This is her sister, Han. Who's calling?
Phong: This is Phong. Can I speak to Lan?
Han: I'm sorry. She's out at the moment.
Phong: When will she be back?
Han: She'll be back at about six o'clock.
Phong: All right. Please tell her I'll call again after six.
Han: OK. I'll tell her. Goodbye.
Phong: Bye.



Questions.

- a) Who is calling?
- b) Who is answering the phone?
- c) Who are they talking about?
- d) When will she be back?
- e) When will Phong call her again?

*7 Play with words.

Will you come to my party?

When will it be?

At five thirty.

How long will it last?

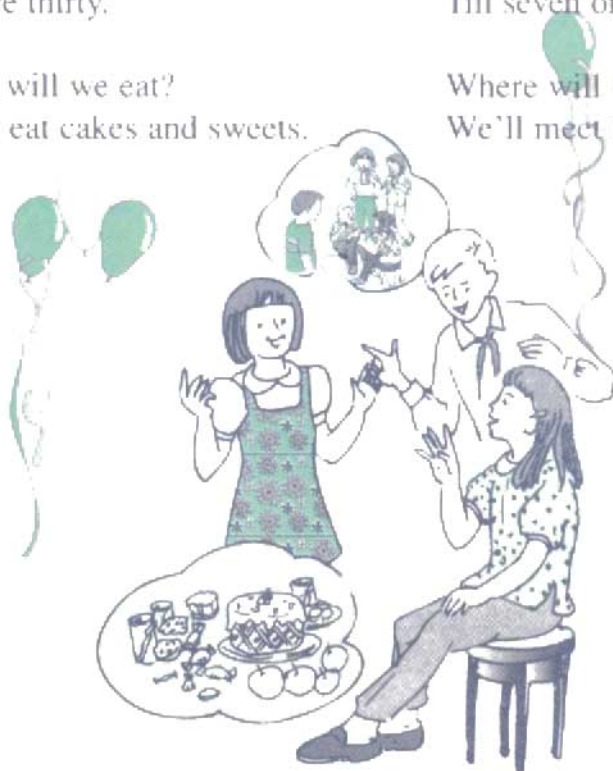
Till seven or half past.

What will we eat?

We'll eat cakes and sweets.

Where will we meet?

We'll meet in the street.

*Remember***Future simple tense**

Will you be free tomorrow?

Yes, I will.

I'll see you tomorrow.

We'll meet in front of the movie theater.

When will she be back?

She'll be back at about six o'clock.

'll = will

B

My birthday



1 Listen and repeat.

first	eleventh	twenty-first	thirty-first
second	twelfth	twenty-second	
third	thirteenth	twenty-third	
fourth	fourteenth	twenty-fourth	
fifth	fifteenth	twenty-fifth	
sixth	sixteenth	twenty-sixth	
seventh	seventeenth	twenty-seventh	
eighth	eighteenth	twenty-eighth	
ninth	nineteenth	twenty-ninth	
tenth	twentieth	thirtieth	



2 Listen and write the dates.



3 Write the months in order from first to twelfth.





4 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

- Mr. Tan:** Next, please.
Hoa: Good morning.
Mr. Tan: Good morning. What's your name?
Hoa: Pham Thi Hoa.
Mr. Tan: What's your date of birth?
Hoa: June 8th. I'll be 14 on my next birthday.
Mr. Tan: What's your address?
Hoa: 12 Tran Hung Dao Street. I live with my uncle and aunt.
Mr. Tan: What's your telephone number?
Hoa: 8 262 019.
Mr. Tan: Thank you, Hoa. Do you like our school?
Hoa: Yes. It's very nice. But I'm very nervous. I don't have any friends. I won't be happy.
Mr. Tan: Don't worry. You'll have lots of new friends soon, I'm sure.



Now answer.

- How old is Hoa now?
- How old will she be on her next birthday?
- When is her birthday?
- Who does Hoa live with?
- Why is Hoa worried?

About you.

- How old will you be on your next birthday?
- Who do you live with?
- What is your address?

*5 Read the dialogue again. Then complete this form.

Student Registration Form

Name : Pham Thi Hoa

Date of birth : _____

Address : _____

Telephone number : _____

6 Read. Then complete the card.

Lan is 12. She will be 13 on Sunday, May 25th. She will have a party for her birthday. She will invite some of her friends.

She lives at 24 Ly Thuong Kiet Street. The party will be at her home. It will start at five o'clock in the evening and finish at nine.



Complete this invitation card to Lan's party.



Dear _____,

I am having a birthday party on _____

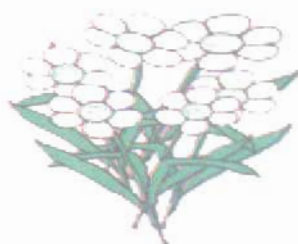
The party will be at my house
at _____

from _____ to _____.

I hope you will come and join
the fun.

Love,

Tel: 8 674 758



7 Think and write. Imagine you will be a guest at Lan's birthday party.

- What will you give Lan?
- How will you get to her home?
- What games will you play?
- What will you eat?
- What will you drink?
- What time will you leave?

*8 Now write an invitation to your birthday party.

*9 Play with words.



Thirty days have September,
April, June and November.
All the rest have thirty-one,
Except February
Which has twenty-eight.
But every four years,
In Leap Year it appears
With twenty-nine.



Remember

ordinal numbers
dates
months

Future simple tense

I will be 14 on my next birthday.
I won't be happy.

won't = will + not
I'll = I will

UNIT 3

AT HOME

A

What a lovely home!



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

- Hoa:** What an awful day! You must be cold, Lan.
Come in and have a seat. That armchair is comfortable.
- Lan:** Thanks. What a lovely living room!
Where are your uncle and aunt?
- Hoa:** My uncle is at work and my aunt is shopping.
Would you like some tea?
- Lan:** No, thanks. I'm fine.
- Hoa:** OK. Come and see my room.
- Lan:** What a bright room!
And what nice colors! Pink and white.
Pink is my favorite color.
Can I see the rest of the house?
- Hoa:** Of course.
- Hoa:** This is the bathroom.
- Lan:** What a beautiful bathroom!
It has a sink, a tub and a shower.
- Hoa:** Yes. It's very modern.
Now come and look at the kitchen. You'll love it.



Lan: Wow! What an amazing kitchen! It has everything: washing machine, dryer, refrigerator, dishwasher, electric stove ...

Hoa: Yes. It's very convenient. How about a drink, Lan?
Would you like some orange juice?

Lan: What a great idea! I'd love some.



Now answer.

- Which rooms do Hoa and Lan talk about?
- Why does Lan like Hoa's room?
- What is in the bathroom?
- What is in the kitchen?

About you.

- How many rooms are there in your house/apartment?
- What things are there in your room/kitchen/bathroom?

2 Write exclamations.

- Complaints

expensive dress

What an expensive dress!



Now use:

awful restaurant
wet day

boring party
bad movie

What a great party!

b) Compliments

great party*Now use*

great party
bright room

interesting movie
lovely house

delicious dinner
beautiful day

3 Look at the picture. Then practice with a partner.

a) *Point and say.*

What is in the picture?

There is a table.

There are some chairs.

b) *Ask and answer.*

Is there a ...?

Yes, there is./ No, there isn't.

Where is it?

It is on/in/under/near/next to/
behind/ in front of ...

Are there any ...?

Yes, there are./ No, there
aren't.

Where are they?

They are on/in/etc., ...

Use these words to help you.

table

telephone

closet

lamps

armchairs

sink

window

bed

pictures

books

television

refrigerator

stove

flowers

newspapers

*4 Play with words.



When I come home
After a day at school,
I come home.
After working hard,
I come home.

A delicious smell greets me
When I come home.
Mom is cooking lunch
When I come home.



I forget all my cares
When I come home.
Always happy and safe
When I come home.



Remember.

What a lovely home!
What an awful day!
Is there a ...?
Yes, there is./ No, there isn't.
Are there any ...?
Yes, there are./ No, there aren't.

on	next to
in	behind
under	in front of
near	

B

Hoa's family



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.



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

Hoa: He's a farmer. He works on our farm in the countryside.
He grows vegetables and raises cattle.

Lan: What about your mom? What does she do?

Hoa: She's always busy. She works hard from morning till night.
She does the housework, and she helps on the farm.

Lan: Do they like their jobs?

Hoa: Yes, they love working on their farm.

Lan: Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Hoa: Yes, I have a younger sister. She's only 8.
Here is a photo of her.

Now answer.

- What does Hoa's father do?
- Where does he work?

- c) What is her mother's job?
- d) What does she do every day?
- e) Are they happy?
- f) How old is Hoa's sister?

2 Read.

*What about Lan's family?
What do her parents do?*

Her father is a doctor. He works in a hospital. He takes care of sick children.

Her mother is a teacher. She teaches in a primary school.

Lan has an elder brother. He is a journalist. He writes for a Ha Noi newspaper.



Now practice with a partner.

- a) Talk about Lan's family.
What does her father / mother/brother do?
Where does he/she work?

About you.

- b) Talk about your family.
Where does your father/mother/brother/sister work?
What does he/she do?



3 Match these half-sentences.

A farmer	•	•	writes for a newspaper.
A doctor	•	•	works on a farm.
A journalist	•	•	teaches in a school.
A teacher	•	•	takes care of sick people.



4 Listen. Complete these forms for the three people on the tape.



5 Listen and read.

John Robinson is an English teacher from the USA. He's looking for an apartment in Ha Noi for his family. He's asking his friend, Nhat, for advice.

John: Is it easy to find an apartment in Ha Noi, Nhat?

Nhat: Well, there're a few empty apartments near here.

John: Really? Are they good apartments?

Nhat: Well, there's a good one with two bedrooms at number 27. It's a lovely apartment and it isn't expensive.

John: What about the others?

Nhat: The one at number 40 is better. It has three bedrooms and it's bigger, but of course it's more expensive.

John: Is it the best one?

Nhat: No. The best one is at number 79. It has four bedrooms and it's furnished. It's the most expensive.

John: Which will be the most suitable for my family? What do you think?

Nhat: The cheapest will be the best for you. It's smaller than the other two, but it's the newest of the three and it has a large, modern bathroom and a kitchen. I think your family will like it a lot.

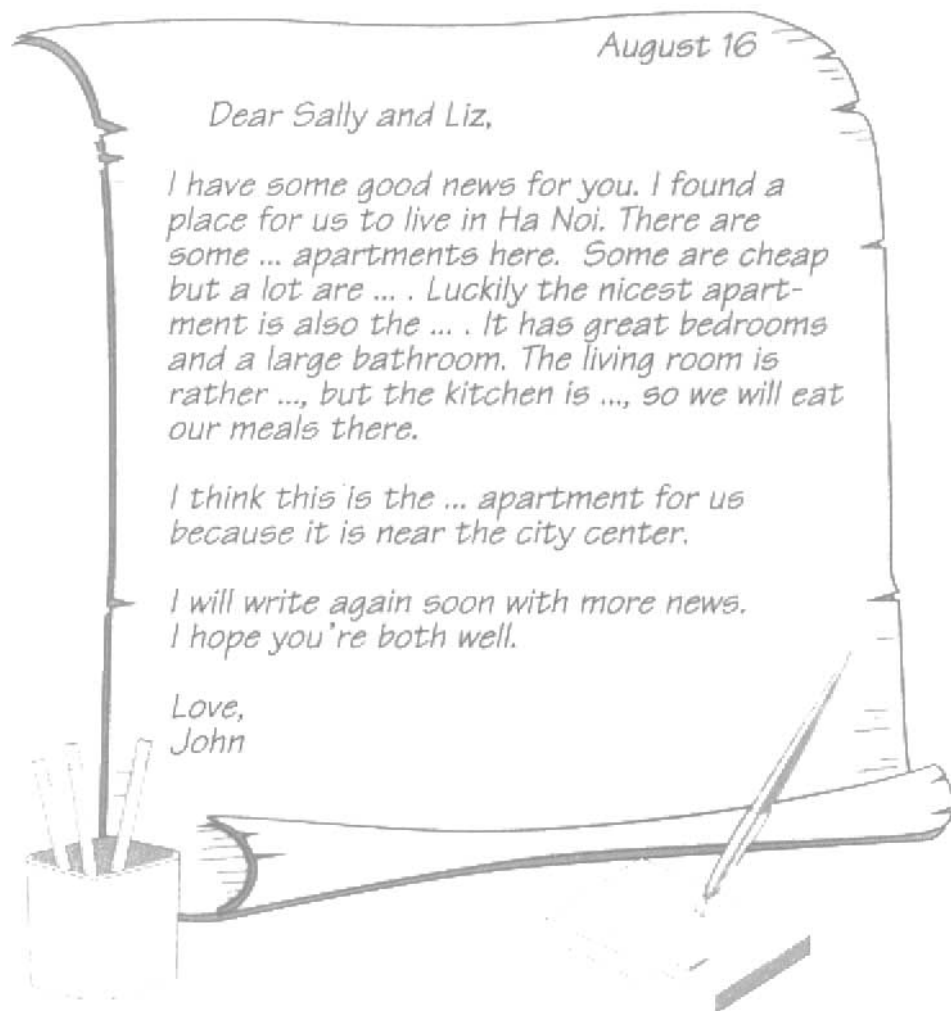


Answer.

- a) Which is the cheapest apartment?
- b) Which is the most expensive?
- c) Which is the best apartment?
- d) Which is the most suitable apartment for John and his family? Describe it.

***6 Write.** Below is John's letter to his wife and daughter in the USA. Complete the letter using these words.

small big expensive best cheapest beautiful



Remember

What does he/she do?	- He/She is a doctor.
Where does he/she work?	- He/She works in a hospital.
Does he/she work in a factory?	- Yes, he/she does.
	- No, he/she doesn't.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive

LANGUAGE FOCUS 1

1 Present simple tense

Complete the passages using the verbs in brackets

- a) Ba ...(be) my friend. He ...(live) in Ha Noi with his mother, father and elder sister. His parents ...(be) teachers. Ba ...(go) to Quang Trung School.
- b) Lan and Nga ...(be) in class 7A. They ...(eat) lunch together. After school, Lan ...(ride) her bike home and Nga ...(catch) the bus.

2 Future simple tense

Write the things Nam will do / will not do tomorrow.

Example:

He *will go* to the post office, but he *won't call* Ba.



3 Ordinal numbers

Write the correct ordinal numbers

Soccer Team	Points	Position
Thang Loi	26	(4)
Thanh Cong	25	(5)
Tien Phong	23	(6)
Doan Ket	29	(3)
Hong Ha	34	(2)
Phuong Dong	19	(7)
Thang Long	36	first (1)

4 Prepositions

Write the sentences.

on	in front of	under	behind	next to
----	-------------	-------	--------	---------



Where's my cat?

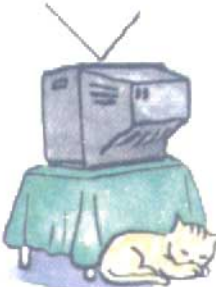
a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



a) It's under the table.

5 Adjectives

Write the dialogues. Use the pictures and the words in the box.

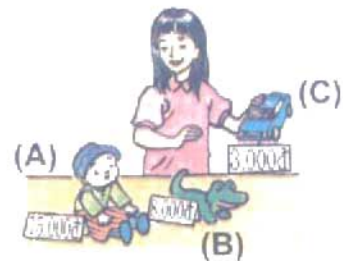
cheap	expensive	good	strong
-------	-----------	------	--------

And B is cheaper.

A is a cheap toy.



But C is the cheapest.



a)

A



5 000 d

B



2.000 d

C



1000 d

b)

A



100.000d

B



120.000d

C



150.000d

c)

A



B



C



d)



(A)



(B)



(C)

6 Occupations

Write these people's job titles.

a) He fights fires. He is very brave.

What is his job?

He is a fireman.

b) She works in a hospital.

She makes sick people well

What is her job?

c) She works in a school.
She teaches students.
What is her job?

d) He lives in the countryside.
He grows vegetables.
What is his job?

7 Is there a ...?/Are there any ...?

Look at the picture. Complete the sentences.



Minh: Is there a lamp?

Hoa: Yes, there is.

Hoa: Are there any pictures?

Minh: No, there aren't.

a) ... there ... books?

..., there ...

b) ... there ... armchairs?

..., there ...

c) ... there ... telephone?

..., there ...

d) ... there ... flowers?

..., there ...

8 Question words

Write the questions and the answers.

Example:

What is his name?

His name is Pham Trung Hung.

Police Record	
Name :	Pham Trung Hung
Age :	25
Address :	34 Nguyen Dieu Street, Hai Phong
Job :	Office Manager

UNIT 4

AT SCHOOL

A

Schedules



1 Listen and repeat.



It's seven o'clock.



It's four fifteen.
It's a quarter past four.



It's five twenty-five.
It's twenty-five past five.



It's eight thirty.
It's half past eight.



It's nine forty.
It's twenty to ten.



It's one forty-five.
It's a quarter to two.

Now practice saying the time with a partner.

What time is it?
It's seven o'clock.

2 Answer about you.

- What time do you get up?
- What time do classes start?
- What time do they finish?
- What time do you have lunch?
- What time do you go to bed?





3 Listen and write. Complete the schedule.

Math	English	Music	History	Physics
Friday				
7:00		8:40		10:30
	Geography		Physics	
Saturday				
	2:40			4:30
Physical Education			English	

4 Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions.



Lan



Binh



Hung



Loan



Hoa



Mi

- What is Lan studying?
Lan is studying Physics.
- What time does Lan have her Physics class?
She has her Physics class at 8:40.



5 Listen and read.

Hoa: When do you have English?

Thu: I have English classes on Wednesday and Thursday.

Hoa: What time do they start?

Thu: My first English class is on Wednesday at 8.40.

On Thursday, I have English at 9.40.

Hoa: What other classes do you have on Thursday?

Thu: I have Math, Geography, Physical Education and Music.

Hoa: What's your favorite subject, Thu?

Thu: I like History. It's an interesting and important subject.

Hoa: Yes, I like it, too.

Thu: What's your favorite subject?

Hoa: Oh, Math. It's difficult, but fun.

Write your schedule in your exercise book.

Then ask and answer questions about your schedule with a partner.

6 Read.

SCHOOLS IN THE USA

Schools in the USA are a little different from schools in Viet Nam. Usually, there is no school uniform. Classes start at 8.30 each morning and the school day ends at 3.30 or 4 o'clock. There are no lessons on Saturday.



Students have one hour for lunch and two 20-minute breaks each day. One break is in the morning, the other is in the afternoon. Students often go to the school cafeteria and buy snacks and drinks at a break or at lunchtime. The most popular after-school activities are baseball, football and basketball.

Questions: true or false? Check the boxes

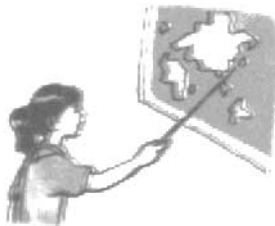
T F

- a) Students do not usually wear school uniform. ☒ ☐
- b) There are classes on Saturday morning. ☐ ☐
- c) Students don't have a break in the afternoon. ☐ ☐
- d) The school cafeteria sells food to students. ☐ ☐
- e) The school cafeteria only opens at lunchtime. ☐ ☐
- f) Basketball is an unpopular after-school activity. ☐ ☐

*7 Play with words.

What do I do at school?

In Literature, I read a book
And write about what I read.
In Home Economics, I learn to cook
And what our bodies need.



In History, I study the past
And how the world changes.
In Geography, I study the world,
Its rivers and mountain ranges.

I have several classes every day.
And learn what, where and how.
What is my favorite class today?
The one we are learning now.



time
subjects

I have Math at seven o'clock.
What time do you have English?
When do you have ...?
I have ... on ... at

Present progressive tense

I am studying	What is she studying?
You are studying	She's studying Physics.
He/She is studying	What are we studying?
We are studying	We're studying Math.
They are studying	

B

The library



1 Listen and read.



Librarian: As you can see, this is our library and those are our books. These racks have magazines and those have newspapers. These shelves on the left have math and science books: chemistry, physics and biology. Those shelves on the right have history and geography books, dictionaries and literature in Vietnamese.

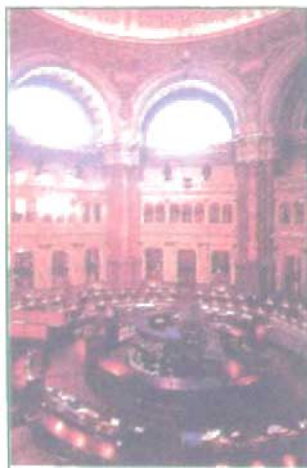
Hoa: Are there any English books?

Librarian: Yes. Those books at the back of the library are in English. There are readers, novels, reference books and dictionaries.

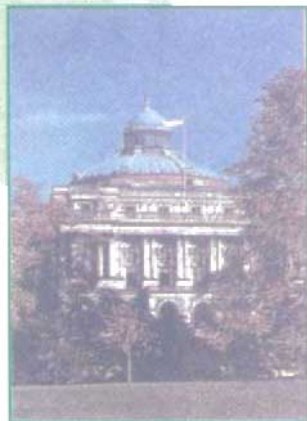
OK. Now, follow me to the video room next door.



4 Read. Then answer.



One of the world's largest libraries is the United States' Library of Congress. It is in Washington D.C, the capital of the USA. It receives copies of all American books. It contains over 100 million books. It has about 1,000 km of shelves. It has over 5,000 employees.

*Questions.*

- Where is the Library of Congress?
- How many books does it have?
- How long are its shelves?
- How many people work there?
- Why is it so large?

Now answer

- a) Where are the magazines?
- b) Where are the newspapers?
- c) What books are on the left?
- d) What books are on the right?
- e) Where are the books in English?
- f) What time does the library open?
- g) What time does it close?



2 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

Nga: Good morning.

Librarian: Good morning. Can I help you?

Nga: Yes. Where can I find the math books, please?

Librarian: They're on the shelves on the left.

Nga: Do you have magazines and newspapers here?

Librarian: Yes. They're on the racks in the middle.

Nga: Thank you very much.

Librarian: You're welcome.

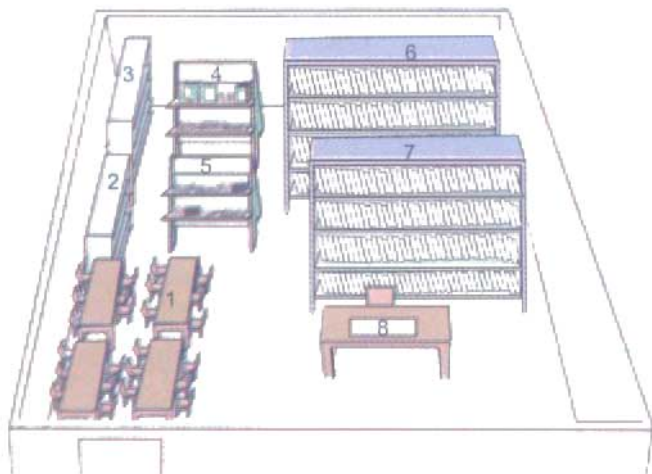
Now ask and answer questions about the library plan in B1.



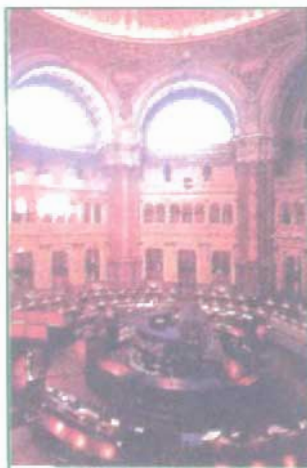
3 Listen.

Where are they?

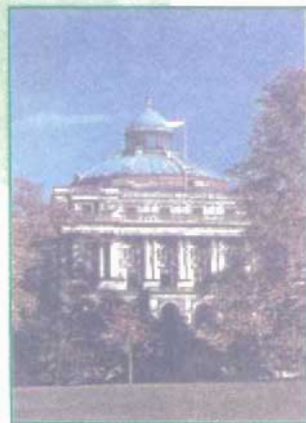
Label the shelves and racks in your exercise book.



4 Read, Then answer.



One of the world's largest libraries is the United States' Library of Congress. It is in Washington D.C, the capital of the USA. It receives copies of all American books. It contains over 100 million books. It has about 1,000 km of shelves. It has over 5,000 employees.

*Questions.*

- Where is the Library of Congress?
- How many books does it have?
- How long are its shelves?
- How many people work there?
- Why is it so large?

*5 Play with words.

In the library

When I go to the library
And take a book from a shelf,
I sit and read about wonderful things,
And then I forget myself.

A window opens on the world.
I ride a rocket in space.
I have great adventures
And never leave my place.



Remember

on the left
on the right
at the back of
either ... or ...

this/these
that/those
These racks have magazines.
Those racks have newspapers.

UNIT 5

WORK AND PLAY

A

In class



1 Listen and read.

Mai is a student at Quang Trung School. She is in grade 7. She goes to school six days a week, from Monday to Saturday.



Classes always begin at seven o'clock and finish at a quarter past eleven. At school, she learns about lots of different things.



She learns how to use a computer in her Computer Science class. Mai is very interested in computers. This is her favorite class.



In her Geography class, she studies maps and learns about different countries. Mai thinks Geography is difficult.



Today, Mai's last lesson is Physics. She does some experiments.

Now ask and answer five questions about Mai.

A: What does Mai study in her Geography class?

She studies maps and learns about different countries.

B: What is Mai's favorite class?

Her favorite class is Computer Science.

2 Read. Then answer the questions.



Ba goes to Quang Trung School. He is in class 7A and he enjoys school very much. His favorite subject is Electronics. In this class, he learns to repair household appliances. Now Ba can help his mother and father at home. He can fix the lights, the washing machine and the refrigerator. He is good at fixing things.

In his free time, Ba learns to play the guitar. He also goes to his art club after school. His drawings are very good. His teacher says, 'Ba, you'll be a famous artist one day.'



Questions

- a) Which subject does Ba like best?
- b) Does Ba like other subjects at school? Write the sentence that tells you this.
- c) What does he learn to do in Electronics?
- d) How does this subject help Ba?
- e) Is Ba good at drawing? Write the sentence that tells you this.

About you.

- f) What do you do in your free time?
- g) What are you good at?
- h) What is your favorite subject?

***3 Read. Then answer.**

How much does one banana cost?

- Lan:** Can I help you, Hoa?
- Hoa:** Yes, please. I'm trying to do this math question.
- Lan:** Which one?
- Hoa:** Number three.
- Lan:** That is a difficult question.
- Hoa:** I know my answer isn't right.
- Lan:** Let's look at the exercise.
- Hoa:** My answer is three bananas cost 18,000 dong. I know that is not the price of bananas.
- Lan:** I see your problem. There are only two zeros in the correct answer. You have three. Erase one zero.
- Hoa:** Oh! I see. Thanks, Lan.
- Lan:** My pleasure.





4 Listen. Then write the correct letters next to the names.

a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



Ba



Hoa

5 Read.

At school we study many things. In Literature, we learn about books and write essays. In History, we study past and present events in Viet Nam and around the world. In Geography, we study different countries and their people. In Physics, we learn about how things work. In the Language class, we study English. We study many other things as well, such as Music, Sports and Art. We enjoy all of our classes.

* Now discuss with a partner. Odd one out.

- Literature - author, writing, paintings, stories
 History - basketball games, famous people, world events, important days
 Science - experiments, meter, preposition, temperature
 English - words, verbs, England, pronouns

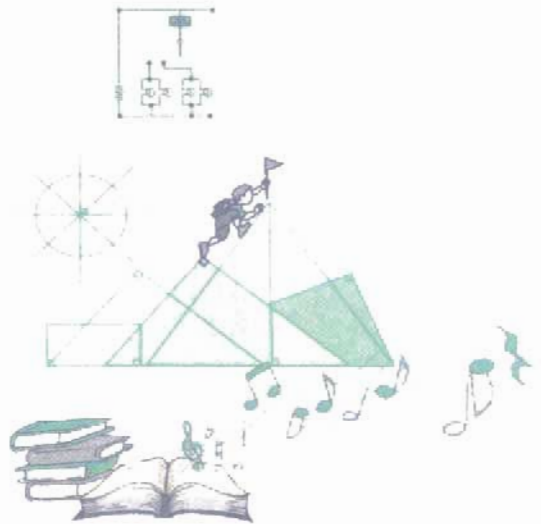
* 6 Match each subject to the correct items.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Physical Education | ● | ● | piano, guitar, songbooks |
| Geography | ● | ● | graphs, equations, calculator |
| Music | ● | ● | games, running shoes, ball |
| Art | ● | ● | map, globe, atlas |
| Math | ● | ● | paint, pencils, paper |

* 7 Play with words. Say and clap.

I love History,
 I love Music, too.
 I really like Physics.
 How about you?

English is easy,
 Math is hard.
 Here is my teacher,
 With my report card.



Remember.

What do you study in ...?
 What does he/she learn in the Geography class?
 She learns about
 They do some experiments.
 She/He is good at
 What's your favorite subject?

B

It's time for recess



1 Listen and read.



d

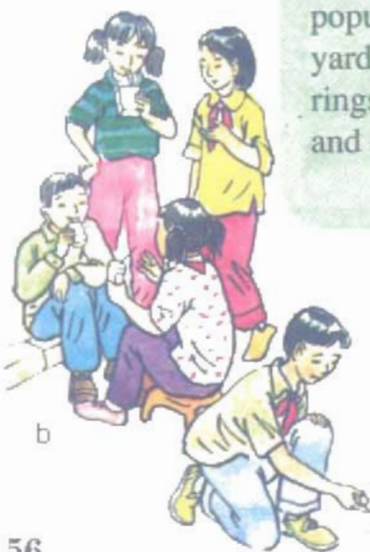


a

At twenty-five past nine, the bell rings and all the students go into the yard. It's time for recess. They are all happy and excited. They meet their friends and have some fun. Many are talking about the last class, or last night's movie. Some are eating and drinking as well as chatting. Some students are playing games like blindman's bluff or catch. Some boys are playing marbles and some girls are skipping rope. But the most popular activity is talking. The yard is very noisy until the bell rings. Then everyone goes indoors and classes begin again.



e



b



c



f

a) Now work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the students in the picture.

A: What is this boy doing?

B: He's playing catch.

b) Ask and answer questions with a partner.

What do you usually do at recess?

Do you usually talk with your friends?

What do you usually do after school?



2 Listen. Match each name to an activity.

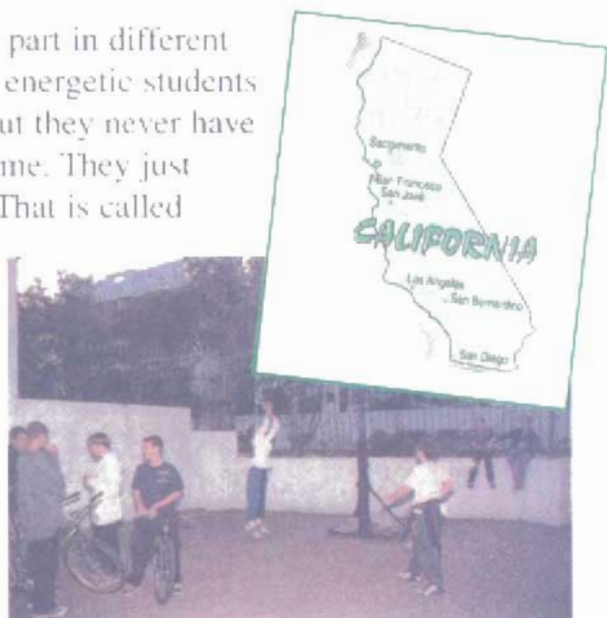
Mai	•	•	playing catch
Kien	•	•	playing marbles
Lan	•	•	skipping rope
Ba	•	•	playing blindman's bluff

3 Read. Then answer the questions.

Hoa has a letter from her American pen pal, Tim. Tim goes to a junior high school in California. He is 13 years old. He is the same age as Hoa and her friends. He tells her about American students.

American students take part in different activities at recess. The energetic students often play basketball, but they never have time to play a whole game. They just practice scoring goals. That is called "shooting some hoops".

Many of the students listen to music. They usually have portable CD players with small earphones. Sometimes they read or study at the same time.



Some of the children, mainly boys, swap baseball cards. These pictures of baseball players come in packets of candy. They swap cards with their friends, so they can get the ones they want. Eating and talking with friends are the most common ways of relaxing at recess. These activities are the same all over the world.

Questions

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a) Hoa's pen pal Tim goes to ...</p> <p>A Hoa's school.</p> <p>B a school in Viet Nam.</p> <p>C an American school.</p> <p>D a senior high school.</p> | <p>c) Baseball cards are popular with ...</p> <p>A everyone.</p> <p>B only girls.</p> <p>C only boys.</p> <p>D mostly boys.</p> |
| <p>b) '...they never have time to play a whole game.' This means recess is ...</p> <p>A short.</p> <p>B boring.</p> <p>C energetic.</p> <p>D long.</p> | <p>d) Eating and talking with friends are popular activities ...</p> <p>A in America.</p> <p>B in Viet Nam.</p> <p>C in a few countries.</p> <p>D worldwide.</p> |

***4 Take a survey.**

Ask three friends.

What do you usually do at recess?

Do you play soccer / skip rope / play marbles / play catch / play any other games / read / talk to friends / do other things?

Complete the table in your exercise book.

ACTIVITY							
NAME	soccer	catch	skip rope	marbles	read	talk	other

*5 Play with words.



What will you do at recess tomorrow?
Will you talk to a friend and borrow
A comic book, perhaps?

Will you play a game of catch?
Or will you join in a match
And play soccer, perhaps?



Will you say, 'Recess, at last!'
Eat your breakfast
And drink some soda, perhaps?

Remember

Names of activities

I'm playing catch.
What do you usually do?
We sometimes play marbles.

UNIT 6

AFTER SCHOOL

A

What do you do?



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

Minh: Hello, Hoa. What are you doing?

Hoa: Hi, Minh. I'm doing my math homework.

Minh: You work too much, Hoa. You should relax.
It's half past four and tomorrow is Sunday.

Hoa: OK. What should we do?

Minh: Let's go to the cafeteria and get a cold drink.

Hoa: Good idea! Where is Ba? Let's invite him, too.

Minh: Oh, Ba is in the music room. He's learning to play the guitar. He practices every day after school.

Hoa: Minh, what do you usually do after school?

Minh: I usually meet my friends. We often do our homework together.

Hoa: Do you play sports?

Minh: Oh, yes. I play volleyball for the school team. We always need more players. Why don't you come along?

Hoa: Yes, maybe I will. I enjoy playing volleyball.



Answer

- a) What is Hoa doing?
- b) What are Minh and Hoa going to do?
- c) Where is Ba?
- d) What is he doing?
- e) What does Minh usually do after school?
- f) What sports does Hoa like playing?

2 Practice with a partner.

a) Look at these activities. Label the pictures.



1) Reading/ Studying in the library



2)



3)



4)



5)



6)

b) Ask and answer.

What do you usually do after school?

Write a sentence for each day of the week. Use these adverbs:

usually

sometimes

often

always

never

Now ask and answer questions using 'How often...?'

How often do you study in the library after school?

I always study in the library after school.

3 Read. Then answer.



The students of class 7A enjoy different activities after school hours.

Acting is Nga's favorite pastime. She is a member of the school theater group. At present, her group is rehearsing a play for the school anniversary celebration.

Ba is the president of the stamp collector's club. On Wednesday afternoons, he and his friends get together and talk about their stamps. If they have any new stamps, they usually bring them to school. Ba's American friend, Liz, gives him a lot of American stamps.



Nam is not very sporty. In the afternoon, he usually goes home and watches videos. Sometimes he reads a library book or comics, but most of the time he lies on the couch in front of the TV. He never plays games.

Questions

- What is Nga's theater group doing?
- How does Ba get American stamps?
- When does the stamp collector's club meet?
- How often does Nam play games?



4 Listen. Match each name to an activity.

Mai	• •	go to the circus
Nam	• •	go to the school cafeteria
Ba	• •	watch a movie
Lan	• •	tidy the classroom
Kien	• •	rehearse a play

*5 Play with words.

Are you bored?
Are you tired
Of watching TV?
Then come with me.

Let's go to the world
Of sports and fun.
To jump and run
Play games in the sun.

Keep fit, everybody.
Then you will find
You have a healthy body
And a healthy mind.



Be a good listener

Let's play some computer games.
Good idea.
Great!

Her group is rehearsing a play.



1 Listen. Then practice in groups of four.

Ba: What should we do this evening?

Nam: What about going to the movies?

Lan: There aren't any good movies on at the moment.
Let's go to my house. We can listen to some music.

Hoa: I'm sorry, Lan. I can't come. I have too many assignments.

Nam: Hoa! It is Sunday tomorrow. Why don't you relax?

Ba: Come on. Let's go to Lan's house.

Lan: Are you going to come, Hoa? It'll be fun.

Hoa: OK, I'll come. Thanks.

Nam: Great! Now you're learning to relax.



Now answer

- What does Nam want to do?
- Why doesn't Lan want to go to the movies?
- What does Lan want to do?
- Why doesn't Hoa want to go to Lan's house?
- What day is it?

2 Read and discuss.

A magazine survey of 13 years old shows what American teenagers like to do in their free time. Here are the top ten most popular activities.



- 1 Eat in fast food restaurants
- 2 Attend youth organizations
- 3 Learn to play a musical instrument such as the guitar



- 4 Go shopping
- 5 Watch television
- 6 Go to the movies
- 7 Listen to music
- 8 Collect things such as stamps or coins
- 9 Make models of things such as cars or planes



- 10 Help old people with their shopping or cleaning



In a group of four, ask your friends what they like doing in their free time. Make a list of your group's favorite leisure activities.



3 Listen. Then practice with a partner. Make similar dialogues.

Nga: It's my birthday on Sunday. Would you like to come to my house for lunch?

Lan: Yes, I'd love to. What time?

Nga: At one o'clock.

Lan: I'll be there.

Nga: I'll see you on Sunday.

Nga: After lunch, we're going to see a movie. Will you join us?

Lan: I'm not sure. I will call you tomorrow.

Nga: OK.

Lan: Thanks for inviting me.

Nga: It's my pleasure.

Nga: What about you, Hoa? Would you like to come, too?

Hoa: I'd love to, but I'm going to a wedding on Sunday.

Nga: That's too bad.

Hoa: Sorry. I can't come. Thanks anyway.

Nga: You're welcome.

4 Read. Then discuss.

Community Service

People are living longer so there are more elderly people. Many young people are doing community service. They help elderly people. They do their shopping. They do their housework. They clean their yards. They even paint their houses.

Some young people work as hospital volunteers. In America, they are called 'candy stripers' because of the striped pink and white uniform they wear. Others are concerned about the environment and work on neighborhood clean-up campaigns.

Task discussion

- a) How do some teenagers help the community?
- b) How do Vietnamese teenagers help the community?

5 Play with words.

Come shopping at eight-eight-eight,
Meet me at the gate-gate-gate
Don't be late-late-late.
That sounds great-great-great!

Come to a play-play-play.
What do you say-say-say?
I can't today-day-day,
Thanks anyway-way-way.

Remember

What should we do this evening?
What about ...?
Would you like to...?

I'm sorry, I can't.
I would love to (but ...).

LANGUAGE FOCUS 2

1 Present progressive tense

Complete the passage.

It is six thirty in the evening.

Lan ... (do) her homework.

She ... (write) an English essay.

Mr. Thanh ... (read) a newspaper

and Mrs. Quyen ... (cook)

dinner. Liem and Tien, Lan's brothers, ... (play)

soccer in the back yard. Liem ... (kick) the ball and Tien ... (run) after it.



2 This and that, these and those

Complete the dialogue.



3 Time

Write the correct time.

a)



Ba: What time is it?
Nam: It's **nine forty**.
 It's **twenty to ten**.

b)



Lan: What time does the movie start?
Hoa: It starts at ...

c)



Mrs. Quyen: Will you be home for dinner tonight?

Mr. Thanh: No, I'll be home at ...

d)



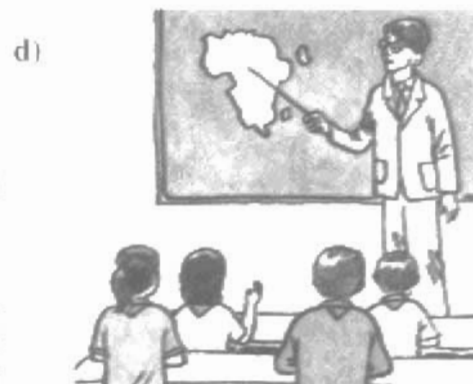
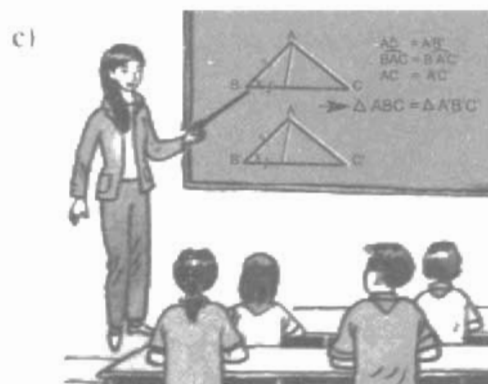
Miss Lien: Can you come to school early tomorrow?

Nam: Yes, Miss Lien. I'll come at ...

4 Vocabulary: subjects

Write the correct subject names.

Physical Education English	Geography Math	Chemistry History
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5 Adverbs of frequency

Write sentences about Ba.

	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	SUN
go cafeteria lunchtime							
ride bike to school	✓						
practice guitar after school	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
do homework evening	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
play computer games	✓	✓	✓				

Ba never goes to the cafeteria at lunchtime.

6 Making suggestions

Write down possible dialogues.

Lan: Let's go swimming.

Hoa: OK.

Minh: Should we play table tennis?

Nam: I'm sorry, I can't.

Ba: Would you like to play basketball?

Nga: I'd love to.

Let's
Should we
Would you like to

go
play
watch
come

swimming ✓
table tennis *
basketball ✓
volleyball ✓
movies ✓
soccer *
my house *

OK.
I'm sorry,
I can't.
I'd love to.

A

A student's work



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

Uncle: Eat your breakfast, Hoa. It's half past six. You'll be late for school.

Hoa: I won't be late, uncle. I'm usually early. Our classes start at 7.00.

Uncle: And what time do your classes finish?

Hoa: At a quarter past eleven. Then in the afternoon I do my homework. That takes about two hours each day.

Uncle: You work quite hard, Hoa. When will you have a vacation?

Hoa: Our summer vacation starts in June. It lasts for almost three months.

Uncle: What will you do during the vacation?

Hoa: I'll go and see Mom and Dad on their farm. I always like helping them. They work very hard, but we have fun working together.



Vietnamese

- a) What time do Hoa's classes start?
- b) What time do they finish?
- c) For how many hours a day does Hoa do her homework?
- d) What will Hoa do during her vacation?
- e) What about you? Do your classes start earlier or later?
Do you work fewer hours than Hoa?
- f) When does your school year start?
- g) When does it finish?

2 Read. Then answer the questions.

A letter from America

June 1

Dear Hoa,

Hi! How are you? I'm fine. Thanks for your letter. I like hearing about how students live in Viet Nam. I find it really interesting.

I think you have fewer vacations than American students. Is that true? Our longest vacation is in the summer. Do you have a long summer vacation, too? We don't have a Tet holiday, but we celebrate the New Year on January 1. Our most important vacations are Easter, 4th of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas. We usually spend time with our families on these vacations.

What other vacations do you have? What do you like doing during your vacations? Please write soon and tell me.

Your friend,
Tim

Đọc và trả lời.

- a) Which American vacation is the longest?
- b) What does Tim do during his vacation?
- c) Do Vietnamese students have more or fewer vacations than American ones?



3 Listen. Write the name of the public holiday in each of these pictures.

a)



b)



c)



d)



4 Read. Then answer the questions.

Many people think that students have an easy life: we only work a few hours a day and have long vacations. They don't know we have to work hard at school and at home.

Take a look at a typical grade 7 student like Hoa. She has five periods a day, six days a week. That is about 20 hours a week - fewer hours than any worker. But that is not all. Hoa is a keen student and she studies hard. She has about 12 hours of homework every week. She also has to review her work before tests. This makes her working week about 45 hours. This is more than some workers. Students like Hoa are definitely not lazy!

*Questions*

- Why do some people think that students have an easy life?
- How many hours a week does Hoa work? Is this fewer than most workers?
- How many hours a week do you work? Is that more or fewer hours than Hoa?
- Does the writer think students are lazy?

Remember

late	You will be late for school.
early	I am usually early.
a few	We only work a few hours a day.
fewer	This is fewer hours than any workers.
more	This is more than some workers.

B**The worker**

1 Listen and read. Then answer the questions.

A letter from Tim Jones

July 3

Dear Hoa,

I am pleased that you and your family are well. I am fine, too. Here is a photo of me, my Mom and Dad, and my sister, Shannon. Can you send me a photo of you?

Let me tell you more about my parents.

My Mom works at home. She takes care of the family. Three mornings a week, she works part-time at a local supermarket. She and other women also cook lunch for homeless people once a week.

My Dad is a mechanic. He repairs machines in a factory. He works five days a week for about 40 hours, sometimes in the morning and sometimes in the afternoon. He prefers the morning shift. He has fewer days off than my Mom. However, when he has an afternoon free, he plays golf.

Dad gets about seven public holidays each year. He also has a three-week summer vacation. We always go to Florida on vacation. We have a great time and Dad plays more golf.

Please write soon and tell me more about your family.

Best wishes,
Tim



Questions

- Where does Mrs. Jones work?
- What does she do for homeless people?
- What is Mr. Jones' job?
- How many hours a week does he usually work?
- How do you know the Jones family likes Florida?

2 Read.

Hoa's father, Mr. Tuan, is a farmer. He works more hours than Tim's father. He usually starts work at six in the morning. He has breakfast, then he feeds the buffalo, pigs and chickens, and collects the eggs.

From about nine in the morning until four in the afternoon, Mr. Tuan works in the fields with his brother. They grow some rice, but their main crop is vegetables. From 12 to 1 o'clock, Mr. Tuan rests and eats lunch.

At four in the afternoon, they come back home. Mr. Tuan feeds the animals again. Then he cleans the buffalo shed and the chicken coop. His work usually finishes at six.

Four or five times a year when there is less work, Mr. Tuan takes a day off. He goes to the city with his wife. A farmer has no real vacations.



3 Compare.

Read Tim's letter and the text about Mr. Tuan. Then make notes about them.

Hours per week

Days off

Vacation time

Mr. Jones

Mr. Tuan



4 Listen and take notes.

Name	Job	Hours per week	Amount of vacation
Peter			
Susan			
Jane			
Phong			

*5 Play with words.



The future

In the future machines will do
All the work for me and you.

Robots working at top speed
Making all the things we need.

Robot farmers will grow our crops.
A robot works and never stops.

We will have less work and more money to spend.
A two-day week and a five-day weekend.

Some people think this may come true.
But I don't think it's true. Do you?



Remember.

Sometimes he works in the morning and sometimes
in the afternoon.

She works part-time.

When there is less work, he goes to the city.

Tim's father has fewer days off than his mother.

UNIT 8

PLACES

A Asking the way

1 Name the places.



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)

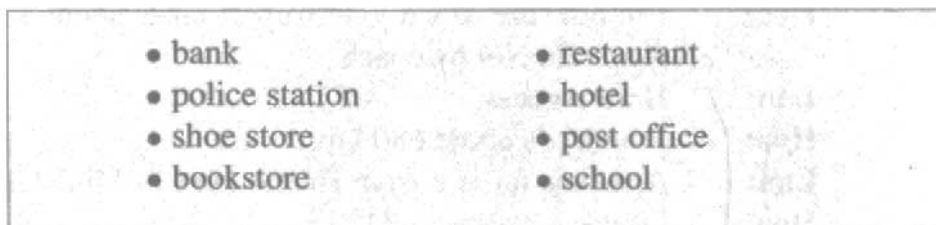
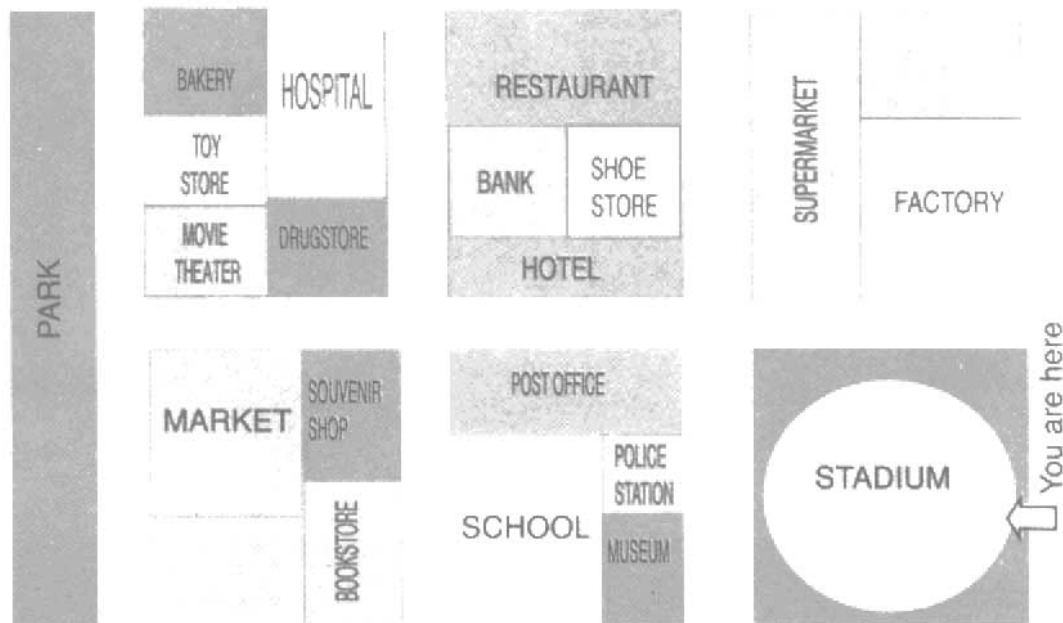


2 Listen and repeat. Then practice the dialogue with a partner.

- a) **Tourist:** Excuse me. Is there a souvenir shop near here?
Nga: Yes. There is one on Hang Bai Street.
Tourist: Could you tell me how to get there?
Nga: Go straight ahead. Take the second street on the left.
The souvenir shop is on the right, opposite the post office.
Tourist: Thank you.
Nga: You're welcome.
- b) **Tourist:** Excuse me. Could you show me the way to the supermarket, please?
Lan: The supermarket? OK. Go straight ahead. Take the first street on the right. The supermarket is in front of you.
Tourist: Thanks a lot.
Lan: You're welcome.



3 Look at this street map. Practice the dialogue with a partner.

Ask for and give directions to these places.*Example :***Nga:** Where is the bank?**Nam:** The bank is between the hotel and the restaurant. It's opposite the hospital.*Now, look at the street map again. Listen and write the places.*



- 4 Listen and repeat. Then practice the dialogue with a partner.

Lan: You are from Hue. How far is it from Ha Noi, Hoa?
Hoa: I'm not sure. It's a long way. It takes about 18 hours to get to Ha Noi by coach.
Lan: Have a guess.
Hoa: I think it's about 680 km.
Lan: And how far is it from Hue to Ho Chi Minh City?
Hoa: I think it's about 1,030 km.

- 5 Look at this table of distances in km. Ask and answer questions with a partner.

	Ha Noi
Vinh	319
Hue	688
Da Nang	791
Ho Chi Minh City	1,726



Remember

on
opposite
between ... and ...
from ... to ...

Could you tell / show me the way to ...?

How far is it from ... to ...?

It is about ... km.

B

At the post office



1 Listen and read. Then practice with a partner.

Liz is at the post office.

Liz: Excuse me. I'd like to send this letter to the USA. How much is it?

Clerk: It's 9,500 dong.

Liz: And I need some envelopes. How much are those?

Clerk: They are 2,000 dong.

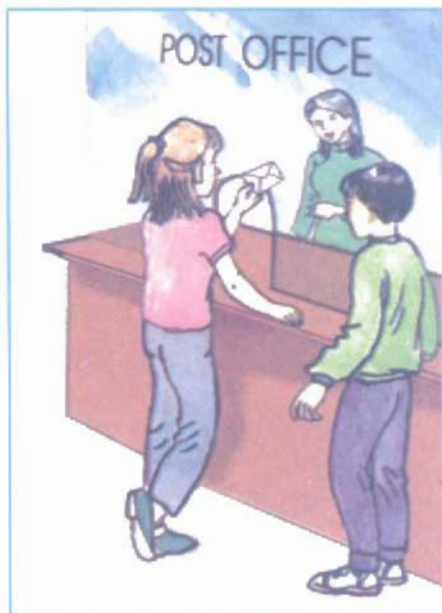
Liz: OK. I'll take them. How much is that altogether, please?

Clerk: Well, the stamps for your letter cost 9,500 dong. The envelopes are 2,000 ... That is 11,500 dong altogether then, please.

Liz: Here you are. 15,000 dong.

Clerk: And here is your change. Thanks.

Liz: Thank you. Bye.



Now answer the questions.

- Where will Liz mail her letter?
- How much does Liz pay altogether?
- How much change does she receive?

About you.

- Where is your nearest post office?
- How do you get there from your home?



2 Listen and read. Then answer the questions.

Nga and Hoa are going to the post office after school.

Nga: What do you want from the post office, Hoa?

Hoa: I'd like some local stamps and some stamps for overseas mail. I have a pen pal in America. His name is Tim.

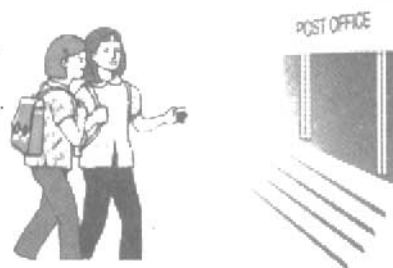
Nga: How nice! How often do you write to each other?

Hoa: Very regularly - about once a month. He tells me all about his life in America. Oh, I need to buy a phone card at the post office, too.

Nga: Why do you need a phone card?

Hoa: I phone my parents once a week.

Nga: OK. Here is the post office.
Let's go in and get the things you need.



Questions

- What does Hoa need from the post office?
- Why does she need stamps for overseas mail?
- Why does she need a phone card?

3 Complete the dialogue. Then make up similar dialogues; use the words in the box.

postcard(s)
phone card(s)

stamp(s)
writing pad(s)

envelope(s)

Hoa: I would ... five local stamps and two stamps for America.

Clerk: Here you Is that all?

Hoa: I also need a fifty thousand dong phone card. How ... is that altogether?

Clerk: That ... seventy-five thousand dong.

Hoa: ... is eighty thousand dong.

Clerk: Thanks. Here's your





4 Listen and write the price of each of these five items.

What is the total cost?
How much change will
Mrs. Robinson have from
60.000 dong?



5 Answer the following questions.

- How much is it to mail a local letter in Viet Nam?
- How much is a letter to America?
- What does the post office sell apart from stamps?
- Do you write to anyone overseas? Who?

Remember

I need some envelopes.
I need to buy a phone card.
I'd like some stamps for overseas mail.
I'd like to send this letter to the US.

How much is a letter to America?
How much is it?
It's 9,500 dong.

UNIT 9

AT HOME AND AWAY

A

A holiday in Nha Trang



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

Liz is talking to Ba about her recent vacation in Nha Trang.



Ba: Hi, Liz. Welcome back.

Liz: Hello, Ba. How are you?

Ba: Fine, thanks. How was your vacation in Nha Trang?

Liz: It was wonderful. I had a lot of fun.

Ba: What did you think of Nha Trang?

Liz: Oh, it was beautiful. The people were very friendly. The food was delicious, but most things weren't cheap. They were quite expensive.

Ba: What places did you visit?

Liz: My parents took me to see Cham Temples and Tri Nguyen Aquarium.

Ba: Did you buy any souvenirs in Nha Trang?

Liz: Yes, I did. I bought a lot of different gifts for my friends in America.

Ba: Were you tired after the trip?

Liz: No, I wasn't. I had a great time.

Read Robinson's notebook entry and tell us

- ☐ Liz bought souvenirs.
- ☐ Liz visited Tri Nguyen Aquarium.
- ☐ Liz returned to Ha Noi.
- ☐ Liz went to Nha Trang.
- ☐ Liz talked to Ba about her vacation.



2 Listen and read. Then answer the questions.

Liz and her parents went to Tri Nguyen Aquarium in Nha Trang. They saw sharks, dolphins and turtles. They saw many different types of fish. Liz thought the colorful little fish were the most beautiful.

There was a souvenir shop near the exit of the aquarium. Mr. Robinson bought Liz a cap. It had a picture of a dolphin on it. Liz wore the cap all day. Mrs. Robinson bought a poster. She put it on the wall at home.

After their visit to the aquarium, the Robinsons went to a food stall for lunch. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson ate fish and crab. Liz looked at the fish. She remembered the beautiful fish in the aquarium. She ate noodles instead.

Questions.

- a) Who went to the aquarium with Liz?
- b) What did the Robinsons see there?
- c) What did they buy in the souvenir shop?
- d) Did Liz like the cap? Which sentence tells you this?
- e) Do Mr. and Mrs. Robinson like to eat seafood?
How do you know?
- f) Why did Liz eat noodles for lunch?

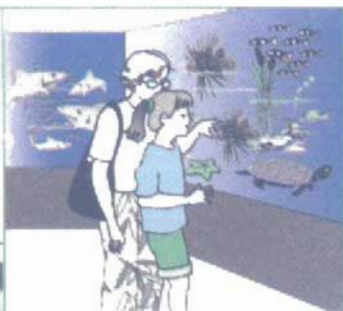
Now tell the story of Liz's trip to Tri Nguyen Aquarium.

Begin with:

- a) The Robinson family went to the aquarium.



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



3 Listen. Write the letter of the sentences you hear.

- a) The Robinsons returned to Ha Noi by train.
- b) The Robinsons returned to Ha Noi by bus.
- c) This was the second time Liz saw the paddies.
- d) This was the first time Liz saw the paddies.
- e) They stopped at the restaurant for a short time.
- f) They stopped at the restaurant for a long time.
- g) Mr. Robinson bought some food for Liz.
- h) Mrs. Robinson bought some food for Liz.
- i) They arrived home in the afternoon.
- j) They arrived home in the evening.

4 Read Ba's diary.

July 12

Today, I talked with Liz Robinson about her vacation in Nha Trang. Liz's a good friend of mine. She is American. Liz and her parents arrived in Ha Noi this year from the USA. Mr. Robinson works at a school in Ha Noi. He's an English teacher. The family rented an apartment next door to mine.

Last week, the Robinsons moved to a new apartment. It's on the other side of Ha Noi. I miss Liz, but she is coming to visit me next week. It won't be difficult to keep in touch.

Liz's about my age. We like playing and talking together. I taught her some Vietnamese. Sometimes we talk in English and sometimes in Vietnamese. My English's improving a lot.

Liz helps me with my stamp collection. She always gives me the stamps from the letters she received. Her aunt in New York also gets me some stamps.

Next week, she'll bring me some more stamps and we'll have dinner together.

Example :

Mr. Robinson came to Viet Nam on vacation.

→ **Mr. Robinson came to Viet Nam to work.**

- a) Liz lived a long way from Ba.
- b) Liz learned Vietnamese in the USA.
- c) Liz collects stamps.
- d) Liz's aunt lives in Viet Nam.
- e) The Robinsons moved to Ho Chi Minh City.
- f) The Robinsons moved. Now Ba is happy.
- g) Ba is never going to see Liz again.

*5 Play with words.

I walk to school every day.
I am walking there today.
I walk to school every day.
I walked there yesterday.

I go to the park every day.
I am going there today.
I go to the park every day.
I went there yesterday.

I play soccer every day.
I am playing soccer today.
I play soccer every day.
I played soccer yesterday.



100 pages

Past simple tense

Regular			Irregular		
arrive	-	arrived	be	-	was/were
help	-	helped	eat	-	ate
remember	-	remembered	have	-	had
rent	-	rented	give	-	gave
return	-	returned	go	-	went
talk	-	talked	see	-	saw
			send	-	sent
			take	-	took
			teach	-	taught
			think	-	thought

Did you buy any souvenirs?
I bought lots of different gifts.

B**Neighbors**

1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.



Lan: Your hair looks different, Hoa. It's shorter.

Hoa: Do you like it?

Lan: I love it. Did your uncle do it?

Hoa: No. My uncle didn't cut it. My aunt did. She's a hairdresser.

Lan: And what a nice dress! Where did you buy it?

Hoa: I didn't buy it. My neighbor, Mrs. Mai, bought the material and made the dress for me.

Lan: What a clever woman!

Hoa: It's her job. She's a dressmaker.

Lan: What a nice neighbor!

Now answer

- a) What does Hoa's aunt do?
- b) What does Mrs. Mai do?

2 Answer.*Use:*

Yes, he/she did.

No, he/she didn't.

- a) Did Hoa buy the dress?
- b) Did her aunt make Hoa's dress?
- c) Did her aunt cut Hoa's hair?

3 Read. Then answer.

Hoa watched Mrs. Mai make her dress. She thought sewing was a useful hobby. She decided to learn how to sew.

Hoa bought some material. She learned how to use a sewing machine and she made a cushion for her armchair. It was blue and white.

Next, Hoa made a skirt. It was green with white flowers on it. It looked very pretty. Hoa tried it on but it didn't fit. It was too big. Hoa's neighbor helped her and then it fitted very well. Now, Hoa has a useful new hobby - she wears the things she makes.

Questions

- a) What did Hoa learn to use?
- b) What did she make first?
- c) What color was it?
- d) What did she make next?
- e) What color was it?
- f) How did it look?
- g) What was the problem?
- h) Who helped her?
- i) How did it fit finally?



- 4 Write. Put the verbs in brackets in the simple past tense.

Hoa ... her neighbor make her dress.
 First, she ... some material.
 Then, she ... the dress out.
 Next, she ... a sewing machine to sew the dress.
 Hoa ... that sewing ... a useful hobby.
 She ... a cushion and a dress. The cushion ...
 fine, but the dress ...
 Then, her neighbor ... her, so finally it ... her.

(watch)
 (buy)
 (cut)
 (use)
 (decide) (be)
 (make) (be)
 (be + not)
 (help) (fit)

Be careful!

Past simple tense

Regular			Irregular		
borrow	-	borrowed	buy	-	bought
decide	-	decided	cut	-	cut
fit	-	fitted	make	-	made
learn	-	learned	think	-	thought
look	-	looked			
watch	-	watched			

Where did you buy that dress?
 I didn't buy it.
 My neighbor bought the material and made the dress for me.

LANGUAGE FOCUS 3

1 How much is it?

a) Work with a partner. Read the dialogue.

Lan: How much is the green dress?

Assistant: It's 30,000 dong.

Lan: And what about the violet dress?

Assistant: It's 35,000 dong.

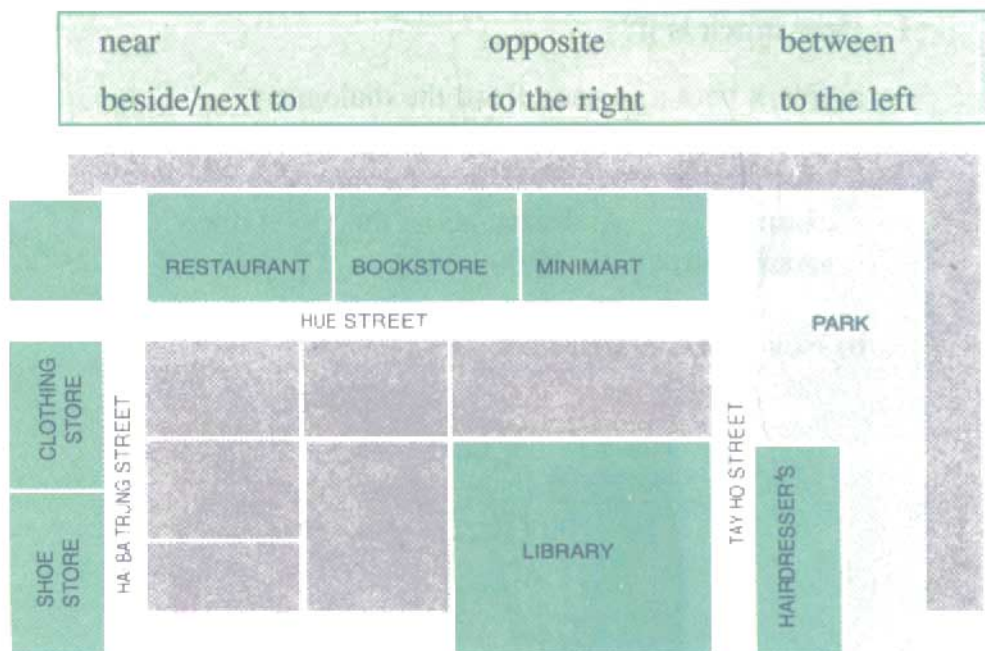
b) Now make similar dialogues.



Item	Price
violet dress	35,000 dong
green dress	30,000 dong
blue hat	15,000 dong
yellow hat	12,000 dong
green shirt	20,000 dong
red shirt	22,000 dong

2 Prepositions

a) Look at the map. Write the location of each store.



The clothing store is on Hai Ba Trung Street.
It's near the shoe store to the right.

b) Look at the table. Ask and answer questions with a partner.

How far is it from
the shoe store to
the minimart?

It's 500 meters.

From	To	Meter
shoe store	minimart	500
clothing store	bookstore	450
restaurant	hairdresser's	400
minimart	library	300
library	shoe store	800

3 Past simple tense

a) Write the past form of the verbs in the table.

verb	past form
buy	bought
help	
remember	
take	
send	
think	
talk	

b) Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

play	send	buy	talk	work
------	------	-----	------	------

I *played* volleyball last week.

Yesterday, I ... to my grandmother.

Last December, Mom ... me a new bike.

Dad ... in Hue a few years ago.

I ... a letter to my pen pal last month.

4 Simple tenses

Look at Nga's diary and complete the dialogue.

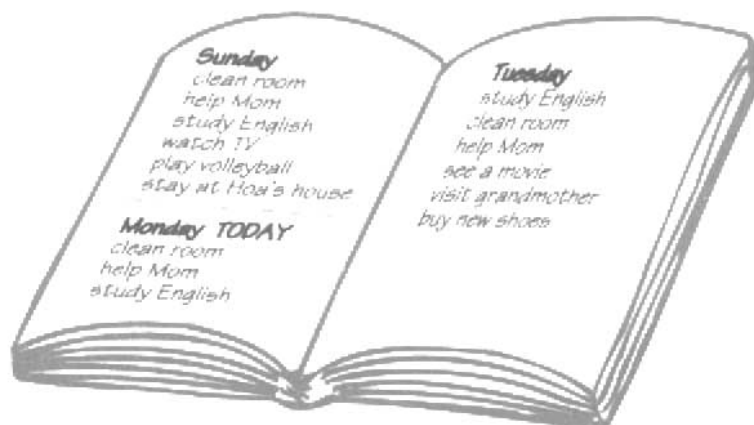
Nga: Every day I clean my room, ... and ...

Minh: What did you do yesterday?

Nga: I ..., ..., and ...

Minh: How about tomorrow?

Nga: I ..., and ...



5 more, less, and fewer

Write new sentences.



BEFORE

Before, there were 2 eggs.

Before, there was one liter of milk.



NOW

Now, there are more eggs.

Now, there is less milk.

A

Personal hygiene

- 1 Read. Then answer the questions.

A letter from Mom

October 10

Dear Hoa,

Your Dad and I hope you are well. We are both fine. It is nearly harvest time again and we are working hard on the farm. Your grandfather often works with us. He is very helpful. He talks a lot about you and hopes you are well.

I received a letter from your aunt last week. She wrote lots about you. So you are taking morning exercises now, Hoa? You never liked to get up early in Hue. We are happy to hear you do now.

I hope you are taking care of yourself, too. Your aunt is very busy, so remember to wash and iron your own clothes. And don't eat too much candy or stay up late. Those things are bad for you.

I miss you a lot. Your dad and I hope to visit you in Ha Noi soon, probably after the harvest. Don't forget to write, Hoa.

Love,

Mom

Questions.

- Why are Hoa's parents busy?
- Who helps them on the farm?
- When will they go to Ha Noi?
- How is Hoa different now?
- What does Hoa's mother want her to do? What does she want Hoa not to do? Write two lists.



2 Listen.

Listen and put the pictures in the order you hear.



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)

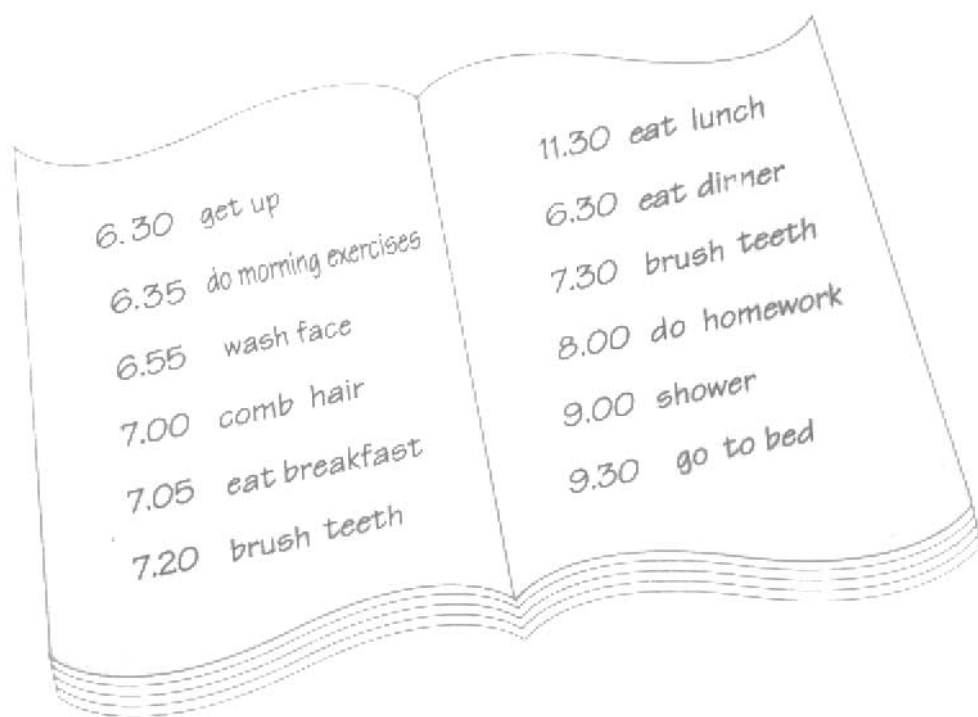


g)



h)

3 Read Nam's diary.



Write about yourself. Complete a diary entry like Nam's. Then practice with your partner. Ask these questions.

What do you do every day?

What time do you get up/ eat breakfast / do homework / go to bed ...?



- 4 Write. Complete Hoa's reply to her mother with suitable verbs.

A letter to Mom

October 20

Dear Mom,

Thanks for your letter. I'm glad to hear you are well. I'm doing fine at school. At first, everything ... strange and difficult. Now, I am ... a lot of fun. I hope you will visit Ha Noi after the harvest. We will ... you around the city.

Don't worry about me, Mom. I know how to ... care of myself. Every day, I ... up early to take morning exercises, and I never ... to bed late. I often ... my clothes and ... them carefully. I am not ... much candy now.

I ... all of my friends about your visit, and they all hope to ... you in Ha Noi. It is 9.30 now, so I must ... to bed.

Take care, Mom. Write again soon.

Love,

Hoa

Remember

Past simple tense

Regular

brush	-	brushed
change	-	changed
comb	-	combed
iron	-	ironed
shower	-	showered
wash	-	washed

Irregular

do	-	did
drink	-	drank
get	-	got
put	-	put
tell	-	told

B

A bad toothache



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

Minh: Ow!

Hoa: What's the matter, Minh?

Minh: I have a toothache.

Hoa: Are you going to the dentist?

Minh: Yes, I am. I have an appointment at 10.30 this morning, but I'm scared.

Hoa: Why?

Minh: I hate the sound of the drill. It's so loud.

Hoa: I understand how you feel, but don't worry. Last week, the dentist filled a cavity in my tooth.

Minh: Were you scared?

Hoa: I was a little scared, but the dentist was kind. She looked at my teeth and told me not to worry. Then she filled it. It stopped hurting afterwards. I felt a lot better after she fixed my tooth.

Minh: You're right. I feel less scared now. Thanks, Hoa.

Hoa: You're welcome, Minh. Good luck!



Now answer.

- What is wrong with Minh?
- Does Minh like going to the dentist? How do you know?
- Why did Hoa go to the dentist last week?
- What did the dentist do?

About you

- What did you do the last time you had a bad toothache?
- Are you scared of seeing the dentist?



2 Listen and answer.

- a) What is Dr Lai's job?
- b) What clothes does Dr Lai wear to work?
- c) How do most children feel when they come to see Dr Lai?
- d) How does Dr Lai help these children?



3 Listen and read.

Minh is sitting in Dr Lai's surgery. Dr Lai is checking his teeth.

Dr Lai is kind. She smiles at Minh and says, 'Don't worry, Minh. You have one small cavity, but it isn't serious. Your other teeth are fine.'

Minh is very happy. Dr Lai fills the cavity in Minh's tooth. She finishes in less than 10 minutes. Minh is very pleased. Then Dr Lai sits down and talks to Minh again.

"How often do you brush your teeth, Minh?" she asks. Minh looks worried again.

'Oh, I ... Well, sometimes I forget to brush my teeth.'

'Try not to forget,' Dr Lai says.

'Brushing your teeth is very important. Clean teeth are healthy teeth!'



Now complete the story.

Minh is very ... and Dr Lai notices this. She ... at Minh and tells him not to worry. She explains one of his teeth has a He has to ... them regularly. After Dr Lai fills his tooth, Minh leaves. He is very

4 Ask and answer questions with a partner. Use the words to help you.

Example:

- a) Minh's tooth hurts.
Why?
Because he has a cavity.

- a) tooth / hurt
have / cavity



- b) nervous
see / dentist



- c) cavity / not serious
small



- d) happy
teeth / OK



*5 Write. Complete this poster with a partner.

Take Care of Your Teeth



Do

- brush teeth after meals
-

Don't

- use an old toothbrush
-

*6 Play with words.



Sensible Sue brushes her teeth
Several times a day.
She never touches unhealthy food,
And keeps the dentist away.



Silly Simon neglects his teeth,
Eating too much cake.
Now he's in a lot of pain,
Because he has a toothache.



Remember

What is the matter?
I have a toothache.

His tooth hurts.
Why?
Because he has a cavity.

A

A check-up



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

The students of Quang Trung School are having a medical check-up. Hoa, Lan and Nga filled in their medical records and gave them to the nurse. Now they are waiting to see the doctor



Nurse: Pham Thị Hoa ?

Hoa: Yes.

Nurse: Follow me, please. First, I need to take your temperature.

Hoa: OK.

Nurse: Would you open your mouth, please? Thank you.

That is 37°C. That's normal.

Now I need to know your height. Would you stand here please, so I can measure you?

Hoa: Like this?

Nurse: That's fine. You're one meter 45 centimeters tall.

Hoa: Wow! Last year I was one meter and 30.

Nurse: Now I need to weigh you. Would you get on the scales, please?

Hoa: Oh, I'm 40 kilos.

Nurse: That's good. You can go back to the waiting room now. The doctor will see you in a few minutes.

Hoa: Thank you.

Now answer. Number the sentences.

- ☐ a) The nurse weighed Hoa.
- ☐ b) Hoa returned to the waiting room.
- ☐ c) Hoa left the waiting room.
- ☐ d) The nurse called Hoa's name.
- ☐ e) The nurse measured Hoa.
- ☐ f) Hoa filled in her medical record.
- ☐ g) The nurse took Hoa's temperature.
- ☐ h) The nurse told Hoa to go back to the waiting room.



2 Listen. Then write the missing words.

Doctor: I want to ... you a few questions before I start, Hoa. ... old are you?

Hoa: Fourteen.

Doctor: And ... height is one meter ... centimeters?

Hoa: No. I think I'm The nurse measured

Doctor: Oh. How ... are you?

Hoa: One ... 45

Doctor: I ... ask the ... to check your ... again. How heavy are you?

Hoa: I ... I'm 42 kilos.

Doctor: ... It says on your ... that you're 40 kilos.



3 Ask and answer questions with a partner.

One of you is A and the other is B. Look at your copy of the medical record and cover the other copy. Fill in the missing information.

These question forms will help you.

Which ...?

What is his ...?

Where does he ...?

How ... is he?

He goes to
Nguyen Du School.

Which school
does he go to?

What is his
weight?

He is
41 kilos.

A

MEDICAL RECORD	
School :	<u>Nguyen Du School</u>
Class :	_____

FULL NAME	
Forenames :	<u>Van Kien</u>
Surname :	_____

Address :	_____

Male ☒	Female ☐

Age :	<u>12</u>

Weight :	_____ kg

Height :	_____ cm

B

MEDICAL RECORD	
School :	_____
Class :	<u>7A</u>

FULL NAME	
Forenames :	_____
Surname :	<u>Tran</u>

Address :	<u>66 Ham Long Street,</u>
<u>Ha Noi</u>	

Male ☒	Female ☐

Age :	_____

Weight :	<u>41</u> kg

Height :	<u>140</u> cm

Remember

Past simple tense

Regular		Irregular
call	- called	be - was/were
fill	- filled	give - gave
measure	- measured	have - had
start	- started	keep - kept
stop	- stopped	leave - left
weigh	- weighed	take - took

B**What was wrong with you?**

1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

Mr. Tan: Where were you yesterday, Lan? You didn't come to school.

Lan: I had a bad cold. I had a headache, too.

Mr. Tan: Oh dear! You were sick. How do you feel now?

Lan: I feel OK, but I'm a little tired.

Mr. Tan: Oh, you should stay inside at recess. The weather's awful today. Did your Mom write a sick note for you?

Lan: No, she didn't. But I have this note from the doctor.

Mr. Tan: That'll be fine. Oh, I see. You had a virus. I hope you will be OK.

Lan: Thank you.



Now answer.

- Why didn't Lan go to school yesterday?
- What was wrong with her?
- What does Mr. Tan tell Lan to do?
- What did the doctor say about Lan's problems?
- Who wrote Lan's sick note?

82 Take a survey.

Draw this table in your exercise book.

Name	Cold	Flu	Headache	Stomachache	Toothache

Then ask three friends these questions and check the table.

- a) Were you ever absent from school last semester?
 b) Were you sick?
 c) Did you have
- a cold? ● a stomachache? ● a headache?
 - the flu? ● a toothache?

Now combine the results for the whole class.

Answer this question:

What was the most common illness?



3 Listen. Then complete the table.

Days lost through sickness in class 7A last semester

Cold	Flu	Stomachache	Headache	Toothache

Total days lost: _____

4 Read. Then answer the questions.

The common cold

There is only one disease called common: the common cold. We call it the common cold because every year millions of people catch it.

Everybody knows the symptoms: a runny nose, a slight fever, coughing and sneezing. It is very unpleasant, but nobody knows a cure.

At the drugstore, there are usually shelves with cold 'cures'. These medicines don't cure a cold, but they do relieve the symptoms. Whatever you do, your cold will last for a few days and then disappear.

How can you help prevent a cold? Eat well, exercise and you will be fit and healthy.



Questions

- a) Why do we call the cold 'common'?
- b) What are the symptoms of the common cold?
- c) Is there a cure for the common cold?
- d) Do cold cures work? What do they do?
- e) How can you help prevent a cold?

*5. Play with words.

Hold your nose and read this poem.

I have a cold, a horrible cold.
I cough, I sneeze, and then I blow.
Here comes another sneeze – oh no!
Ah choo!

I have a cold, a terrible cold.
My face is white, my nose is red.
And I have a pain in my head.
Ah choo!



Điền vào chỗ trống.

What was wrong with you?
I had a bad cold.

Did your Mom write a sick note for you?
No, she didn't.

UNIT 12

LET'S EAT!

A

What shall we eat?



1 Listen and read. Then practice with a partner.

Yesterday, Hoa and her aunt went to the market. First, they went to the meat stall. There was a good selection of meat on the stall: chicken, pork and beef.

Aunt: What meat would you like for dinner, Hoa?
There is chicken, beef and pork.

Hoa: I don't like pork.

Aunt: Neither do I. So you can have beef or chicken.

Hoa: Let's have some beef.

Aunt: OK.



Next, they went to a vegetable stall. There was a wide selection of vegetables on display.

Hoa: We need some vegetables for dinner too, aunt.

Aunt: What would you like?

Hoa: I'd like some peas and I'd like some carrots, too.

Aunt: But Hoa, I hate carrots. And I don't like peas, either.

Hoa: What about spinach and cucumbers? I like them.

Aunt: So do I. They're my favorite vegetables.

OK. Let's get some of those.



Finally, Hoa and her aunt stopped at a fruit stall.

Hoa: We need some fruits, aunt.

Aunt: What shall we buy?

Hoa: Let's buy a papaya and a pineapple.

Aunt: They aren't ripe. Neither are the bananas.

Hoa: Let's buy some oranges then.

Aunt: OK. Can you smell the durians? I don't like them.

Hoa: Neither do I. I hate durians.



*Now answer. What did Hoa and her aunt buy at the market?
Write a list in your exercise book.*

- 2 Ask and answer questions with a partner.
Talk about the food you like.

I like pineapples. Do you like them?

Yes. I like pineapples, too. / Yes, so do I.

No, I don't like pineapples. / No, I don't.

I don't like beef. Do you like it?
 No, I don't like beef either. / No, neither do I.
 Yes, I like beef. / Yes, I do.

3 Read. Then answer the questions.

That evening, Hoa's aunt cooked dinner. First, she sliced the beef.
 Next, she sliced some green peppers and onions.

Then, she cooked some rice and boiled some spinach. She added a little salt to the spinach so it tasted good.

After that, she heated a pan and stir-fried the beef and the vegetables in a little vegetable oil. She added a little soy sauce to the dish.

Finally, she sliced the cucumbers and made cucumber salad with some onions.

Hoa set the table with plates, bowls, chopsticks, spoons and glasses.
 Then they all sat down to eat.



4 Answer the questions.

What did Hoa, her aunt and uncle have for dinner? Write the menu.

5 Write a sentence to say Hoa's aunt used. Add the ingredients of the dish.
 Hoa's aunt used ... to make the ...

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Slice the beef. | 5) ... some soy sauce to the dish. |
| 2) ... the green peppers and onions. | 6) ... rice. |
| 3) ... the pan. | 7) ... salt to the spinach. |
| 4) ... the beef. | |



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



g)

4 Write. What did you eat and drink yesterday?

For breakfast, I ate ... I drank ...

For lunch, I ...

For dinner, ...

*5 Play with words.

I don't like coffee.

I don't like tea.

I like juice.

It's good for me.

I don't deep-fry,

I use a little oil.

For healthy food,

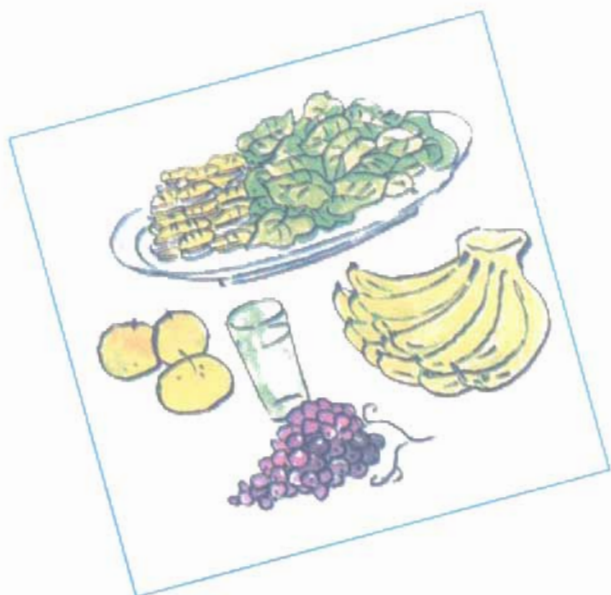
I steam or boil.

A balanced meal

Is a little meat,

Vegetables and fruit,

Ice-cream as a treat.



Remember.

Past simple tense

Regular verbs

stir-fry – stir-fried

I'd like some peas.

I'd like some carrots, too.

I don't like carrots.

I don't like peas, either.

I like spinach.

So do I.

I don't like durian.

Neither do I.

B

Our food



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

Doctor: What's the matter, Ba?

Ba: I feel terrible. I have an awful stomachache.

Doctor: It must be something you ate. Are your Mom and Dad OK?

Ba: Yes. They're fine.

Doctor: What did you eat last night?

Ba: We ate fish, rice and soup. I also ate spinach, but Mom and Dad didn't.

Doctor: So it was probably the spinach. Did your Mom wash it well?

Ba: She didn't wash it. I did.

Doctor: Spinach is very good for you, but you must wash it carefully. Vegetables often have dirt from the farm on them. That dirt can make you sick. I'll give you some medicine to make you feel better.

Ba: Thanks, doctor.



Now complete the story.

Ba went to the ...(1)... because he was ...(2)... The doctor ...(3)...

Ba some questions. Ba said he

...(4)... some ...(5)... last night.

The doctor said he must ...(6)... the

spinach ...(7)...(8)... can be dirty.

The dirt can ...(9)... people sick.

...(10)... gave Ba some ...(11)... to

make him feel better.





2 Listen and read. Then answer the questions.

A balanced diet

We know that the food we eat affects our whole life. For example, there is sugar in many kinds of food. It adds taste to food. Sugar is not an unhealthy food. We need sugar to live. In moderate amounts, it is good for you. It gives you energy and you feel less hungry.

But we must remember to eat sensibly. We should have a balanced diet. We should:

- eat a moderate amount of fatty food and sugar.
- eat some body-building foods, like meat and dairy products.
- eat plenty of cereals, fruit and vegetables.

What does a 'balanced diet' mean? It means you eat a variety of foods without eating too much of anything. Moderation is very important. Eat the food you enjoy, but don't have too much. This will help you stay fit and healthy. Don't forget about exercise either! We all need exercise. Follow these guidelines and enjoy the food you eat - that is the key to a healthy lifestyle.

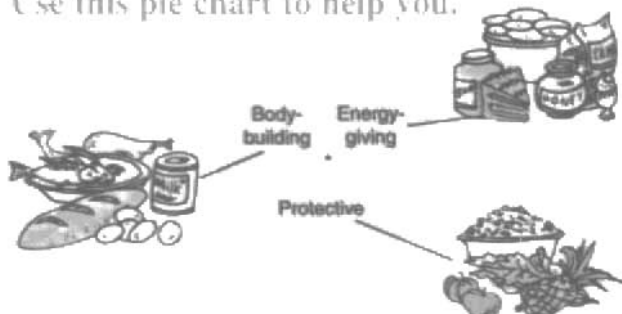
Questions

- Name two advantages of eating sugar.
- Is a balanced diet alone enough for a healthy lifestyle? Why?/Why not?

About you

- Do you think your diet is balanced? Why?/ Why not?

- *3 Write a menu for yourself and your family, including details of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Make each meal healthy and balanced. Use this pie chart to help you.



Now compare your menu with your partner's suggestions.



4 Listen and write the letters of what they ate and drank.

Lan

Ba

Nga

Hoa



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



g)



h)



*5 Play with words.

Fresh greens are good,
But you should
Wash them well
Or you will be ill.

Salads, too,
Are good for you
But you ought to
Wash them well in water.

Everyone understands
That we need clean hands
Before we take a seat
And begin to eat.



Remember

I ate spinach, but Mom and Dad didn't.
She didn't wash it. I did.

LANGUAGE FOCUS 4

1 Past simple tense

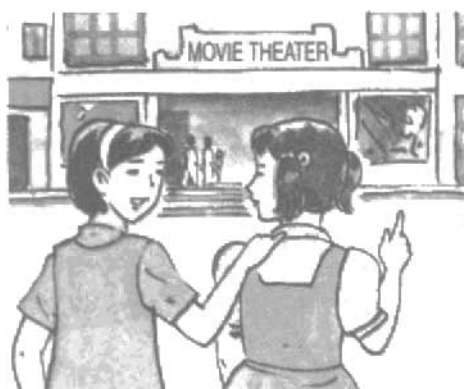
a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



Answer the questions

- a) Did you do your homework last night?
No, I didn't. I watched TV.
- b) Did you eat dinner at home on Wednesday?
- c) Did you go to school yesterday?
- d) Did you watch a video on the weekend?
- e) Did you play basketball yesterday?

2 Indefinite quantifiers

- a) Write the correct expression.

a little

a lot of/lots of

too much



A)

a little coffee



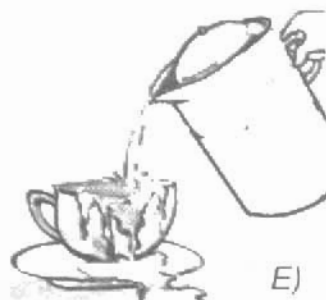
B)



C)



D)



E)

b) Complete the dialogues.

A)



B)



C)



D)



Nga: What's the matter, Hoa?

Hoa: I feel sick. I ate *too much* candy.

A Mrs. Quyen: Lan, add some salt to the vegetables, please.

Lan: ... or ...?

Mrs. Quyen: Only ... I think.

B Dr Le: You must drink ... water every day.

Ba: Yes, doctor.

C Mr. Nhat: Stop, please. That is ... coffee.

Waitress: I'm sorry, sir. I'll clean the table for you.

D Minh: Can you give me some paper, Nam?

Nam: I'm sorry. I only have ... and I need it.

3 too and either

a) Work with a partner. Read the dialogues.

Ba: I like mangoes.

Nam: I like mangoes, too.

Ba: I don't like bananas.

Nam: I don't like bananas, either.

Ba: I like candy.

Nam: I like candy, too.

Ba: I don't like eggs.

Nam: I don't like eggs, either.

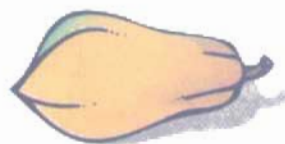
b) Look at the pictures. Make up similar dialogues with a partner.



mangoes ✓



bananas ✗



papaya ✗



corn ✓



spinach ✗



potatoes ✗



fish ✗



chicken ✗



beef ✓

4 *so* and *neither*

Work with a partner. Read. Then look at the pictures in exercise 3.

Make up eight dialogues with **so** and **neither**.

I like mangoes.

So do I.

I don't like
bananas.

Neither do I.

I like candy.

So do I.

I don't like
eggs.

Neither do I.

5 Imperatives

Complete the instructions.

add	mix	peel	slice	stir	wait	wash
-----	-----	------	-------	------	------	------

Making cucumber salad



Ingredients:

500 grams of cucumber
2 onions
a small cup of vinegar
one teaspoonful of salt
five teaspoonfuls of sugar



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)

a) *Peel* the onions.

b) ... the cucumbers and the onions.

c) ... the cucumbers and the onions.

d) ... the slices.

e) ... a little salt, sugar and vinegar to the mixture.

f) ... the mixture.

g) ... for five minutes and the salad is ready to serve.



g)

UNIT 13

ACTIVITIES

A

Sports



1 Listen and read. Then answer the questions.

A recent survey of teenagers in the USA had some surprising results. The survey was a simple one. It asked teenagers: What sports do you like?



These were the ten most popular sports.

Sport	Position
Baseball	First
Skateboarding	Second
Roller-skating	Third
Rollerblading	Fourth
Basketball	Fifth
Football	Sixth
Volleyball	Seventh
Tennis	Eighth
Badminton	Ninth
Swimming	Tenth

Baseball was the most popular choice even though it is not one of the world's most popular games. Millions of people play and watch it all round the world. Surprisingly, many teenagers said they liked table tennis.

Questions:

- a) Is baseball your favorite sport? If not, what is your first choice?
- b) Do you like table tennis?

***2 Take a class survey.**

Ask your classmates what sport they like most. Draw this table in your exercise book. Write the number of students who like each sport best. Then write the order.

Sport	Number of students	Position
Soccer		
Badminton		
Volleyball		
Baseball		
Football		
Swimming		
Athletics		
Table tennis		
Basketball		
Roller-skating		
Rollerblading		



3 Listen. Then practice with a partner.



good - well

He's a good soccer player.
He plays well.



skillful - skillfully

He's a skillful volleyball player.
He plays skillfully.



slow - slowly

She's a slow swimmer.
She swims slowly.



bad - badly

She's a bad tennis player.
She plays tennis badly.



quick - quickly

She's a quick runner.
She runs quickly.



safe - safely

She's a safe cyclist.
She cycles safely.

4 Read. Then answer the questions.

Walking is fun

At my school there are different sports activities but I only take part in one club called "Walking For Fun" or WFF. Last year there was a district walking competition for school children and my school team won the first prize. Everybody was so happy and wished to keep this



activity, therefore, we organized this club. The number of participants increases every week. The regular activity of the club is a 5 km walk to the beach on Sunday morning. Another activity is a walk-to-school day (or WTS day). Members living near school volunteer to take a walk instead of taking motorbike or bicycle trips every Wednesday. Walking is a fun, easy and inexpensive activity, and people of all ages and abilities can enjoy it.

Questions.

- a) What sports activity does the writer take part in?
- b) Why did the school children organize the WFF?
- c) What are the two activities of the club?
- d) How far is it from the school to the beach?
- e) Which day of the week is the WTS day of the club?
- f) Who often takes part in the WTS day?

5. Write. Change the adjectives in brackets to adverbs.

Summer is on its way and schools in our city start planning to improve water safety awareness for children. The aim of the program is to teach primary and secondary students about water safety. Following are some of the advice every kid should ... (clear) remember.



You should always swim with an adult and between the red and yellow flags. You should also listen to lifeguards and ... (strict) obey all signs.

You should ... (careful) listen to the pool lifeguards, play ... (safe) and stay away from the deep end; and you should not run or walk ... (careless) around the pool edge.



Swimming can be fun but accidents can happen. Being aware of the risks is the safe way to water play.

*6 Play with words.

What do you like to do?

Do you like to skateboard,
And do a great jump?
Do you land on your back
With a terrible bump?

Or do you fly along
At the speed of sound,
And skillfully land
With your feet on the ground?



Remember.

He's a good soccer player.
He plays well.

good	-	well
skillful	-	skillfully
slow	-	slowly
bad	-	badly

interesting	-	interestingly
sudden	-	suddenly
quick	-	quickly
safe	-	safely
careful	-	carefully
careless	-	carelessly

B**Come and play****1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.**

Ba: Would you like to play table tennis, Nam?

Nam: I'd like to, but I can't.

Ba: That's too bad.

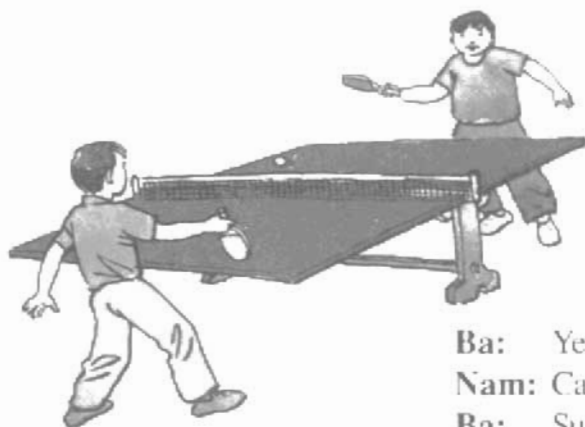
Nam: I have some homework. I ought to finish it before I play table tennis.

Ba: Yes. You must do your homework first.
But I'll wait for you.

Nam: It'll take me a few more minutes.

Ba: No problem. I also have to finish this question for Math tomorrow.

Nam: OK, I've finished. Oh, I don't have my table tennis paddles with me. Do you have a spare one?



Ba: Yes, I do.

Nam: Can I borrow it?

Ba: Sure. Here you are.

Nam: Thanks.

Ba: OK. Let's go.

Now answer.

- a) What should Nam do before he plays table tennis?
- b) When will Nam be ready?
- c) What will Ba do?
- d) How many paddles does Ba have?



- 2 Listen. Then practice with a partner. Change the underlined details using the information in the box.

Ba: Come and play basketball, Nam.

Nam: I'm sorry. I don't think I can.

Ba: That's too bad. Why not?

Nam: Well, I should clean my room.

Ba: Can you play on Friday?

Nam: Yes, I can.

Ba: All right. See you at seven.

Nam: OK. Bye.

Ba: Bye.

a) volleyball
should/visit/grandmother
the weekend/Saturday afternoon

b) chess
ought to/help/Dad
Wednesday night/six o'clock

c) badminton
must/go/dentist
Sunday morning/10 o'clock

Now make your own dialogues. Use these pictures to help you.



3 Read. Then answer the questions.

Most of the world's surface is water. We may know the land very well, but we know very little about the oceans.

Until recently, man could not stay underwater for long. A pearl diver, for example, couldn't stay underwater for longer than two minutes. But now, with special breathing equipment, a diver can stay underwater for a long time. After the invention of this equipment, man could swim freely underwater and scuba-diving became a popular sport.

A Frenchman, Jacques Cousteau (1910 - 1997), invented a deep-sea diving vessel in the early 1940s. In the vessel, he could explore the oceans of the world and study underwater life.

Now, we can explore the oceans, using special TV cameras as well. We can learn more about the undersea world thanks to this invention.



Questions.

True or False? Check, and then correct the false sentences.

- ☐ Most of the world's surface is land.
- ☐ Before the invention of special breathing equipment, man couldn't swim freely underwater.
- ☐ Now, scuba-diving is a popular sport.
- ☐ Jacques Cousteau invented special TV cameras.
- ☐ We can learn more about the undersea world thanks to Jacques Cousteau's invention.

***4** Complete the passage with the modal verbs in the box.

can	can't	must	must not
should	should not	ought to	ought not to

Scientists say life started in the ocean. However, humans aren't natural swimmers. We ...(1)... swim as babies, but we forget and then we ...(2)... learn to swim again.

We ...(3)... forget that our world is mainly water. So we ...(4)... all learn to swim. We ...(5)... try to stay away from water, but it is very difficult. The time always comes when we need to cross water.

We ...(6)... learn to swim when we are young. It is easier to learn then. Our parents ...(7)... help. They ...(8)... give us the opportunity to learn to swim.

*5 Play with words.

Come and explore
The ocean floor
In a submarine for two.

We can spend all day
Watching fish play
Near our submarine for two.

We must not make a sound
When a shark is around
Our submarine for two.

It's beautiful here -
It's the last frontier -
In a submarine for two.

Remember

- | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| (✓✓) | You should clean your room. |
| (✓✓✓) | You ought to clean your room. |
| (✓✓✓✓) | You must clean your room. |

Come and play basketball.
I'm sorry. I don't think I can.

UNIT 14

FREETIME FUN

A

Time for TV



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

6.00 p.m	News in English
6.15 p.m	Series: 'The Adventure of the Cricket'
7.00 p.m	News

Lan: Would you like to have dinner at my house tonight?

Hoa: I'd love to. What time?

Lan: We have dinner at 7.00. But you can come before 6.15 so we can watch 'The Adventure of the Cricket' together.

Hoa: Great. I'd like to come and watch that. We don't have a TV at our place.

Lan: Why not?

Hoa: My aunt and uncle don't like it. They prefer to do other things.

Lan: Oh. So what do you usually do in the evening?

Hoa: During dinner, we talk about our day. Then, we usually read and sometimes we play chess.

Lan: That sounds boring.

Hoa: No, it isn't. I really enjoy it.

Lan: My family watches TV every night.

Hoa: Now, that sounds boring to me!

Lan: I guess we just like to do different things.



Now choose the best answer.

- a) Lan invites Hoa to ...
A play chess.
B read at her home.
C eat dinner with her family.
D go to a restaurant.
- b) Lan wants Hoa to watch TV ... dinner.
A before
B during
C after
D when
- c) Hoa's family doesn't have a TV because ...
A it's too expensive.
B her aunt and uncle don't like watching TV.
C watching TV is boring.
D they like to talk all evening.
- d) Hoa ...
A always eats dinner at home.
B does boring things after dinner.
C likes spending time with her aunt and uncle at night.
D enjoys 'The Adventure of the Cricket'.
- e) Lan's family ... watches TV in the evening.
A never
B sometimes
C often
D always





2 Listen and read. Then practice with a partner.

Ha Noi Youth Culture House POP CONCERT February 28 and March 1, 2 7.30 pm	HA NOI OPERA HOUSE CLASSICAL CONCERT February 28 and March 1, 2 8.00 pm
<i>Fantasy Theater</i> DETECTIVE MOVIE Nightly 8.00 pm	NEW AGE THEATER COWBOY MOVIE Nightly 8.00 pm
<i>Youth Theater</i> PLAY : Easy Life Every night except Monday 8.00 pm	WORKER'S THEATER PLAY : BEAUTIFUL SUMMER Every night 8.00 pm

Hoa: Would you like to go to the movies this week?

Lan: That sounds good. What would you like to see?

Hoa: There is a cowboy movie on at the New Age Theater.

Lan: OK. Can you make it on Monday night?

Hoa: Sorry. I have to go to the drama club. How about Tuesday?

Lan: No. Sorry. I'm going to see a detective movie with my parents.
And I'm busy on Wednesday, too. Are you free on Thursday?

Hoa: No. I'm not. What about Friday?

Lan: That's OK.

Hoa: Fine. Let's go on Friday.

Now, look at the advertisements. What do you want to do? Work with a partner. Make up a similar conversation.

3 Read.

TV in Viet Nam

Thirty years ago in Viet Nam, very few people had TV sets. These TV owners were very popular. After dinner, their neighbors gathered both inside and outside their houses. Some watched through the windows.



All evening, they sat and watched the black and white programs. The older people might sleep a little and the children might play with their friends, but no one went home until the TV programs finished.



Times have changed. Today, many families have a TV set. People sit in their own living rooms and watch TV. Life is more comfortable now, but many neighbors don't spend much time together any more.



Now complete the summary.

In 1960s, most ...(1)... in Viet Nam did ...(2)... have a ...(3)... set. The people with TVs were ...(4)... . In the ...(5)..., the neighbors would ...(6)... around the TV. ...(7)... would stay until the TV programs finished. Viet Nam is different ...(8)... . More families ...(9)... a TV set and ...(10)... is more comfortable. But neighbors don't ...(11)... each other as well as they did in the past.

*4 Play with words.

My radio is very small,
But on it I can listen to all
The programs I want to hear
From countries far and near.

I like my little radio.
It's the way I get to know
About the things that interest me.
And I hear them all for free.



Remember.

What would you like to watch?
I'd like to watch
Are you free on...?
How about...?
What about ...?

B**What's on?**

1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

Ba: Do you watch TV, Nga?

Nga: Not often. There aren't many good programs for teenagers.

Ba: What kinds of programs do you like?

Nga: I like to watch programs about teenagers in other countries. I want to know what they do, what they wear, what music they like ...

Ba: There are some programs for young people.

Nga: But older people make them. They don't know what we like.

Ba: I like sports shows, cartoons and movies.

Nga: I don't really like watching sports - I prefer taking part in them. And most of the movies on TV are very old.

Ba: There are plenty of music programs.

Nga: Yes, there are. But they don't play the kind of music I like.

Ba: What are you going to do this evening?

Nga: Well, I'm not going to watch TV. I'm going to listen to the radio and maybe read a book.



Now answer.

- Does Nga watch a lot of TV? Why/Why not?
- What does Ba like to watch on TV?
- What does Nga like to watch on TV?
- Why doesn't Nga like music programs on TV?
- What is Nga going to do this evening?



2 Listen. Write the times of the programs.

- a) Children's program
- b) Early News
- c) Weather forecast
- d) The World Today
- e) Movie: 'A Fistful of Dollars'



3 Listen and read. Then answer the questions.

Popular TV programs

Pop music

Pop music, or pop, is the short form of 'popular music'. Pop music is for a broad audience. Teenagers like to listen to the latest pop music and see the shows of their favorite artists. Usually, bands and singers perform their latest songs on TV.



Contests

Contests are very popular TV programs. There are contests of knowledge, contests of folk music, games, sports and so on. The contestants are students, workers, or family members. In some contests, TV viewers can join in and answer questions through telephone or by mail.



* Imports

Imports are foreign series such as *Sherlock Holmes*. Most imports include police and hospital series. TV stations all over the world show these programs because they can buy them cheaply.



Questions

- a) What do teenagers like to hear and see?
- b) Who are the contestants in contest programs?
- *c) What do imports usually include?

About you

- d) What TV programs do you want to see?

4 Write. Complete the passage. Use the words in the box.

receive	show	listen	like	watch
station	series	cities	around	possible

Most teenagers ...(1)... the world ...(2)... TV. Many ...(3)... to the radio. In a lot of countries, the most popular shows on TV are ...(4)... . They ...(5)... ordinary characters and how they live.

Many teenagers ...(6)... pop music. There are lots of music programs on TV and one satellite TV ...(7)... only shows pop videos.

In many countries, people can ...(8)... satellite TV. Often in large ...(9)..., cable TV is available. With satellite and cable TV, it's ...(10)... to choose from a wide variety of programs.

Remember

What kinds of programs do you like?
I like programs about
Teenagers like to hear the latest pop music.
I don't really like
I prefer

UNIT 15

GOING OUT

A Video games



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

Lan: Where are you going, Nam?

Nam: I'm going to the amusement center. I'm going to play video games there.

Lan: How often do you go?

Nam: Not often. About once a week.

Lan: Isn't it expensive?

Nam: Not really. I usually stay for about an hour. I don't spend much.

Lan: You must be careful. Video games can be addictive. Don't spend too much of your time in the arcade.

Nam: Don't worry, I won't. I have a lot of homework to do tonight, so I can only play games for a short time.



Now answer.

- Where is Nam going?
- What is he going to do?
- How often does he go?
- Does he spend a lot of money?
- How long does he usually stay?
- Why must Nam be careful?
- What will Nam do later?



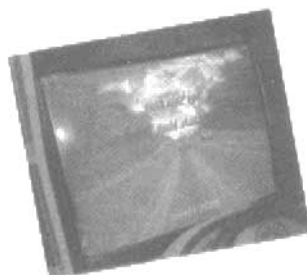


2 Listen and read.

Video games

Millions of young people play video games. Some play them at home, others play them in arcades. The inventors of the games become very rich. Some of the inventors are as young as 14 or 15.

These games are good fun, but players must be careful. They should not spend much time on these games because they can become tired or dizzy. Sometimes, players spend too much time on their own because they like to play video games so much. One doctor says, 'This is very bad for children. They must take part in activities with others. All children should play outdoors and develop their social skills. They should be with people of their own age. Children should spend only a small part of their free time playing video games. They mustn't forget to do other things too.'



Now answer. Complete the sentences

a) Many young people ... video games.

A playing

C played

B plays

D play

b) Some inventors of video games ... very rich.

A become

C becomes

B became

D becoming

c) The doctor thinks children should take part in outdoor activities with their friends.

A more

C some

B older

D all



d) The doctor says you should spend ... playing video games.

A lots of time

C all your time

B little time

D most of your time

*3 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

be	is	are	will	have
can	buy	show	use	identify

Video can ...(1)... very useful. Most banks and stores ...(2)... video cameras. They protect the premises. When there ...(3)... a robbery, the police can study the video. They can often ...(4)... the robbers in this way.

Videos ...(5)... very useful in education. Many schools ...(6)... them as a teaching aid. You ...(7)... take university courses at home with the help of a VCR (video cassette recorder). In the future, they ...(8)... be even more important in education.

Videos are very important in the music industry. You can now ...(9)... VCDs (video compact discs) in many countries worldwide. They play music and ...(10)... video images at the same time.

Remember:

Children should play outdoors.
They shouldn't play video games for a long time.
They mustn't forget to do other things.

B**In the city**

1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.



Lan: What do you do in the evening, Hoa?

Hoa: I go to the school theater club once a week. The rest of the week I usually stay home. I don't like the city very much.

Lan: Why don't you like the city?

Hoa: Before I moved here, I lived in a village near Hue. I knew all the people in my neighborhood.

Lan: Life is different in the city. You can't get to know all your neighbors. There are too many!

Hoa: Yes, I know. The village was quiet and there was only a little traffic. I hate the noise and the busy roads here.

Lan: So do I. I live near a busy road. Sometimes the noise keeps me awake at night.

Hoa: I hate crossing the road most. There are bikes, motorbikes and cars coming from every direction. They really scare me.

Lan: You will get used to it soon, Hoa.

Hoa: Yes, I guess you're right.

Now answer

- a) What does Hoa do in the evening?
- b) Does she like the city?
- c) Where did she live before?
- d) Why did she like living there?
- e) Why doesn't Hoa like the city?
- f) What does Hoa dislike most about the city? Why?

2 Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- a) What do you do in the evening?
- b) Do you like the city? Why? Why not?
- c) Do you like the countryside? Why? Why not?

3 Read.

Lan was right - Hoa soon got used to the busy city traffic. She could cross the road and she wasn't scared. Then her uncle bought her a bike. She began to go out more often in the evening. Usually, she visited her friends. They talked and listened to music or helped each other with their homework.

Sometimes, they played table tennis together. Lan also taught Hoa to play chess. She liked playing chess very much.

Hoa rarely went to see movies or ate out in the evening. Everything was far too expensive. She preferred to socialize with her friends. She enjoyed it and it cost nothing.

Then one day, Lan and Hoa went to the public library. Hoa liked to read. There wasn't a library in her village, so she couldn't read many books. The public library in the city had thousands of books, and Hoa began to borrow books regularly. She decided that the city wasn't so bad after all.

Make a list of the things Hoa does in the evening. Use the simple present tense.

Example:

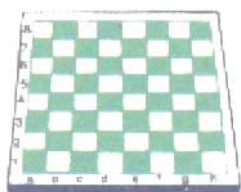
She visits friends.

They listen to music and talk.



4 Listen. Match each name to an activity.

Ba Hoa Nga Nam Lan An



a)



b)



c)



d)

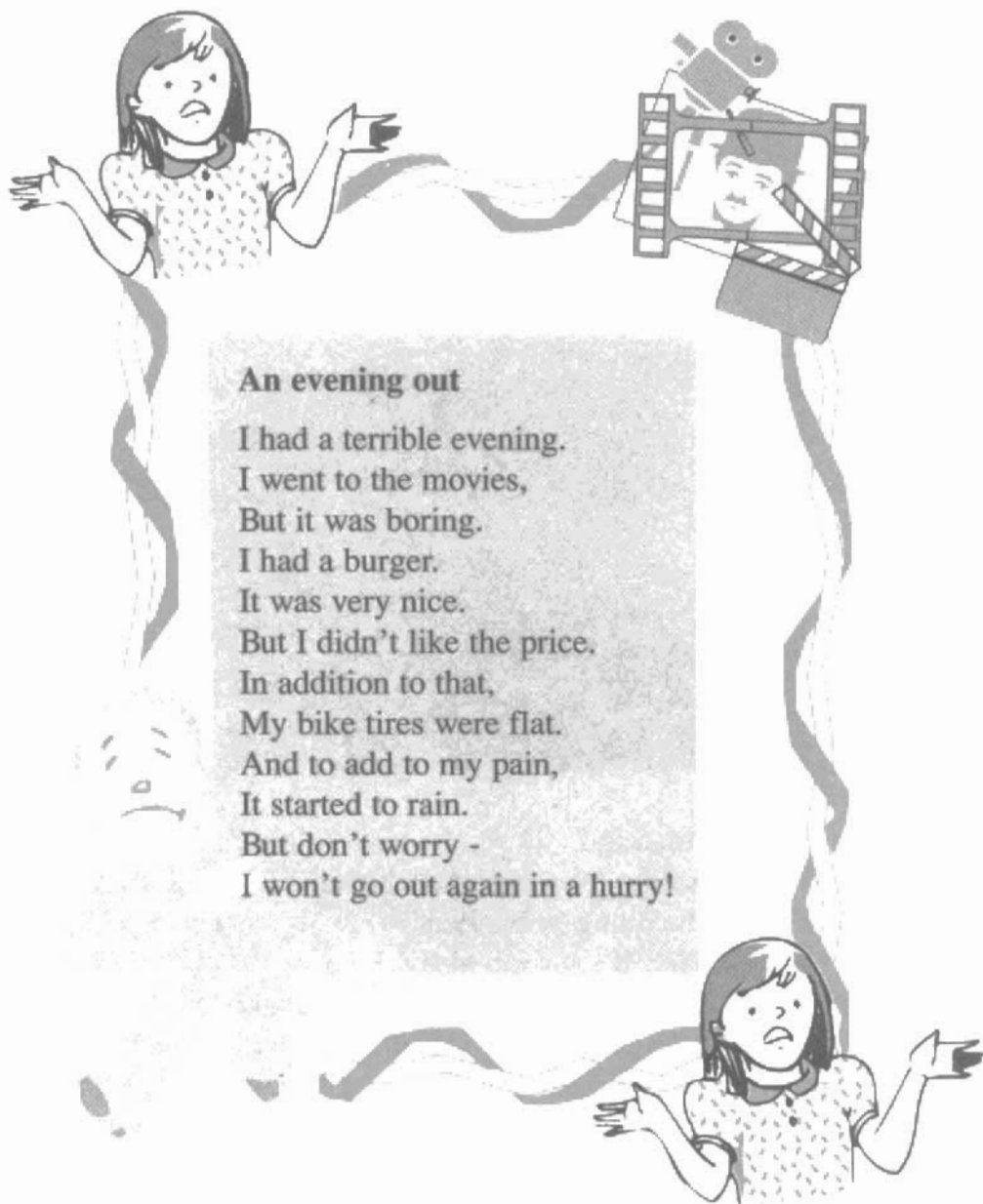


e)



f)

*5 Play with words.

**An evening out**

I had a terrible evening.
 I went to the movies,
 But it was boring.
 I had a burger.
 It was very nice.
 But I didn't like the price.
 In addition to that,
 My bike tires were flat.
 And to add to my pain,
 It started to rain.
 But don't worry -
 I won't go out again in a hurry!

Remember

What do you do in the evening?
 I don't like the city very much.
 The noise keeps me awake at night.

UNIT 16

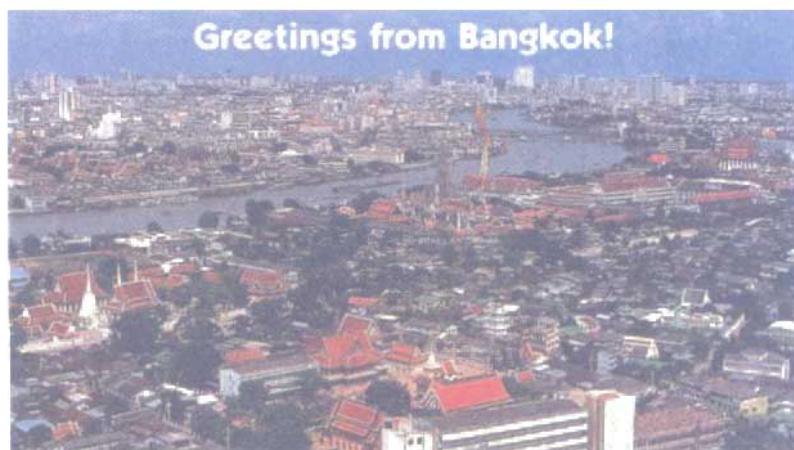
PEOPLE AND PLACES

A

Famous places in Asia



1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.



Hoa: What is that, Ba?

Ba: It's a postcard from my uncle Nghia. He sent it from Bangkok.

Hoa: What is he doing in Bangkok?

Ba: He's a pilot. It's his job to fly there.

Hoa: How exciting! Does he fly only to Bangkok?

Ba: No. He flies all over the region. He usually flies to Hong Kong as well as Bangkok. Sometimes he flies to Kuala Lumpur, or Singapore or Jakarta. Occasionally he goes to Phnom Penh, Vientiane or Yangon.

Hoa: I'd love to see all those places.

Ba: Me, too. My uncle sends me postcards every time he goes away, so I have both postcards and stamps from all those cities.

Hoa: Can I see the stamps?

Ba: Sure. I'll bring my album to school tomorrow.

Now match the half-sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Ba's uncle is | A see the stamps. |
| b) Uncle Nghia sends postcards | B as well as the stamps. |
| c) Ba keeps the postcards | C in a special book. |
| d) Ba puts the stamps | D a pilot. |
| e) Hoa wants to | E many different places. |
| f) Ba and Hoa would like to visit | F to Ba from the cities he visits. |

2 Complete the table. Use the names of the countries in the box.

Cambodia	Malaysia	Thailand
Myanmar		
Indonesia	China	Laos

Capital	Country
Bangkok	
Beijing	
Kuala Lumpur	
Phnom Penh	
Vientiane	
Yangon	
Jakarta	



The Great Wall

Now ask and answer questions with a partner.

Where does Ba's uncle fly to?

He usually/sometimes/occasionally flies to

Where is that?

It's in



- 3 Listen and complete this pilot's schedule with the correct place names.

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday



- 4 Listen and read. Then answer the questions.

Destinations

South-east Asia has many attractions. If you are interested in history, you could visit many ancient monuments. The attractions range from the beautiful Khmer temples of Angkor Wat to the huge Buddhist temples of Borobudur in Java.



You may be interested in the traditions of different cultures. You can see different shows - from colorful dances in Thailand to shadow puppet shows in Indonesia. During these shows, you can listen to and enjoy traditional music.

You may prefer the ocean. There are a lot of resorts and thousands of kilometers of beaches. You can swim. You can dive and admire colorful corals and fish. You can sail and enjoy a healthy outdoor life.



Questions.

- a) The passage mentions three kinds of tourist attractions. What are they?
 b) What kinds of attractions do you prefer?

Remember

What kinds of attractions do you prefer?
 You may prefer
 The attractions range from ... to

B**Famous people**

- 1 Listen. Then practice with a partner.

Ba: Hello, Liz. What are you doing?

Liz: I'm studying for a history quiz. Can you help me?

Ba: Sure. What's the problem?

Liz: Who's Vo Nguyen Giap?

Ba: He's a famous general.

Liz: What's he famous for?

Ba: That's easy. He's famous for leading the People's Army of Viet Nam at Dien Bien Phu. He was its Commander-In-Chief.

Liz: What happened at Dien Bien Phu?

Ba: General Giap's forces defeated the French there in 1954.

Liz: Do you know when the general was born?

Ba: In 1920. No, I'm wrong. It was in 1911. I remember he was 43 when the People's Army of Viet Nam won the battle.

Liz: Thanks, Ba. You are very good at history.

Ba: Well, I'm really interested in it and I have a lot of history books at home.

Liz: Can I borrow some of them?

Ba: Sure. Let's go and get some now.

T F

- ☐ ☐ a) Liz knows a lot about General Giap.
- ☐ ☐ b) The People's Army of Viet Nam defeated the French in 1956.
- ☐ ☐ c) The People's Army of Viet Nam won the battle of Dien Bien Phu.
- ☐ ☐ d) General Giap was born in 1920.
- ☐ ☐ e) Ba does like history.
- ☐ ☐ f) Liz will lend Ba some history books.

2 Practice.

- a) Complete this dialogue with the words in the box. Then practice with a partner.

guess	prefer	like	favorite
-------	--------	------	----------

- Hoa:** Do you ...(1)... Romario?
- Lan:** No, not very much. I ...(2)... Pele.
- Hoa:** Why?
- Lan:** Because Pele is a better player than Romario.
- Hoa:** I ...(3)... so.
- Lan:** What about you?
- Hoa:** My ...(4)... player is Michael Jordan.
- Lan:** Really?
- Hoa:** Yes. I think he's very fast.

- b) Now make your own dialogues about famous people you know. The adjectives in the box will help you.

clever	powerful	strong	gentle	kind
pretty	handsome	funny	fast	

***3 Read. Then answer the questions.**

The battle of Dien Bien Phu ended the Indochina War. Today Dien Bien Phu is a tourist destination. Many visitors are battle veterans or members of their families. As well as visiting the battle site, tourists can enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Muong Thanh Valley, visit the neighboring villages, and share the hospitality of the local people.



Most of the people who live in the area are members of the Thai or H'Mong ethnic minorities. However, they do not depend on tourism alone to live. As Dien Bien Phu is only 30 kilometers from the Laos' border, it is an important trading center. Food leaves here for Laos and Thailand and goods arrive for the northern provinces of Viet Nam.

Questions.

- a) What can people visit in Dien Bien Phu?
- b) What else can tourists do in Dien Bien Phu?
- c) Why is Dien Bien Phu's location important?

4 Read.

Famous People

Thomas Edison
(b USA, 1847 -1931)



Thomas Edison was an inventor. His most famous invention was the electric light bulb. He also established the first central power station in New York City. During his lifetime he invented over 1,300 things including the gramophone and motion pictures.

Hans Christian Andersen
(in Denmark, 1805-1875)



Hans Christian Andersen was a Danish author. He grew up in a poor family, and he wanted to be an actor. Later, a friend of his paid for his education at Copenhagen University. He wrote novels, plays, poetry and travel books. However, he became most famous for the fairy tales he wrote between 1835 and 1872.

Now work with a partner.

- a) One of you is Student A and the other is Student B. Look at your information.

Student A

You are a newspaper reporter.

Imagine you are going to interview Thomas Edison. Ask as many questions as possible.

Student B

You are Thomas Edison. A newspaper reporter is going to interview you. Use the information in the reading passage to answer the questions.

When were you
born, Mr. Edison?

Were you born in
America?

I was born in 1847.

Yes, I was.

- b) Now change roles. Student A is Hans Christian Andersen. Student B is the reporter. Complete the interview.



5 Listen. Complete the table.



	Year	Place
Date of birth	1890	Kim Lien
Left Viet Nam		
Worked in hotel	1900s	
Went to another country		
Moved again	1923	Moscow
Founded Vietnamese Communist Party	1930	
Formed Viet Minh Front		Viet Nam
Became President		
Died		

Remember:

Present and Past tenses

My favorite ... is

Really? I prefer

Why?

Because he/ she/ it is

LANGUAGE FOCUS 5

1 Adjectives and adverbs

a) *Check the correct box.*

	Adjective	Adverb
dangerous	☒	☐
slowly	☐	☒
skillfully	☐	☒
good	☒	☐
bad	☒	☐
quickly	☐	☒

b) *Complete the sentences.*

- A He ran (quick/quickly)
- B My grandmother walks (slow/slowly)
- C What a ... baby! He sleeps all night and he never cries during the day. (good/well)
- D Rock climbing is a ... activity. (dangerous/dangerously)
- E Lan is a ... volleyball player. (skillful/skillfully)

2 Modal verbs

a) *Work with a partner. Read the dialogue.*

Ba: Can I go to the movies, Mom?

Mom: No, you can't.

Ba: Please, Mom!

Mom: First you must do your homework. Then you can go.

Ba: Great! Thanks, Mom.

b) Look at the pictures and the words. Make up similar dialogues.

go	play	tidy
watch	mail	practice

a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



c) Hoa has a few problems. Give her some advice, using **should** or **ought to**.



a)

sick

b)

hot



c)

cold



d)

tired

I'm sick.



You **ought to**
go to the doctor.

You **should**
go to the doctor.



3 Expressing *likes* and *dislikes*

Taste Good Restaurant



Appetizers

Spring rolls
Shrimp cakes

Soup

Rice noodles and beef soup
Vegetable soup

Salad

Banana flower salad
Cucumber salad

Fish and seafood

Fried fish
Fried shrimp paste on
sugar cane

Beef

Beef stew
Beef steak

Chicken

Sweet and sour chicken
Ginger chicken
Fried chicken

Rice and noodles

Fried rice
White rice
Rice noodles

Work with a partner. Look at the menu. Decide which items to order. Use the information in the boxes to help you.

You want:

- 1 soup or appetizer or salad
- 1 fish or seafood dish
- 1 beef or chicken dish
- 1 rice or noodle dish



What would you like to eat?
What would you like?
Would you like ...?

I'd like ...
I prefer ...
I don't really like ...
I don't know.
No, I don't like ...
Yes. That sounds nice.

4 Tenses

Read the sentences. Check the correct column.

	Past	Present	Future
a) I live in Ho Chi Minh City.			
b) Ba is practicing the guitar.			
c) Hoa went to the doctor.			
d) Quang Trung School will hold its anniversary celebration on March 23.			
e) Nam ate too much cake at the birthday party.			
f) It is a beautiful day.			
g) Hoa is riding her bike to school.			
h) The basketball game started at 3.30 pm.			
i) I am very happy.			
j) It will be cool and cloudy.			

5 Because

a) *Read the dialogue.*

Nam: What is your favorite color, Lan?

Lan: Red.

Nam: Why?

Lan: Because it's lucky.

Now work with a partner. Make up similar dialogues. Use the words in the table and the box to help you.

<i>color</i>	<i>sport</i>	<i>TV program</i>
blue	soccer	wrestling
pink	volleyball	news
red	table tennis	cartoons

pretty	exciting	skillful	interesting
beautiful	fast	funny	useful
warm	lucky	peaceful	

b) Ask your partner.
Take turns to be A.

A: What is your favorite ...?

B: ...

A: Why?

B: Because it's ...

A: ... is my favorite ...,
too./ I prefer ...
because ...



GRAMMAR

1 Greetings

- a) Nice to see you again.
Nice to see you.
- b) Nice to meet you.
c) See you later.

2 Present simple tense

a)	I	live	
b)	You		
c)	He		in Ha Noi.
d)	She	lives	
e)	It		
f)	You		
g)	We	live	on Tran Hung Dao Street.
h)	They		

- i) She has lots of friends in Hue.
She doesn't have any friends in Ha Noi.
- j) She misses her parents and her friends.
- k) She lives on Tran Hung Dao Street.
- l) What do you want from the post office?
I need some stamps.
- m) What do you usually do in the evening?
- n) What does your father do?
- o) Do you still miss your parents?
Yes, I do.
- p) I don't really like playing computer games.

3 *So, too, either, neither*

- a) I'm in class 7A.
So am I./ I am, too.
- b) I like bananas.
So do I./ I do, too.
- c) I'd like some peas and I'd like some carrots, too.
- d) I don't like pork.
Neither do I./ I don't, either.
- e) They aren't ripe.
Neither are the bananas.
- f) I hate carrots.
And I don't like peas, either.
- g) I don't like them.
Neither do I.

4 Present progressive tense

a)	I	am	(I'm)	studying history.
b)	He		(He's)	reading a book.
c)	She	is	(She's)	going to school.
d)	It		(It's)	eating an apple.
e)	You		(You're)	playing catch.
f)	We	are	(We're)	waiting for a bus.
g)	They		(They're)	watching a movie.

- h) What is Lan studying?
- i) Some boys and girls are playing marbles.
- j) What are they talking about?
They are talking about the last class.
- k) I'm trying to do this math question.

5 Question words

- a) Where is she from?
- b) What is your family name?
- c) How old are you?
- d) Who are you?
- e) Why is Hoa unhappy?
- f) Who is this?
- g) How many rooms are there?
- h) How much is it?

6 Prepositions

- a) How far is it from your home to school?
- b) How far is it from Hue to Ho Chi Minh City?
- c) The newspapers are on the racks in the corner on the right.
- d) Those books at the back of the library are in English.
- e) The bank is between the hotel and the restaurant.
- f) The police station is opposite the hospital.

7 Future simple tense

a)	I	will	(I'll)	have some water.
b)	He		(He'll)	eat at eight o'clock.
c)	She	will	(She'll)	get up early.
d)	It		(It'll)	go home.
e)	You		(You'll)	play marbles.
f)	We	will	(We'll)	go by bus.
g)	They		(They'll)	live in Hue.

- h) Will you be free tomorrow?
Yes, I will.
- i) What time will it start?
It'll start at seven o'clock.

- j) We'll meet in front of the movie theater.
- k) When will she be back?
She'll be back at about six o'clock.
- l) I won't be happy.
- m) You'll be late for school.
- n) I won't be late.
- o) You will be a famous artist one day.
- p) What will they do?
- q) I'll see you tomorrow.

8 Dates

June eighth.

I will be 14 on my next birthday.

9 *Would like*

a)	I	would	(I'd)	
b)	He		(He'd)	spring rolls.
c)	She	would	(She'd)	to come and
d)	It		(It'd)	watch that.
e)	You		(You'd)	some peas
f)	We	would	(We'd)	and some
g)	They		(They'd)	carrots.

- h) Would you like to come to my house for lunch?
Yes, I'd love to.
- i) I'd like to send this letter to the US.
- j) I'd like some local stamps.
- k) I'd like to tell you something about my country and where I live.

10 Imperative (Commands)

- a) Please tell her I'll call again after six.
- b) Remember to do your own washing.
- c) Brush your teeth after every meal.
- d) Pass the rice please, Hoa.
- e) Don't worry.
- f) Don't be late!
- g) Don't eat too much candy.
- h) Don't forget to write.

11 Adjectives: comparatives and superlatives

	adjective	comparative	superlative
a)	good	better	the best
b)	expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
c)	popular	more popular	the most popular
d)	cheap	cheaper	the cheapest
e)	little	less	the least
f)	small	smaller	the smallest
g)	big	bigger	the biggest
h)	long	longer	the longest
i)	many	more	the most

12 Adverbs of frequency

- a) What do you usually do after school?
- b) We always need more players.
- c) He never plays games.
- d) I usually meet my friends.
- e) I always like helping them.
- f) We often do our homework together.
- g) Sometimes, we go swimming.

13 Any

- a) She doesn't have any friends in Ha Noi.
- b) Did you buy any souvenirs in Nha Trang?

14 Suggestions

- a) Why don't you relax?
- b) Why don't you come along?
- c) What about going to the movies?
- d) Let's go to the cafeteria.
- e) Let's buy a papaya and a pineapple.

15 Indefinite quantifiers: *a little, a lot/lots of, too much*

- a) Let's buy a little food.
- b) Hoa has lots of friends in Hue.
- c) Her new school has a lot of students.
- d) You work too much.
- e) Don't eat too much candy.
- f) I'm sure we'll have lots of fun.

16 *More, less and fewer*

- a) Do you work fewer hours than Hoa?
- b) I feel less scared now.
- c) Dad plays more golf.
- d) He works more hours than Tim's father.
- e) We work one hour more each day.
- f) We only work a few hours a day.
- g) That is fewer hours than any worker.
- h) We go to school one day less than you in Viet Nam.
- i) Do Vietnamese students have more or fewer vacations than American ones?
- j) Mr. Tuan has fewer days off than Tim's father.
- k) There are fewer eggs than in the morning.

17 To be - Past simple tense

- a) I was
- b) He
- c) She was
- d) It at home yesterday.
- e) You
- f) We were
- g) They

- h) How was your vacation in Nha Trang?
It was wonderful.
- i) Were you tired after the trip?
No, I wasn't (= was not).
- j) Most things weren't (= were not) cheap.
- k) You were ill.

18 Past simple tense

- a) I
- b) He
- c) She
- d) It played soccer.
- e) You
- f) We
- g) They

- h) They saw sharks, dolphins and turtles.
- i) My uncle didn't (= did not) cut my hair.
- j) Where did you buy it?

- k) I didn't buy it.
- l) My neighbor bought the material.
- m) She made the dress for me.
- n) Liz looked at the fish.
- o) Hoa got up and took a shower.
- p) Her aunt got me some stamps.
- q) Did your Mom write a sick note for you?
No, she didn't.
- r) Yesterday, Mr. Lam started a new job at a printing factory.
- s) You had a virus.

19 *Because*

- a) We call it the common cold because every year millions of people catch it.
- b) Why didn't Lan go to school yesterday?
Because she had a bad cold.

20 Sequencing: *first, next, then, finally*

- a) First, she sliced the beef into thin strips.
- b) Next, she sliced some green peppers and onions.
- c) Then, she heated a pan.
- d) Finally, she stir-fried the beef and the vegetables.

21 Modal verbs

- a) It must be something you ate.
- b) You must do your homework first.
- c) He could explore the oceans of the world.
- d) A pearl diver couldn't stay underwater for longer than two minutes.
- e) Can I help you?
- f) I ought to finish it.
- g) I should clean my room.

- h) You may prefer the ocean.
- i) I might not have my table tennis paddles with me.
- j) I have to finish this question for Math tomorrow.

22 Adjectives / adverbs

	adjective	adverb
a)	good	well
b)	bad	badly
c)	quick	quickly
d)	slow	slowly
e)	skillful	skillfully
f)	dangerous	dangerously
g)	safe	safely
h)	sudden	suddenly

- i) Did your Mom wash it well?
- j) They began to ride quickly.
- k) She plays tennis badly.
- l) The game sometimes moves slowly.

23 Everybody, everything, nobody, no one, nothing

- a) Everybody knows the symptoms.
- b) How is everything?
- c) But nobody knows a cure.
- d) No one went home until the TV station closed for the night.
- e) She enjoyed socializing with her friends and it cost nothing.

24 What

- a) They show what they do.
- b) They show what they wear.
- c) They show what music they like.
- d) We see what the characters do.

Irregular verbs		Irregular verbs	
Infinitive verb	past	Infinitive verb	past
be	was / were	make	made
become	became	mean	meant
begin	began	meet	met
break	broke	put	put
bring	brought	read	read
build	built	ride	rode
buy	bought	ring	rang
catch	caught	rise	rose
choose	chose	run	ran
come	came	say	said
cut	cut	see	saw
do	did	sell	sold
drink	drank	send	sent
eat	ate	set	set
fall	fell	shine	shone
feel	felt	shoot	shot
find	found	shut	shut
fly	flew	sing	sang
get	got	sit	sat
give	gave	sleep	slept
go	went	speak	spoke
grow	grew	spend	spent
have	had	stand	stood
hear	heard	steal	stole
hit	hit	sweep	swept
hold	held	take	took
hurt	hurt	teach	taught
keep	kept	tell	told
know	knew	think	thought
lay	laid	throw	threw
lend	lent	understand	understood
lie	lay	write	wrote
lose	lost		

GLOSSARY

PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

Vowel Symbols

æ	bat, hand
ɑ	hot, barn
ɑ:	aunt, tomato (<i>variant pronunciations</i>)
ɑ̃	genre (<i>variant pronunciation</i>)
aɪ	bite, sky
aʊ	house, now
e	bet, head
eɪ	late, play
ɪ	fit, bit
i:	feet, please
ɪ	either /i:/ or /ɪ/
ɔ:	saw, dog
ɔ̃:	salon (<i>variant pronunciation</i>)
ɔɪ	boy, join
oʊ	go, boat
ʊ	put, good
u:	rude, boot
ʌ	cut, love
ʌ̃	Huh
ɜ	bird, fur (<i>used only before /r/ in stressed syllables</i>)
ə	sitter, alone

Other symbols

*Stress mark placed before a syllable with the heaviest stress, as before the first syllable of **business** /'biznəs/*

*Stress mark placed before a syllable with lighter stress, as before the last syllable of **businesslike** /'biznəs,laɪk/*

The raised dot separates syllables.

The hyphen shows that only part of a variant pronunciation is given. It also represents a syllable in showing stress patterns for phrasal verbs.

Consonant Symbols

b	bid, job
d	do, lady
dʒ	jump, bridge
f	foot, safe
g	go, dog
h	home, behind
hw	which, where (<i>Many people say /w/ instead of /hw/.</i>)
j	yes, onion
k	kiss, come
l	look, pool
əl	little, metal (<i>Used in a syllable with no vowel sound.</i>)
m	many, some
ə _m	hm (<i>Used in a syllable with no vowel sound.</i>)
n	need, open
ə _n	hidden, cotton (<i>Used in syllable with no vowel sound.</i>)
ŋ	sing, sink
p	pen, hope
r	road, card
s	see, recent
ʃ	shoe, nation
t	team, meet
t̩	meeting, latter
θ	think, both
ð	this, father
tʃ	choose, rich
v	visit, save
w	watch, away
x	Chanukah (<i>variant pronunciation</i>)
z	zoo, these
ʒ	beige, measure

■ Unit 1

bus stop	/bʌs stɒp/	[n]	trạm xe buýt
different	/ˈdɪfərənt/	[adj]	khác (nhau)
distance	/ˈdɪstəns/	[n]	khoảng cách
far	/fɑː/	[adj]	xa
means (of transport)	/miːnz/	[n]	phương tiện (giao thông)
miss	/mɪs/	[v]	nhớ/ nhớ nhung
nice	/naɪs/	[adj]	tốt/ đẹp/ hay
parent	/ˈperənt/	[n]	cha (hoặc) mẹ
pretty	/ˈprɪti/	[adv]	khá/ tương đối
unhappy	/ʌnˈhæpi/	[adj]	không vui, buồn

■ Unit 2

address	/əˈdres/	[n]	địa chỉ
appear	/əˈpɪr/	[v]	xuất hiện
birthday	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/	[n]	sinh nhật
calendar	/ˈkæləndər/	[n]	(tờ) lịch
call	/kɔːl/	[v]	gọi/ gọi điện thoại
date	/deɪt/	[n]	ngày (trong tháng)
except	/ɪkˈsept/	[v]	ngoại trừ
finish	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/	[v]	kết thúc
fun	/fʌn/	[n]	điều vui vẻ/ cuộc vui
invite	/ɪnˈvaɪt/	[v]	mời
join	/dʒɔɪn/	[v]	tham gia
leap year	/liːp jɪr/	[n]	năm nhuận (có 366 ngày)
moment	/ˈmoʊmənt/	[n]	khoảnh khắc/ chốc lát

nervous	/ˈnɜrvəs/	[adj]	lo lắng/ bồn chồn
party	/ˈpɑːti/	[n]	bữa tiệc/ buổi liên hoan
worried	/ˈwʌrɪd/	[adj]	lo lắng

■ Unit 3

amazing	/əˈmeɪzɪŋ/	[adj]	đáng ngạc nhiên
apartment	/əˈpɑːtmənt/	[n]	căn hộ
awful	/ˈɔːfəl/	[adj]	kinh khủng/ tồi tệ
comfortable	/ˈkʌmfərtəbəl/	[adj]	thoải mái/ dễ chịu
complaint	/kəmˈpleɪnt/	[n]	lời phàn nàn/ kêu ca
compliment	/ˈkæmpləmənt/	[n]	lời khen ngợi
delicious	/dɪˈlɪʃəs/	[adj]	ngon
delightful	/dɪˈlaɪtʃəl/	[adj]	thú vị, vui sướng
dishwasher	/ˈdɪʃwɑːʃər/	[n]	máy rửa bát đĩa
dryer	/ˈdraɪər/	[n]	máy sấy
empty	/ˈempti/	[adj]	(nhà) chưa có người ở
expensive	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	[adj]	đắt
favorite	/ˈfeɪvərət/	[adj]	ưa thích/ ưa chuộng
furnished	/ˈfɜːnɪʃt/	[adj]	được trang bị đồ đạc, nội thất
horrible	/ˈhɔːrəbəl/	[adj]	kinh khủng
lovely	/ˈlʌvli/	[adj]	đáng yêu
rest	/rest/	[n]	phần còn lại/ số còn lại
stove	/stəʊv/	[n]	cái lò/ cái bếp
terrible	/ˈterəbəl/	[adj]	kinh khủng
tub	/tʌb/	[n]	bồn tắm

■ Unit 4

area	<i>/'eriə/</i>	[n]	khu vực/ lĩnh vực
author	<i>/'ɔ:θər/</i>	[n]	tác giả
biology	<i>/baɪ'ælədʒi/</i>	[n]	môn sinh học
cafeteria	<i>/,kæfə'tɪriə/</i>	[n]	quán ăn tự phục vụ
chemistry	<i>/'keməstri/</i>	[n]	môn hoá học
dictionary	<i>/'dɪkʃənəri/</i>	[n]	từ điển
novel	<i>/'nɒvəl/</i>	[n]	tiểu thuyết
order	<i>/'ɔ:rdər/</i>	[n]	trật tự, thứ tự sắp xếp
physical education	<i>/'fɪzɪkəl edʒə'keɪʃən/</i>	[n]	môn thể dục
physics	<i>/'fɪzɪks/</i>	[n]	môn vật lí
rack	<i>/ræk/</i>	[n]	giá đỡ
reader	<i>/'ri:dər/</i>	[n]	sách đọc thêm
receive	<i>/rɪ'si:v/</i>	[v]	nhận
science	<i>/'saɪəns/</i>	[n]	từ chung chỉ các môn khoa học tự nhiên: Lí, Hoá, Sinh
shelf	<i>/ʃelf/</i>	[n]	giá sách
shelves	<i>/ʃelvz/</i>		giá sách (số nhiều)
show	<i>/ʃəʊ/</i>	[v]	cho thấy
snack	<i>/snæk/</i>	[n]	món ăn nhẹ/món ăn nhanh
uniform	<i>/'ju:nə,fɔ:rm/</i>	[n]	bộ đồng phục

Unit 5

appliance	/ə'plaiəns/	[n]	thiết bị
atlas	/'ætləs/	[n]	sách bản đồ
bell	/bel/	[n]	cái chuông
blindman's bluff	/blɑnd,mænz 'blʌf/	[n]	trò chơi bịt mắt bắt dê
calculator	/'kælkjə,leɪtər/	[n]	cái máy tính
chat	/tʃæt/	[v]	nói chuyện phiếm/ tán gẫu
drawing	/'drɔ:ɪŋ/	[n]	tranh vẽ
energetic	/,enər'dʒetɪk/	[adj]	hiếu động/ năng nổ
enjoy	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	[v]	yêu thích/ thưởng thức
equation	/ɪ'kweɪʒən/	[n]	công thức
essay	/'eseɪ/	[n]	bài văn
event	/ɪ'vent/	[n]	sự kiện/ tiết mục
experiment	/ɪk'sperəmənt/	[n]	thí nghiệm
famous	/'feɪməs/	[adj]	nổi tiếng
fix	/fɪks/	[v]	chữa/ sửa chữa
globe	/gləʊb/	[n]	quả địa cầu/ trái đất
household	/'haʊs hould/	[n]	hộ gia đình/ gia đình
indoors	/ɪn'dɔ:rz/	[adv]	trong nhà
marbles	/'mɑrbəlz/	[n]	trò chơi bắn bi
pen pal	/'pen pæl/	[n]	bạn qua thư tín
portable	/'pɔ:rtəbəl/	[adj]	có thể xách tay
present	/'prezənt/	[adj]	hiện nay/ hiện tại
relax	/rɪ'læks/	[v]	ngủ ngơi/ thư giãn
repair	/rɪ'per/	[v]	sửa chữa (máy móc)
score	/skɔ:r/	[v]	ghi bàn/ ghi điểm (thể thao)
swap	/swɑp/	[v]	trao đổi

■ Unit 6

anniversary	/ˌænəˈvɜːsəri/	[n, adj]	ngày/ lễ kỷ niệm
campaign	/kæmˈpeɪn/	[n]	chiến dịch/ đợt vận động
celebration	/ˌseləˈbreɪʃən/	[n]	sự tổ chức ăn mừng/ kỷ niệm
collection	/kəˈlekʃən/	[n]	bộ sưu tầm
collector	/kəˈlektər/	[n]	người sưu tầm
comic	/ˈkɑːmɪk/	[n]	truyện tranh
concert	/ˈkɒnsərt/	[n]	buổi hoà nhạc/ hoà tấu
entertainment	/ˌentərˈteɪnmənt/	[n]	sự giải trí
orchestra	/ˈɔːrkəstrə/	[n]	dàn nhạc giao hưởng
paint	/peɪnt/	[n, v]	sơn/ vôi; quét sơn/ quét vôi
pastime	/ˈpæstɑːm/	[n]	trò tiêu khiển
rehearse	/rɪˈhɜːs/	[v]	diễn tập
scout	/skaʊt/	[n]	hướng đạo sinh
stripe	/straɪp/	[n]	kẻ sọc
teenager	/ˈtiːneɪdʒər/	[n]	thiếu niên (13 đến 19 tuổi)
volunteer	/ˌvɒləntɪr/	[n]	người tình nguyện
wedding	/ˈwedɪŋ/	[n]	đám cưới

■ Unit 7

coop	/kuːp/	[n]	chuồng (gà)
definitely	/ˈdefənətli/	[adv]	chắc chắn/ nhất định
feed	/fiːd/	[v]	cho ăn
hard	/hɑːd/	[adv]	vất vả/ miệt mài
hour	/aʊr/	[n]	tiếng đồng hồ
lazy	/ˈleɪzi/	[adj]	lười biếng

period	/ˈpiəriəd/	[n]	tiết học
public holiday	/ˈpʌblɪk ˈhɒlədeɪ/	[n]	ngày lễ
quite	/kwaɪt/	[adv]	tương đối/ khá
real	/riːl/	[adj]	thực sự
realize	/ˈriːəlaɪz/	[v]	nhận ra/ nhận thấy
shed	/ʃed/	[n]	nhà kho/ chuồng (trâu bò)
shift	/ʃɪft/	[n]	ca làm việc/ buổi học
take care of	/teɪk ˈker əv/	[v]	trông nom, giữ gìn
typical	/ˈtɪpɪkəl/	[adj]	điển hình/ tiêu biểu
vacation	/vəˈkeɪʃən/	[n]	kỳ nghỉ lễ

■ Unit 8

altogether	/ˌɔːltəˈgeðər/	[adv]	tổng cộng/ tính gộp lại
change	/tʃeɪndʒ/	[n]	tiền lẻ/ tiền thừa
coach	/kəʊtʃ/	[n]	xe chạy đường dài/ xe tuyến
cost	/kɒst/	[n]	chi phí;
		[v]	có giá là
directions	/daɪˈrekʃənz/	[n]	chỉ dẫn (phương hướng)
guess	/ges/	[n]	sự phỏng đoán
mail	/meɪl/	[v]	gửi thư
overseas	/ˌoʊvərˈsiːz/	[adj]	ở nước ngoài;
		[adv]	(đi) nước ngoài
phone card	/ˈfoʊn ˌkɑːd/	[n]	thẻ (dùng để gọi) điện thoại
plain	/pleɪn/	[n]	đồng bằng
regularly	/ˈregjələrli/	[adv]	thường xuyên
send	/send/	[v]	gửi đi
souvenir	/ˌsuːvəˈnɪr/	[n]	đồ lưu niệm
total	/ˈtəʊtəl/	[adj]	tổng/ toàn bộ

■ Unit 9

aquarium	/ə'kwəriəm/	[n]	bể/ hồ cá
cap	/kæp/	[n]	mũ lưỡi trai
crab	/kræb/	[n]	con cua
cushion	/'kʊʃən/	[n]	tấm đệm gối
decide	/dɪ'saɪd/	[v]	quyết định
exit	/'eksɪt/	[n]	lối ra/ lối thoát
gift	/ɡɪft/	[n]	quà tặng
hairstresser	/'herdresər/	[n]	thợ uốn/ cắt tóc nữ
improve	/ɪm'pru:v/	[v]	cải thiện/ làm cho tốt lên
lid	/lɪd/	[n]	cái nắp
material	/mə'tɪriəl/	[n]	chất liệu/ vật liệu
oceanic	/,ouʃ'i'ænɪk/	[adj]	thuộc về đại dương
patient	/'peɪʃənt/	[adj]	kiên nhẫn/ kiên trì
poster	/'pəʊstər/	[n]	áp phích/ tranh khổ lớn
present	/'prezənt/	[n]	quà tặng
rent	/rent/	[v]	thuê
sew	/sou/	[v]	khâu/ may vá
shark	/ʃɑrk/	[n]	cá mập
sharp	/ʃɑrp/	[adj]	sắc (lưỡi dao)
tool	/tu:l/	[n]	dụng cụ/ công cụ
turtle	/'tɜrtʃl/	[n]	con rùa biển
type	/taɪp/	[n]	loại/ chủng loại
useful	/'ju:sfəl/	[adj]	có ích/ bổ ích

■ Unit 10

appointment	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	[n]	sự hẹn gặp/ cuộc hẹn
cavity	/'kævəti/	[n]	lỗ răng sâu

comb	/kəʊm/	[v] [n]	chải đầu; cái lược
dentist	/ˈdentɪst/	[n]	nha sĩ
drill	/drɪl/	[n]	cái khoan
fill	/fɪl/	[v]	lấp chỗ trống/ hàn (răng)
harvest	/ˈhɑːvəst/	[n]	mùa gặt/ vụ thu hoạch
helpful	/ˈhelpfəl/	[adj]	giúp ích
hygiene	/ˈhaɪdʒiːn/	[n]	vệ sinh
iron	/ˈaɪərn/	[v]	là/ ủi quần áo
neglect	/nɪˈglekt/	[v]	sao lãng/ không chú ý tới
painful	/ˈpeɪnfəl/	[adj]	đau đớn
polish	/ˈpɒlɪʃ/	[v]	đánh bóng
scared	/skerd/	[adj]	sợ hãi
sensible	/ˈsensəbəl/	[adj]	biết phải trái/ biết điều
serious	/ˈsɪriəs/	[adj]	ng nghiêm trọng
strange	/streɪndʒ/	[adj]	lạ/ xa lạ/ không quen biết
surgery	/ˈsɜːdʒəri/	[n]	phòng phẫu thuật
tidy	/taɪdi/	[adj]	gọn gàng sạch sẽ
touch	/tʌtʃ/	[v]	sờ/ động vào

■ Unit 11

absent	/ˈæbsənt/	[adj]	vắng mặt
catch	/kætʃ/	[v]	mắc/ nhiễm (bệnh)
cough	/kɔːf/	[v]	ho
disappear	/ˌdɪsəˈpiːr/	[v]	biến mất
disease	/dɪˈziːz/	[n]	bệnh tật
dust	/dʌst/	[n]	bụi/ bụi bẩn
flu	/fluː/	[n]	bệnh cúm

height	/haɪt/	[n]	chiều cao
measure	/ˈmeʒər/	[v]	đo
minor	/ˈmaɪnər/	[adj]	nhỏ/ nhẹ
normal	/ˈnɔːrməl/	[adj]	bình thường
scales	/skeɪlz/	[n]	cái cân
sick note	/ˈsɪk ˈnəʊt/	[n]	giấy xin phép nghỉ ốm
sneeze	/sniːz/	[v]	hắt hơi
stomach	/ˈstʌmək/	[n]	dạ dày
stomachache	/ˈstʌməkeɪk/	[n]	đau dạ dày
symptom	/ˈsɪmtəm/	[n]	triệu chứng
temperature	/ˈtempərətʃər/	[n]	nhiệt độ/ trạng thái sốt
weigh	/weɪ/	[v]	cân/ cân nặng

■ Unit 12

add	/æd/	[v]	cho thêm/ bổ sung
affect	/əˈfekt/	[v]	ảnh hưởng
amount	/əˈmaʊnt/	[n]	số lượng/ khối lượng
balanced	/ˈbælənst/	[adj]	cân đối/ thăng bằng
bowl	/bəʊl/	[n]	cái bát
chopstick	/ˈtʃɒpstɪk/	[n]	cái đũa
cucumber	/ˈkjuː,kʌmbər/	[n]	quả dưa chuột
diet	/ˈdaɪət/	[n]	chế độ ăn uống/ chế độ ăn kiêng
dirt	/dɜːt/	[n]	bụi bẩn/ bụi đất
dish	/dɪʃ/	[n]	món ăn
durian	/ˈdjuːrɪən/	[n]	quả sầu riêng
energy	/ˈenədʒi/	[n]	năng lượng/ sức lực
lifestyle	/ˈlaɪfstɑɪl/	[n]	lối sống
moderate	/ˈmɒdərət/	[adj]	vừa phải

pan	/pæn/	[n]	cái soong/ cái nồi/ cái chảo
plate	/pleɪt/	[n]	cái đĩa
ripe	/raɪp/	[adj]	chín
selection	/sə'lekʃən/	[n]	sự lựa chọn
slice	/slaɪs/	[v]	thái thành lát mỏng
smell	/smel/	[v]	ngửi/ ngửi thấy/ có mùi
soy sauce	/'sɔɪ sɔ:s/	[n]	nước xì dầu
spinach	/'spɪnɪʃ/	[n]	rau mâm xôi, rau chân vịt
spoon	/spu:n/	[n]	cái thìa
stir-fry	/'stɑ:fraɪ/	[v]	xào
strip	/stri:p/	[n]	miếng thái chi
taste	/'teɪst/	[v]	có mùi vị/ nếm

■ Unit 13

allow	/ə'laʊ/	[v]	cho phép
athletics	/æθ'letɪks/	[n]	điền kinh/ thể thao
carelessly	/'kerləsli/	[adv]	không cẩn thận
championship	/'tʃæmpɪən,ʃɪp/	[n]	chức vô địch
competition	/,kæmpə'tɪʃən/	[n]	cuộc thi/ cuộc đua
cyclist	/'saɪkləst/	[n]	người đi xe đạp
diver	/'daɪvər/	[n]	thợ lặn
edge	/edʒ/	[n]	thành, cạnh, bờ
explore	/ɪk'splɔ:r/	[v]	thăm hiểm, khám phá
improve	/'ɪm'pru:v/	[v]	cải thiện, nâng cao
lifeguard	/'laɪfgɑ:d/	[n]	người cứu hộ
net	/net/	[n]	lưới
paddle	/'pædəl/	[n]	vợt (bóng bàn)

pearl	/ˈpɜːl/	[n]	ngọc trai
roller-blading	/ˈrəʊlər ˌbleɪdɪŋ/	[n]	trượt patanh (giày có bánh xe nằm dọc dưới đế giày)
roller-skating	/ˈrəʊlər ˌskeɪtɪŋ/	[n]	trượt patanh (sử dụng giày trượt có bánh xe ở bốn góc)
scuba-diving	/ˈskuːbə ˌdaɪvɪŋ/	[n]	lặn có sử dụng bình dưỡng khí
skateboarding	/ˈskeɪtbɔːrdɪŋ/	[n]	trượt ván
skillful	/ˈskɪlfəl/	[adj]	điều luyện/ có kỹ thuật
spread	/spred/	[v]	lan truyền
vessel	/ˈvesəl/	[n]	tàu/ thuyền
wrist	/rɪst/	[n]	cổ tay

■ Unit 14

adventure	/ədˈventʃər/	[n]	cuộc phiêu lưu
band	/bænd/	[n]	ban nhạc
cartoon	/kɑːˈtuːn/	[n]	phim hoạt hình/ hoạt họa
character	/ˈkærɪktər/	[n]	nhân vật
complete	/kəmˈpliːt/	[v]	hoàn thành
contest	/ˈkɒntest/	[n]	cuộc thi
contestant	/kənˈtestənt/	[n]	người dự thi
cricket	/ˈkrɪkət/	[n]	con đé
detective	/dɪˈtektɪv/	[n]	thám tử
gather	/ˈgæðər/	[v]	tụ tập/ tập hợp
import	/ˈɪmpɔːrt/	[n]	sản phẩm nhập khẩu
mixture	/ˈmɪkstʃər/	[n]	sự pha trộn/ sự kết hợp

owner	/ˈoʊnər/	[n]	người làm chủ
perform	/pərˈfɔːrm/	[v]	trình diễn/ biểu diễn
satellite	/ˈsætəl, aɪt/	[n]	vệ tinh
series	/ˈsɪriːz/	[n]	phim truyền hình nhiều tập
switch on	/swɪtʃ ɔːn/	[v]	bật công-tắc
viewer	/ˈvjuːər/	[n]	người xem

■ Unit 15

addictive	/əˈdɪktɪv/	[adj]	(có tính) gây nghiện
amusement	/əˈmjuːzmənt/	[n]	sự giải trí, vui chơi
arcade	/ɑːrˈkeɪd/	[n]	khu vui chơi, mua bán... có mái vòm
awake	/əˈweɪk/	[adj]	thức giấc
dizzy	/ˈdɪzi/	[adj]	hoa mắt/ choáng váng
gently	/ˈdʒentli/	[adv]	một cách nhẹ nhàng
get used to	/get juːst tə/	[v]	thích nghi (với)
image	/ˈɪmɪdʒ/	[n]	hình ảnh
industry	/ˈɪndʌstri/	[n]	nền công nghiệp
inventor	/ɪnˈventər/	[n]	nhà phát minh
outdoors	/ˈaʊtɔːrɪz/	[adv]	ở ngoài trời
premises	/ˈpreməsɪz/	[n]	đất đai/ nhà cửa
protect	/prəˈtekt/	[v]	bảo vệ
rest	/rest/	[n]	sự nghỉ ngơi
robbery	/ˈrɒbəri/	[n]	vụ cướp
skill	/skɪl/	[n]	kỹ năng
socialize	/ˈsoʊʃəlaɪz/	[v]	giao tiếp/ quan hệ bạn bè

■ Unit 16

album	/'ælbəm/	[n]	quyển an-bom
ancient	/'eɪntʃənt/	[adj]	cổ xưa
attraction	/ə'trækʃən/	[n]	sự hấp dẫn, điều hấp dẫn
battle	/'bætəl/	[n]	trận chiến đấu
bulb	/bʌlb/	[n]	bóng đèn
coral	/'kɔ:rəl/	[n]	san hô
defeat	/di'fi:t/	[v]	đánh thắng
depend (on)	/di'pend/	[v]	phụ thuộc (vào)
destination	/,destə'neiʃən/	[n]	điểm đến
gramophone	/'græməfoun/	[n]	máy quay đĩa
invention	/ɪn'ventʃən/	[n]	sự sáng chế, phát minh
minority	/maɪ'nɔ:rəti/	[n]	thiểu số, người thiểu số
monument	/'manjəmənt/	[n]	tượng đài
quiz	/kwɪz/	[n]	câu đố
region	/'ri:dʒən/	[n]	vùng/ miền
resort	/ri'zɔ:rt/	[n]	khu an dưỡng
show	/ʃou/	[n]	buổi trình diễn, biểu diễn
temple	/'tempəl/	[n]	đền thờ
veteran	/'vetərən/	[n]	cựu chiến binh

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