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ĐẠI LỢI (Chủ biên)
HÀNG NGUYỄN

Luyện
chuyên sâu

NGỮ PHÁP và TỪ VỰNG TIẾNG ANH

SACHHOC.COM Lớp

8

Tập 1

Nội dung bám sát chương trình
của Bộ Giáo dục & Đào tạo

Hệ thống bài tập đa dạng,
mở rộng và nâng cao, có đáp án

Củng cố từ vựng và ngữ pháp tiếng Anh
giúp các em vận dụng hiệu quả



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

ĐẠI LỢI (Chủ biên) – HẰNG NGUYỄN

**LUYỆN CHUYÊN SÂU
NGŨ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG
TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8 TẬP 1**

UNIT 1. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
Adore	(v)	/ə'dɔː/	yêu thích, say mê
Ex: It's obvious that she adores him. <i>Rõ ràng là cô ấy say mê anh ta.</i>			
Addicted	(adj)	/ə'dɪktɪd/	nghiện (thích) cái gì
Ex: I'm addicted to chocolate. <i>Tôi nghiện sô cô la.</i>			
Bracelet	(n)	/'breɪslət/	vòng đeo tay
Ex: Anna had a charm bracelet on her wrist. <i>Anna có một chiếc vòng trên cổ tay.</i>			
Communicate	(v)	/kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt/	giao tiếp
Ex: Dolphins use sound to communicate with each other . <i>Cá heo sử dụng âm thanh để giao tiếp với nhau.</i>			
Craft	(n)	/kraːft/	đồ thủ công
Ex: We can buy some interesting crafts in craft village. <i>Chúng ta có thể mua các món đồ thủ công thú vị ở làng thủ công truyền thống.</i>			
Detest	(v)	/dɪ'test/	ghét, ghét cay ghét đắng
Ex: I detest playing water sports. <i>Tôi rất ghét các môn thể thao dưới nước.</i>			
DIY	(n)	/'diː aɪ 'waɪ/	đồ tự làm, tự sửa
Ex: Doing DIY is very interesting. <i>Làm các công việc tự sửa rất thú vị.</i>			
hang out	(v)	/hæŋ aʊt/	đi chơi với bạn bè
Ex: I like hanging out with friends at the weekend. <i>Tớ thích đi chơi với bạn bè vào cuối tuần.</i>			
Hooked	(adj)	/hʊkt/	yêu thích (cái gì)
Ex: She is hooked on reading comic books. <i>Cô ấy yêu thích đọc truyện tranh.</i>			
Join	(v)	/dʒɔɪn/	tham gia
Ex: Do you want to join with us? <i>Cậu có muốn tham gia cùng chúng tớ không?</i>			
leisure activity	(n)	/'leɪʒə æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động thư giãn, nghỉ ngơi
Ex: Playing soccer, watching TV, listening to music are my favorite leisure activities . <i>Chơi bóng đá, xem tivi, nghe nhạc là các hoạt động thư giãn yêu thích của tớ.</i>			
leisure time	(n)	/'leɪʒə taɪm/	thời gian thư giãn, nghỉ ngơi
Ex: Make the most of your leisure time ! <i>Hãy tận dụng tối đa thời gian nghỉ ngơi của bạn.</i>			
Netlingo	(n)	/net'liŋɡəʊ/	ngôn ngữ dùng để giao tiếp trên

			mạng
Ex: We can use netlingo to chat on the Internet. <i>Chúng ta có thể sử dụng “netlingo” để giao tiếp trên mạng.</i>			
Relax	(v)	/rɪˈlæks/	thư giãn
Ex: Just relax and enjoy the movie. <i>Hãy thư giãn và thưởng thức bộ phim.</i>			
Satisfied	(adj)	/ˈsætɪsfaɪd/	hài lòng, thỏa mãn
Ex: The Olympic athlete was satisfied with her performance. <i>Vận động viên Olympic hài lòng với phần biểu diễn của mình</i>			
Socialize	(v)	/ˈsəʊʃlaɪz/	hòa nhập xã hội, xã hội hóa, giao tiếp
Ex: I enjoy socializing with the other students. <i>Tôi thích giao lưu với các học sinh khác.</i>			
Weird	(adj)	/wɪəd/	kì lạ, khác thường
Ex: I had a really weird dream last night. <i>Tối qua tớ mơ một giấc mơ rất kì lạ.</i>			
window shopping	(n)	/ˈwɪndəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	đi chơi ngắm đồ bày ở cửa hàng
Ex: I go window shopping every weekend. <i>Tớ đi ngắm đồ vào mỗi cuối tuần.</i>			

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words		
adore (v)	yêu thích, say mê	adorable (adj)	adorably (adv)	adoration (n)
addicted (adj)	nghiện, say mê	addict (n)	addiction (n)	addictive (adj)
communicate (v)	giao tiếp	communication (n) communicant (n)	communicative (adj)	
satisfied (adj)	hài lòng, thỏa mãn	satisfy (v)	satisfactory (adj)	satisfaction (n)
socialise (v)	xã hội hoá	socialization (n) socialist (n)		

III. GRAMMAR

1. Verbs of liking - các động từ chỉ sở thích

Dưới đây là một số động từ chỉ sở thích, xếp theo mức độ yêu thích giảm dần.

❶ Adore (v): yêu thích, say mê	❸ Dislike/ don't like (v): không thích
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❷ Love (v): yêu	❸ Hate (v): ghét
❹ Like/ enjoy/ fancy (v): thích	❺ Detest (v): ghét cay ghét đắng
❻ Don't mind (v): không phiền	

2. Verbs of liking + V_{ing} - các động từ chỉ sở thích theo sau bởi V_{ing}.

Verbs of liking	Examples
Adore	My sister adores dancing. (Chị gái tôi say mê khiêu vũ.)
Enjoy	Do you enjoy listening to music? (Bạn có thích nghe nhạc không?)
Fancy	She fancies doing the gardening. (Cô ấy yêu thích làm vườn.)
Don't mind	I don't mind cleaning. (Tôi không ngại lau dọn.)
Detest	I detest staying at home alone. (Tôi cực kỳ ghét ở nhà một mình.)

3. Verbs of liking V_{ing}/ to V_{inf} - Động từ theo sau bởi cả V_{ing} và to V_{inf}.

- Like:

Ex: He likes reading books/ He likes to read books.

(Anh ấy thích đọc sách.)

- Love:

Ex: I love walking to school/I love to walk to school.

(Tôi thích đi bộ tới trường.)

- Hate:

Ex: I hate eating out/I hate to eat out.

(Tôi ghét đi ăn ngoài hàng.)

- Prefer:

Ex: I prefer going to cinema/I prefer to go to the cinema.

(Tôi thích đi xem phim hơn.)

4. References - một số cấu trúc khác nói về sở thích

- Một số cấu trúc mà người bản ngữ thường dùng khi nói thích một điều gì đó thay vì lặp đi lặp lại I like/I love.

▲ **To be quite into+ V_{ing}/something:** thích làm gì/cái gì

Ex: I am quite into playing football - I get very excited about it.

(Tôi khá thích chơi đá bóng - Tôi rất hào hứng về nó.)

▲ **To be a big fan of + V_{ing}/ something:** là fan hâm mộ của ai

Ex: I am a big fan of horror movies.

(Tôi là fan cuồng hâm mộ phim kinh dị.)

▲ **To be interested in + V_{ing}:** quan tâm, yêu thích làm gì

Ex: I am interested in taking photos.

(Tôi thích chụp ảnh.)

▲ **To be addicted to + V_{ing}:** nghiện/ say mê cái gì, làm gì

Ex: He is addicted to playing computer games.

(Anh ta nghiện chơi trò chơi điện tử.)

▲ **To be hooked on something/V_{ing} something:** bị mê hoặc bởi thứ gì

Ex: She is hooked on going shopping. She goes shopping every day.

(Cô ấy bị mê hoặc bởi việc mua sắm. Cô ấy đi mua sắm mỗi ngày.)

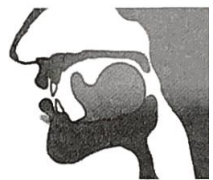
▲ **To be keen on V_{ing}/something:** say mê, yêu thích điều gì

Ex: She is keen on doing DIY.

(Cô ấy yêu thích làm các công việc tự sửa chữa.)

IV. PRONUNCIATION: Clusters /br/ vs. /pr/

1. /br/= /b/ + /r/

/b/: mím nhẹ hai môi lại và nâng phần ngạc mềm để chặn luồng hơi trong khoang miệng, rồi mở miệng bật hơi từ phía trong ra. Khi phát âm, dây thanh sẽ rung lên.						
/r/: co lưỡi về phía sau, cong đầu lưỡi lên để tạo nên một khoảng trống ở giữa miệng nhưng lưỡi không chạm tới chân răng trên. Khi phát âm, luồng hơi sẽ đi qua khoang miệng và đầu lưỡi ra ngoài.						
Ex:	bride	brilliant	library	bracelet	brother	breakfast

2. /pr/= /p/ + /r/

/p/: mím nhẹ hai môi lại và nâng phần ngạc mềm để chặn luồng hơi trong khoang miệng, rồi mở miệng bật hơi từ phía trong ra. Khi phát âm, dây thanh không rung.						
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/r/: co lưỡi về phía sau, cong đầu lưỡi lên để tạo nên một khoảng trống ở giữa miệng nhưng lưỡi không chạm tới chân răng trên. Khi phát âm, luồng hơi sẽ đi qua khoang miệng và đầu lưỡi ra ngoài.						
Ex:	prize	problem	apricot	pretty	princess	present

3. Sự khác nhau giữa /br/ và /pr/

★ Khi phát âm cụm phụ âm /br/ gây rung ở họng còn /pr/ thì không tạo độ rung.

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Read the following words and put them in the correct column.

break	pray	practice	bring	brown
pretty	prize	brave	print	brush
apricot	brother	prawn	breath	president
pride	bracelet	broccoli	April	brilliant

/br/	/pr/
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Exercise 2a. Look at the photo and complete the words with *br* or *pr*.

			
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____

			
5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____

Exercise 2b. Complete the sentences with the words in Part a.

1. She won first _____ in a poetry competition.
2. She has some _____ in her jewelry box.
3. _____ and princess are the titles to call the children of a king.
4. Can you see the statue of _____ Ho Chi Minh?
5. An _____ is a small, round, soft fruit with an orange-yellow skin.
6. I'm going to paint the fence. Have you got any paint _____?
7. The outer wall of Saigon Notre Dame Cathedral was built with red _____.
8. We drive over _____ this every day.

Exercise 3. Put the nouns into the correct column.

origami	magazines	movies	DIY	novels
sports (x2)	games	crafts (x2)	books	TV
the Internet	badminton	waves	cakes	

do	watch	play	surf	read	make
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Exercise 4. Look at the photos and put the correct words/phrases under them.

playing games	making crafts	playing chess	reading books
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watching TV	playing sports	texting	hanging out with friends
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1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____
			
5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____

Exercise 5. Put the words/ phrases into the correct category.

a comedy, a skill, hanging out, going to the gym, aerobics, collecting books, the news, visiting relatives, a book, a language, a poem judo, chatting, making, crafts, the newspaper, having meals together, gardening, a musical instrument, skating, a drama, visiting museums, going to a fashion show, doing DIY projects, volleyball, texting, a game show.

1. Going to an event/a place	_____
2. Having hobbies	_____
3. Learning something	_____
4. Playing sports	_____
5. Reading	_____
6. Socializing with friends	_____
7. Spending time with family	_____

8. Watching TV	

Exercise 6. Choose the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses.

1. The teacher decided **(accepting/ to accept)** the paper.
2. They appreciate **(to have/ having)** this information.
3. His father doesn't approve of his **(going/ to go)** to Europe.
4. We found it very difficult **(reaching/ to reach)** a decision.
5. Donna is interested in **(to open/ opening)** a bar.
6. George has no intention of **(to leave/ leaving)** the city now.
7. We are eager **(to return/ returning)** to school in the fall.
8. You would be better off **(to buy/ buying)** this car.
9. She refused **(to accept/ to accepting)** the gift.
10. Mary regrets **(to be/ being)** the one to have to tell him.

Exercise 7. Complete the correct answer A, B, C or D.

1. Does she fancy _____ a book to the younger children?
A. reads B. reading C. to read D. read
2. They enjoy _____ on Sundays.
A. garden B. gardening C. gardened D. gardens
3. They love _____ with their friends.
A. eat out B. ate out C. having eaten D. to eat out
4. I prefer _____ people.
A. text B. texting C. texted D. texts
5. They detest _____ so early in the morning.
A. getting up B. get up C. to get up D. gets up
6. How much time do you spend _____ TV every day?
A. watch B. to watch C. watching D. in watching
7. I'd hate _____ the exams, so I'm doing my best.
A. failing B. to fail C. fail D. failed
8. I always enjoy _____ to my grandfather. He always tells me great stories

- A. to talk B. to talking C. talking D. talk
9. Could you help me _____ the kitchen? It's a real mess!
- A. tidy B. tidied C. tidying D. with tidy
10. Steven dislikes _____, so he usually takes a bus to work.
- A. to drive B. to be driven C. be driven D. driving
11. Jane would prefer _____ music than listen to it.
- A. playing B. play C. to play D. played
12. Marlene can't wait _____ to the beach again.
- A. to go B. going C. for going D. go
13. I really regret _____ this computer - it's useless. It's been a year.
- A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. for buying
14. Your child needs _____ some weight. Tell him less junk food and more exercise.
- A. to lose-eat B. to lose - to eat C. losing-to eat D. losing-eat
15. I would love _____ to your party! Thank you for inviting me.
- A. come B. coming C. to come D. came
16. Mai enjoys _____ to music, especially pop music in her free time.
- A. hearing B. playing C. listening D. talking
17. My grandparents love _____ very much. There are a lot of beautiful flowers and fresh vegetables in their garden.
- A. doing garden B. doing gardening C. do gardening D. to do garden
18. You should avoid _____ too much TV. It's not good for your eyes.
- A. seeing B. looking C. watching D. glancing
19. Nga likes _____ with her close friend on Saturday evenings.
- A. window shop B. window to shop C. window shops D. window shopping
20. Lan used to love _____ in front of the computer for hours but now she doesn't. She takes part in a judo club.
- A. using B. sitting C. doing D. having

Exercise 8. Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

1. Having (A) leisure activities are (B) truly important to (C) the elderly (D).
2. Although (A) she wanted to go (B) to the museum, she decided (C) staying (D) at home.
3. Parents are concerned (A) that their kids may be spending (B) too many (C) time on screens (D).
4. Collecting (A) coins is (B) exciting (C), but it can also be relaxed (D).

5. Cloud watching (A) sound (B) weird, but (C) Hang adores it (D).
6. For some (A) young people, enjoyment involves (B) sitting in front (C) a computer playing games (D).
7. His parents are thinking of (A) banning (B) him on (C) using (D) the computer.
8. When you game (A) online, be carefully (B) when making (C) friends with (D) strangers.

Exercise 9. Write the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. At present, the social networks _____ (become) more popular among young generation.
2. I _____ (not listen) to their new CD yet. Is it any good?
3. When I was a student, I _____ (not like) doing homework.
4. Facebook _____ (found) in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg and Eduardo Saverin.
5. The Americans _____ (spend) 34 hours a week watching television.
6. _____ (you/ ever/ make) origami cranes?
7. I've just bought a new CD of folk songs. I _____ (listen) to it tonight.
8. Do you adore _____ (lie) in a hot bath?
9. Please try _____ (arrive) punctually at 8.30.
10. Many teenagers prefer _____ (watch) TV to _____ (read) books.
11. I _____ (do) an exercise on the present tenses at this moment and I _____ (think) that I _____ (know) how to use it now.
12. My mother sometimes _____ (buy) vegetables at this market.
13. It _____ (be) very cold now.
14. It _____ (rain) much in summer. It _____ (rain) now.
15. Daisy _____ (cook) some food in the kitchen at present. She always _____ (cook) in the morning.

Exercise 10. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. The Internet is very _____, it takes up a lot of our time. (addict)
2. I enjoy _____ with friends and going out at the weekend. (social)
3. Sitting in front of the computer too long can cause _____. (obese)
4. Are you _____ about the new Gears of War games? (excite)
5. She listens to classical music for _____. (relax)
6. The Internet has changed the English language _____. (consider)
7. She was _____ with her job and decided to look for a new one. (satisfy)

8. Face to face _____ is better than Skype video calls. (communicate)

Exercise 11. Read the following text and answer the question.

Jogging

Jogging is not only a popular outdoor leisure activity but also a daily exercise bringing US health benefits. First, jogging is good for your circulatory. Many studies have shown that those who jog regularly have healthier heart than those who don't. This means they seldom get diseases involved in the heart. Second, jogging is great for those who want to lose their weight. When you jog, your body will use great amount of calories for this activity. This means jogging helps to burn fat stored in your body, especially belly fat. Third, jogging is effective to increase the weight on bones, especially on feet and legs. It means it helps strengthen the bones to carry your body weight easily. Jogging also helps muscles stronger. Also, jogging might prevent US from catching a cold often. Some researches have found that it helps to strengthen the immune system in the body. So, if we invest time in jogging every day, we could easily avoid colds and flu. In short, we should do this activity every day to improve our health.

1. Who have healthier heart, those who jog regularly or those who don't?

_____.

2. How does jogging help you to reduce your weight?

_____.

3. What is ideal for increasing the bones weight?

_____.

4. Why might jogging prevent US from catching a cold often?

_____.

5. What should we do to improve our health every day?

_____.

Exercise 12. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.

The British spend their free time in different ways. People generally use it to relax, but many people also do voluntary work, especially for charities.

A lot of free time is spent in the home, where the most popular leisure activity is watching television, the average viewing time being 25 hours per week. Reading is also a favorite way of spending leisure time. The British spend a lot of time reading newspapers and magazines. In the summer gardening is popular, and in winter it is often replaced by 'do-it-yourself', when people spend time improving or repairing their homes.

Some leisure activities are mostly or entirely social. Inviting friends for a drink or a meal at home is the most usual one. Sometimes people join friends for a drink in a pub, or have dinner in a restaurant.

The extra time available at weekends means that some leisure activities, many of them to do with sport, normally take place only then. Traditional spectator sports include football, cricket, horse racing, motor racing and motorcycle racing. Popular forms of exercise are swimming, tennis, ice skating or roller-skating, cycling, climbing, and hill or country walking.

Families often have a 'day out' at the weekend, especially in summer, with a visit to a local event such as a festival, fair or show. Young people especially go to clubs and discos, while people of all ages go to the theatre, the cinema, art exhibitions and concerts.

A. Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

No.	Statements	T or F
1.	Many British people use their free time to help people in need.	
2.	In the summer, the British prefer indoor activities.	
3.	All free time activities are individual activities.	
4.	Most British people watch or do sports at the weekend.	
5.	Sometimes people go with their friends to a pub or restaurant.	
6.	British young people don't like going to the movies.	

B. Answer the questions.

7. What's the most popular free time activity in the UK?
8. How many hours a week do the British watch TV?
9. In winter, what do the British often do in their spare time?
10. Which sports do many British people enjoy watching?

Exercise 13. Using the organizing ideas clues to reorder the recipe to make a pancake.

How to make a pancake?

- A. Firstly, mix the batter ingredients with a whisk until smooth and lump free.
- B. Remember, don't add too much butter if you want the pancakes to be nice and thin.
- C. Next, pour about half a spoon of butter into the pan and swirl around as soon as the butter hits the pan, this will distribute the mix evenly.
- D. Yum! It's time for a special breakfast! Or perhaps you want to surprise a special someone. What could be easier, yummiier, and more fun with pancakes.
- E. Secondly, put a non-stick frying pan on the heat and add a small amount of oil.

F. To cook the other side either to flip it over and leave it for another 30 seconds or so to finish cooking.

G. Then, leave the pancake to cook for about 1 min or until it's just starting to pull away from the sides of the pan and is golden brown underneath.

H. Finally, transfer to a serving plate.

Your answers: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

Exercise 14 a. Each of the sentences below has at least one mistake. Underline the mistakes and rewrite the correct sentences in the spaces.

1. My friends and I are really keen on play computer games.

_____.

2. I like to getting involved in team sports. It is good for building up cooperative skills.

_____.

3. Lan especially loving to spend her free time sleeping and being lazy in her room.

_____.

4. She enjoys go shopping on weekends and hang out with friends.

_____.

5. I am very interested in study English.

_____.

Exercise 14b. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

6. when/ games/ be careful/ you/ online/, /when / make friends I strangers / you/ with / play/.

_____.

7. we/ that/ can/ Kim/ likes/ see/ the/ piano/ playing /.

_____.

8. such as/ hobbies/ or/ making/ things/ crafts/ collecting/ interesting/ are / some /.

_____.

9. health/ sitting/ problems/ all/ day/ in front of/ the/ can/ computer/ cause/.

_____.

10. fancy/ you/ do/ children/ with/ working? /

_____.

UNIT 2. LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
beehive	(n)	/ˈbiːhaɪv/	tổ ong
Ex: Bees live in beehive . <i>Ong sống trong tổ.</i>			
brave	(adj)	/breɪv/	dũng cảm
Ex: He is a brave boy. <i>Cậu ấy là một cậu bé dũng cảm.</i>			
buffalo-drawn cart	(n)	/ˈbʌfələʊ- drɔːn- kɑːt/	xe trâu kéo
Ex: We use buffalo-drawn cart to load rice. <i>Chúng tôi sử dụng xe trâu kéo để chở lúa.</i>			
cattle	(n)	/ˈkætl/	gia súc
Ex: Cows and bulls are cattle . <i>Bò cái và bò đực đều là gia súc.</i>			
collect	(v)	/kəˈlekt/	sưu tầm
Ex: Lan likes collecting coins. <i>Lan thích sưu tầm đồng xu.</i>			
convenient	(adj)	/kənˈviːniənt/	thuận tiện
Ex: It's very convenient to live in a big city. <i>Sống ở thành phố lớn rất thuận tiện.</i>			
disturb	(v)	/dɪˈstɜːb/	làm phiền
Ex: Don't disturb me! <i>Đừng làm phiền tớ!</i>			
generous	(adj)	/ˈdʒenərəs/	hào phóng
Ex: He is very generous . <i>Anh ấy rất hào phóng.</i>			
grassland	(n)	/ˈgrɑːslænd/	đồng cỏ
Ex: Some grasslands are turning into farm land. <i>Một vài đồng cỏ đã bị biến đổi thành trang trại.</i>			
harvest time	(n)	/ˈhɑːvɪst taɪm/	mùa gặt
Ex: Villagers used to hold a great feast at harvest time . <i>Người dân làng thường tổ chức một bữa tiệc lớn vào mùa gặt.</i>			
herd	(v)	/hɜːd/	chăn dắt
Ex: The little boy is herding some buffaloes.			
herd	(n)	/hɜːd/	bầy, đàn
Ex: There are large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats. <i>Có hàng đàn gia súc, cừu và dê.</i>			
local	(adj, n)	/ˈləʊkl/	địa phương, dân địa phương
Ex: We need the help of local people for this project. <i>Chúng ta cần sự giúp đỡ của người dân địa phương cho dự án này.</i>			

nomad	(n)	/ˈnəʊmæd/	dân du mục
Ex: The nomads live in gers. <i>Người dân du mục sống trong những túp lều du mục.</i>			
nomadic	(adj)	/nəʊˈmædɪk/	thuộc về du mục
Ex: The nomadic life is very difficult. <i>Cuộc sống du mục rất khó khăn.</i>			
paddy field	(n)	/ˈpædi fi:ld/	đồng lúa
Ex: The farmer is working in the paddy field . <i>Người nông dân đang làm việc trên cánh đồng.</i>			
pasture	(n)	/ˈpɑːstʃə(r)/	đồng cỏ
Ex: We are looking for new pastures to raise cattle. <i>Chúng tôi đang tìm kiếm những đồng cỏ mới để nuôi gia súc.</i>			
pick	(v)	/pɪk/	hái (hoa, quả)
Ex: They are picking up flowers in the hill. <i>Họ đang hái hoa ở trên đồi.</i>			
vast	(adj)	/vɑːst/	rộng lớn, bao la
Ex: It's a vast land. <i>Đó là một vùng đất rộng lớn.</i>			

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words		
collect (v)	thu gom, sưu tầm	collection (n) collector (n)	collective (adj)	collectively (adv)
disturb (v)	làm phiền	disturbance (n)	disturbing (adj)	disturbed (adj)
convenient (adj)	thuận tiện	convenience (n)		

III. GRAMMAR

1. Comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs - các dạng so sánh của tính từ và trạng từ

1.1. Phân biệt tính từ ngắn & tính từ dài, trạng từ ngắn & trạng từ dài

a. Tính từ ngắn & tính từ dài:

▲ **Tính từ ngắn** là các tính từ có một âm tiết.

Ex: big: to, lớn; short: ngắn, thấp; fast: nhanh;

Một số tính từ có 2 âm tiết kết thúc bằng: **-y, -le, -ow, -er, và -et** cũng được coi là tính từ ngắn.

Ex: heavy: nặng; narrow: chật, hẹp; quiet: yên tĩnh; simple: đơn giản

▲ **Tính từ dài** là tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên. (Bỏ qua trường hợp từ có 2 âm tiết được gọi là tính từ ngắn).

Ex: useful: hữu ích; intelligent: thông minh; beautiful: xinh đẹp

b. Trạng từ ngắn & trạng từ dài:

▲ Trạng từ ngắn là trạng từ có một âm tiết

Ex: hard: chăm chỉ; fast: nhanh; near: gần; far: xa

▲ Trạng từ dài là trạng từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên

Ex: quickly: một cách nhanh chóng; interestingly: một cách thú vị

1.2. So sánh bằng với tính từ và trạng từ

$S_1 + \text{be/V} + \text{as} + \text{adj/adv} + \text{as} + S_2 + \text{auxiliary V}$

$S_1 + \text{be/V} + \text{as} + \text{adj/adv} + \text{as} + \text{O/N/Pronoun}$

Chú ý: auxiliary V nghĩa là trợ động từ

Ex: Lan is as tall as I am = She is as tall as me. (Lan cao bằng tôi.)

1.3. So sánh hơn với tính từ và trạng từ

a. So sánh hơn với tính từ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn:

$S_1 + \text{be/V} + \text{adj} + \text{er/adv-er} + \text{than} + S_2 + \text{auxiliary V}$

$S_1 + \text{be/V} + \text{adj} + \text{er/adv-er} + \text{than} + \text{O/N/Pronoun}$

Ex: She is taller than I am = She is taller than me. (Cô ấy cao hơn tôi.)

b. So sánh hơn với tính từ dài và trạng từ dài:

$S_1 + \text{be/V} + \text{more} + \text{adj/adv} + \text{than} + S_2 + \text{auxiliary V}$

$S_1 + \text{be/V} + \text{more} + \text{adj/adv} + \text{than} + \text{O/N/Pronoun}$

Ex: He is more intelligent than I am. = He is more intelligent than me. (Anh ấy thông minh hơn tôi.)

1.4. So sánh hơn nhất đối với tính từ và trạng từ

a. So sánh hơn nhất đối với tính từ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn

$S + \text{be/V} + \text{the} + \text{adj-est/adv-est}$

Ex: She is the shortest in my class. (Cô ấy thấp nhất trong lớp của tôi.)

b. So sánh hơn nhất đối với tính từ dài và trạng từ dài:

$S + \text{be/V} + \text{the} + \text{most} + \text{adj/adv}$

Ex: She is the most beautiful girl I've ever met. (Cô ấy là cô gái xinh nhất mà tôi từng gặp.)

1.5. Chú ý

★ Một số tính từ 2 âm tiết nhưng có tận cùng là "y, le, ow, er, et" khi ở dạng so sánh hơn hay so sánh hơn nhất thường áp dụng cấu trúc so sánh hơn của tính từ ngắn.

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất
happy	happier	the happiest

simple	simpler	the simplest
narrow	narrower	the narrowest
clever	cleverer	the cleverest

Ex: Now they are happier than they were before. (*Bây giờ họ hạnh phúc hơn trước kia.*)

Ta thấy "happy" là một tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng khi sử dụng so sánh hơn, ta sử dụng cấu trúc so sánh hơn của tính từ ngắn.

Ex: "I am the happiest in the world.", she said. (*"Tôi là người hạnh phúc nhất thế gian", cô ấy nói.*)

★ Một số tính từ/trạng từ biến đổi đặc biệt ở dạng so sánh hơn và so sánh hơn nhất.

Tính từ/Trạng từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất
good/ well	better	best
bad/ badly	worse	worst
much/many	more	most
a little/ little	less	least

1.6. So sánh kép

a. Cấu trúc so sánh "... càng ngày càng..."

☉ Đối với tính từ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn

adj-er/ adv-er and adj-er/ adv-er

Ex: My sister is taller and taller. (*Em gái tôi càng ngày càng cao.*)

☉ Đối với tính từ dài và trạng từ dài

more and more + adj/ adv

Ex: The film is more and more interesting. (*Bộ phim càng ngày càng thú vị.*)

b. Cấu trúc so sánh "càng... càng..."

☉ Đối với tính từ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn

The + adj-er/ adv-er + S + V, the + adj-er/ adv-er + S + V

Ex: The cooler it is, the better I feel. (*Trời càng mát mẻ, tôi càng cảm thấy dễ chịu.*)

☉ Đối với tính từ dài và trạng từ dài

The + more + adj/ adv + S + V, the + more + adj/ adv + S + V

Ex: The more carefully he studies, the more confident he feels. (*Anh ấy càng học cẩn thận, anh ấy càng thấy tự tin.*)

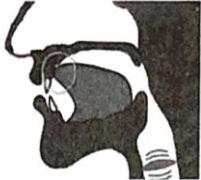
1.7. So sánh bội (gấp bao nhiêu lần)

S + V + multiple numbers + as + much/many/ adj/adv + (N) + as + N/pronoun

Ex: She works twice as hard as me. (*Cô ấy làm việc chăm chỉ gấp 2 lần tôi.*)

IV. PRONUNCIATION: Clusters /b/ vs. /k/

1. /b/=/b/ +/l/

/b/: mím nhẹ hai môi lại và nâng phần ngạc mềm để chặn luồng hơi trong khoang miệng, rồi mở miệng bật hơi từ phía trong ra. Khi phát âm, dây thanh sẽ rung lên.								
/l/: để đầu lưỡi chạm vào lợi của hàm răng trên. Khi phát âm, luồng hơi sẽ đi qua khoảng trống giữa lưỡi và khoang miệng ra ngoài.								
Ex:	blue	blossom	black	blend	blink	blur	bleed	blanch

2. /k/=/k/ +/l/

/k/: mở miệng, cuống lưỡi co lại, chạm vào phần ngạc mềm hay là phần trong cùng của vòm miệng để chặn luồng khí trong miệng. Sau đó bật mạnh luồng khí ra khỏi miệng mà không làm rung dây thanh trong cổ họng.								
/l/: để đầu lưỡi chạm vào lợi của hàm răng trên. Khi phát âm, luồng hơi sẽ đi qua khoảng trống giữa lưỡi và khoang miệng ra ngoài.								
Ex:	clock	circle	eclipse	classic	bicycle	clause	clarity	clay

3. Sự khác nhau giữa /b/ và /k/

★ Về mặt âm thanh: sự khác biệt của cụm phụ âm /b/ và /k/ xuất phát từ sự khác biệt của vị trí môi và lưỡi khi bật hơi phát âm âm /b/ và /k/.

- Khi phát âm âm /b/ chúng ta mím nhẹ môi, còn âm /k/ chúng ta cần mở miệng.

- Với âm /b/ các em để lưỡi thả lỏng như bình thường trong khi với âm /k/ các em co cuống lưỡi lại, chạm vào phần ngạc mềm để chặn luồng khí trong miệng.

- Phát âm âm /b/ làm rung dây thanh trong cổ họng nhưng âm /k/ thì không.

/b/	blue	block	blink
/k/	clue	clock	clink

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Look at the photo and complete the word with *bl* or *cl*.

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

Exercise 2. Underline the duster /b/ and double underline the duster /k/ in the following sentence then read aloud the sentences.

1. I went for a walk around the block.
2. Cats are very clean animals.
3. The teacher blamed me for the accident.
4. My father usually has a cup of black coffee for breakfast.
5. He was climbing up the wall.
6. Today she is wearing a white silk blouse.
7. Is our hotel close to the beach?
8. If you can't answer the question, leave a blank.
9. His eyes were bright blue.
10. I went to the table tennis club yesterday.
11. Mai and Phong are in the same class.
12. Do you like classical music?
13. The apple tree is covered in blossom.
14. He became completely blind after the car accident.

15. She works as a clerk in an office.

16. She's so clever with her hands.

Exercise 3. Put the nouns into the correct column.

grapes, food, buffaloes, a camel, data, dolls, a tent, water, cattle, a flag, strawberry, a bike, a fence, tea buds, a car, goats, information, an ostrich, blackberry, sheep, a motorbike, a notice, postcards, a memorial, a donkey

Ride	Collect	Pick	Herd	Put up

Exercise 4. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

inconvenient	vast	boring	nomadic	friendly
peaceful	brave	slow	colorful	hard

- Life in the city is fast but life in the countryside is _____.
- The old city around the cathedral is the most part _____ of town.
- Our neighbors have always been very _____.
- The people in my village are _____ and kind.
- My father is a _____ soldier.
- The film was so _____ that I fell asleep.
- It will be very _____ for me to have no car.
- The _____ majority of pupils attend state-funded schools here.
- She hoped the different ethnic groups in the area could live together in _____ co-existence.
- A _____ life is hard but interesting.

Exercise 5. Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

- Iceland is considered the most _____ country in the world. (**peace**)
- A _____ lifestyle has its advantages and disadvantages. (**nomad**)
- My brother has been a stamp _____ for several years. (**collect**)
- It is a/an _____ place to hold a picnic because it is too far from the road. (**convenience**)

5. Drinking water in some areas may be _____. (**safe**)
6. During my stay in the village, I was _____ with several local farmers. (**friend**)
7. Encouraging children to eat and drink _____ is very important. (**health**)
8. Local people in the village often wear their _____ costumes during the festivals. (**tradition**)
9. Please give _____ to that charity to help the homeless after the flood. (**generous**)
10. The baby slept very _____ because the bed was really comfortable. (**sound**)

Exercise 6. Fill each blank with a word/phrase in the box.

	buffalo-drawn			
busiest time	carts	noisier	buffalo	herding
colorful	harvest time	fantastic	countryside	rice

1. At the _____ my brother always helps my parents load the rice onto the truck and drives it home.
2. I often help my parents dry the _____ in the yard in front of my house.
3. Some farmers in my village still use _____ to transport rice home.
4. He usually goes _____ the buffaloes with other boys in his village.
5. My pen pal friend says he would like to visit my _____ at harvest time to see what farmers do.
6. My friend has never ridden a _____ so he would like to try once.
7. Harvest time is the _____ of the year in the countryside.
8. Our garden is _____ in spring when almost flowers bloom.
9. I like looking at the stars on starry nights. It's _____.
10. My uncle lives in the city. He says it's _____ than my village.

Exercise 7. Write the comparative form of the adjective or adverb in brackets. Use "than" where necessary.

1. A cellphone would be a _____ present. (useful)
2. It's a long way from here to the station _____ I thought. (far)
3. Can't you think of anything _____ to say? (intelligent)
4. It was _____ usual in town today. (busy)
5. Unfortunately her illness was _____ we thought at first. (serious)
6. Health and happiness are _____ money. (important)
7. You need to draw it _____. (carefully)
8. I like living in the country. It's _____ living in the town. (peaceful)

9. We can't hear. Could you speak a little _____? (slowly)
10. I can't stay _____ half an hour. (long)

Exercise 8. Use the adjectives or adverbs in brackets in their correct forms of comparison to complete the sentences.

1. Minh says life in the countryside is (interesting) _____ he expected. He'll go there whenever he has free time.
2. My brother is studying at a university in Ha Noi. He often says he loves living in our village because people here are (friendly) _____ people in Ha Noi.
3. Last week we went to Sa pa. It's (wonderful) _____ to look at the paddy fields on mountain slopes than the paddy fields on the lowlands.
4. My grandparents often tell us that they used to live in a (hard) _____ life than it is now.
5. Living in the countryside is (peaceful) _____ and (quiet) _____ living in big cities.
6. The cost of living in my town is (expensive) _____ in your town.
7. Living in modern blocks of flats is (convenient) _____ other places. You can buy everything you want just on the ground floor.
8. City children have (exciting) _____ life than the country children.
9. He is a famous athlete so of course he runs (fast) _____ me.
10. My grandfather says that farmers in the past worked (hard) _____ farmers nowadays.

Exercise 9. Use the superlative form (-est or most) and a preposition (if necessary).

1. This room is nice. It's _____ the hotel.
2. Susan is very beautiful. She's _____ I've ever met.
3. It was a very happy day. It was _____ my life.
4. She's a very intelligent student. She's _____ the class.
5. The speech was very boring. It was _____ I've ever heard.
6. It's a very large company. It's _____ the town.
7. August is very wet. It's _____ the year.
8. The meal was delicious. That was _____ I've had for a long time.
9. Matthew always drives carefully. He drives _____ all the drivers.
10. She is a very good player. She is one of _____ the team.
11. Manchester United is a very famous football team. They're one of _____ the world.
12. Melanie is a quick child. She reacts _____ the three sisters.

13. It was a very bad experience. It is one of _____ my life.
14. It's a very valuable painting. It's _____ the gallery.
15. Spring is a very busy time for me. It's _____ the year.

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences, using the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

small	bad	cheap	important	expensive
big	intelligent	hard	good	hot

1. An elephant is a _____ mouse.
2. The weather today is _____ it was yesterday.
3. A diamond costs a lot of money. A diamond is _____ a ruby.
4. A lake is _____ an ocean.
5. A person can think logically. A person is _____ an animal.
6. Good health is _____ money.
7. I can buy a bicycle, but not a motorbike. A bicycle is _____ a motorbike.
8. The last question is _____ the others.
9. I think my second essay is _____ the first. There were many mistakes in the first essay.
10. The food in a street market is _____ than in a supermarket.

Exercise 11. Complete the sentences with the correct form of words in brackets.

1. Some people think that health is _____ than money. (important)
2. The pollution in our city is much _____ than it used to be. (bad)
3. My new teacher explained the lessons _____ than my old teacher. (clear)
4. He doesn't play volleyball as _____ as his brother. (good)
5. Get rid of the sorrow! You will do it _____ next time. (good)
6. Communication is a lot _____ than it was 50 years ago. (easy)
7. People in rural areas wear _____ than those in cities. (simple)
8. Robert arrived at the meeting _____ than Francis. (late)
9. These trousers are too wide. Do you have any that are _____? (narrow)
10. My mother always gets up _____ than everybody else in the house. (early)
11. Trang speaks _____ than the other ESL students in the class. (fluent)
12. Can't you think of anything _____ to say? (intelligent)
13. I think his new book is much _____ than his old one. (boring)
14. Max finished his homework _____ than anyone else in the class. (fast)

15. He doesn't look as _____ as he used to. (happy)

Exercise 12. Fill in the blank, using the structure "...er and ...er" or "more and more".

1. This subject gets harder and harder all the time. (hard)
2. I'm just getting more and more confused. (confused)
3. It's becoming _____ for me to keep up. (difficult)
4. The text book just gets _____. (complicated)
5. I spend _____ time on my work. (much).
6. My list of things to do gets _____. (long)
7. As I waited for my interview, I became _____. (nervous)
8. My problem is just getting _____. (bad)
9. Since she has been in Britain, her English has got _____. (good)
10. My bags seemed to get _____ as I carried them. (heavy)
11. Travelling is becoming _____. (expensive)
12. That hole in your pullover is getting _____. (big)

Exercise 13. Read the passage and choose the best option to fill In the blank.

Life is changing rapidly in the large cities of England. However, life in other areas remains much the (1) _____ as it has been for centuries. Factories have brought huge population increases to the cities, and city life boomed.

City residents have discovered a new (2) _____ of life, but in country villages the traditional lifestyle has remained nearly (3) _____. There have been a few changes, particularly the new steam-powered machinery. It made farm production more (4) _____. But for the people who remain in the countryside, daily life continues much as it had before the (5) _____ Revolution. Life in country villages continues to (6) _____ at a slow pace. The daily schedule depends on the times that the sun rose and set and on the weather. In a typical village, the (7) _____ number of workers is still employed in agriculture or in domestic service. A smaller number of people work in various trades. Even (8) _____ work in the professions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. similar | B. same | C. different | D. both A & B |
| 2. A. method | B. walk | C. way | D. path |
| 3. A. changeful | B. changeable | C. unchanged | D. change |
| 4. A. efficient | B. efficiently | C. efficiency | D. inefficient |
| 5. A. Industry | B. Industrial | C. Industrialize | D. Industrialized |
| 6. A. run | B. walk | C. move | D. drive |

7. A. largest B. biggest C. highest D. All are correct
8. A. more B. less C. few D. fewer

Exercise 14. Choose the best answers.

Living in the country is something that people from the city often dream about. However, in reality, it has both advantages and disadvantages.

There are certainly many advantages to living in the country. First, you can enjoy peace and quietness. Moreover, people tend to be friendlier. A further advantage is that there is less traffic, so it is safer for young children.

However, there are certain disadvantages or drawbacks to life outside the city. First, because there are fewer people, you are likely to have few friends. In addition, entertainment is difficult to find, particularly in the evening. Furthermore, the fact that there are fewer shops and services means that it is hard to find jobs.

In short, it can be seen that the country is more suitable for some people than others. On the whole, it is often the best for those who are retired or who have young children. In contrast, young people who have a career are better provided in the city.

1. According to the passage, living in the country has _____.

- A. only good points B. only bad points
C. both good and bad points D. no disadvantages

2. How many advantages does living in the country have?

- A. Two B. Three C. Four D. No

3. Living in the country is safer for young children because _____.

- A. there is less traffic B. there are few shops
C. there are fewer people D. there are few services

4. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. People in the country tend to be friendlier than people in the city.
B. It's hard to find entertainment in the country.
C. There are fewer shops and services in the country.
D. The country is only suitable for retired people.

5. Having few friends is _____.

- A. one of drawbacks to life in the country
B. the only disadvantage to living in the country
C. one of certain drawbacks to life outside the city

D. one of certain advantages to life outside the city

Exercise 15. Rewrite the following sentences that keep the same meaning.

1. Her old house is bigger than her new one.

→ Her new house

2. No one in my class is taller than Peter.

→ Peter

3. The black dress is more expensive than the white one.

→ The white dress

4. According to me, English is easier than Maths.

→ According to me, Maths

5. No one in my group is more intelligent than Mary.

→ Mary

6. No river in the world is longer than the Nile.

→ The Nile

7. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

→ No mountain

8. This is the first time I have ever met such a pretty girl.

→ She is

9. This computer works better than that one.

→ That computer

10. This is the most delicious cake I've ever tasted.

→ I've never

Exercise 16. Complete each sentence following the model.

1. (The rent is high.)

The bigger a flat is, the higher the rent is.

2. (You learn quickly.)

The younger you are, _____

3. (The roads are quiet.)

The earlier you leave, _____

4. (The choice is wide.)

The bigger a supermarket is, _____

5. (I get confused.)

The more I try to work this out, _____

6. (You can speak fluently.)

The more you practice, _____

7. (The beaches get crowded.)

The better the weather is, _____

8. (She became impatient.)

The longer she waited, _____

9. (It's hard to concentrate.)

The more tired you are, _____

10. (The product is reliable)

The higher the price is, _____

UNIT 3. PEOPLES OF VIETNAM

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
ancestor	(n)	/ˈænsɛstər/	tổ tiên, ông cha
Ex: His ancestors had come to America from Ireland. <i>Tổ tiên của anh ta đã từ Ireland tới Mỹ</i>			
basic	(adj)	/ˈbeɪsɪk/	cơ bản
Ex: I'm going to ask you a few basic questions. <i>Tôi sẽ hỏi bạn một vài câu hỏi cơ bản.</i>			
complicated	(adj)	/ˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/	tinh vi, phức tạp
Ex: The story is extremely complicated . <i>Câu chuyện rất phức tạp.</i>			
costume	(n)	/ˈkɒstjʊːm/	trang phục
Ex: She wore a traditional costume of bright pink silk. <i>Cô ấy mặc một bộ trang phục truyền thống bằng lụa màu hồng nhạt.</i>			
curious	(adj)	/ˈkjʊəriəs/	tò mò, muốn tìm hiểu
Ex: She has been curious about Chinese customs and traditions. <i>Cô ấy tò mò về phong tục, tập quán và truyền thống Trung Hoa.</i>			
diverse	(adj)	/daɪˈvɜːs/	đa dạng, khác nhau
Ex: People from diverse cultures were invited to the event. <i>Mọi người từ các nền văn hoá khác nhau được mời tới dự sự kiện.</i>			
diversity	(n)	/daɪˈvɜːsəti/	sự đa dạng
Ex: The biological diversity of the rainforests is incredible. <i>Sự đa dạng của rừng mưa nhiệt đới là không thể tưởng tượng được.</i>			
ethnic	(adj)	/ˈeθnɪk/	(thuộc) dân tộc
Ex: The country is divided along ethnic lines. <i>Đất nước được chia thành các nhóm dân tộc.</i>			
ethnic group	(n)	/ˈeθnɪk gruːp/	(nhóm) dân tộc
Ex: Vietnam has 54 ethnic groups . <i>Vietnam có 54 dân tộc anh em.</i>			
gather	(v)	/ˈgæðər/	tập hợp, thu thập, hái lượm
Ex: They are gathering at stilt house. <i>Họ đang tụ họp ở nhà rông.</i>			
heritage	(n)	/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/	di sản
Ex: The building is part of our national heritage . <i>Tòa nhà này là một phần của di sản quốc gia.</i>			
hunt	(v)	/hʌnt/	săn bắt
Ex: They live on hunting and farming. <i>Họ sống nhờ săn bắn và trồng trọt.</i>			

majority	(n)	/mə'dʒɔrəti/	đa số
Ex: We make decisions by majority vote. <i>Chúng tôi đưa ra quyết định bằng đa số phiếu bầu.</i>			
minority	(n)	/maɪ'nɔrəti/	thiểu số
Ex: Only a small minority of students are interested in politics these days. <i>Ngày nay chỉ phần thiểu số sinh viên quan tâm đến chính trị học.</i>			
multicultural	(adj)	/ˌmʌlti'kʌltʃərəl/	đa văn hóa
Ex: We live in a multicultural society. <i>Chúng ta sống trong xã hội đa văn hoá.</i>			
recognize	(v)	/ˈrekəɡnaɪz/	công nhận, thừa nhận
Ex: I recognized his voice immediately. <i>Tôi nhận ra giọng nói của anh ta ngay lập tức.</i>			
speciality	(n)	/ˌspeʃi'æləti/	đặc sản, đặc tính, nét đặc biệt
Ex: I like all specialities in Vietnam. <i>Tôi thích tất cả các đặc sản ở Việt Nam.</i>			
stilt house	(n)	/stɪlt haʊs/	nhà sàn
Ex: We are meeting in our public stilt house . <i>Chúng tôi đang họp mặt ở nhà sàn.</i>			
terraced field	(n)	/ˈterəst fi:ld/	ruộng bậc thang
Ex: The landscape consists of low hills with terraced fields . <i>Phong cảnh bao gồm cả đồi núi và ruộng bậc thang.</i>			
tradition	(n)	/trə'dɪʃn/	truyền thống
Ex: They broke with tradition and got married quietly. <i>Họ phá vỡ truyền thống và âm thầm kết hôn.</i>			

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words		
complicated (adj)	tinh vi, phức tạp	complicate (v)	complication (n)	
curious (adj)	tò mò, muốn tìm hiểu	curiously (adv)	curiosity (n) curiousness (n)	
speciality (n)	đặc sản, đặc tính	special (adj)		
tradition (n)	truyền thống	traditional (adj)	tradition (n)	truyền thống

III. GRAMMAR

1. Questions - Một số dạng câu hỏi trong tiếng Anh

a. Câu hỏi Yes/ No (Yes/ No Questions)

✳ Cấu trúc:

Auxiliary Verb (Do/Does/Did/Will ...) + S + V?

- Yes, S + auxiliary verb.

- No, S + auxiliary verb + not.

Ex:

- ♦ Isn't Linh going to school today? -Yes, she is.
- ♦ Was Lan sick yesterday? - No, she was not.
- ♦ Did Hung go to school yesterday? - No, he didn't.

b. Câu hỏi lấy thông tin (information question)

Khi cần hỏi rõ ràng hơn và có câu trả lời cụ thể hơn, ta dùng câu hỏi với các từ hỏi.

What: cái gì	When: khi nào? (hỏi thời gian)
Which: cái nào? (Giới hạn sự lựa chọn)	How many/ How much: bao nhiêu? (hỏi về số lượng)
Who: ai	How much: giá bao nhiêu? (hỏi về giá cả)
Whose: của ai? (hỏi về sở hữu)	How long: bao lâu?
Why: tại sao? (hỏi lý do)	How far: bao xa?
Where: ở đâu? (hỏi nơi chốn)	

✿ Cấu trúc:

Wh-questions + be + S + adj/ N?

Wh-questions + auxiliary verb + S+ V?

Ex:

- ♦ What is this? (Cái gì đây? *hoặc* Đây là cái gì?)
- ♦ Where do you live? (Anh sống ở đâu?)
- ♦ When do you see him? (Cậu gặp anh ta khi nào?)
- ♦ What are you doing? (Anh đang làm gì thế?)
- ♦ Why does she like him? (Tại sao cô ta thích anh ta?)

↗ **Who hoặc What: câu hỏi chủ ngữ**

- Đây là câu hỏi khi muốn biết chủ ngữ hay chủ thể của hành động.

Who/ What + V+...?

Ex:

- ♦ What happened last night? (Chuyện gì đã xảy ra vào tối qua?)
- ♦ Who opened the door? (Ai đã mở cửa?)

↗ **Whom hoặc What: câu hỏi tân ngữ**

- Đây là các câu hỏi dùng khi muốn biết tân ngữ hay đối tượng tác động của hành động.

Whom/What + do/ did/ does... + S + V +...?

Lưu ý:

- Trong tiếng Anh viết bắt buộc phải dùng "whom" mặc dù trong tiếng Anh nói có thể dùng "who" thay cho "whom" trong mẫu câu trên.

Ex:

- ♦ What did Trang buy at the store? (Trang đã mua gì ở cửa hàng?)
- ♦ Whom does Lan know from the UK? (Lan biết ai từ Vương quốc Anh?)

↗ **When, Where, How và Why: Câu hỏi bổ ngữ**

- Dùng khi muốn biết nơi chốn, thời gian, lý do, cách thức của hành động.

When/Where/Why/ How + do, does, did... + S + V + bổ ngữ (tân ngữ)?

Ex:

- ♦ How did she get to school today? (Làm thế nào mà hôm nay cô ấy đến được trường?)
- ♦ When did he move to Hanoi? (Cậu ấy đã chuyển đến Hà Nội khi nào?)

↗ **Câu hỏi với Who, Whom, Whose**

- "Who" và "Whom" đều dùng để hỏi ai, người nào, nhưng "Who" dùng thay cho người, giữ nhiệm vụ chủ từ trong câu, còn "Whom" giữ nhiệm vụ túc từ của động từ theo sau.

Ex:

- ♦ Who can answer that question? (Ai có thể trả lời câu hỏi đó?)

(*"Who" là chủ từ của động từ "answer"*)

- ♦ Whom do you meet this morning? (Anh gặp ai sáng nay?)

(*"Whom" là túc từ của "meet"*)

Lưu ý:

- Trong văn nói người ta có thể dùng "who" trong cả hai trường hợp chủ từ và túc từ.

Ex:

- ♦ Who(m) do they help this morning? (Họ giúp ai sáng nay?)

- Động từ trong câu hỏi với "who" ở dạng xác định. Ngược lại động từ trong câu hỏi với "whom" phải ở dạng nghi vấn:

Ex:

- ♦ Who is going to Hanoi with Trang? (Ai đang đi Hà Nội cùng với Trang vậy?) (= Who(m) did she go to London with?)

- "Whose" là hình thức sở hữu của "who". Nó được dùng để hỏi "của ai".

Ex:

♦ Whose is this umbrella? (Cái ô này của ai?) - It's mine. (Của tôi.)

- "Whose" có thể được dùng như một tính từ nghi vấn. Khi ấy theo sau "whose" phải có một danh từ.

Ex:

♦ Whose pen are you using? (Bạn đang dùng cây bút của ai đấy?)

♦ Whose books are they reading? (Họ đang đọc sách của ai?)

↗ **Câu hỏi với What, Which**

- "What" và "Which" đều có nghĩa chung là "cái gì, cái nào". Tuy vậy "which" có một số giới hạn. Người nghe phải chọn trong giới hạn ấy để trả lời. Câu hỏi với "what" thì không có giới hạn. Người nghe có quyền trả lời theo ý thích của mình.

Ex:

♦ What do you often have for breakfast? (Bạn thường ăn gì vào bữa sáng?)

♦ Which will you have, tea or coffee? (Anh muốn dùng gì, trà hay cà phê?)

- "What" và "which" còn có thể là một tính từ nghi vấn. Khi sử dụng tính từ nghi vấn phải dùng với một danh từ. Cách dùng giống như trường hợp "whose" nêu trên.

Ex:

♦ What colour do you like? (Bạn thích màu gì?)

♦ Which way to the station, please? (Cho hỏi đường nào đi đến ga ạ?)

- "Which" có thể dùng để nói về người. Khi ấy nó có nghĩa "người nào, ai."

Ex:

♦ Which of you can't do this exercise? (Em nào (trong số các em) không làm được bài tập này?)

♦ Which boys can answer all the questions? (Những cậu bé nào có thể trả lời tất cả các câu hỏi?)

2. Articles - mạo từ (a/an/the)

Định nghĩa: Mạo từ là từ đứng trước danh từ và cho biết danh từ ấy đề cập đến một đối tượng xác định hay không xác định.

Trong tiếng Anh, mạo từ (article) được chia làm 2 loại: Mạo từ xác định (definite article) "**the**" và Mạo từ không xác định (indefinite article) gồm "**a, an**".

a. Mạo từ xác định "the"

Mạo từ xác định "the" đứng trước danh từ xác định, tức là danh từ đó đã được nhắc đến trong câu hoặc được hai người hiểu ngầm theo ngữ cảnh giao tiếp.

✿ Các trường hợp dùng "the"

The được dùng khi danh từ chỉ đối tượng được cả người nói lẫn người nghe biết rõ: đối tượng đó là ai, cái gì.

✓ Khi vật thể hay nhóm vật thể là duy nhất hoặc được xem là duy nhất	✓ The Sun (Mặt trời), the world (thế giới), the Earth (Trái đất), ...✓
✓ Trước một danh từ nếu danh từ này vừa được đề cập trước đó	✓ I see a dog. The dog is chasing a cat. The cat is chasing a mouse. (Tôi thấy 1 con chó. Con chó đó đang đuổi theo 1 con mèo. Con mèo đó đang đuổi theo 1 con chuột.)
✓ Trước một danh từ nếu danh từ này được xác định bằng 1 cụm từ hoặc 1 mệnh đề	✓ The teacher that I met yesterday is my sister in law. (Cô giáo tôi gặp hôm qua là chị dâu tôi.)
✓ Đặt trước một danh từ chỉ một đồ vật riêng biệt mà người nói và người nghe đều hiểu	✓ Please pass the jar of honey. (Làm ơn hãy đưa cho tôi lọ mật ong với.) ✓ My father is cooking in the kitchen room . (Bố tôi đang nấu ăn trong nhà bếp.)
✓ Trước so sánh nhất (đứng trước first, second, only, ...) khi các từ này được dùng như tính từ hoặc đại từ.	✓ You are the best in my life. (Trong đời anh, em là nhất!) ✓ He is the tallest person in the world. (Anh ấy là người cao nhất thế giới.)
✓ The + danh từ số ít: tượng trưng cho một nhóm thú vật hoặc đồ vật	✓ The whale is in danger of becoming extinct (Cá voi đang trong nguy cơ tuyệt chủng.) The fast-food is more and more prevalent around the world (Thức ăn nhanh ngày càng phổ biến trên thế giới.)
✓ Đặt " the " trước một tính từ để chỉ một nhóm người nhất định	✓ The old (người già), the poor (người nghèo), the rich (người giàu), ...
✓ "The" được dùng trước những danh từ riêng chỉ biển, sông, quần đảo, dãy núi, tên gọi số nhiều của các nước, sa mạc, miền	✓ The Pacific (Thái Bình Dương), The United States (Hợp chúng quốc Hoa Kỳ), the Alps (Dãy An pơ), ...
✓ The + east/ west/ south/ north + of + danh từ	✓ The North of Vietnam (Bắc Việt Nam) The West of Germany (Tây Đức), ... (nhưng Northern Vietnam, Western Germany)
✓ The + họ (ở dạng số nhiều) có nghĩa là gia đình	✓ The Smiths (Gia đình Smith - gồm vợ và các con) ✓ The Browns (Gia đình Brown)
✓ Dùng " the " nếu ta nhắc đến một địa điểm nào đó nhưng không được sử dụng với đúng	✓ They went to the school to see their children. (Họ đến trường để thăm con.)

chức năng.	
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✿ Các trường hợp không dùng "the"

✓ Trước tên quốc gia số ít, châu lục, tên núi, hồ, đường phố (Ngoại trừ những nước theo chế độ Liên bang – gồm nhiều bang - state)	✓ Europe (châu Âu), Asia (châu Á), France (Pháp), Wall Street (Phố Wall), Sword Lake (Hồ Guom), ...
✓ Khi danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số nhiều dùng theo nghĩa chung chung, không chỉ riêng trường hợp nào	✓ I like dogs. (Tôi thích chó.) ✓ Oranges are good for health. (Cam tốt cho sức khỏe.)
✓ Trước danh từ trừu tượng, trừ khi danh từ đó chỉ một trường hợp cá biệt	✓ Men fear death. (Con người đều sợ chết.) ✓ The death of his father made him completely hopeless. (Cái chết của bố anh ta làm anh ta hoàn toàn tuyệt vọng.)
✓ Ta không dùng " the " sau tính từ sở hữu hoặc sau danh từ ở dạng sở hữu cách	✓ My friend, không phải "my the friend" ✓ The man's wife không phải "the man's the wife"
✓ Không dùng " the " trước tên gọi các bữa ăn hay tước hiệu	✓ They invited some close friends to dinner . (Họ đã mời vài người bạn thân đến ăn tối.) <i>Nhưng: The wedding dinner was amazing</i> (Bữa tiệc cưới thật tuyệt vời.) ✓ Ta nói: President Obama (Tổng thống Obama), Chancellor Angela Merkel (Thủ tướng Angela Merkel), ...
✓ Không dùng " the " trong các trường hợp nhắc đến danh từ với nghĩa chung chung khác như chơi thể thao, các mùa trong năm hay phương tiện đi lại	✓ Come by car/ by bus (Đến bằng xe ô tô, bằng xe buýt) ✓ In spring/ in Autumn (trong mùa xuân, mùa thu), ✓ from beginning to end (từ đầu tới cuối), from left to right (từ trái qua phải) ✓ to play golf/chess/cards, ... (chơi golf, đánh cờ, đánh bài) ✓ go to bed/hospital/church/work/prison, ... (đi ngủ/ đi viện/ đi nhà thờ/ đi làm/ đi tù)

b. Mạo từ không xác định "a/an"

Mạo từ không xác định được đặt trước danh từ không xác định, tức là danh từ đó được nhắc đến lần đầu tiên trong ngữ cảnh.

✿ Các trường hợp dùng mạo từ không xác định (mạo từ bất định)

✓ Dùng mạo từ bất định trước danh từ số ít đếm được	✓ We need a refrigerator . (Chúng tôi cần một cái tủ lạnh.) ✓ He drank a cup of coffee. (Anh ấy đã uống một cốc cà phê.)
✓ Trước một danh từ làm bổ túc từ-thành phần phụ	✓ He was a famous person . (Anh ấy đã từng là người nổi tiếng.)
✓ Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ lượng nhất định	✓ a lot (nhiều), a couple (một đôi/cặp), a third (một phần ba), ... ✓ a dozen (một tá), a hundred (một trăm, a quarter (một phần tư), ...
✓ Half: Ta dùng "a half" nếu half được theo sau một số nguyên	✓ 2.5 kilos: Two and half kilos/ two kilos and a half (2.5 kg) <i>Nhưng</i> kilo: Half a kilo (không có "a" trước half) (nửa kilo)

✿ Các trường hợp không dùng mạo từ không xác định

✓ Trước danh từ số nhiều (a/an không có hình thức số nhiều)	✓ Ta nói apples , không dùng an apples
✓ Không dùng trước danh từ không đếm được, danh từ trừu tượng	✓ What you need is confidence . (Cái anh cần là sự tự tin.)
✓ Không dùng trước tên gọi các bữa ăn trừ khi có tính từ đứng trước các tên gọi đó	✓ Ta nói: I have lunch at 12 o'clock. (Tôi ăn trưa lúc 12h.) <i>Nhưng</i> : He has a delicious dinner . (Anh ấy có một bữa tối thật ngon miệng)

✿ Phân biệt cách sử dụng "a" và "an"

✓ "a" đứng trước một phụ âm hoặc một nguyên âm có âm là phụ âm	✓ a game (một trò chơi), a boat (một chiếc thuyền) <i>Nhưng:</i> a university (một trường đại học), a year (một năm) a one-legged man (một người đàn ông thọt chân), a European (một người Châu Âu)
✓ "an" đứng trước một nguyên âm hoặc một âm câm ✓ "an" cũng đứng trước các mẫu tự đặc biệt đọc như một nguyên âm	✓ an egg (một quả trứng), an ant (một con kiến) ✓ an hour (một giờ đồng hồ) ✓ an SOS (Một tín hiệu cấp cứu), an X-ray (một tia X)

IV. PRONUNCIATION: Clusters /sk/, /sp/ and /st/

1. /sk/= /s/ + /k/

/s/: mặt lưỡi chạm nhẹ vào lợi hàm răng trên, phần ngạc mềm được nâng lên. Sau đó, hơi được đẩy thoát ra giữa mặt lưỡi và lợi hàm trên nhưng không tạo ra độ rung ở cổ họng.						
/k/: cuống lưỡi co lại và nâng lên chạm vào phần ngạc mềm để chặn luồng khí trong miệng. Sau đó, luồng khí được bật mạnh ra khỏi miệng mà không làm rung dây thanh trong cổ họng.						
Ex:	discriminate	sunscreen	desk	skin	school	risk

2. /sp/= /s/ + /p/

/s/: mặt lưỡi chạm nhẹ vào lợi hàm răng trên, phần ngạc mềm được nâng lên. Sau đó, hơi được đẩy thoát ra giữa mặt lưỡi và lợi hàm trên nhưng không tạo ra độ rung ở cổ họng.						
/p/: mím nhẹ hai môi và nâng ngạc mềm lên để chặn luồng khí trong miệng, sau đó bật hơi để tạo ra mà không làm rung dây thanh trong cổ họng.						
Ex:	speciality	spend	speak	sport	spare	spa

3. /st/= /s/ + /t/

/s/: mặt lưỡi chạm nhẹ vào lợi hàm răng trên, phần ngạc mềm được nâng lên. Sau đó, hơi được đẩy thoát ra giữa mặt lưỡi và lợi hàm trên nhưng không tạo ra độ rung ở cổ họng.						
/t/: đầu lưỡi chạm vào lợi hàm trên và nâng phần ngạc mềm lên để chặn luồng khí trong miệng. Sau đó, bật mạnh hơi để tạo ra âm /t/ mà không làm rung dây thanh.						
Ex:	costume	star	stand	west	stylist	test

4. Phân biệt /sk/, /sp/ và /st/

★ Về mặt âm thanh: sự khác biệt của cụm phụ âm /sk/, /sp/ và /st/ xuất phát từ sự khác biệt của vị trí môi và lưỡi khi bật hơi phát âm âm /k/, /p/ và /t/.

- Khi phát âm âm /k/, để chuẩn bị cho luồng hơi được bật ra, cuống lưỡi phải co lại chạm vào ngạc mềm còn hai môi hé nhỏ.

- Với âm /p/ lưỡi thả lỏng nhưng hai môi lại mím nhẹ.

- Với âm /t/ đầu lưỡi lại chạm vào lợi hàm trên và hai môi hé mở.

/sk/:	skill	sky
/sp/:	spill	spy
/st/:	still	style

★ Về mặt chính tả:

- Cụm phụ âm /sk/ được phát âm trong các từ có cụm chữ cái sk, sc và sch.

Ex: skill, screen, school, ...

- Cụm phụ âm /sp/ được phát âm trong các từ có cụm chữ cái sp.

Ex: spill, spa, sport, ...

- Cụm phụ âm /st/ được phát âm trong các từ có cụm chữ cái st.

Ex: still, costume, longest, ...

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Put the words in the box into three groups.

speak, basket, display, speech, space, school, state, spoon, stay, script, sky, style, step, skateboard, student, spicy, scare, tourist, aspect, skip, skill, speciality, stairs

/sk/	/sp/	/st/
------	------	------

Exercise 2. Underline the cluster /sk/, double underline the cluster /sp/ and dotted underline the cluster /st/ in the following sentences then read aloud the sentences.

1. Children usually develop speech in the second year of life.
2. They're building a new school in the village.
3. The kitchen was in its original state, with a 1920s sink and stove.
4. His office is very utilitarian in style, with no decoration.
5. They sell dried flowers and baskets and that type of thing.
6. We try to treat our students as individuals.
7. She's very brave - she doesn't scare easily.
8. I have no skill at sewing.
9. Oysters are a local speciality of the area.
10. I stuck a 50p stamp on the envelope.

Exercise 3. Look at the photos and put the correct words/phrases under them.

costume	folk dance	shawl
communal house	terraced field	
open-air market	stilt house	waterwheel

			
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____

			
5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases from the box.

unique	terraced fields	folk dances	ethnic minorities	ornaments
diverse	speciality	costume	stilt houses	heritage site

- The Nung mostly live in _____ though they also live in earthen houses.
- Five-colour sticky rice is well-known as a _____ of the north western region of Vietnam.
- The goods in the open-air market are _____. You can find almost everything there.
- Thai cloth is well-known for being _____ colourful and strong.
- Xoe and Sap are of _____ Thai ethnic minority people.
- The of _____ the Nung is not as colorful as that of other ethnic groups.
- My Son sanctuary has been recognized by UNESCO as a world _____.
- Thai women retain their traditional clothes including short vests, long black skirts, scarves, and _____.
- Sa Pa is famous for the _____ located in the mountainous area.
- _____ make up between 10 to 15 percent of the population in Vietnam.

Exercise 5. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.

- Do you think the ethnic minorities people have their own customs and (traditional) _____?
- Which ethnic group has the smallest (populate) _____ in Vietnam?
- Some ethnic peoples in the mountainous regions still keep their (tradition) _____ way of farming.
- Which do you think the Tay's or Nung's costume is more (color) _____?
- If you go to Sa Pa, you should try some (special) _____ of the local people sold at the market.
- The (minority) _____ are mainly concentrated in Northern Uplands and Central Highlands.
- I have two tickets to a Gong (perform) _____. Would you like to go?

8. Which ethnic group has larger (populate) _____, Cho Ro or Chu Ru?

Exercise 6. Complete sentences with the correct word/phrase from the box.

information	display area	stilt house	little bridges
cultural heritage	a tour	research	ethnic groups

Vietnam Museum of Ethnology in Hanoi offers an insight into 54 different ethnic groups of Viet Nam in an effort to preserve (1) _____.

The museum is full of (2) _____ about traditional Vietnamese ways of life of all the Vietnamese (3) _____.

The display hall shows everyday objects representing each ethnic group, a (4) _____ center, a library and an auditorium. Its indoor exhibition area provides you (5) _____ which includes the Viet, Muong, Tay, Thai, H'Mong, Yao, Khmer, Cham, and Hoa ethnic groups.

The outdoor (6) _____ presents a variety of Vietnamese homes including a Tay (7) _____ and a Viet house, each separated by a small stream and reached via (8) _____. The museum is suitable for children, and all documents and signs are translated into English and French.

Exercise 7. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. Nick would like to know something about the _____ groups of Viet Nam when he visited the Museum of Ethnology.

A. culture B. cultural C. cultured D. culturology

2. He is surprised _____ that there are 54 ethnic groups in our country.

A. to understand B. to study C. to know D. look

3. The Viet (or Kinh) have _____ number of people, accounting for about 86% of the population.

A. large B. the large C. the largest D. larger

4. Nick was told that ethnic minority peoples have their own ways _____ life and traditions.

A. of B. on C. in D. at

5. The terraced fields of Sa Pa have entered _____ the Top 11 most beautiful terraces in the world according to Touropia.

A. in B. on C. at D. of

6. Gathering and hunting still play an important role in the _____ of the Laha.

A. economic B. economy C. economical D. economize

7. _____ ethnic group has a large population, the Tay or the Ede?

A. What B. Why C. Which D. Who

8. Ethnic peoples in the mountains have a simple way of farming. They use basic tools to _____ the farm work.

A. check B. work C. make D. do

9. Many ethnic minority students have to _____ a long way to their schools every day

A. travel B. ride C. pass D. Get

10. People _____ some far-away mountainous regions still keep their traditional way of life.

A. on B. in C. of D. at

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences with Wh-question words.

1. _____ do you usually eat for breakfast? - Toast and eggs.

2. _____ does Peter come from? - London.

3. _____ do you usually have lunch with? - My friends.

4. _____ do they go to school? - In the morning.

5. _____ does Mary come to class? - By bus.

6. _____ do your sister and you usually get up? -Ten o'clock.

7. _____ ice cream does Johnny like? - Chocolate.

8. _____ cap do you often borrow? - My brother's (cap).

9. _____ does she sometimes come to work late? - Because she misses the train.

10. _____ do you go shopping? - Once a week.

Exercise 9. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Do you know _____ language is spoken in Kenya?

A. which B. who C. what D. how

2. _____ is your blood type?

A. Which B. Who C. What D. How

3. _____ do you play tennis? - For exercise.

A. Which B. Who C. Why D. How

4. _____ can I buy some milk? - At the supermarket.

A. Which B. Who C. Where D. How

5. _____ much do you weigh?

A. Which B. Who C. What D. How

6. _____ hat is this? - It's my brother's.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|--------|
| A. Which | B. Whose | C. What | D. How |
|----------|----------|---------|--------|
7. _____ can I park my car? - Over there.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| A. Where | B. Who | C. What | D. How |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
8. _____ tall are you?
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| A. Which | B. Who | C. What | D. How |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
9. _____ do you expect me to do?
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| A. Which | B. Who | C. What | D. How |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
10. _____ do you like your tea? - I like it with cream and sugar.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| A. Which | B. Who | C. What | D. How |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
11. _____ picture do you prefer, this one or that one?
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| A. Which | B. Who | C. What | D. How |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
12. _____ is that woman? - I think she is a teacher.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| A. Which | B. Who | C. When | D. How |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
13. _____ book is this? - It's mine.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| A. Which | B. Who | C. Whose | D. How |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
14. _____ do you usually eat lunch? - At noon.
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| A. Which | B. When | C. What | D. How |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|
15. _____ do you wash clothes? - Every week.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------------|
| A. Which | B. Who | C. What | D. How often |
|----------|--------|---------|--------------|
16. _____ does your father work? - At City Hall.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| A. Where | B. Who | C. What | D. How |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
17. _____ usually gets up the earliest in your family?
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| A. Which | B. Who | C. What | D. How |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
18. _____ do you think of this hotel? - It's pretty good.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| A. Which | B. Why | C. What | D. Who |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
19. _____ does your father work at that company? - Because it's near our house.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|----------|
| A. Which | B. Who | C. Why | D. Which |
|----------|--------|--------|----------|
20. _____ dances the best in your family?
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| A. Which | B. Who | C. What | D. How |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|

Exercise 10. Put in "a/an" where necessary. If no word is necessary, write X.

- What's wrong with you? Have you got a headache?
- I know a lot of people. Most of them are _____ students.

3. When I was _____ child, I used to be very shy.
4. Would you like to be _____ actor?
5. I don't like _____ violence.
6. Do you collect _____ stamps?
7. I don't feel very well this morning. I've got _____ sore throat.
8. I've been walking for three hours. I've got _____ foot pain.
9. Jack is _____ engineer. His parents were _____ engineers too.
10. I don't believe him. He's _____ liar. He's always telling _____ lies.
11. What _____ beautiful garden!
12. Do you know him? He's _____ MC, isn't he?
13. I clean my teeth with _____ toothpaste. I use _____ toothbrush to clean my teeth.
14. Enjoy your holiday! I hope you have _____ wonderful holiday.
15. John has got _____ interview for _____ job tomorrow.

Exercise 11. Complete this story with "a/an" or "the"

(1) _____ man decided to rob (2) _____ bank in the town where he lived. He walked into (3) _____ bank and handed (4) _____ note to one of (5) _____ cashiers. (6) _____ cashier read (7) _____ note, which told her to give (8) _____ man some money. Afraid that he might have (9) _____ gun, she did as she was told. (10) _____ man then walked out of (11) _____ building, leaving (12) _____ note behind. However, he had no time to spend (13) _____ money because he was arrested (14) _____ same day. He had made (15) _____ mistake. He had written (16) _____ note on (17) _____ back of (18) _____ envelope. And on (19) _____ other side of (20) _____ envelope was his name and address. This clue was quite enough for (21) _____ detectives on the case.

Exercise 12. Complete the conversations with "a/an" or "the".

1. A: Look outside! **The** sky is getting very dark.
B: I hope there isn't going to be a storm.
2. A: I'm going out for _____ walk. Have you seen my shoes?
B: Yes, they're on _____ floor in _____ kitchen.
3. A: Would you like _____ tomato? There's one in _____ fridge.
B: Oh, yes, please. I'll make myself _____ cheese and tomato sandwich.
4. A: If you are going into _____ city center, can you post these letters for me?

B: Yes, I'll take them to _____ main post office.

5. A: I've got _____ problem with my phone bill. Can I see someone about it?

B: Yes, go to _____ fifth floor. _____ lift is along the corridor.

6. A: I didn't know Melanie had _____ dog.

B: It isn't hers. She's just taking it for a walk while _____ owner is away.

7. A: I've got _____ headache. I've had it all day.

B: Why don't you go to _____ health center?

8. A: Guess what. I found _____ £50 note on the pavement this morning.

B: You really ought to take it to _____ police station.

9. A: How was your trip to _____ coast?

B: Wonderful. _____ sun shone all day. We had _____ great time.

10. A: What's your brother doing now? Has he got _____ good job?

B: Yes, he's _____ soldier. He's in _____ army. He loves it. It's _____ great life, he says.

11. A: I went to see Doctor Pascoe yesterday. She's _____ best doctor I've ever had.

B: She's very nice, isn't she? You couldn't meet _____ nicer person.

12. A: Why were you late for your meeting?

B: Well, first I had to go to _____ hotel I'd booked into. I took _____ taxi from _____ airport, and _____ driver got completely lost. It was _____ terrible nuisance. _____ man was _____ complete idiot.

13. A: Is this _____ book you were telling me about?

B: Yes, it's _____ really interesting story.

A: What did you say it's about?

B: It's _____ science fiction story. It's about _____ beginning of _____ universe.

14. A: You were _____ long time at _____ supermarket.

B: Yes, I know. There was _____ enormous queue. I was thinking of complaining to _____ manager.

15. A: We spent all our money because we stayed at _____ most expensive hotel in town.

B: Why didn't you stay at _____ cheaper hotel?

Exercise 13. Read the text again and answer the questions.

Hoa Binh and Thanh Hoa are two main provinces where there are more than 1.4 million Muong people living. They speak Muong language which belongs to the Mon - Khmer group. However, some of them also know Kinh language. They cultivate mainly wet rice on terraced land, watered by small

brooks. They also make handicrafts and exploit forest products such as mushrooms, dried fungus, ammonium to improve their living condition. Men dress in Indigo pajama and women wear skirts with many colorful patterns knitted on. The Muong build their houses on stilts with 4-roof architecture, which are about six feet off the ground. They are wooden houses in the shade of a big trees, huddling against the mountain, and looking out on their vast rice fields. Therefore, it is convenient for their living and farming. The Muong follow traditional religious animism, which means that they believe that non-living objects have spirits. They build the altars in their houses to worship ancestral spirits and other supernatural spirits. One of their most important festivals is "Going to the fields Ceremony" where they perform traditional dance forms and send their wish for good crops. They also drink wine and enjoy special foods.

1. Which province do the Muong live in Vietnam?

2. Which language group does the Muong language belong to?

3. What do they do to earn their living?

4. Why are their houses convenient for their living and farming?

5. How do the Muong believe in animism?

6. What is one of their most important festivals?

Exercise 14. Read the text and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

In Vietnam, a market is a trading place, but many markets are not only about buying and selling things. They reflect the life of the community. A traditional market is a social gathering point for people of all ages and it is a new and exciting experience for children, a trading place for local craftsmen, and a chance for young people to meet. People go to the traditional market not only to buy and sell things but also to eat, drink, play games and socialize. For example, if you go to Sa Pa Market, it is the highlands in the north of Viet Nam, you can see people wear their nicest clothes and spend all day long at the market. They buy things, play the flute, dance and sing. This is also a time to meet, make friends or look for lovers. That is why this kind of gathering is also called "love market". Some other countryside markets in the Mekong Delta are held on boats. Most of the goods are sold at a

floating market. The most exciting time is in the early morning, when boats arrive loaded up with agricultural products.

1. In Vietnam, all markets are _____.

- A. only trading places
- B. only about buying things
- C. only about selling things
- D. not only about buying and selling things

2. A traditional market is a social gathering point for _____.

- A. young people
- B. people of all ages
- C. local craftsmen
- D. children

3. What can people do at the traditional market?

- A. Sell and buy things only.
- B. Buy and sell things, eat, drink and play games.
- C. Buy things and eat.
- D. Buy and sell things, eat, drink, play games and socialize.

4. What do the ethnic people who go to Sa Pa Market do?

- A. They wear their nicest clothes, buy things, play the flute, dance and sing.
- B. They ride on a horse and sing.
- C. They drink a lot of wine and dance.
- D. They buy the nicest clothes at the market and look for lovers.

5. Some of the markets in the Mekong Delta are held _____ are called floating markets.

- A. A. along the roads
- B. on the paddy fields
- C. on boats
- D. in the morning

Exercise 15. Write questions and answers from the given words.

1. Which soup/you/ like? - I / like/ chicken soup.

_____.

2. Where/ Ann/ usually go/the evening? - She/ usually/ go/ the cinema.

_____.

3. Who/Carol and Bill / visit/Sundays? - They/visit/their grandparents.

_____.

4. What/ David/ usually drink/ breakfast? - He/ usually/ drink/ coffee.

_____.

5. When/ you/ watch TV? -I/ watch TV/ the evening.

_____.

6. Why/ Rachel/ stay/ in bed? She/ stay/ in bed/ because/she/ be/ sick.

_____.

7. How/ you/ go/ office? -I/ go/ office/ bicycle.

_____.

8. Whose laptop/ your sister/ carry? - She/ carry/ mine.

_____.

Exercise 16. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. The children swam in the lake.

_____.

2. The glass fell off the table.

_____.

3. They saw lions and tigers at the zoo.

_____.

4. He left the party at 11 o'clock.

_____.

5. John went to the beach last Sunday.

_____.

6. He gave her a bunch of flowers for her birthday.

_____.

7. The company sent the new worker to California.

_____.

8. My sister dreamt about the monster last night.

_____.

9. My grandmother heard a loud scream last night.

_____.

10. We went to the History Museum.

_____.

11. He fell because he slipped on a banana peel.

_____.

12. The teacher was angry because he didn't do his homework.

13. It took us about half an hour to get to school.

14. She last rode a bike two weeks ago.

15. I bought half a kilo of cheese.

UNIT 4. OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
accept	(v)	/ək'sept/	chấp nhận, nhận
Ex: He asked me to marry him and I accepted . Anh ta cầu hôn tôi và tôi đồng ý.			
break with	(v)	/breɪk wɪð/	không theo, phá vỡ luật lệ
Ex: We decided to break with tradition and have fish for Thanksgiving dinner. Chúng tôi quyết định phá vỡ truyền thống và ăn cá vào Lễ Tạ ơn.			
cutlery	(n)	/'kʌtləri/	bộ đồ ăn (gồm thìa, đĩa, dao)
Ex: Put the cutlery in the drawer. Hãy đặt bộ đồ ăn vào ngăn kéo.			
host	(n)	/həʊst/	chủ nhà (nam)
Ex: The wonderful city of Melbourne is the host to this event. Thành phố tuyệt vời Melbourne là chủ nhà đăng cai cho sự kiện này.			
hostess	(n)	/'həʊstəs/	chủ nhà (nữ)
Ex: Many thanks to our host and hostess for such a wonderful evening. Cảm ơn rất nhiều tới ông chủ và bà chủ của chúng ta vì bữa tối tuyệt vời này.			
generation	(n)	/ˌdʒenə'reɪʃn/	thế hệ
Ex: I often wonder what future generations will make of our efforts. Tôi thường tự hỏi thế hệ tương lai sẽ làm được gì cho những nỗ lực của chúng ta.			
offspring	(n)	/'ɒfsprɪŋ/	con cái
Ex: She's the offspring of a scientist and a musician. Cô ấy là con của một nhà khoa học và một nhạc sĩ.			
oblige	(v)	/ə'blaɪdʒ/	bắt buộc
Ex: He suffered a serious injury that obliged him to give up work. Anh ấy phải chịu đựng một vết thương nặng buộc anh ấy phải từ bỏ công việc.			
pass down	(v)	/pɑːs daʊn/	truyền cho
Ex: In some societies, traditions and culture are often passed down from generation to generation. Trong một vài xã hội, những truyền thống và văn hóa thường được truyền từ đời này qua đời khác.			
prong	(n)	/prɒŋ/	đầu đĩa (phần có răng)
Ex: When you finish eating, place your knife and fork together with the prongs of the fork facing upwards on your plate. Khi bạn kết thúc bữa ăn, đặt dao và đĩa ở trong đĩa ăn với đầu đĩa hướng lên			

trên.			
reflect	(v)	/ˌrɛkəˈlekt/	phản ánh, phản chiếu
Ex: She looked into the water and saw her face reflected there. <i>Cô ta soi mình xuống nước và thấy khuôn mặt mình phản chiếu trong đó.</i>			
sharp	(adj)	/ʃɑ:p/	chính xác, đúng
Ex: Please be here at seven o'clock sharp . <i>Làm cm có mặt ở đây đúng 7 giờ.</i>			
sense of belonging	(n)	/sens əv biˈlɒŋɪŋ/	cảm giác thân thuộc
Ex: What they are doing is giving many of us a sense of belonging . <i>Cái mà họ đang làm đang tạo ra cho chúng ta một cảm giác thân thuộc.</i>			
socical	(adj)	/ˈsəʊʃl/	(thuộc) xã hội
Ex: Social events and training days are arranged for all the staff. <i>Các sự kiện xã hội và chương trình đào tạo được sắp xếp cho tất cả nhân viên.</i>			
spray	(v)	/spreɪ/	xịt
Ex: She sprayed herself with perfume. <i>Cô ấy xịt nước hoa.</i>			
spread	(v)	/spred/	lan truyền
Ex: The fire spreads very rapidly because of the strong wind. <i>Lửa lan rất nhanh bởi vì gió mạnh.</i>			
table manners	(n, plural)	/ˈteɪbl ˈmænəz/	quy tắc ăn uống trong bàn ăn, phép tắc ăn uống
Ex: You should learn about Vietnamese table manners . <i>Bạn nên học quy tắc ăn uống của người Việt.</i>			
tip	(n)	/tɪp/	tiền bo, tiền hoa hồng
Ex: We don't need to leave a tip for the waiter, because there's a service charge included in the bill. <i>Chúng ta không cần để lại tiền bo cho nhân viên phục vụ bởi vì phí phục vụ đã bao gồm trong hoá đơn.</i>			
unity	(n)	/ˈjuːnəti/	sự thống nhất, sự đoàn kết
Ex: The design lacks unity. <i>Bản thiết kế thiếu sự thống nhất.</i>			

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words		
accept(v)	chấp nhận	acceptable (adj)	acceptably (adv)	acceptability (n) acceptance (n)

oblige (v)	bắt buộc	obligation (n)		obligatory (adj)	
social (adj)	thuộc về xã hội	society (n)	sociable (adj)	sociably (adv)	
		sociability (n)			

III. GRAMMAR

1. Should/ shouldn't + V: nên/ không nên làm gì

- Chúng ta dùng **Should** +V hoặc **shouldn't** + V khi muốn khuyên ai đó nên làm gì hoặc không nên làm gì.

Cấu trúc:

(+) S + **should** + V

(-) S + **shouldn't** + V

(?) **Should** + S + V?

Ex:

♦ I should finish my homework before 9 o'clock.

(Tôi nên hoàn thành bài tập về nhà của mình trước 9 giờ.)

♦ I shouldn't eat so much food.

(Tôi không nên ăn quá nhiều thức ăn.)

♦ Should we look for a better place to eat?

(Chúng ta có nên tìm một nơi tốt hơn để ăn hay không?)

✳ **Chúng ta sử dụng dạng câu hỏi "Should I/ we ...?" để xin lời khuyên:**

Ex:

♦ Should we say to Fred?

(Chúng ta có nên nói với Fred không?)

♦ I need a new passport. Where should I go?

(Tôi cần một cái hộ chiếu mới. Tôi nên tới đâu để làm?)

✳ **Có thể nói "I think we should", "I don't think you should"... khi đưa ra ý kiến:**

Ex:

♦ I think we should get two tickets.

(Tôi nghĩ chúng ta nên mua 2 vé.)

♦ I don't think you should believe everything he says.

(Tôi không nghĩ cậu nên tin mọi điều mà anh ta nói.)

2. Have to / don't have to + V: phải/ không phải làm gì

- Chúng ta dùng **have to + V** hoặc **don't have to + V** để diễn tả sự bắt buộc, xuất phát từ nhân tố bên ngoài hay ngoại cảnh tác động khiến chủ thể phải làm việc đó.

Cấu trúc:

(+) S + **has to/ have to + v**

(-) S + **don't/ doesn't + have to + V**

(?) **Do/Does + S + have to + V?**

Lưu ý: "have to" không phải là modal verb nên động từ phải chia theo chủ ngữ và khi chuyển sang phủ định phải mượn trợ động từ.

Ex:

♦ Children have to wear uniform to school.

(Trẻ con phải mặc đồng phục tới trường.)

♦ She has to wear uniform to school.

Cô ấy phải mặc đồng phục tới trường.)

♦ My mom doesn't have to work on Sunday.

(Mẹ của tôi không phải làm việc vào Chủ nhật.)

IV. PRONUNCIATION: Clusters /spr/ vs. /str/

1. /spr/= /s/ + /p/ + /r/

/s/: mặt lưỡi chạm nhẹ vào lợi hàm răng trên, phần ngạc mềm được nâng lên. Sau đó, hơi được đẩy thoát ra giữa mặt lưỡi và lợi hàm trên nhưng không tạo ra độ rung ở cổ họng.				
/p/: mím nhẹ hai môi và nâng ngạc mềm lên để chặn luồng khí trong miệng, sau đó bật hơi để tạo ra mà không làm rung dây thanh trong cổ họng.				
/r/: co lưỡi về phía sau, cong đầu lưỡi lên để tạo nên một khoảng trống ở giữa miệng nhưng lưỡi không chạm tới chân răng trên. Khi phát âm, luồng hơi sẽ đi qua khoang miệng và đầu lưỡi ra ngoài.				
Gộp 3 âm lại chúng ta sẽ được cụm phụ âm /spr/				
Ex:	spring	offspring	spread	Epresso

2. /str/= /s/ + /t/ + /r/

/s/: mặt lưỡi chạm nhẹ vào lợi hàm răng trên, phần ngạc mềm được nâng lên. Sau đó, hơi được đẩy thoát ra giữa mặt lưỡi và lợi hàm trên nhưng không tạo ra độ rung ở cổ họng.				
/t/: đầu lưỡi chạm vào lợi hàm trên và nâng phần ngạc mềm lên để chặn luồng khí trong miệng. Sau đó, bật mạnh hơi để tạo ra âm /t/ mà không làm rung dây thanh.				
/r/: co lưỡi về phía sau, cong đầu lưỡi lên để tạo nên một khoảng trống ở giữa miệng nhưng lưỡi không chạm tới chân răng trên. Khi phát âm, luồng hơi sẽ đi qua khoang miệng và đầu lưỡi ra ngoài.				
Gộp 3 âm lại chúng ta sẽ được cụm phụ âm /str/				
Ex:	destroy	astronaut	strange	stressful

3. Sự khác nhau giữa /spr/ và /str/

★ Về mặt âm thanh: sự khác biệt của cụm phụ âm /spr/ và /str/ xuất phát từ sự khác biệt của vị trí môi và lưỡi khi bật hơi phát âm âm /p/ và /t/.

- Với âm /p/ lưỡi thả lỏng nhưng hai môi lại mím nhẹ.
- Với âm /t/ đầu lưỡi lại chạm vào lợi hàm trên và hai môi hé mở.

Ex:

/spr/: spring, spray

/str/: string, stray

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Put the words in the box into groups.

street	spray	stripe	strike	strawberry
string	straight	sprout	sprain	strange
strong	sprinkle	stream	instruction	strength
pedestrian	offspring	spring	stress	spread
straw	instructor	sprawl	astronaut	sprite

/spr/	/str/
_____	_____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Exercise 2. Underline the words with /spr/ and double underline the words with /str/.

1. I'd never met anyone at the party before - they were complete strangers.
2. He would like to be an astronaut in the future.
3. Our daughter lives just across the street from US.
4. Can you feel the spray from the waterfall?
5. The AIDS virus is spread through contact with blood and other body fluids.
6. I thought we'd have strawberries and cream for dessert.
7. When you pull the strings, the puppet's arms and legs move.
8. Your hair is sticking up - it looks like you're sprouting horns!
9. She sprained her ankle playing squash.
10. There are lots of flowers and fruits in the spring.

Exercise 3. Look at the photos and put the correct words/ phrases under them.

receiving lucky money	buying a peach blossom branch	making Chung cakes
going to the pagoda	visiting the relatives	giving gifts to parents

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

Exercise 4. Put the words in brackets into the right forms.

1. I'm so _____ about your trip. It's going to be amazing. (excite)
2. Ao dai is our _____ dress. We wear it every Monday at school. (tradition)
3. In Vietnam, we usually wait for the _____ person to sit down before you sit down. (old)
4. After _____ food from the plate, you should put it into your bowl before eating. (take)
5. What is the _____ between a custom and a tradition? (similar)
6. You should use both hands when giving and _____ things. (receive)
7. In my family, the _____ that has been passed down is eating together every Sunday. (traditional)
8. When _____ o a Vietnamese home, you should bring gifts wrapped in brightly-coloured paper. (invite)

Exercise 5. Match the two halves to make a full sentence.

Part 1					Part 2			
1. In Vietnam, it is not uncommon 2. If you are invited to a Swede's home, 3. It's our tradition at Mid-Autumn festival that 4. It's the custom in Mexico to 5. My province broke with tradition by 6. It's an old custom in many birthday parties that 7. Considered as the symbol of Vietnamese tradition, 8. There is a custom in Japan that					a. everyone will give moon cakes to their parents, relatives or friends. b. not having fireworks on New Year's Eve. c. you should bring a gift such as chocolate, flowers or liquors as the Swedish gift giving custom. d. you take off your shoes before going into a house. e. for three generations to be living together under one roof. f. Ao dai is most commonly worn by women at school, work and on special occasions. g. the birthday cake is decorated with lighted candles. h. tip 10% for passable service and 15% for good service.			
Your	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.

answer	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences, using "have to" and the verbs from the box in the correct form either positive or negative.

decide	explain	open	getup
stop	send	take	talk

1. We _____ early at the weekends. (negative)
2. I _____ which job I want before the end of the week. (positive)
3. We _____ the bus into the city center. We can walk. (negative)
4. She _____ the shop at 9 o'clock every morning. (positive)
5. You _____ quietly in the library. (positive)
6. You _____ the letter to him by post. I will see him tomorrow and I will give it to him then. (negative)
7. You _____ it to me. I understand the problem. (negative)
8. We _____ talking when the lesson starts. (positive)

Exercise 7. Complete the tips about Vietnamese table manners by filling in each blank with "should" (✓) or "shouldn't" (x).

1. When having a meal, you _____ pass all dishes using both hands.
2. You _____ place your chopsticks on the designated chopsticks holder when taking a break to drink or speak.
3. You _____ stick your chopsticks vertically in the middle of the rice bowl.
4. You _____ eat directly from the serving dish.
5. You _____ try every dish that is served before obtaining more of your favourite ones.
6. You _____ consume only meat, as it is the most expensive ingredient of the meal.
7. You _____ finish the food put on your plate because this shows respect for the cook and is not wasteful.
8. You _____ refuse any food offerings despite being full.
9. You _____ inform the host that you are full prior to being offered another dish.
10. When you finish a meal, you _____ place your chopsticks on top of your rice bowl.

Exercise 8. What kinds of behavior are acceptable in Vietnam? Fill in the blanks with "You should" or "You shouldn't".

1. _____ introduce yourself to newcomers in your class.
2. _____ arrive on time when you're invited to someone's house.
3. _____ blow your nose in public.
4. _____ chew gum while talking to someone.
5. _____ call a teacher by his or her first name.
6. _____ stand up when the teacher enters the classroom.
7. _____ place the chopsticks on your bowl when you finish the meal.
8. _____ visit your classmates without calling first.

Exercise 9. Choose "have to, don't have to, must, mustn't, should, shouldn't" to fill in the blank.

1. The museum is free of charge. You _____ pay.
2. I don't know whether he will be at home then or not, so you _____ call him before you come.
3. You _____ smoke in public places such as schools, hospitals, cinemas, etc.
4. I have missed the bus. I _____ run now or I will be late for the class.
5. Unluckily, we _____ wear uniforms at school. I don't like uniforms, to be honest.
6. People say that we _____ go to pagodas to pray for health and happiness during Tet holiday.
7. The notice on the wall says that visitors _____ touch fragile objects in the museum.
8. Our teacher says that we _____ hand in the assignment to her by 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Exercise 10. Circle the correct form.

1. Children **must/have to** start school when they are six.
2. In many countries, you **should/must** wear a seat belt in the car - it's the law.
3. I know you like sugar but you **shouldn't/don't have to** eat quite so much.
4. I'm not working tomorrow, so I **mustn't/don't have to** get up early.
5. The manager suggested that we **have to/should** try to find another hotel.
6. Kids **should/have to** wear a life jacket. That's our regulation.
7. You **mustn't/don't have to** smoke in here; smoking isn't allowed in the airport.
8. You **must/should** hand in your homework on Tuesday or your mark will be zero.
9. You **have to/don't have to** dress up for the party. Wear whatever you feel comfortable in.
10. You **should/have to** ask the teacher to help you if you don't understand the lesson.

Exercise 11. Choose the best answer.

1. You look really tired. You _____ take a few days off and have a holiday.
A. should B. must C. have to D. can
2. In Vietnam, you _____ take a deep bow as you do in Japan.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. should D. shouldn't
3. Sorry, but my train is at 6.00. I _____ leave now.
A. shouldn't B. ought to C. mustn't D. have to
4. You _____ look at other student's work. It's against the rules.
A. shouldn't B. don't have to C. mustn't D. can't
5. The airline only allows two pieces of luggage. You _____ pack too much or you will have to take it out at the airport!
A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. don't have to D. couldn't
6. John can't come because he _____ work tomorrow.
A. should B. can C. must D. has to
7. I know they enjoy their work, but they _____ work at the weekends. It's not good for them.
A. shouldn't B. don't have to C. mustn't D. have to
8. Elderly people _____ be treated with great respect.
A. shouldn't B. should C. aren't obliged to D. mustn't
9. He _____ use chopsticks for spring roll. It is finger food.
A. must B. has to C. doesn't have to D. should
10. Everyone _____ wear a helmet when riding a motorbike. It's mandatory according to traffic law.
A. isn't allowed to B. must C. can D. shouldn't

Exercise 12. Find the mistake in the sentences.

1. Some people think (A) young people should (B) to follow (C) the tradition of (D) the society.
2. According for (A) tradition, the first person to enter (B) the house on New Year's Eve brings (C) either good luck or (D) bad luck.
3. The traditional (A) Vietnamese wedding (B) is one of the most important ceremony (C) in Vietnamese culture (D).
4. The Japanese are (A) familiar with (B) the western custom to eat (C) a turkey dinner for (D) Christmas.

5. In (A) Vietnam the engagement is (B) sometimes considered much (C) important than (D) the wedding.
6. Dressing (A) well (B) is important in South Korea; it is considered (C) a sign of respectful (D).
7. In India, you shouldn't (A) never use your left hand to eat (B) because it's (C) considered disrespectful (D).
8. He asked me anxiously (A) what he has to (B) do when visiting (C) a Vietnamese home (D).

Exercise 13. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. We have to use knife and fork _____ dinner.
2. There's a British tradition _____ having afternoon tea at 4 p.m.
3. She was very conscious _____ her lack of experience on her first day at work.
4. He has a new solution _____ the problem.
5. Nobody helped him. He managed it _____ his own.
6. The drivers _____ London kept their cars _____ the left.
7. The summer holiday is coming. We were all excited about going _____ a long trip _____ the South.
8. The children were amazed _____ the lion show at the circus.
9. Her small garden looks very beautiful in spring because all the flowers are _____ full bloom.
10. In our district, it's the custom _____ residents to sweep the streets on Saturday mornings.

Exercise 14. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

GIFT-GIVING CUSTOMS IN VIETNAM

Gift giving is important in Vietnam because of the significance of interpersonal relationships in Vietnamese culture.

First and foremost, do not encourage corruption. There is a clear cut between gift-giving and bribery. Nevertheless, it is common in Vietnam for exchanging small gifts on certain occasions such as anniversary, Tet holiday... to express your respect, love, appreciation or gratitude.

Gift-giving customs depend on the context. If it is a private gift for one Vietnamese partner you should give the gift at a private occasion. If you have a gift for the whole office or company, you should give it after the business meeting with the whole office's employee.

Do not wrap a gift in the black paper because this colour is unlucky and associated with funerals in Vietnam. Gifts that symbolize cutting such as scissors, knives and other sharp objects should be avoided because they mean the cutting of the relationship.

Vietnamese may or may not open these gifts when they are received; leave the option to them. You will also receive gifts and should defer to your host as to whether you should open it when received or not. Regardless of when it is opened or what it is, profuse thanks are always appropriate.

1. According to the passage, why is gift giving important in Vietnam?

- A. Because it helps to establish a friendship.
- B. Because it's common in Vietnamese culture.
- C. Because it's the best way to build up a stable relationship.
- D. Because personal relationships play a vital role in Vietnamese culture.

2. Which of the followings should not be a reason for gift giving?

- A. To show appreciation
- B. To bribe somebody
- C. To express gratitude
- D. To show affection

3. When giving a gift, you should.

- A. wrap it in black or white paper
- B. give it in the business meeting
- C. never give sharp objects, such as knives or scissors
- D. avoid giving it at a private occasion

4. When receiving a gift, you should _____.

- A. always say "thank you"
- B. try to find what is it
- C. open it in front of the giver
- D. ask your host to open it

5. Which of the following is NOT true about gift giving customs in Vietnam?

- A. Gift giving is a good way of strengthening relationships.
- B. Gifts for your partners should be given at private occasions.
- C. You should avoid giving anything sharp.
- D. It is considered rude not to open the gift in front of the giver.

Exercise 15. Read the passage and answer the question below.

Wedding custom in Vietnam is quite complicated. Before an official wedding, a ceremony of engagement must be held first. In Vietnamese tradition, engagement ceremony is an official occasion for families of fiance and fiancée to mark their relationship and to arrange the wedding.

Each family need to prepare a representative who is a family member having a happy life and high-ranking position in the family. In the day of engagement, the representatives of two families will

have some announcement about the wedding and exchange gifts. The time of wedding is chosen suitably based on lunar calendar. Gifts which are put in trays are prepared by the family of fiancée a few days before the engagement ceremony. The number of trays must be an odd number. In Vietnamese habits, odd numbers are thought to bring luck to the couple. In the trays, there are betel leaves, areca nut fruits, wine, tea, husband-wife and sticky rice. In the wedding day, the couple has to stay apart to avoid unlucky things. The wedding ceremony starts in front of the ancestor altar. The master of the wedding ceremony will declare the couple becomes a new family.

1. What ceremony occurs before the official wedding?

_____.

2. Who is selected to be the representative of each family?

_____.

3. Who prepares gift trays for the engagement ceremony?

_____.

4. Why must the number of trays be an odd number?

_____.

5. Where does the wedding ceremony occur?

_____.

Exercise 16. Write the second sentence, using *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. White and black are colours of funeral in Vietnam. (you/ wear/ white or black clothes/ the first days/ the New Year)

_____.

2. The Japanese take punctuality seriously. (we/ arrive/ on time)

_____.

3. Respecting old people is our tradition. (you/ say "hi"/ when/ meet/ old people)

_____.

4. In India, food isn't seen clean once it touches your plate. (you/ never/ offer/ the food in your plate/ anyone)

_____.

5. In Thailand, the head is seen as the most sacred part of the body. (you/ never/ touch/ adult or child/ the head)

_____.

6. Alcohol is not good for your health. (you/ try/ alcohol)

7. You've had that headache for two days. (I/ think/ you/ go/ the doctor)

8. It's not good for you to sit still for long and look at a screen. (you/ watch TV/ use the Internet/ for long)

Exercise 17. Underline the mistake then rewrite the correct one.

1. When waiting to buy tickets, you shouldn't queue in a row.

2. There is a custom that Vietnamese teachers should to wear Ao dai at school.

3. When coming to America, you shouldn't tip the waiter 10% of the bill.

4. You must to use the right hand when eating in India.

5. You mustn't drive on the left in Britain.

6. Young people have bow your head to greet adults in some Asian countries.

7. In the past, Vietnamese women hadn't to stay at home doing housework.

8. As a worker, he have to wear protective clothes.

UNIT 5. FESTIVALS IN VIETNAM

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
anniversary	(n)	/ˌænɪˈvɜːsəri/	ngày kỷ niệm, lễ kỷ niệm
Ex: They held celebrations to mark the anniversary of Mozart's death. <i>Họ tổ chức lễ kỷ niệm để tưởng nhớ ngày mất của Mozart.</i>			
carnival	(n)	/ˈkɑːnɪvl/	ngày hội
Ex: There is a local carnival every year. <i>Có một lễ hội địa phương mọi năm.</i>			
ceremony	(n)	/ˈbɛrəˌmɒni- drɔːn- kɑːt/	ngghi lễ
Ex: More than 1000 people attended the ceremony . <i>Hơn 1000 người tham gia nghi lễ này.</i>			
commemorate	(v)	/ˈserəˌmɒni/	kỷ niệm, tưởng nhớ
Ex: A series of movies will be shown to commemorate the thirteenth anniversary of his death. <i>Một loạt các bộ phim sẽ được chiếu để kỷ niệm lần thứ 13 ngày mất của ông ấy.</i>			
command	(n)	/kəˈmɑːnd/	hiệu lệnh
Ex: You must obey the captain's commands . <i>Bạn phải tuân theo hiệu lệnh của chỉ huy.</i>			
defeat	(v)	/dɪˈfiːt/	đánh bại
Ex: The goal is to defeat the enemy by whatever means possible. <i>Mục tiêu là phải đánh bại quân địch bằng bất cứ giá nào.</i>			
emperor	(n)	ˈempəɹə(r)/	hoàng đế, đế chế
Ex: The Emperor lives in the Palace. <i>Hoàng đế sống trong cung điện.</i>			
float	(v)	/fləʊt/	thả trôi, lơ lửng, nổi
Ex: The boats were floating gently down the river. <i>Những con thuyền đang nhẹ nhàng trôi xuôi dòng.</i>			
gong	(n)	/ɡɒŋ/	cồng (nhạc cụ)
Ex: Gong Cultural Festival is a festival that is organized to honor the space of Gong Culture. <i>Lễ hội cồng chiêng là một lễ hội được tổ chức để vinh danh không gian văn hoá cồng chiêng.</i>			
rice flake	(n)	/raɪs fleɪk/	cốm
Ex: Rice flake is a speciality of Vong village in Hanoi. <i>Cốm là một đặc sản của làng Vòng ở Hà Nội.</i>			
incense	(n)	/ˈɪnsens/	hương, nhang
Ex: In summer, they usually bum some coil incense to keep away the mosquitoes. <i>Vào mùa hè, họ</i>			

<i>thường đốt nhang cuộn để đuổi muỗi.</i>			
invader	(n)	/ɪnˈveɪdə(r)/	kẻ xâm lược
Ex: They prepared to repel the invaders . Họ đã chuẩn bị để chống lại quân xâm lược.			
joyful	(adj)	/ˈdʒɔɪfl/	vui vẻ
Ex: It was a joyful reunion of all the family. Đó là một dịp hội họp vui vẻ của cả gia đình.			
lantern	(n)	/ˈlæntən/	đèn trời, đèn lồng
Ex: She carried a lantern to light her way. Cô ấy mang theo một chiếc đèn lồng để soi sáng đường đi.			
offering	(n)	/ˈɒfərɪŋ/	lễ vật
Ex: They made sacrificial offerings to the gods. Họ dâng lễ vật hiến tế lên các vị thần.			
procession	(n)	/prəˈseɪʃn/	đám rước, đám diễu hành, đoàn người
Ex: A procession of waiters appeared bearing trays of food. Một đoàn người bồi bàn xuất hiện mang theo những khay đựng đồ ăn.			
preserve	(v)	/prɪˈzɜːv/	bảo tồn, duy trì
Ex: He was anxious to preserve his reputation. Anh ta lo lắng tới việc duy trì danh tiếng của mình.			
ritual	(n)	/ˈrɪtʃuəl/	nghi thức (trong lễ hội, tôn giáo)
Ex: She objects to the ritual of organized religion. Cô ta phản đối nghi thức của tôn giáo có tổ chức.			
royal court music	(n)	/ˈrɔɪəl /kɔːt/ ˈmjuːzɪk /	nhã nhạc cung đình
Ex: We enjoy royal court music on the first day of the trip. Chúng tôi thưởng thức nhã nhạc cung đình vào ngày đầu tiên của chuyến đi.			
regret	(v)	/rɪˈɡret/	hối hận, tiếc nuối
Ex: She regretted saying that with him. Cô ta hối hận đã nói điều đó với anh ấy.			
worship	(v, n)	/ˈwɜːʃɪp/	tôn thờ, thờ cúng
Ex: The tradition of ancestor worship stretches back thousands of years. Truyền thống thờ cúng tổ tiên của ông cha ta đã kéo dài hàng ngàn năm nay.			

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
commemorate (v)	kỉ niệm	commemoration (n)	commemorative (adj)
preserve (v)	bảo tồn	preservation (n)	preservative (adj)

ritual (n, adj)	ngghi thức, (thuộc) lễ nghi	ritualistic (adj)	ritually (adv)	ritualize (v)
regret (v)	hối tiếc, hối hận	regretful (adj)	regretfully (adv)	

III. GRAMMAR

1. Simple sentences, compound sentences and complex sentences (câu đơn, câu ghép và câu phức trong tiếng Anh)

1.1. Simple Sentences (Câu đơn)

- Chỉ có 1 mệnh đề chính, nghĩa là có 1 chủ ngữ và 1 động từ: S + V
- Có thể chủ ngữ là 2 danh từ nối bằng 'and' hoặc có 2 động từ nối bằng 'and' nhưng vẫn là 1 câu đơn.

Ex:

- ♦ I went to the supermarket yesterday.

(Tôi đã đi siêu thị ngày hôm qua.)

- ♦ Mai and her son are walking in the park.

(Mai và con trai cô ấy đã đang đi bộ trong công viên.)

1.2. Compound Sentences (Câu ghép)

- Một compound sentence (một câu ghép) gồm 2 hoặc 3 mệnh đề độc lập (independent clause) hay còn gọi là những câu đơn giản được nối với nhau.
- Trong cấu trúc câu này, các mệnh đề được nối với nhau bằng liên từ. Có các liên từ sau:

F=for	A = and	N = nor	B = but	O = or	Y = yet	S = so
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- Từ "FANBOYS" là một cách viết để các em có thể nhớ các conjunctions **phổ biến nhất** một cách dễ dàng, đây là các liên từ khác nhau để tạo nên câu ghép.

* **Lưu ý:** Các liên từ trong tiếng Anh học thuật không được phép đứng đầu câu.

Ex:

- ♦ One of my friends invited me to his party tonight. ~~But~~ I have to work until 8 p.m tonight, so I thinkthat I will apologize him.

Correct:

- ♦ One of my friends invited me to his party tonight; However, I have to work until 8 p.m tonight, so I think that I will apologize him.

✳ **Đây là một số ví dụ về các cấu trúc câu ghép:**

- ♦ *Playing video games is fun, but it can be dangerous too.*

⇒ Công thức = S + V+ comma + conjunctions + S + V

♦ *Playing video games is fun, but it can be dangerous too, so we must be careful.*

⇒ Công thức = S + V + comma + conjunction + S + V + commas + conjunction + S + V.

* **Lưu ý:** trong tiếng Việt các em có thể dùng dấu phẩy giữa hai mệnh đề chính nhưng trong tiếng Anh tuyệt đối không được mà phải sử dụng liên từ.

1.3. Complex Sentences (Câu phức)

Câu phức là câu khó hơn câu ghép (đó có thể lý do tại sao chúng được gọi là "phức tạp").

- Câu phức là câu có ít nhất 1 mệnh đề phụ thuộc (dependent clause) và 1 mệnh đề độc lập (independent clause) liên kết với nhau, không sử dụng các liên từ nói trên "Fanboys" mà sử dụng các liên từ phụ thuộc Subordinating Conjunctions.

- Để thành thạo dạng câu này, các bạn buộc phải phân biệt được đâu là independent clause và đâu là dependent clause. Vị trí của dependent clause rất quan trọng dù nó không làm thay đổi nghĩa của câu nhưng sẽ quyết định xem câu của chúng ta nên có dấu phẩy (comma) hay không, qua đó quyết định tính đúng sai về mặt văn phạm của câu.

✳ Đây là một số liên từ phụ thuộc:

↗ *After; although; as; as if; as long as; as much as; as soon as; as though*

↗ *Because; before; even if; even though; if; in order to; in case; once*

↗ *Since; so that; that; though*

↗ *Unless; until*

↗ *When; whenever; whereas; where; wherever; while*

Ex:

① He always takes time to cover his daughter carefully even though he is extremely busy.

(independent clause)

(dependent clause)

② You should think about saving money from now if you want to study abroad.

(independent clause)

(dependent clause).

③ Even though he is busy, he always takes time to cover his daughter carefully.

(dependent clause)

(independent clause)

④ If you want to study abroad, you should think about saving money from now.

(dependent clause)

(independent clause)

* **Lưu ý:** Mệnh đề đi liền với liên từ trong câu phức chính là mệnh đề phụ thuộc (dependent clause).

Nếu mệnh đề phụ thuộc (dependent clause) nằm phía trước mệnh đề độc lập (independent clause) (Ex 3 và 4) thì giữa 2 mệnh đề phải có dấu phẩy. Ngược lại thì không (Ex 1 và 2).

IV. PRONUNCIATION

✿ **Stress of words ending in -ion and -ian** (trọng âm của các từ chứa đuôi -ion và -ian)

- Với các từ chứa đuôi -ion và -ian: trọng âm rơi vào âm đứng trước nó.

Ex:	compe't <u>ition</u>	mu'si <u>cian</u>	pro'ce <u>ssion</u>	li'br <u>arian</u>
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V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Complete the words below the pictures with -ian or -ion then mark the stress syllable in each word. Read the words aloud.

		
1. music_ _ _	2. act_ _ _	3. electric_ _ _
		
4. direct_ _ _	5. librar_ _ _	6. stat_ _ _
		
7. caut_ _ _	8. physic_ _ _	9. magic_ _ _

Exercise 2. Use the above words (in Exercise 1) to complete the sentences.

1. _____ is known as a professional person trained in library science and engage in library services.

2. I felt so tired yesterday so I went to see my _____.
3. Most people know that the _____ of acid is extremely detrimental and dangerous.
4. I couldn't follow the _____ of his thoughts.
5. I have a long wait at the _____.
6. _____ is a person who installs or repairs electrical or telephone lines.
7. _____ is a person who performs magic tricks to amuse an audience.
8. He exercised _____ in opening the door.
9. _____ is a person who composes or conducts music as a profession.

Exercise 3. Odd one out.

1. A. celebration	B. festival	C. book	D. holiday
2. A. meeting	B. seeing	C. visiting	D. reunion
3. A. worship	B. remember	C. celebrate	D. remind
4. A. ancestor	B. father	C. mother	D. sister
5. A. boiled chicken	B. spaghetti	C. spring roll	D. sticky rice

Exercise 4. Complete the table with appropriate verbs and nouns.

1. _____	performance	sing	6. _____
reunite	2. _____	7. _____	commemoration
celebrate	3. _____	8. _____	worship
4. _____	preservation	9. _____	organization
5. _____	procession	act	10. _____

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the following words.

money	celebration	local	mooncakes	ancestors
world	biggest	made	reunion	traditional

1. The _____ of 1000 years of Thang Long was strongly impressive.
2. *Quan ho* singing has been recognized as a _____ heritage.
3. In Vietnam, Tet is known as an occasion for family _____.
4. The _____ people often perform a welcome dance when having visitors at the Cham Tower.
5. Vietnamese people often show their respect to their _____.
6. Tet is the _____ festival in Vietnam.

7. *Banh chung* is _____ of sticky rice, pork, green beans, and wrapped in green leaves.
8. Spring roll is one of the _____ foods in Vietnam.
9. At Mid-Autumn Festival, children can dance, sing and enjoy _____.
10. Children often receive lucky _____ during the first days of Tet.

Exercise 6. Choose the best answer A, B, C, D to complete the sentences.

1. Pizza is a traditional _____ dish.
A. Italian B. Italia C. Italis D. Italion
2. Glastonbury Festival is a _____ festival in England.
A. modern B. famous C. family D. Famulus
3. The Toronto International Film Festival is a film festival _____ each September in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
A. held B. hold C. perform D. shown
4. Festival has _____ millions of people from around the world each year.
A. attract B. held C. gathered D. collect
5. Vu Lan Festival is an occasion for showing _____ to parents and ancestors.
A. reunion B. soul C. mind D. gratitude
6. On festival days, there are many people coming to the _____ land to find the belief, wishing for luck and fortune.
A. Buddhist B. Buddhism C. Buddha D. Buddhistic
7. The Yen Tu festival is organized since the 10th lunar month and _____ for three spring months.
A. occurred B. happened C. longed D. lasted
8. According to the M'Nong's custom, the New Rice _____ is usually held in the evening.
A. occasion B. ceremony C. holiday D. vacation

Exercise 7. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

performance	ceremony	worshipping
anniversary	commemorate	gather

1. Every year, people celebrate Giong Festival to _____ Saint Giong who fought against the foreign enemies to protect the country.
2. Some of the main meanings of Bai Dinh Pagoda festival are _____ Buddha and commemorating Saint Nguyen Minh Khong.
3. Coming to Lim festival in Bac Ninh, you will be attracted by the special dialogues _____ of

Quan Ho singers.

4. Chu Dong Tu festival has some important rituals such as processions on land and water; and incense _____.

5. Most members of Vietnamese families _____ and make Chung cakes together in Tet holiday.

6. The Death _____ of the Hung Kings (or Hung King Temple Festival) is celebrated to worship Hung Kings and educate the young people about their traditional root.

Exercise 8. Choose the best answer A, B, C, D to complete the sentences.

1. _____ a lot of troubles of the past year, people tend to forget them and hope for a better upcoming year.

A. Although B. Despite C. Even though D. Because

2. Tet holiday is for people to visit their relatives and join festivals, _____, everybody needs to well dress.

A. therefore B. if C. because D. when

3. Most children love Tet _____ they can also receive lucky money.

A. moreover B. while C. because D. Therefore

4. Tet is a long holiday. _____, it is the largest festival in Vietnam.

A. Therefore B. Moreover C. While D. If

5. Long couldn't buy the ticket. _____, he cannot return home for Tet.

A. So B. Because C. Therefore D. If

6. _____ Spring comes, it's also time to celebrate many festivals.

A. While B. When C. Because D. Although

7. We celebrate our traditional festival each year _____ it's very costly.

A. although B. despite C. in spite of D. Therefore

8. I was very lucky to participate in the White Nights _____ I was in Russia.

A. when B. if C. moreover D. Therefore

9. _____ Mai has been living 10 km away from Huong Pagoda, she has never been to Huong Pagoda Festival.

A. In spite of B. Despite of C. Although D. Despite

10. _____ the romantic beauty of the land with mountain inside the city, Da Nang attracts a great number of tourists each year.

A. Although B. If C. Thanks to D. Because

Exercise 9. Match the initial parts from column A with final ones from column B to make the right sentences.

Column A	Column B
1. If you visit Vietnam in the festival season,	A. because we are living abroad.
2. We need to prepare more mooncakes for the coming Mid Autumn Festival;	B. However, she enjoys going to the crowded festivals such as Bai Dinh Pagoda Festival, Lim Festival, etc.
3. We had a good business last year;	C. you will have many festivals to choose such as Hue Festival, Nha Trang Sea Festival and Da Lat Flower festival.
4. When I lived in Hanoi,	D. moreover, we need to redecorate our bakery shop.
5. She is quite reserved;	E. therefore, we celebrated the biggest Tet holiday than ever.
6. We can't find enough spices to make Chung Cake and pickled onions for traditional Lunar New Year's meals	F. I had a chance to go to the Dong Ho festival and bought some beautiful Dong Ho folk paintings.

Your answer	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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Exercise 10. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- The Christian Festival of Easter celebrates the return of Christ from the dead, _____ the festival is actually named after the goddess of the sun.
A. if B. but C. however D. moreover
- After a long and exhausting journey, they arrived home _____.
A. finally B. by the end C. at the end D. at last
- I couldn't hear what he said _____ he was muttering under his breath.
A. because B. although C. in spite of D. if
- Children need a caring environment to develop _____ mentally _____ physically.
A. and-and B. both-and C. the-the D. in-and
- We do not have many carnivals in Vietnam; _____, we have many special traditional festivals.

A. moreover B. while C. nevertheless D. although

6. I was promised a luxury weekend by my husband. _____, I am not satisfied.

A. Despite B. Because C. Although D. However

7. _____ you study harder, you won't be able to pass examination.

A. Unless B. Because C. If D. Without

8. My sister has been living in Da Lat for 2 years, _____, she has never been to Than Tho Lake.

A. however B. although C. If D. Because

9. When the first Chinese restaurants opened in Greece, it was very difficult to get fresh _____ of Chinese vegetables.

A. provisions B. materials C. supplies D. ingredients

10. _____ hungry I am, I never seem to be able to finish off a whole pizza.

A. Although B. Because C. When D. However

Exercise 11. Choose the best preposition to complete the sentence.

1. Next time, when my Australian friend comes over to Vietnam, I will introduce fermented spring rolls _____ him.

A. about B. for C. to D. with

2. The atmosphere of the night party was so _____ that everybody enjoyed.

A. excited B. exciting C. excite D. Excitement

3. I _____ the Buffalo Fighting Festival on the television, and I felt a little scared.

A. saw B. watched C. heard D. listened to

4. The decorations of the ceremony are so _____.

A. catch eyes B. catching-eyes C. eye-catching D. eyes catch

5. The Hung King Temple Festival was a local festival. _____, it has become a public holiday in Viet Nam since 2007.

A. But B. Therefore C. Meanwhile D. However

6. Kids really adore the Mid-Autumn Festival _____ they can sing, dance, and enjoy mooncakes.

A. therefore B. because of C. because D. so

7. The Giong festival is held to _____ Saint Giong who defeated the invaders.

A. remember B. commemorate C. miss D remind

8. Hue is very famous for its royal court _____.

A. dances B. stories C. music D. Songs

9. The lion and dragon dances performed at the opening ceremony of the festival was very _____.

A. impressed B. impress C. impressive D. impressing

10. This American man has tried only two traditional dishes of Vietnam, _____ he strongly believes that Vietnamese foods are very suitable for him.

A. however B. although C. so D. but

Exercise 12. Find the mistake in each sentence.

1. The ritual is performance (A) in order to thank (B) the Sun Goddess for (C) the rice harvest (D).

2. I found (A) it very excited (B) to take part in (C) the spring festival of (D) Bai Dinh Pagoda.

3. I like both (A) the green or (B) the blue T-shirt, but (C) I don't have enough (D) money to buy two T-shirts.

4. Your marks in English (A) are low although (B) you don't (C) study hard enough (D).

5. Which festival (A) do (B) you like much (C), Huong Pagoda or (D) Hung Temple?

6. We follow (A) a custom to buy (B) lanterns and (C) mooncakes at (D) Mid-Autumn Festival.

7. Before (A) Tet, Vietnamese people are busy for cleaning (B) and decorating (C) their houses and cook (D) traditional foods.

8. Until (A) now, people talk (B) to each other instead of (C) relying on texting and e-mail to communicate (D) with their peers.

9. She was offered (A) the prestigious job, however (B) she turned it down (C) because she did not want to move to (D) Texas.

10. It started (A) to rain hardly (B) while we were playing (C) some folk games at the (D) festival.

Exercise 13. Choose the best option to complete the passage.

Elephant Racing Festival, one of the biggest festivals in Tay Nguyen, is held (1) _____ in the third lunar month.

As preparation for the festival, villagers (2) _____ their elephants with a wide range of food apart from grass, including corns, sugar canes, sweet potatoes, papayas, and bananas. Also, in order to preserve their strength, the elephants take a rest (3) _____ hard work.

On the day of the event, elephants from several villages (4) _____ at Don Village. Each time, ten elephants will run at the same time for about one or two kilometers. The competition is guided by the sound of tu va, a kind of horn.

The first elephant (5) _____ reaches the appointed destination will receive a laurel wreath as a sign of victory, and it will enjoy the achievement excitedly with sugar canes and bananas from surrounding people. (6) _____ finishing the race at Don Village, the elephants move to Serepok

River for competition - swimming. They also participate in games (7) _____ football and tug of war.

At the end of the festive day, all festival goers mass at Don Village's community house for feasting, drinking stem wine, and dancing in a jubilant (8) _____ with the boisterous sound of gongs and drums.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. mostly | B. constantly | C. monthly | D. annually |
| 2. A. poach | B. herd | C. feed | D. train |
| 3. A. without | B. with | C. of | D. from |
| 4. A. come | B. drive | C. round | D. gather |
| 5. A. who | B. what | C. which | D. whose |
| 6. A. Although | B. After | C. While | D. However |
| 7. A. alike | B. like | C. likely | D. liking |
| 8. A. atmosphere | B. experience | C. tradition | D. feature |

Exercise 14. Read the text carefully, then choose the correct answers.

Tran Temple Festival, one of the largest annual spring festivals in Vietnam, is held on the 14th night and 15th day of the first lunar month at the national historical complex of the Tran Kings' shrines and tombs in Tien Due Commune, Hung Ha District, Nam Dinh City. It usually begins with an incense-offering rite at the kings' tombs and a ritual for the opening of the gates of Den Thanh (Thanh Temple), Den Mau (Mother Temple) and the Tran Kings' shrines. **They** are followed by a 'water procession', in which people will carry nine ornate palanquins with memorial plaques of the Kings of the Tran Dynasty and members of their royal families. A series of folk games are also organized during the festival, such as a rice-cooking challenge, clay firecrackers, chung cake wrapping and tug of war, alongside traditional performances and sport games including lion dances, dragon dances, cheo and chau van singing, human chess, wrestling and martial arts.

The Tran Temple Festival was recognized as a national intangible heritage in 2014. The historical complex of the Tran Kings' shrines and tombs received special national relic status last year.

- How often is the Tran Temple Festival held?
A. every month B. every year C. every two years D. twice a year
- The Tran Temple Festival usually begins with _____.
A. formal ceremonies B. a water procession
C. prayers of thanks D. incense offerings to the gods
- The word "**They**" in the passage refers to _____.

A. temples B. offerings C. shrines D. rituals

4. What does 'plaque' mean?

- A. a large picture printed on paper
- B. a wide piece of cloth with a message on it
- C. a small piece of paper with information on it
- D. a flat piece of metal, wood or stone with writing on it

5. Which of the followings is not organized in the festival?

- A. rice cooking B. tug of war C. boat race D. human chess

6. Based on the information in the text, which statement is false?

- A. The Tran Temple Festival aims to honour the Tran Dynasty.
- B. The seal opening ceremony takes place on the 14th night.
- C. The main rituals are preceded by a water procession.
- D. Traditional cheo and chau van singing is performed in the festival.

7. Which of the followings is not mentioned in the text?

- A. The Tran Dynasty is the most brilliant reign in Vietnamese history.
- B. Tran Temple Festival was recognized as a national intangible heritage.
- C. Nine ornate palanquins are carried in the water procession.
- D. There are plenty of activities to keep festival goers entertained.

Exercise 15. Write the second sentence without changing the meaning, using the words given.

1. Three hundred students entered the swimming competition last year. (part)

→ Three hundred students

2. The children are always fascinated by nature programmes on TV. (find)

→ The children _____ when they watch them on TV.

3. What about going to Bac Ninh to see the Lim Festival? (should)

→ Duong

4. Although he studied very hard, he still didn't pass the exam. (despite)

→ He

5. Governments should preserve all the world's languages. (ought)

→ All the world's languages

6. The tennis players' match is still going on. (finished)

→ The tennis players

7. I have been to the Huong Pagoda Festival three times now. (time)

→ This

8. The date for the Vu Lan Festival is the 15th day of the seventh lunar month. (place)

→ The Vu Lan Festival

9. While we were going home, we had an accident. (way)

→ We

10. I can't wait to see the elephant race festival in Dak Lak. (forward)

→ I am

Exercise 16. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. meet/ most/to/ families/ gifts/ exchange/ have/ traditional/ and/ a/ meal.

2. homes/ decorated/ are/ apricot/ with/ peach/ blossom/, /, and/ blossom/ kumquat.

3. not/ children/ are/ fight/ encouraged/ during/ to/ or/ cry/Tet.

4. many/ new year's tree/ families/ front/ plant/ a/ house/ in/ of/ the.

5. after/ meal,/ the/ the/ family/ people/ many/ local/ Vietnamese/ pagoda/ attend/ ancestors/ to/ worship.

6. Glastonbury/ the/ an/ is/ Festival/ exciting/festival/ musiC.

7. hope/ Vietnamese/ people/ that/ person/ the/ first/ to/ enter/ their/ generous/ house/ is/ a/ kind-hearted/ and.

8. festival/ people/ before/ a/, /prepare/ to/ their/ decorate/ house/ flowers/ with/ colorful.

UNIT 6. FOLK TALES

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
Brave	(adj)	/breɪv/	dũng cảm, gan dạ
Ex: Tom is a brave boy. <i>Tom là một cậu bé dũng cảm.</i>			
Budda	(n)	/'bʊdə/	Bụt, Đức Phật
Ex: They followed the teachings of Buddha . <i>Họ làm theo lời Phật dạy.</i>			
Cruel	(adj)	/'kru:əl/	độc ác
Ex: Don't tease him about his weight - it's cruel . <i>Đừng trêu chọc anh ấy về cân nặng của anh ấy - như thế thật độc ác.</i>			
Cunning	(adj)	/'kʌnɪŋ/	xảo quyệt
Ex: He's a cunning old fox. <i>Anh ta là một con cáo già xảo quyệt.</i>			
Dragon	(n)	/'dræɡən/	con rồng
Ex: Dragon is regarded as a symbol of power. <i>Rồng được xem như là biểu tượng của sức mạnh.</i>			
Evil	(adj, n)	/'i:vl/	xấu xa về mặt đạo đức, cái ác
Ex: Money is the root of all evil . <i>Tiền là gốc rễ của cái ác.</i>			
Fable	(n)	/'feɪbl/	truyện ngụ ngôn
Ex: The course is about fable and legend in modern literature. <i>Lớp học này là về truyện ngụ ngôn và truyền thuyết trong văn học hiện đại.</i>			
Fairy	(n, adj)	/'feəri/	nàng tiên, tưởng tượng, hư cấu
Ex: He likes to listen to fairy stories. <i>Anh ấy thích nghe những câu chuyện hư cấu.</i>			
fairy tale	(n)	/'feəri teɪl/	truyện thần tiên, truyện cổ tích
Ex: She was like a princess in a fairy tale . <i>Cô ấy là một nàng công chúa trong câu chuyện thần tiên.</i>			
Fierce	(adj)	/fɪəs/	hung dữ
Ex: He may look fierce , but he means no harm. <i>Anh ấy trông hung dữ nhưng hoàn toàn vô hại.</i>			
folk tale	(n)	/fəʊk teɪl /	truyện dân gian
Ex: This is a folk tale known all over world. <i>Đây là một câu chuyện dân gian nổi tiếng khắp thế giới.</i>			
Fox	(n)	/fɒks/	con cáo
Ex: Fox is a wild animal. <i>Cáo là một loài động vật hoang dã.</i>			
generous	(adj)	/'dʒenərəs/	hào phóng, rộng rãi

Ex: Mark is a generous boy. <i>Mark là một chàng trai hào phóng.</i>			
Giant	(n)	/ˈdʒaɪənt/	người khổng lồ
Ex: He is a gentle giant . <i>Anh ấy là một người khổng lồ hiền lành.</i>			
Witch	(n)	/wɪtʃ/	phù thủy
Ex: Many people believed her to be a witch . <i>Nhiều người tin rằng cô ấy là một phù thủy.</i>			
Hare	(n)	/heə(r)/	con thỏ
Ex: The tortoise wins the race while the hare is sleeping. <i>Con rùa thắng trong cuộc đua khi mà con thỏ đang say ngủ.</i>			
Knight	(n)	/naɪt/	hiệp sĩ
Ex: He always dreams to be a knight . <i>Anh ta luôn luôn mơ ước trở thành một hiệp sĩ.</i>			
Legend	(n)	/ˈledʒənd/	truyền thuyết
Ex: According to legend , he escaped by leaping from the cliffs into the sea. <i>Theo truyền thuyết, anh ta trốn thoát bằng cách nhảy từ vách đá xuống biển.</i>			
Mean	(adj)	/miːn/	keo kiệt, bủn xỉn
Ex: Poverty makes a man mean . <i>Sự nghèo đói làm con người trở nên keo kiệt.</i>			
Orge	(n)	/ˈɔʊɡə(r)/	yêu tinh, con quỷ
Ex: You know, he is seen as an ogre . <i>Bạn biết đấy, ông ta được xem như là một con quỷ.</i>			
Princess	(n)	/ˌprɪnˈses/	công chúa
Ex: The witch enchanted the princess with magic words. <i>Mụ phù thủy yểm bùa nàng công chúa bằng một lời nguyền.</i>			
Tortoise	(n)	/ˈtɔːtəs/	con rùa
Ex: The tortoise crept along at a very slow speed. <i>Con rùa trườn với tốc độ rất chậm.</i>			
Wicked	(adj)	/ˈwɪkɪd/	xấu xa, độc ác
Ex: Better be poor than wicked . <i>Thà nghèo còn hơn là xấu xa độc ác.</i>			
woodcutter	(n)	/ˈwʊdˌkʌtə(r)/	tiều phu, người đốn củi
Ex: The woodcutter had a little house on the fringes of the forest. <i>Người đốn củi có một căn nhà nhỏ ở bìa rừng.</i>			

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
brave (adj)	dũng cảm	bravery (n)	bravely (adv)
generous(adj)	hào phóng, rộng rãi	generosity (n)	generously (adv)

legend (n)	truyền thuyết	legendary (adj)
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III. GRAMMAR

1. The past simple tense (thì quá khứ đơn)

1.1. Cấu trúc

▲ Với động từ "to be"

- Động từ "to be" ở thì quá khứ đơn có hai dạng là "was" và "were".

(+) S + was/ were + adj/...

(-) S + was/were + not + adj/...

(?) Were/Was + S + adj/...?

- Yes, S + was/ were

- No, S + wasn't/ weren't.

✓ CHÚ Ý:

S = I/ He/ She/ It (số ít) + was

S = We/ You/They (số nhiều) + were

Ex:

- ♦ I was at my friend's house yesterday morning. (Tôi đã ở nhà bạn tôi sáng hôm qua.)
- ♦ She wasn't very happy last night because of having lost money. (Tối qua cô ấy không vui vì mất tiền)
- ♦ Was she tired of hearing her customer's complaint yesterday? (Cô ấy có bị mệt vì nghe khách hàng phàn nàn ngày hôm qua không?) - Yes, she was. / - No, she wasn't. (Có, cô ấy có. / Không, cô ấy không.)

1.2. Cách sử dụng

✳ **Diễn tả một hành động, sự việc đã diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể, hoặc một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc hoàn toàn ở quá khứ.**

- ♦ We **went** to Da Nang 2 weeks ago.

(2 tuần trước, chúng tôi đi Đà Nẵng)

- ♦ My children **came** home late last night.

(Các con của tôi về nhà muộn đêm qua.)

⇒ sự việc "đi Đà Nẵng" và "các con về nhà muộn" đã diễn ra trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc trước thời điểm nói.

✳ **Diễn tả một hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ.**

- ♦ John **visited** his grandma every weekend when he **was not married**. (John đã thăm bà của cậu ấy hàng tuần lúc còn chưa cưới.)

♦ They always **enjoyed** going to the zoo. (*Họ đã luôn luôn thích tới vườn bách thú.*)

⇒ sự việc "thăm bà" và "tới vườn bách thú" đã từng xảy ra rất nhiều lần trong quá khứ.

✳ **Diễn đạt các hành động xảy ra liên tiếp trong quá khứ.**

♦ Laura **came** home, **took** a nap, then **had** lunch. (*Laura về nhà, ngủ một giấc, rồi ăn trưa.*)

⇒ ba hành động "về nhà", "ngủ" và "ăn trưa" xảy ra nối tiếp nhau trong quá khứ.

♦ David **fell** down the stair yesterday and **hurt** his leg. (*David ngã xuống cầu thang hôm qua và chân anh ấy bị đau.*)

⇒ hành động "làm đau chân" xảy ra ngay liền sau "ngã cầu thang" trong quá khứ.

✳ **Diễn tả một hành động xen vào một hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ.**

- Hành động đang diễn ra chia thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động xen vào chia thì quá khứ đơn.

♦ When Jane was cooking breakfast, the lights suddenly **went** out. (*Khi Jane đang nấu bữa sáng thì đột nhiên bị mất điện.*)

♦ Henry was riding his bike when it **rained**. (*Khi Henry đang đạp xe thì trời mưa.*)

⇒ việc "mất điện" và "trời mưa" xảy ra xen ngang vào một sự việc đang trong quá trình tiếp diễn trong quá khứ.

✳ **Dùng trong câu điều kiện loại II (câu điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại)**

♦ If you were me, you would do it. (*Nếu bạn là tôi, bạn sẽ làm thế.*)

♦ If I had a lot of money, I would buy a new car. (*Nếu tôi có thật nhiều tiền, tôi sẽ mua chiếc xe hơi mới.*)

⇒ việc "bạn là tôi" hay "có thật nhiều tiền" đều không có thật trong hiện tại.

1.3. Các dấu hiệu nhận biết thường gặp

♦ Yesterday: Hôm qua

♦ Last night: Tối qua

♦ Last week: Tuần trước

♦ Last month: Tháng trước

♦ Last year: Năm ngoái

♦ Ago: cách đây. (two hours ago: cách đây 2 giờ, two weeks ago: cách đây 2 tuần, ...)

♦ at, on, in, ... (at 6 o'clock, on Monday, in June, ...)

♦ **When + mệnh đề chia thì quá khứ đơn: khi (when I was a kid, ...)**

2. The past continuous tense (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

2.1. Cấu trúc

(+) S + **was/were** + V_{ing}

(-) S + **was not/ were not** + V_{ing}

(?) Was/ Were + S + V_{ing}?

★ **Chú ý:** was not = wasn't; were not = weren't

2.2. Cách sử dụng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

✿ **Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ.**

♦ Lan was watching TV at 8 o'clock last night. (*Lan đang xem tivi vào lúc 8 giờ tối qua.*)

✿ **Diễn tả những hành động xảy ra đồng thời trong quá khứ.**

♦ John was listening to music while his mother was cooking in the kitchen. (*John đang nghe nhạc trong khi mẹ anh ấy đang nấu ăn trong bếp.*)

✿ **Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra thì có hành động khác xen vào.**

♦ They were waiting for the bus when the accident happened. (*Họ đang chờ xe buýt khi tai nạn xảy ra.*)

✿ **Diễn tả một hành động từng lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ và làm phiền đến người khác, sử dụng với "always".**

♦ Miss Smith was always coming late. (*Co Smith lúc nào cũng tới muộn.*)

2.3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

- Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong quá khứ kèm theo thời điểm xác định.

♦ at + giờ + thời gian trong quá khứ (at 12 o'clock last night,...)

♦ at this time + thời gian trong quá khứ (at this time two weeks ago,...)

♦ in 4-năm (in 2000, in 2005)

♦ in the past (trong quá khứ)

V. PRONUNCIATION

✧ **Intonation in exclamatory sentences (ngữ điệu của câu cảm thán)**

1. Cấu trúc của câu cảm thán

✓ **Câu cảm thán với "How"**

How + adj (+S + V)!

Ex:

♦ How beautiful the princess is!

✓ **Câu cảm thán với "What"**

What + (a/ an) + adj + N (+ s + V)!

Ex:

♦ What a beautiful princess she is!

2. Ngữ điệu của câu cảm thán

- Cả 2 dạng câu cảm thán ở trên đều có đặc điểm về ngữ điệu đó là người nói sẽ lên giọng ở đầu câu, nhấn mạnh vào tính từ và xuống giọng ở cuối câu.

Ex:

- ♦ How interesting the fairy tale is! ↘
- ♦ What an interesting fairy tale it is! ↘

Thật là một truyện cổ tích thú vị!

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Change the sentences into exclamatory sentences using What and How.

1. Windsor is a very old castle.

2. It is a fantastic fairy tale.

3. Tiana is very intelligent.

4. She has beautiful brown eyes.

5. We've just learned a humorous folk tale.

6. The weather was terrible that day.

7. The Queen is wearing an elegant gown.

8. They are greedy foxes.

9. The monster is foolish.

10. Saint Giong is a dramatic legend.

Exercise 2. Practise saying the sentences in Exercise 1 aloud. Pay attention to the intonation.

Which intonation is used in exclamative sentences, rising intonation or falling intonation?

Exercise 3. Put the words in the box into two groups: positive or negative characters.

kind-hearted, mean, hospitality, kind, jealous, lazy, talkative, easy-going, merciful, arrogant, carefree, confident, cruel, friendly, gentle, generous, impatient, insensitive, irritable, reliable, selfish, sociable

positive	negative

Exercise 4. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.

- Snow White lived _____ with the dwarves in the woods. (happy)
- One beautiful evening a young princess put on her bonnet and clogs: and went out to take a walk by _____ in a wood. (her)
- When the prince set eyes on Cinderella, he was struck by her _____. (beautiful)
- The countryside in the area is _____ and most of the buildings there are made from an _____ type of light stone. (charm, attract)
- It describes a race between two _____. (animal)
- The Queen was a cruel woman. She offered the _____ apple to Snow White. (poison)
- Everyone in the village was _____ of the dragon. (frighten)
- Chung cake is square and _____ the earth. Day cake is round and _____ the sky. (symbol)

Exercise 5. Put the words into correct columns.

dancer, considerate, beast, kind, fairy, brave, greedy, knight, mean, cheerful, cruel, witch, fierce, dragon, determined, woodcutter, prince, emperor, ogre, clever, wolf, princess, eagle, wise, tortoise, cunning, fox, loyal, thoughtful, honest

Characters	Personality
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Exercise 6. Choose the correct Option A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- Since I moved house, I haven't had much _____ with those friends.
A. connection B. contact C. business D. meeting
- I will take these folk tale stories _____ to the library.
A. on B. with C. back D. off
- It's snowing. Would you like to _____ on Saturday or Sunday?
A. skiing B. go to ski C. go skiing D. go ski
- She told me a story _____ I found hard to believe.
A. what B. which C. in which D. at which
- The Queen flew _____ a jealous rage and ordered her huntsman to take Snow White into the woods to be killed.
A. of B. into C. out D. in
- Everyone was attracted by her graceful _____.
A. performer B. performing C. performed D. performance
- When the dwarves came home that evening, they found Snow White _____ on the ground.
A. laid B. lied C. to lie D. lying
- You need to support your ideas with facts and _____.
A. numbers B. figures C. informations D. material
- What are the _____ between women in old times and women in modern times?
A. differs B. different C. difference D. differences
- In the past, people believed that women's _____ roles were as mothers and wives.
A. nature B. natural C. naturism D. naturalist

Exercise 7. Put the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. I (call) _____ Mr. Wilson at 9 last night but he (not be) _____ at home. He (study) _____ at the library.
2. I (not hear) _____ the thunder during the storm last night because I (sleep) _____.
3. It was beautiful yesterday when we went for a walk in the park. The sun (shine) _____ and the birds (sing) _____.
4. My brother and sister (talk) _____ about something when I (walk) _____ into the room.
5. Tom went to his friend's house, but the boys (not be) _____ there. They (play) _____ soccer in the vacant lot down the street.
6. The little boy (fall) _____ asleep while his mother (read) _____ him a story.
7. I really enjoyed my holiday last January. While it (snow) _____ in Iowa, the sun (shine) _____ in Florida.
8. While Ted (shovel) _____ snow from his driveway yesterday, his wife (bring) _____ him a cup of hot chocolate.
9. John (have) _____ a car accident last week. He (drive) _____ down the street when suddenly a lorry (hit) _____ his car from behind.
10. Ten years ago, the government (decide) _____ to begin a food programme. At that time, many people in the rural areas (starve) _____ due to several years of drought.
11. They (wait) _____ for me when I (arrive) _____ at the station.
12. She (swim) _____ in the sea when I (see) _____ her.
13. _____ (they/ play) tennis when it (start) _____ raining?
14. We (drive) _____ home from the theatre when the police (stop) _____ us.
15. The wind (blow) _____ very hard when I (go) _____ out this morning.

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

In my last holiday, I went to Hawaii. When I (1. go) _____ to the beach for the first time, something wonderful happened. I (2. swim) _____ in the sea while my mother was sleeping in the sun. My brother was building a sand castle and my father (3. drink) _____ some water. Suddenly, I (4. see) _____ a boy on the beach. His eyes were blue like the water in the sea and his hair (5. be) _____ beautiful black. He was very tall and thin and his face was brown. My heart (6. beat) _____ fast. I (7. ask) _____ him for his name with a shy voice. He (8. tell) _____ me that his name was John. He (9. stay) _____ with me the whole afternoon. In the evening, we met again. We ate pizza in a restaurant. The following days we (10. have) _____ a

lot of fun together. At the end of my holiday when I (11. leave) _____ Hawaii I (12. say) _____ goodbye to John. We (13. have) _____ tears in our eyes. He (14. write) _____ me a letter very soon and I (15. answer) _____ him.

Exercise 9. Give the right forms of the verbs in brackets (Simple Past/ Past Perfect).

1. They (go) _____ home after they (finish) _____ their work.
2. It was the first time I (ever, see) _____ such a beautiful girl.
3. When we came to the stadium, the match (already, begin) _____.
4. They told me they (not, eat) _____ such kind of food before.
5. He (ask) _____ why we (come) _____ so early.
6. After they had gone, I (sit) _____ down and (rest) _____.
7. Before she (watch) _____ TV, she (do) _____ her homework.
8. After taking a bath, he (go) _____ to bed.
9. What (be) _____ he like when he (be) _____ young?

Exercise 10. Give the right forms of the verbs in brackets (Past Tenses).

1. Yesterday John (go) _____ to the store before he (go) _____ home.
2. Our teacher (tell) _____ us yesterday that he (visit) _____ England in 1970.
3. She (win) _____ the gold medal in 1986.
4. What _____ you (do) _____ at 6 p.m yesterday?
5. When the phone (ring) _____, I (have) _____ dinner.
6. Daisy (agree) _____ with other members in the last meeting.
7. Before Alice (go) _____ to sleep, she (call) _____ her family.
8. The little girl asked what (happen) _____ to her ice-cream.
9. He (teach) _____ in this school before he (leave) _____ for England.
10. When John and I got to the theatre, the movie (start) _____ already.

Exercise 11. Give the right forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Bill said he (forget) _____ to buy a dictionary.
2. He fell asleep while he (do) _____ his homework.
3. We (not see) _____ them for a long time.
4. Dick (start) _____ school before he (be) _____ seven.
5. Kite and I (wait) _____ right here until you get back.
6. He'll leave as soon as he (hear) _____ the news.
7. It (rain) _____ when we arrived.
8. They (work) _____ in the field all the morning.

9. Some animals (not eat) _____ during winter.
10. Where are you? - I'm upstairs. I (have) _____ a bath.
11. I (speak) _____ to you about that matter after the meeting tonight.
12. At this time next week, we (live) _____ in USA.
13. Hurry up! The train (come) _____.
14. Be quiet! The teacher (be) _____ angry.
15. Why didn't you listen while I (speak) _____ to you?
16. We (not receive) _____ any letters from him since he (leave) _____ four months ago.
17. Someone (cut) _____ down all the trees in the garden.
18. John (watch) _____ TV at 8 last evening.
19. Mr. Pike (live) _____ here since last October.
20. I (finish) _____ the book before my next birthday.

Exercise 12. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. The wedding party _____ held at the Royal Hotel.
A. is B. is being C. will be D. is going to be
2. How many languages _____ John speak?
A. do B. does C. did D. will
3. Hurry! The train _____. I don't want to miss it.
A. comes B. is coming C. came D. has come
4. Angelina Jolie is a famous actress. She _____ in several films.
A. appears B. is appearing C. appeared D. has appeared
5. I saw Maggie at the party. She _____ a red dress.
A. wears B. wore C. was wearing D. has worn
6. What time _____ the next train leave?
A. does B. will C. shall D. would
7. Monica _____ with her sister at the moment until she finds a flat.
A. stays B. is staying C. will stay D. is going to stay
8. After I _____ lunch, I looked for my bag.
A. had B. had had C. have has D. have had
9. By the end of next year, George _____ English for 2 years.
A. will have learned B. will learn C. has leaned D. would learn
10. The man got out of the car, _____ round to the back and opened the boot.
A. walking B. walked C. walks D. walk

11. For several years his ambition _____ to be a pilot.
A. is B. has been C. was D. had been
12. Henry _____ into the restaurant when the writer was having dinner.
A. was going B. went C. has gone D. did go
13. He will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he _____ dinner.
A. finish B. finishes C. will finish D. shall have finished
14. Before you asked, the letter _____.
A. was written B. had been written
C. had written D. has been written
15. She _____ English at RMIT these days.
A. studies B. is studying C. will study D. is going to study
16. She's at her best when she _____ big decisions.
A. is making B. makes C. had made D. will make
17. We _____ next vacation in London.
A. spend B. are spending C. will spend D. are going to spend
18. Robert _____ tomorrow morning on the 10:30 train.
A. arrived B. is arriving C. has arrived D. would arrive
19. Look! The bus _____.
A. left B. has left C. leaves D. is leaving
20. Mike _____ one hour ago.
A. phoned B. was phoning C. had phoned D. has phoned

Exercise 13. Read the story and choose the correct option.

A BUNCH OF CHOPSTICKS

Once upon a time, there was an old man who had many sons. However, his sons did not live happily together, they were always arguing. One day, he called all his sons to gather and showed them a bunch of chopsticks. He told them to break the bunch of chopsticks by hands. None of his sons **succeeded** although they tried their best. Then he told them to break each of the chopsticks instead of a bunch of **them**. Everyone found out that it was much easier when they break the chopstick one by one. After that, the old man told them if they were going to argue, they would be weak as each separate chopstick; however, if they stopped arguing and worked together, no one could do any harm to them. They heard all their father's words and realized that they were taught a **priceless** lesson.

1. Why did the father tell his sons to break the bunch of chopsticks by hands?
A. Because his sons are arguing about who succeeded in breaking chopsticks by hands.

- B. Because he did not succeed in doing that.
- C. Because he did not want his sons to continue arguing.
- D. Because he wanted to show his sons about the strength of union.

2. The word "**succeeded**" in the story is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. could live happily
- B. could break the chopsticks by hands
- C. could stop arguing
- D. could prevent others doing harm to them

3. The word "**them**" in the story refers to _____.

- A. the chopsticks
- B. the bunches
- C. everyone
- D. the old man's his sons

4. The word "**priceless**" in the story is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. helpful
- B. meaningful
- C. valuable
- D. expensive

5. After understanding the father's words, they may _____.

- A. teach others the priceless lesson
- B. live more happily
- C. do things as the words the father said
- D. realized how important the priceless lesson was

Exercise 14. Read the text and answer the questions.

The Legend of Robin Hood

Robin Hood was born near the end of the 12th century. His real name was Robert. He was the son of the Earl of Huntingdon. At that time, England had many problems. The King was cruel and greedy. His men were arrogant and brutal. The poor people of England suffered a lot. Many families died of hunger! One day, the cruel Sheriff of Nottingham killed Robin's father, and took away his lands. Young Robin lost his father, his home, his lands and all his possessions. He escaped to Sherwood Forest with his loyal servants. They decided to live as free men in the forest. They didn't want to be slaves of King John. However, the King considered them outlaws.

Robin and the outlaws lived in caverns in the forest. They all wore green clothes and carried bows and arrows. The outlaws were excellent archers. Robin Hood became the best archer in the region.

Some years passed, and there were more than 200 outlaws living in Sherwood Forest. Robin Hood was the hero of the poor. He continued robbing the rich to give to the poor. The Sheriff of Nottingham sent an army of soldiers to Sherwood Forest to capture Robin Hood. But Robin and his outlaws were in the trees. They killed all the soldiers except one.

Robin Hood's fame was everywhere. The people called him Saint Robin, and Robin, Sheriff of Sherwood Forest. A lot of new outlaws joined Robin Hood. They were loyal to him and followed him

everywhere.

1. When was Robin Hood born?

2. What was the England King at the time like?

3. Who did Robin live with in Sherwood Forest?

4. Why did Robin Hood and his servants decide to live in the forest?

5. How many outlaws were there in Sherwood Forest?

6. What did the people call Robin Hood?

Exercise 15. Use the words given to make sentences. Do not change the order of the words. Use only the past simple or the past progressive.

1. when Don/ arrive/ we/ have/ coffee

2. he/ sit down/ on a chair/ while/I/ paint/ it

3. the students/ play/ a game/ when/ professor/ arrive

4. Felix/ phone/ the fire brigade/ when the cooker/ catch/ fire

5. while/ he/ walk/ in the mountains/ Henry/ see/ a bear

6. when the starter/ fire/ his pistol/ the race/ begin

7. I/ walk/ home/ when it/ start/ to rain

8. when/ Margaret/ open/ the door/ the phone/ ring

9. while/ he/ run/ for a bus,/ he/ collide/ with a lamp post

10. Vicky/ have/ a beautiful dream/ when/ the alarm clock/, ring

_____.

Exercise 16. Underline the mistakes and rewrite the correct sentences.

1. I was play football when she called me.

_____.

2. Were you study Math at 5 p.m yesterday?

_____.

3. What was she do while her mother was making lunch?

_____.

4. Where did you went last Sunday?

_____.

5. They weren't sleep during the meeting last Monday.

_____.

6. He got up early and have breakfast with his family yesterday morning.

_____.

7. She didn't broke the flower vase. Tom did.

_____.

8. Last week my friend and I go to the beach on the bus.

_____.

9. While I am listening to music, I heard the doorbell.

_____.

10. Peter turn on the TV, but there was nothing interesting.

_____.