

UNIT 1. HOBBIES

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

- Grammar** ♣ Present simple
 ♣ Verb of liking and disliking
- Pronunciation** ♣ Sound /ə/ and /ɜ:/

GRAMMAR

I. PRESENT SIMPLE (Thì hiện tại đơn)

1. Câu trúc thì hiện tại đơn

PRESENT Với động từ "To be"

SIMPLE

(THÌ

HIỆN

TẠI

Với động từ thường

ĐƠN)

(+) S + am/is/are + C.

(-) S + am/is/are + not + C.

(?) Am/Is/Are + S + C?

(+) S + Vs/es + O

(-) S + do/does + not + V

(?) Do/Does + S + V?

👉 **Chú ý:** C (noun/ adjective/ preposition)

is not = isn't

are not = aren't

do not = don't

does not = doesn't

Ex: Minh is happy.

Lan and Hoa aren't students.

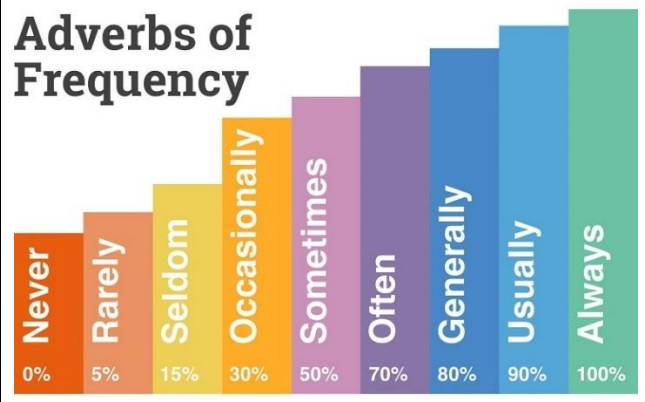
I go swimming every Sunday.

She doesn't have a car.

2. Cách sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn

CÁCH SỬ DỤNG THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN	① Diễn tả thói quen, hành động xảy ra thường xuyên ở hiện tại.	<i>They drive to the office every day.</i>
	② Diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên.	<i>The Earth goes around the Sun.</i>
	③ Diễn tả sự việc sẽ xảy ra theo lịch trình, thời gian biểu rõ ràng.	<i>The plane takes off at 6 a.m today.</i>
	④ Diễn tả suy nghĩ, cảm xúc, cảm giác.	<i>She feels very excited.</i>

✱ **Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì hiện tại đơn**

➤ always (luôn luôn) ➤ usually (thường xuyên) ➤ frequently (thường xuyên) ➤ often (thường xuyên) ➤ sometimes (thỉnh thoảng) ➤ occasionally (thỉnh thoảng) ➤ seldom (hiếm khi), rarely (hiếm khi) ➤ hardly (hiếm khi) ➤ never (không bao giờ)	Adverbs of Frequency  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Adverb</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Never</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rarely</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seldom</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Occasionally</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sometimes</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Often</td> <td>70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Generally</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Usually</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Always</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Adverb	Percentage	Never	0%	Rarely	5%	Seldom	15%	Occasionally	30%	Sometimes	50%	Often	70%	Generally	80%	Usually	90%	Always	100%
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Ex: We sometimes go to the beach.

✱ **Ngoài ra, dấu hiệu hiện tại đơn còn có các từ:**

- Every day, every week, every month, every year, every morning... (mỗi ngày, mỗi tuần, mỗi tháng, mỗi năm/ mỗi sáng ...)
- Daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly (hàng ngày, hàng tuần, hàng tháng, hàng quý, hàng năm)
- Once/ twice/ three times/ four times ... a day/ week/ month/ year, ... (một lần/ hai lần/ ba lần/ bốn lần ... mỗi ngày/ tuần/ tháng/ năm)

Ex: They watch TV every evening.

He plays football weekly.

She goes to the cinema three times a month.

3. Cách thêm -s/es cho động từ

QUY TẮC THÊM -S/ES	① Hầu hết động từ → thêm "s".	come → comes work → works
	② Động từ tận cùng bằng "o, x, z, s, ss, sh, ch" → thêm "es".	go → goes watch → watches
	③ Động từ tận cùng là 1 phụ âm + "y" → bỏ "y" và thêm "ies".	fly → flies study → studies
	④ Động từ tận cùng là "y", trước "y" là nguyên âm (u, e, a, o, i) → thêm "s" vào sau động từ.	play → plays say → says

4. Cách phát âm đuôi -s/es

CÁCH PHÁT ÂM ĐUÔI -S/ES	① Từ có tận cùng là các phụ âm /f/, /t/, /k/, /p/, /θ/	stops/ stɒps work/ wɜ:k
	② Chữ cái tận cùng của từ là: -s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x, -z (hoặc -ze), -o, -ge, -ee.	misses/ mɪsɪz watches/ wɒtʃɪz
	③ Trường hợp còn lại l, m, n, d, r, v, y, ...	runs/ rʌnz travels/ 'trævlz

II. VERBS OF LIKING AND DISLIKING (Động từ chỉ sự thích và ghét)

✳ Động từ chỉ sự yêu thích

like, love, enjoy, fancy, adore

✳ Động từ chỉ sự ghét, không thích

dislike, hate, detest

- Khi muốn dùng một động từ chỉ một hành động khác ở sau động từ chỉ sự thích, ta phải sử dụng danh động từ (V_{ing}) hoặc động từ nguyên thể có "to" (to V_{inf})

1. Verbs + V_{ing}/ to V_{inf}

Những động từ đi với cả danh động từ và động từ nguyên thể có "to" mà không đổi về nghĩa.

Verb	Verb + V_{ing}	Verb +to V_{inf}
like	I like skateboarding in my free time.	I like to skateboard in my free time.
love	She loves training her dog.	She loves to train her dog.
hate	He hates eating out.	He hates to eat out.
prefer	My mother prefers going jogging.	My mother prefers to go jogging.

2. Verbs + V-ing

Những động từ chỉ đi với danh động từ

Verb	Verb + V-ing
adore	They adore eating ice-cream.
enjoy	We enjoy playing basketball.
fancy	Do you fancy making crafts?
don't mind	I don't mind cooking.
dislike	Does he dislike swimming?
detest	I detest doing housework.

PRONUNCIATION

☑ Tập phát âm /ə/

- Lưỡi nằm ngang, đầu lưỡi đẩy nhẹ răng dưới, phần giữa lưỡi hơi nâng lên, nhưng thấp hơn khi phát âm /3:/. Hai môi mở rộng hơn so với khi phát âm /3:/, các cơ không căng, /ə/ là nguyên âm ngắn, phát âm hơi ngắn, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

☑ Tập phát âm /3:/

- Mặt lưỡi nằm ngang, đầu lưỡi đẩy nhẹ vào răng dưới. Phần giữa lưỡi hơi nhô cao. Hai môi mở, cơ của hai môi hơi căng. /3:/ là nguyên âm dài, khi phát âm phải đủ độ dài, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

Cách phát âm /ə/

①. "a" được phát âm là /ə/

away	/ə'wei/	xa, xa cách
banana	/bə'nɑ:nə/	quả chuối
sofa	/'səʊfə/	ghế bành
apartment	/ə'pɑ:tmənt/	căn hộ
separate	/'seprət/	chia rẽ

②. "e" được phát âm là /ə/

answer	/'ɑ:nsə(r)/	trả lời
mother	/'mʌðə(r)/	mẹ
silent	/'saɪlənt/	im lặng
open	/'əʊpən/	mở ra

③. "o" được phát âm là /ə/

compare	/kəm'peə(r)/	so sánh
control	/kən'trəʊl/	kiểm soát
continue	/kən'tɪnju: /	tiếp tục
freedom	/'fri:dəm/	sự tự do

④. "u" được phát âm là /ə/

upon	/ə'pɒn/	bên trên
picture	/'pɪktʃə(r)/	bức tranh
suggest	/sə'dʒest/	gợi ý
surprise	/sər'praɪz/	ngạc nhiên

⑤. "ou" được phát âm là /ə/

famous	/'feɪməs/	nổi tiếng
dangerous	/'deɪndʒərəs/	nguy hiểm
anxious	/'æŋkʃəs/	lo âu

Cách phát âm /ɜ:/

①. "or" được phát âm là /ɜ:/ trong một số trường hợp

work	/wɜ:k/	công việc
world	/wɜ:ld/	thế giới
word	/wɜ:d/	từ

worse /wɜ:s/ xấu hơn

②. "ur" còn được phát âm là /ɜ:/

burn /bɜ:n/ đốt cháy

burglar /'bɜ:glə(r)/ kẻ trộm

burly /'bɜ:li/ lực lưỡng, vạm vỡ

curtain /'kɜ:tn/ rèm cửa

③. "ir", "er", "ear" và "ou" thỉnh thoảng cũng được phát âm là /ɜ:/ khi trọng âm rơi vào những từ này.

bird /bɜ:d/ con chim

herd /hɜ:d/ bầy, đàn, bè lũ

were /wə(r)/ thì, là (quá khứ của *to be*)

courtesy /'kɜ:təsi/ sự lịch sự, nhã nhặn

girl /gɜ:l/ cô gái

early /'ɜ:li/ sớm

search /sɜ:tʃ/ tìm kiếm

sir /sɜ:(r)/ ngài (trong xưng hô)

circuit /'sɜ:kɪt/ chu vi, mạch điện

EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into two groups.

ban <u>ana</u>	wor <u>ld</u>	gir <u>l</u>	answ <u>er</u>	hear <u>d</u>
moth <u>er</u>	bir <u>th</u>	ar <u>ou</u> nd	neighb <u>ou</u> r	wo <u>r</u> k
ear <u>ly</u>	u <u>p</u> on	pare <u>n</u> t	lea <u>r</u> n	exp <u>er</u> t
sing <u>er</u>	natur <u>e</u>	sunb <u>ur</u> n	colle <u>ct</u>	shir <u>t</u>
aut <u>u</u> mn	hur <u>t</u>	carro <u>t</u>	docto <u>r</u>	wo <u>r</u> d
dir <u>t</u> y				

/ə/	/ɜ:/

II. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. pottery B. flower C. silent D. service
2. A. girl B. expert C. open D. burn
3. A. sentence B. world C. picture D. dangerous
4. A. surfing B. collect C. concert D. melody
5. A. worst B. learn C. control D. dessert

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Look at the picture and choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. My friend _____ football at weekends.

- A. does
- B. takes
- C. makes
- D. plays



2. Jane and Minh love collecting _____

- A. stamps
- B. dolls
- C. glass bottles
- D. bears



3. My hobby is _____ photos.

- A. making
- B. doing
- C. carving
- D. taking



4. My sister's hobby is _____.

- A. making models
- B. arranging flowers
- C. drawing
- D. reading



5. His mother enjoys _____.

- A. sewing
- B. cooking
- C. reading
- D. shopping



6. I think _____ coin is very interesting.

- A. collecting
- B. cycling
- C. ice-skating
- D. doing gymnastics



7. When I have free time, I usually go _____.

- A. surfing
- B. swimming
- C. fishing
- D. camping



8. Mike likes _____.

- A. bird watching
- B. mountain climbing
- C. horse riding
- D. scuba diving



II. Match the nouns from the box with the correct verbs.

athletics	basketball	cycling	football
karate	skating	swimming	tennis
computer games	photos	TV	films
judo	cartoons	bottles	aerobics
stamps	gardening	camping	dolls
music videos	coins	table tennis	gymnastics

1. Go:

2. Do:

3. Collect:

4. Play:

5. Take:

6. Watch:

III. Match the verbs in column A with the suitable nouns/noun phrases in column B.

A	B
1. collect	A. television
2. take	B. books
3. do	C. coins

4. watch	D. pop music
5. play	E. wood
6. go	F. pottery
7. listen to	G. photos
8. chop	H. the piano
9. read	I. sightseeing
10. carve	J. yoga

IV. Complete the sentences using the present simple tense of the verbs.

- _____ (the film/ begin) at 3.30 or 4.30?
- The art exhibition _____ (open) on 3rd May and _____ (end) on 15th July.
- The train _____ (leave) Plymouth at 11.30 and _____ (arrive) in London at 14.45.
- We _____ (start) our work on Monday and _____ (finish) on Thursday.
- I'm bored with this TV program. When _____ (it/finish)?
- What time _____ your train (leave) tomorrow?
- Next Friday _____ (be) thirteenth.
- Where _____ (they/collect) garbage? - At Dong Xuan Market.
- What time you _____ (finish) your work every day?
- My train _____ (leave) at 11.30, so I need _____ (be) at the station by 11.15.

V. Complete the sentences, using "to V" of the verbs in brackets.

- Everyone likes _____ (eat) ice cream.
- Do you prefer _____ (read) books in your free time?
- I hate _____ (watch) horror movies?
- Many people prefer _____ (go) travelling on holidays.
- My father loves _____ (play) golf with his friends.
- I prefer _____ (not stay) up too late.
- What does your sister love _____ (do) in her spare time?
- I hate _____ (tell) lies because it's very bad.
- I think not many people like _____ (listen) to her music.
- Teenagers love _____ (surf) the web when they have free time.

VI. Complete the sentences, using the V_{ing} form of the verbs in the box.

tidy	fly	take	watch	cook
------	-----	------	-------	------

make	wait	read	play	go
------	------	------	------	----

1. Do you fancy _____ out this evening?
2. I like _____ tennis at the weekend.
3. Jim enjoys _____ photos of himself and his friends.
4. Ann's father doesn't like _____ ice hockey on TV.
5. My mother hates _____ so we eat out every often.
6. Do you like _____ pottery?
7. She dislikes _____ her room every day.
8. My niece loves _____ adventure books.
9. I can't stand _____ for buses in the rain.
10. They detest _____ so they usually travel by train or coach.

VII. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. Hi, everyone. Welcome _____ my house!
2. Is there anything good _____ television tonight?
3. What do you like doing _____ your free time?
4. He takes photographs _____ a hobby.
5. Will you take _____ making pottery in the future?
6. He is interested _____ collecting toy cars. It's his favorite hobby.
7. _____ weekends, we usually go fishing in the river.
8. My cousin always gives me gifts _____ special occasions.

VIII. Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. _____.

My hobby is fishing.

2. _____.

I started my hobby two years ago.

3. _____.

I enjoy my hobby because I think it's creative.

4. _____.

I spend one hour a day on my hobby.

5. _____.

Jim usually plays volleyball in his free time.

6. _____.

He plays volleyball three times a week.

7. _____.

He often plays volleyball at the court near his school.

8. _____.

He likes to play volleyball with his friends.

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

kinds	classify	books	near
name	collection	clean	immediately

Collecting (1) _____ is my favourite hobby. I started my hobby five years ago. The first item in my (2) _____ is a book about Doraemon. And now I have a lot of books of all (3) _____ such as: comics, children's, history, science, detective, adventure, etc.

Whenever I find an interesting book I buy it (4) _____. I usually buy books in the bookstores (5) _____ my school and my house. Sometimes my relatives and my friends give me books as a gift. I (6) _____ my books into different categories and put each category in one corner of my bookshelf with a (7) _____ tag on it. It takes all my free time to keep everything (8) _____ and dusted. It keeps me amused for hours, too.

II. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Mary's hobby

Cooking is my favorite hobby. My grandmother taught me how to cook my first dish when I was 8. My family enjoyed it so much so that is when I started this hobby. Some people say cooking is a waste of time but I find this hobby very interesting and meaningful. I really love trying new food and cooking for my family. The feeling of making my family happy with my food is amazing. I often collect recipes from my mother and my grandmother. Sometimes I also get recipes from the Internet. Then I write them in a notebook. I hope I will become a good chef and have my own cookery book in the future.

1. When did Mary start her hobby?

A. 8 years ago

B. at the age of 8

C. in grade 8

D. one year ago

2. What does Mary think about cooking?

- A. She thinks it's a waste of time.
- B. She finds it interesting.
- C. She finds it meaningful.
- D. Both B & c are correct.

3. What does the word "them" in bold refer to?

- A. Mary
- B. Mary's mother and grandmother
- C. recipes
- D. Mary's dishes

4. Where does Mary get recipes from?

- A. from her mother
- B. from her grandmother
- C. from the Internet
- D. All are correct.

5. What does Mary do with the recipes she collected?

- A. She keeps them in a notebook.
- B. She shares them with her mother and grandmother.
- C. She posts them on the Internet.
- D. All are correct.

III. Circle the correct answers.

What do you like doing best (1) _____ your spare time? My cousin Henry likes going (2) _____ in the country and (3) _____ photos. Sometimes he (4) _____ with his friends, and they (5) _____ at the park or at the beach. They always (6) _____ a good time. His brother Chris isn't (7) _____ on walking. He spends most of the (8) _____ at home.

- 1.** A. for B. when C. in D. at
- 2.** A. for walks B. walks C. a walk D. to walk
- 3.** A. making B. having. C. taking D. doing
- 4.** A. travels B. gets up C. sees D. goes out
- 5.** A. enjoy B. have fun C. hobby D. go
- 6.** A. have B. make C. do D. like
- 7.** A. interested B. out C. decided D. keen
- 8.** A. other B. time C. people D. money

D. WRITING

I. Reorder the words to make sentences.

1. hobbies/ you/ have/ any/ do/?

_____.

2. his/ do/ what/ your/ brother/ free/ does/ in/ time/?

_____.

3. he/ summer/ in/ climbing/ goes/ mountain/ the/ usually/.

_____.

4. it/ boring/ because/ finds/ time/ models/ Jim/ takes/ lots of/ making/.

_____.

5. you/ up/ will/ ice-skating/ future/ in/ take/ the/?

_____.

6. your / do / children / camping / go / every / summer holiday?

_____.

7. He / dangerous / mountain / finds / climbing / he / so / take it up / doesn't

_____.

8. can/ I think / photography / an /expensive / be/ hobby.

_____.

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. What is your hobby?

→ What hobby

2. His hobby is collecting toy cars.

→ He collects

3. My father likes to do gardening at the weekend.

→ My father enjoys

4. Why don't we go swimming this afternoon?

→ What about

5. I prefer reading in bed.

→ I prefer

6. I love to watch cartoons on TV.

→ I love

7. Does Trung hate to do morning exercises?

→ Does

8. They love sunbathing and swimming.

→ They love

9. Does she prefer to watch Tv during her meals?

→ Does she

10. We love to skateboard in the park after school.

→ We love

III. Write a short paragraph (120 - 150 words) about one of your hobbies by answering the following questions.

✱ *What is your hobby?*

✱ *How often do you do this hobby?*

✱ *Why do you have this hobby?*

TEST FOR UNIT 1

I. Find the word which has different sound in the underlined part in each line.

1. A. member B. learn C. water D. dinner
2. A. bird B. skirt C. shirt D. hire
3. A. today B. together C. work D. melody
4. A. maps B. wallets C. shirts D. windows
5. A. books B. tables C. flowers D. cars

II. Choose the best answer.

1. My sister likes _____ because she can play in the water and keep fit.
A. collecting B. shopping C. dancing D. swimming
2. Mr. Brown _____ reading books a lot because he finds this hobby interesting.
A. enjoy B. don't enjoy C. enjoys D. doesn't enjoys
3. Elena often _____ up early and does morning exercise in the garden.
A. get B. will get C. getting D. gets
4. They really like _____ photos of sightseeing sites.
A. take B. taking C. will take D. takes
5. Louis finds dancing _____ because moving his body to music makes him relaxed.
A. boring B. easy C. interesting D. expensive
6. I hate _____ the guitar because my fingers always get hurt.
A. play B. plays C. playing D. will play
7. James's hobby is _____ robots. There are many robots in his room.
A. collected B. collecting C. collect D. Collects
8. His parents will give him a bicycle on his birthday because he really loves _____.
A. gardening B. shopping C. cycling D. dancing
9. They like _____ photos because they take photos in anywhere they have come.
A. taking B. take C. took D. taken
10. Timmy spends all day watching birds. His hobby is _____.
A. bird – watching B. watching – bird C. bird – watch D. birding – watch
11. My hobby is _____. I like preparing meals for my family.
A. shopping B. cycling C. collecting D. cooking

12. Ann finds playing computer games _____ because it is waste of time.

- A. exciting B. easy C. boring D. interesting

13. Tom is very good _____ playing the guitar.

- A. for B. at C. about D. of

14. They _____ cleaning the floor but we love cleaning the floor.

- A. hate B. love C. hates D. loves

15. Mary is interested _____ reading comic books.

- A. in B. by C. on D. from

III. Fill in each blank with a suitable hobby.

jogging	photography	gardening	basketball	gymnastics
cycling	bird-watching	chess	dancing	ice skating

1. _____	a game played by two people on a square board, in which each player has 16 pieces that can be moved on the board in different ways.
2. _____	the job or activity of working in a garden, growing and taking care of the plants, and keeping it attractive.
3. _____	a game played by two teams of five men or six women who score points by throwing a large ball through an open net hanging from a metal ring.
4. _____	the sport or activity of riding a bicycle.
5. _____	the art of moving your body to music.
6. _____	moving across ice using special shoes with a thin metal bar fixed to the bottom that you wear to move quickly on ice.
7. _____	the activity of running at a slow regular speed, especially as a form of exercise.
8. _____	the hobby of studying wild birds in their natural environment.
9. _____	physical exercises and activities performed inside, often using equipment such as bard and ropes which are intended to increase the body's strength and the ability to move and bend easily.
10. _____	moving across ice using special shoes with a thin metal bar fixed to the bottom that you wear to move quickly on ice.

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I enjoy (collect) _____ dolls and it becomes my pleasure.
2. His bobby is (read) _____.
3. Do you like (listen) _____ to the news on radio?
4. I dislike (work) _____ with people who are lazy.
5. I enjoy (be) _____ a member of the school's football team.
6. I hate (disturb) _____ people when they are busy.
7. I love (sit) _____ in the garden when it is fine.
8. My mother is very keen on (grow) _____ roses.
9. My grandmother likes (cook) _____.
10. My sister enjoys (arrange) _____ flowers.

V. Complete the sentences with the correct form or tense of the verb: *play, go, do* or *collect*.

1. Tom _____ badminton with his father every Sunday.
2. My friends _____ camping in Yen So Park next Saturday.
3. _____ you _____ coins someday in the future?
4. Do you want _____ a jigsaw puzzle with me?
5. She enjoys _____ cycling at the weekend.
6. My uncle _____ karate when he was young.
7. They _____ volleyball on the beach at the moment.
8. When I'm waiting for the train, I usually _____ crosswords.
9. She dislikes _____ chess because she finds it boring.
10. I _____ books when I was ten.

VI. Match the questions with the answer.

1. Will you go swimming tomorrow?	A. I think it is dangerous.
2. Does your grandmother like watching films on TV?	B. Nope, I have another plan.
3. What do you think about windsurfing?	C. Maybe. I find it really interesting.
4. Will you take up carving eggshells someday?	D. Yes, she enjoys mountain biking.

5. Why do you find making models boring?	E. No, she loves going to the cinema.
6. What are your hobbies?	F. About three years ago.
7. When did your brother start painting?	G. Because it takes too much time.
8. Does she have any difficult hobby?	H. Swimming and playing chess.

VII. Supply the correct form of the words in bold.

1. A hobby is an that you do for pleasure. **ACT**

_____.

2. Rossie has a large of dolls. **COLLECT**

_____.

3. My uncle usually takes a lot of photos. **BEAUTY**

_____.

4. Hoa is very and she paints very well. **CREATE**

_____.

5. Nick's hobby is collecting stamps. He is a stamp **COLLECT**

_____.

6. I think collecting old bowls is a very hobby. **BORE**

_____.

7. egg shells are unique gifts for family and friends. **CARVE**

_____.

8. I find woodcarving because it's a creative activity. **INTEREST**

_____.

9. A is someone who enjoys watching birds. **BIRDWATCH**

_____.

10. My sister's hobby is She took a lot of nice photos. **PHOTO**

_____.

VIII. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. Peter does tennis with his father every Sunday.

_____.

2. She enjoys to ride her bike to school.

3. We like doing fishing because it is relaxing.

4. My dad cooks very good. He loves preparing meals for our family.

5. Do you think bird-watching interesting?

6. Does your mother like watch films on TV?

7. Are you interested on photography?

8. My brother hates do the same things day after day.

9. Salt are a compound of sodium and chlorine.

10. He starts carving eggshells when he was 4.

IX. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to fill each blank in the following passage.

My favourite hobby is coin (1) _____. It is also one of the oldest (2) _____ of the world and is also called 'hobby of the Kings', as in the old times, it was only done by kings and elite class of the society. It started for me some years back when my father used to come back (3) _____ his foreign tours and give me coins of (4) _____ countries. I started collecting them in my money box and after that I always used to wait for my new coins as much I used to wait for my father. Since then, it has become my favourite hobby. This hobby has given me information about different countries of the world. I feel extreme pleasure in (5) _____ my collection to (6) _____. It has also taught me this lesson that a life (7) _____ a hobby is just (8) _____ food without salt.

1. A. collecting B. collection C. collected D. collectors

2. A. hobby B. hobbies C. game D. games

3. A. after B. in C. from D. of

4. A. other B. different C. unlike D. diverse

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 5. A. showing | B. show | C. shown | D. to show |
| 6. A. other | B. another | C. others | D. person |
| 7. A. with | B. about | C. without | D. of |
| 8. A. as | B. like | C. if | D. likes |

X. Read the text and answer the following questions

Hobbies

When someone does an activity that is not a part of his or her job and is done for fun, it is called a hobby. Most people enjoy hobbies during their free time. Some people spend a lot of time on their hobbies. There are nearly as many kinds of hobbies, as there are people. A hobby can be about making or collecting things, or enjoying an experience.

Creative hobbies are popular. Some creative hobbies are writing, drawing, and making pottery. A lot of people like making jewelry or clothes. People who do these kinds of hobbies sometimes become writers or artists when they retire. Collecting is also popular. Most collectors used to buy coins, stamps, or baseball cards. Today, toys, games, and model cars are trendy. Collectors buy and sell things on the Internet. They also shop online in stores all around the world. Enjoying an experience is a hobby, too. Some people listen to music. Others watch movies or read books. Many people travel or play sports. Helping people is a hobby. There are places you can help build houses for poor families. You can help feed the homeless at soup kitchens. You can also tutor children or help the elderly.

A hobby is something that is done for fun. With so many choices, there is no reason not to enjoy a hobby.

1. What is a hobby?

2. What can a hobby about?

3. What are some creative hobbies?

4. Is enjoying an experience a hobby?

5. Name some kinds of hobbies.

XI. Choose the best sentence that can be made from the cues given.

1. Books/provide/ the readers/ so/ information/facts.

- A. Books provide the readers to so much information and facts.
- B. Books provide the readers to so many information and facts.
- C. Books provide the readers with so much information and facts.
- D. Books provide the readers with so many information and facts.

2. Listening/ the radio/ watching television/ things I like/ doing.

- A. Listening to the radio and watching television are things I like doing.
- B. Listening to the radio and watching television is things I like doing.
- C. Listening in the radio and watching television are things I like doing.
- D. Listening in the radio and watching television are things I like doing.

3. My father/newspapers/everyday.

- A. My father read newspapers every day.
- B. My father reads newspapers every day.
- C. My father will read newspapers every day.
- D. My father will to read newspapers every day.

4. English/ most popular language/ communication/ the world.

- A. English is most popular language of communication on the world.
- B. English is the most popular language of communication on the world.
- C. English is most popular language of communication in the world.
- D. English is the most popular language of communication in the world.

5. Collecting/ used books/ one/ teacher's hobbies.

- A. Collecting used books is one of my teacher's hobbies.
- B. Collecting used books are one of my teacher's hobbies.
- C. Collecting used books are one teacher's hobbies.
- D. Collecting used books is one of teacher's hobbies.

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C. Collecting used books are one teacher's hobbies.

D. Collecting used books is one of teacher's hobbies.

XII. Choose the sentence which is closet in meaning to the sentence above.

1. I like bird-watching so much.

A. I am fond of watching birds so much.

B. I love watching bird so much.

C. I enjoy feeding birds up so much.

D. I am fond of watching bird so much.

2. I don't think it is difficult to climb mountains with other people.

A. I think it is very easy to climb mountains alone.

B. I don't like climbing mountains with other people because it is difficult.

C. I think it is very difficult to climb mountains with other people.

D. I think it is quite easy to climb mountains with other people.

3. My father and I share the same hobby.

A. I don't like my father's hobby.

B. My father doesn't like my hobby.

C. My father shares this hobby with me.

D. My father shares this hobby of me.

4. Vinh has played the guitar for three years.

A. Vinh didn't play the guitar three years ago.

B. Vinh began to play the guitar three years ago.

C. Vinh has played the guitar three years ago.

D. Vinh loves playing the guitar.

5. He is interested in reading picture books.

A. He finds reading picture books interesting.

B. He doesn't like reading picture books.

C. He will read picture books.

D. He is interesting in picture books.

UNIT 2. HEALTHY LIVING

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar ♠ Simple sentences

Pronunciation ♠ Sound /f/ and /v/

GRAMMAR

I. SIMPLE SENTENCES (Câu đơn)

👉 **Simple Sentences** (câu đơn) chỉ có 1 mệnh đề chính, nghĩa là có 1 chủ ngữ và 1 động từ. Có thể chủ ngữ là 2 danh từ hoặc 2 động từ nối với nhau bằng "and" nhưng vẫn là câu đơn.

Ex:

He smiles.

Hoa and Lan are singing.

James is singing and dancing.

I get on the bus.

👉 Các dạng câu đơn

① S + V + O	They are eating apples.
② S + V	They swim.
③ S + V + adv	The little girl walks quietly.
④ S + V + C_s (subject complement: bổ ngữ cho chủ ngữ)	He and I are intelligent
⑤ S + V + O + C_o (object complement: bổ ngữ cho tân ngữ)	She made me angry.
⑥ S + V + pre + O	He is looking at the picture.
⑦ S + V + O + adv	We are learning at the moment.
⑧ S + V + O_{GT} + O_{TT}	He gave me a flower.

PRONUNCIATION

☑ Tập phát âm âm /f/

- Răng trên cắn nhẹ môi dưới, sau đó thổi hơi, không khí từ khoang miệng ra ngoài qua các khe hở, tạo thành âm ma sát, /f/ là phụ âm vô thanh, dây thanh âm không rung khi phát âm.

☑ Tập phát âm âm /v/

- Khi phát âm /v/, vị trí lưỡi và hình miệng hoàn toàn giống với khi phát âm /f/. /v/ là phụ âm đục, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

Cách phát âm âm /f/

① "f" thường được phát âm là /f/

fan	/fæn/	cái quạt
coffee	/ˈkɒfi/	cà phê
fat	/fæt/	béo
fin	/fin/	vây cá

② "ph" và "gh" được phát âm là /f/ trong mọi trường hợp

phonetic	/fəˈnetɪk/	thuộc ngữ âm học
photo	/ˈfəʊtəʊ/	bức ảnh
phrase	/freɪz/	cụm từ
laugh	/lɑːf/	cười lớn
cough	/kɒf/	ho
orphan	/ˈɔːfn/	trẻ mồ côi
rough	/rʌf/	xù xì, gồ ghề

Cách phát âm âm /v/

♦ v thường được phát âm là /v/

favour	/ˈfeɪvə(r)/	thiện ý, sự quý mến
oven	/ˈʌvn/	lò (để hấp bánh)
view	/vjʊː/	nhìn, quan sát
heavy	/ˈhevi/	nặng
move	/muːv/	chuyển động
veal	/viːl/	thịt bê

vine	/vaɪn/	cây nho
veil	/veɪl/	màng che mặt
leave	/li:v/	rời đi, bỏ đi
halve	/hɑ:v/	chia đôi
vest	/vest/	áo gi lê
van	/væn/	xe tải

EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

I. Underline the sound /f/ and circle the sound /v/.

cough	find	coffee	visit	graph
phone	brave	verb	stuff	clever
enough	laughing	leaf	leave	vat
view	funny	valley	rough	valve
/f/		/v/		

II. Say the sentences out loud. Then write the words with the sound /f/ and /v/ in the table.

1. I feel so bad. Maybe I should take a rest for some minutes.
2. His wife is laughing at the picture of the knight on the floor.
3. Living our life and holding our fate.
4. Which is the best movie in *Fast and Furious* series?
5. The invitation cards are beautiful and creative.

6. What animals have the rough skin? - Elephants, frogs, etc.

/f/	/v/

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks.

headache	toothache	cough	tired
backache	sore throat	flu	cold
stomach ache	temperature	medicine	sunburn

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

			
9.	10.	11.	12.

II. Fill in the blank with suitable words in the box.

earache	flu	sunburn	toothache
sick	obesity	fever	cold

1. Julia has a headache, and she feels _____.
2. She feels very weak, has a high fever and her muscles hurt. She has _____.
3. He eats lots of junk food and is overweight. _____ is his problem.
4. She went outside all day long without wearing a hat. Now her skin turns red and hurts. She has got _____.
5. I think I'm getting a _____. I've got a sore throat and a runny nose.
6. If you've got _____, go and see a dentist.
7. His body is too hot and soaked in sweat, but he feels very cold. I think he has a _____.
8. My sister feels pain in her ear. She has _____.

III. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *have* or *feel*. Add *a* or *an* where necessary.

1. I _____ flu. I _____ tired and weak.
2. Jane _____ sick, so she stays at home today.
3. Maybe she _____ fever. Her face is red and she tells me that she _____ very hot.
4. I _____ terrible headache yesterday, but I _____ better now.
5. What's wrong with Sarah? Does she _____ toothache?
6. 'Have you ever _____ allergy to seafood?' 'Yes, I _____ ill when I ate some lobsters two months ago.'
7. My friend _____ sunburn after a day at the beach. Her skin becomes red and sore.
8. I _____ itchy and I _____ runny nose. Do I _____ cold?

IV. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. Sitting too close _____ the TV hurts your eyes.
2. Be careful _____ what you eat and drink.
3. She runs six miles every day to help keep herself _____ shape.
4. Watching TV too much isn't good _____ your eyes.
5. Most children are scared _____ seeing the dentist.
6. The dentist looked _____ my teeth.
7. Minh has an appointment _____ 10:30 this morning.
8. Dr Lai filled the cavity _____ Minh's tooth.

V. Complete the sentences, using the correct form or tense of the verbs.

cough	sneeze	cure	prevent
write	catch	relieve	disappear

1. My mother _____ a sick note for me yesterday.
2. Nam usually _____ and _____ when he has a cold.
3. They _____ flu last week.
4. The medicines just help _____ the pain.
5. There's still no _____ for cancer.
6. The cold will last for a few days and then _____.
7. What can we do _____ the spread of the disease?

VI. Write the conversations for each situation to give advice, using the phrases given. Then practice them with your partners.

Example:

(toothache/ eat any more sweet things ✗/ go to the dentist ✓)

A: What's the matter?

B: I have (got) a toothache.

A: Poor you! You shouldn't eat any more sweet things. You should go to the dentist.

1. (flu/be at school ✗/stay at home ✓)

A:

B:

A:

2. (earache/ go to the doctor ✓/ wait for it to be better ✗)

A:

B:

A:

3. (stomachache/ lie down ✓/ eat anything ✕]

A:

B:

A:

4. (headache/ read any books ✕/ take a painkiller✓)

A:

B:

A:

5. (store throat/ take some medicine ✓/ eat any crisps ✕)

A:

B:

A:

VII. Match the questions to the answers.

1. How many calories should I eat in a day?	a. A little better, but still feel tired.
2. Shall we go and play basketball?	b. Wash your face daily and use gentle skin care products.
3. What activity uses a lot of calories?	c. Eat less junk food and do more exercise.
4. What should I do to prevent spots?	d. Count me out. I prefer to stay home.
5. How do you feel now?	e. We'll feel tired and weak.
6. What happens when we don't have enough calories?	f. Between 1,600 and 2,500.
7. Why should people drink green tea?	g. I think it's running.
8. What should I do to lose weight?	h. Because it can help prevent cancer.

Your answer:

VIII. Tick (✓) the simple sentences.

1. Tom has a sore throat. _____
2. Mary and Susan are watching TV. _____
3. My job is very interesting, but it doesn't pay very well. _____
4. We stayed at home and watched a film. _____
5. My son loves summer. _____
6. Bob eats a lot of fast food and he puts on a lot of weight. _____
7. I like chicken best. _____
8. She forgot to wear a sun hat today and she got a headache. _____
9. Scott plays tennis in the morning. _____
10. The girl dances on the floor. _____

IX. Read and underline the Subject (S), Verb (V), Object (O), and Adverb (A) in each sentence.

1. They have breakfast in the kitchen.
_____.
2. She eats meat.
_____.
3. He likes collecting stamps.
_____.
4. My father is watching TV in the living room.
_____.
5. The dog is running.
_____.
6. Mary reads many books.
_____.
7. I bought a map.
_____.
8. Henry visited his parents last week.
_____.
9. They cook dinner.
_____.

10. Alice eats fish.

X. Complete the imperatives with "more" or "less", using the verbs in the box.

play drink eat read sleep spend watch do

1. _____ video games or your eyes will be hurt.
2. _____ fruit, vegetables or nuts because they are healthy.
3. _____ if you want to be more active.
4. If you want to improve your knowledge, _____ books.
5. _____ TV because too much TV is really bad for your eyes.
6. If you're outside on a hot day, _____ water.
7. _____ exercise, and you will feel fitter and healthier.
8. _____ time on social media, so you can focus on your tasks.

C. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each of the gaps.

Keeping Fit

We all need (1) _____ exercise to keep fit. But if we study all day, we don't have time to run, swim, lift weights, or (2) _____ basketball. What can we do to stay (3) _____ shape?

One thing we could do is walk (4) _____ often. Walking is good exercise. Instead of going to school (5) _____ car or bus, we could walk. During recess, we could go outside and stroll around before we go back to class. Instead of taking the elevator in buildings all the time, we could use the stairs.

Another important thing is to take (6) _____ from studying. If we sit at our desks or in front of a computer (7) _____ a long time, we should stand up and stretch our arms and legs (8) _____ each hour. If we stand for a long time, we should sit down and stretch our backs.

There are just a (9) _____ ways we can stay fit when we don't have a lot of time to exercise. Do you know some (10) _____ ways?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. regularly | B. regular | C. irregular | D. irregularly |
| 2. A. play | B. do | C. make | D. keep |
| 3. A. at | B. to | C. in | D. for |

4. A. least B. most C. less D. more
5. A. by B. on C. in D. at
6. A. absence B. exercises. C. marks D. breaks
7. A. since B. about C. for D. with
8. A. one B. once C. none D. no
9. A. some B. little C. few D. any
10. A. others B. other C. another D. any

II. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

put	home-cooked	vitamins	weight
growing	unhealthy	like	diet

Good nutrition is especially important for (1) _____ teenagers. Unfortunately, many teenagers have an unbalanced (2) _____. They buy (3) _____ takeaway food every day or even a few times a day. If you eat fast food regularly, you are more likely to (4) _____ junk food every day. This might be fizzy drinks and snacks (5) _____ potato chips. Compared to (6) _____ food, junk food is almost always: higher in fat, particularly saturated fat; higher in salt; higher in sugar; lower in fibre; lower in nutrients, such as (7) _____ and minerals.

Junk food is poor fuel for your body. A poor diet can cause (8) _____ gain, high blood pressure, fatigue and concentration problem.

III. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

How can we keep our teeth healthy? First, we should visit our dentist twice a year. He can examine our teeth and fill the small holes in our teeth before they destroy the teeth. Secondly, we should brush our teeth at least twice a day once after breakfast and once before we go to bed. Thirdly, we should eat food that is good for our teeth and our body such as milk, cheese, fish, potatoes, red rice, raw vegetables and fresh fruit. Chocolate, sweets, biscuits and cakes are harmful because they stick to our teeth and cause decay.

1. How often should we go to the dentist?

_____.

2. What does a dentist do with our teeth?

_____.

3. When should we brush our teeth?

4. What foods are good for our teeth?

5. Why are chocolate and sweets bad for our teeth?

D. WRITING

I. Write sentences, using the words given.

1. Peter/ eat/ lots of/ junk food/ so/ he/ putting/ weight.

2. I/ exercise/ daily/ because/ I/ want/ stay/ healthy.

3. sitting/ too/ close/ the TV/ hurt/ your eyes.

4. she/ often/ take/ paracetamol/ if/ she/ get/ bad/ headache.

5. how many calories/ you/ burn/ do/ aerobics/ 2 hours?

6. getting/ enough/ sleep/ help/ students/ do/ their best/ the classroom.

7. I like/ walk / evening / around / neighborhood.

8. in/ evening/ air/ cool/ refreshing.

II. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one.

1. Could you take me to the airport on Friday morning?

→ Would you mind

2. How about going to the movies tonight?

→ Let's

3. July stayed home from school yesterday because she had a high fever.

→ July had a high fever,

4. She eats fruits and veggies every day, but she keeps gaining weight.

→ Although

5. Mark's gained 5 kilos since he quit smoking.

→ Mark's put

6. Joana doesn't eat much in order not to be overweight.

→ Joana doesn't eat much because

7. It's a good idea to do exercise regularly.

→ You

8. If you often go swimming, you will keep fit.

→ Swimming will help

III. Write a paragraph of 60-80 words about how you keep healthy.

TEST FOR UNIT 2

I. Find the word with different sound in the underlined part in each line.

1. A. photo B. pharmacist C. Stephen D. nephew
2. A. neighbor B. rough C. caught D. weight
3. A. laugh B. high C. plough D. Although
4. A. actor B. doctor C. spot D. calories
5. A. fat B. leaf C. of D. safe

II. Choose the odd one out.

1. A. sick B. temperature C. tired D. weak
2. A. sleep B. happy C. live D. smile
3. A. sunburn B. toothache C. earache D. unhealthy
4. A. flu B. stomachache C. allergy D. fat
5. A. cough B. weak C. headache D. sore throat

III. Choose the best answer.

1. _____ television too much is not good for your eyes.
A. Watches B. Watched C. Watch D. Watching
2. To make sure that flu cannot spread easily try _____ clean more.
A. to keep B. keeps C. keeping D. keeps
3. You should spend more time _____. You look so tired.
A. to sleep B. sleeping C. sleeps D. sleep
4. Sitting close to the TV _____ your eyes.
A. hurting B. hurts C. hurted D. hurt
5. You can avoid getting sunburn by _____ a hat.
A. wearing B. to wear C. wears D. wear
6. I love eating _____ like fish, crab, shrimp or squid.
A. seafood B. fruits C. vegetables D. cakes
7. _____ your teeth after meals is very important.

A. Checking B. Brushing C. Check D. Brush

8. What's _____ the with you, Mary? You look worried.

A. thing B. matter C. question D. problem

9. Don't eat too much _____. It's not good for your health.

A. sugar B. rice C. fruit D. vegetables

10. Don't _____ late. You should go to bed early. It's good for your health.

A. stay on B. stay in C. stay out D. stay up

11. Lack _____ sleep will make you feel tired.

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

12. His head is very hot. He looks so tired. I think he has _____ .

A. a temperature B. a cough C. a headache D. earache

13. They go _____ outside even when it's cold.

A. swims B. swimming C. swim D. swam

14. Rob eats a lot of fast food, and he _____ on a lot of weight.

A. spends B. brings C. takes D. puts

15. We should spend less time _____ computer games.

A. playing B. to playing C. play D. to play

16. Do more exercise _____ eat more fruit and vegetables.

A. and B. so C. but D. or

17. Yesterday, I woke _____ with a very sore throat.

A. up B. off C. at D. of

18. He looks so _____. He can't keep his eyes open!

A. happy B. tired C. healthy D. fit

19. If you want to stay healthy, eat _____ vegetables, whole grain, fruit and fish.

A. much B. fewer C. more D. less

20. Don't sit too close to the screen, _____.

A. and you'll hurt your eyes B. so you can see more clearly
C. or you'll get a headache D. but it's bad for your health

IV. Write the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. _____ (you/eat) fried chicken last night?
2. He _____ (put) on a lot of weight recently.
3. I often _____ (drink) coca cola when I was a child.
4. Joana _____ (wash) her face regularly to prevent spots.
5. I think he _____ (not pass) the exam. He hasn't studied at all.
6. She _____ (have) a sore throat, and she _____ (cough) terribly now.
7. You should try _____ (exercise) a couple times a week.
8. He keeps _____ (sneeze), so I think he's got a cold.
9. What _____ (you/do) tomorrow evening?
10. My mother doesn't like _____ (eat) fast food.

V. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Lan was absent from class because of her _____. (sick)
2. People felt _____ when they catch the common cold. (please)
3. The Japanese eat _____, so they have high life expectancy. (health)
4. My uncle is a _____. He doesn't eat meat or fish. (vegetable)
5. _____ can increase the risk of heart disease and diabetes. (obese)
6. I got a _____ during my beach vacation. (sunburn)
7. Lack of vitamin E can cause skin disease and _____. (tired)
8. The symptoms of the disease include fever and _____. (head)

VI. There is one mistake in each sentence. Underline and correct the mistake.

1. You look so bad! How's wrong with you? _____
2. He can't chews well, because he has a toothache now. _____
3. There is no harm in sleeping late in Sunday. _____
4. Eating lots of fast food can make you fat or obesity. _____
5. Eating more fruit and vegetables to get vitamins, minerals, and fiber. _____
6. Good nutrition is a important part of leading a healthy lifestyle. _____
7. Watch more television; if not, your eyes will be tired. _____
8. I've drunk three glasses of beer, but I've got a headache. _____

VIII. Use the words in the box to fill in the text. You can use one word more than once.

a little

much

a lot of

more

less

many

1. I don't have _____ time for taking part in outdoor activities.
2. I saw _____ red roses in the garden yesterday.
3. There are too _____ mistakes in his writing.
4. Would you like _____ salt on your vegetables?
5. I would read this novel if I had _____ time.
6. My teacher gave me _____ homework.
7. I put too _____ milk into the recipe. Next time, I'll put in _____ milk.
8. I need _____ help to move these books.

VIII. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

Breakfast is the (1) _____ important meal of the day. It provides the nutrients your body needs for good health, the calories it needs for (2) _____ and helps to maintain your blood sugar level. Studies have shown that people who don't have breakfast have a low blood sugar level and are often slow, tired, hungry and (3) _____ to concentrate. Surprisingly, breakfast actually plays a part in weight control. It's easier to (4) _____ weight if you eat in the morning rather than later in the day. Dividing the day's calories (5) _____ three meals helps take off weight more efficiently than (6) _____ breakfast and having two large meals a day does.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. healthy | B. tasty | C. main | D. most |
| 2. A. strength | B. power | C. energy | D. effort |
| 3. A. able | B. enable | C. unable | D. capable |
| 4. A. lose | B. put | C. gain | D. drop |
| 5. A. in | B. into | C. up | D. for |
| 6. A. skipping | B. making | C. buying | D. serving |

IX. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answer.

Herbal Medicine

Everyone wants to be healthy. People see doctors. They take pills to stay healthy. However, plants have been used to heal for thousands of years. More and more people are trying herbs to stay healthy. Plants used to heal are called "herbal medicine". There are many plants used in herbal medicine. Each plant is used in a certain way. Herbal medicine works more slowly than most pills. Many people think plants are gentle on the body. There are a lot

of examples of helpful plants. Ginger can help your body. Eating ginger often may help you stay healthy. Another helpful plant is parsley. It can stop bad breath. Herbs may be gentler than some pills. However, this does not mean that anyone can take them in any way. You should always be careful. Some herbs can be harmful, too. Too much rosemary can be very bad for your stomach. It can make you sick. Foxglove is a very pretty flower. It also has poison in it. Nevertheless, if you are afraid of using herbs, you may be surprised.

You have probably already used some kind of herbal medicine. Coffee, garlic, ginseng, and peppermint are all used in herbal medicine. Herbal medicine is becoming popular again, as people become more interested in their health.

1. How long have people used plants to cure?

- A. for centuries
- B. for years
- C. for decades
- D. for millenniums

2. How does herbal medicine work?

- A. Herbal medicine works as slowly as most pills.
- B. Herbal medicine works more quickly than most pills.
- C. Herbal medicine works more slowly than most pills.
- D. Herbal medicine works as slowly as most pills.

3. According to the passage, _____.

- A. parsley can stop bad breath.
- B. rosemary can be good for our stomach.
- C. ginger may help us warmer.
- D. coffee may help us sleep well.

4. Which of the following sentences is not TRUE?

- A. There are a lot of helpful plants.
- B. There are some harmful herbs.
- C. Some flowers have poison in them.
- D. All herbs are useful.

5. It can be inferred from the text that _____.

- A. old people want to be healthy.
- B. more and more people are interested in their health.
- C. some plants have used in herbal medicine.

D. herbs may not be gentler than some pills.

X. Make up the sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. Eating / fresh fish / make / you smarter.

_____.

2. When you go outside / wet hair, it / make you get / cold / flu.

_____.

3. You / eat / fresh fish, it / make you smarter.

_____.

4. You / eat / carrots, it / help you see at night / clearly.

_____.

5. Nick / wash / hands a lot / he / not / have flu.

_____.

6. David / eat / lots of junk food / he / not do exercise.

_____.

7. Elena / should / sleep more / she / try to relax more.

_____.

8. My sister / play / computer games / she does exercise too.

_____.

9. Eating / carrots help / you see at night.

_____.

10. Going outside / wet hair / give / you a cold or flu.

_____.

XI. Choose the sentence which is closet in meaning to the sentence above.

1. Lucy eats ice all day so she has a sore throat.

A. Lucy likes eating ice because her throat is not hurt.

B. Lucy has a sore throat because she eats ice all day.

C. Lucy doesn't eat ice so she has a sore throat.

D. She has a sore throat so she eats ice all day.

2. I am putting on weight because I eat a lot of hamburgers, potato chips and candy.

A. I am putting on weight because I eat a lot of fruits.

B. I eat a lot of hamburgers, potato chips and candy but I am not putting on weight.

- C. I eat a lot of hamburgers, potato chips and candy so I am becoming fatter.
- D. I doesn't eat hamburgers, potato chips and candy so I am putting in weight.

3. Sleeping helps you recover from a hard-working day.

- A. You work hard so you do not need to sleep.
- B. Sleeping makes your work harder.
- C. You had a hard-working day so you need to sleep to recover.
- D. Sleeping helps you recovery because you didn't work hard.

4. You can avoid spreading the flu by washing hands regularly.

- A. Washing hands regularly makes flu spreading.
- B. Flu can spread because you wash hands regularly.
- C. You can avoid spreading the flu by keeping your hands dirty.
- D. You should wash hands regularly or the flu will spread quickly.

5. If you stay indoors more, your health will be worse.

- A. Staying indoors more is bad for your health.
- B. If you go outside, your health will be worse.
- C. If your health is worse, stay indoors more.
- D. Staying indoors makes you healthy.

UNIT 3. COMMUNITY SERVICE

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar ♣ Past simple

Pronunciation ♣ Sound /t/, /d/ and /id/

GRAMMAR

❄ PRESENT SIMPLE (Thì hiện tại đơn)

1. Câu trúc thì hiện tại đơn

		(+) S + was/were + C.
PAST	Với động từ "To be"	(-) S + was/were + not + C.
SIMPLE		(?) Was/Were + S + C?
(THÌ		
QUÁ		(+) S + V _{ed} + O
KHỨ	Với động từ thường	(-) S + did + not + V
ĐƠN)		(?) Did + S + V?

2. Cách sử dụng

CÁCH SỬ DỤNG THÌ	① Diễn tả hành động, sự việc xảy ra và đã kết thúc trong quá khứ, có thời gian cụ thể.	<i>I went to the beach last month.</i>
	② Diễn tả một loạt các hành động xảy ra liên tiếp trong quá khứ.	<i>We greeted, then talked and danced together.</i>
	③ Diễn tả một hành động đang xen vào một hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ.	<i>I was listening to music when he came.</i>

QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN	④ Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra trong một thời gian dài trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc.	<i>Lan invited in Hai Phong from 2012 to 2020.</i>
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🔑 Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Yesterday, yesterday morning, last week/ month/ year/ night, in the past, the day before, an hour/a week/a year ago ...

3. Cách thêm -ed cho động từ

QUY TẮC THÊM -ED	① Hầu hết các động từ thêm-ed.	<i>watch → watched</i> <i>listen → listened</i>
	② Động từ kết thúc bằng phụ âm + "y" → chuyển "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "ed".	<i>study → studied</i> <i>try → tried</i>
	③ Động từ kết thúc bằng "e/ee" → thêm d	<i>live → lived</i> <i>agree → agreed</i>
	④ Động từ 1 âm tiết và động từ 2 âm tiết có trọng âm ở sau → gấp đôi phụ âm rồi thêm "ed".	<i>fit → fitted</i> <i>rub → rubbed</i>

➤ Một số động từ bất quy tắc: go → went, see → saw, buy → bought, ...

PRONUNCIATION

Các từ có đuôi -ed thường là các động từ thường ở thì quá khứ đơn, với các động từ này ta có các cách phát âm như sau:

1. Phát âm là /ɪd/ khi động từ tận cùng bằng hai phụ âm /t/, /d/.

wanted	/wɒntɪd/	muốn
needed	/niːdɪd/	muốn, cần
lifted	/lɪftɪd/	nâng, đỡ
translated	/trænz 'leɪtɪd/	dịch

collected /kə'lektɪd/ sưu tầm

2. Phát âm là /d/ khi động từ tận cùng bằng các phụ âm hữu thanh /b/, /g/, /v/, /z/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/, /ð/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /l/, /r/ và các nguyên âm.

robbed /rɒbd/ cướp

hugged /hʌgd/ ôm

loved /lʌvd/ yêu

closed /kləʊzd/ đóng

rouged /ruːʒd/ đánh phấn hồng

3. Phát âm là /t/ khi động từ tận cùng bằng các phụ âm vô thanh /p/, /k/, /f/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/.

stopped /stɒpt/ dừng lại

looked /lʊkt/ nhìn

laughed /lɑːft/ cười

sentenced /'sentənst/ tuyên án

washed /wɒʃt/ giặt giũ

☑ Cách đọc tính từ có hậu tố là -ed

learned	/ ' lɜːnɪd/	học thức cao	<i>Mr. John is a learned professor at my university.</i>
beloved	/bɪ ' lʌvɪd/	yêu thương	<i>I have read the novel "Beloved Oxford" so many times.</i>
aged	/eɪdʒd/	lớn tuổi	<i>I have two aged aunts.</i>
blessed	/ ' blesɪd/	may mắn, hạnh phúc	<i>He is really a blessed man.</i>
dogged	/ ' dɒɡɪd/	kiên trì, bền bỉ	<i>Her dogged determination brings her success.</i>
crooked	/ ' krʊkɪd/	quanh co, khúc khuỷu	<i>This road is very crooked.</i>
ragged	/ ' ræɡɪd/	xơ xác, tả tơi	<i>There is a man sitting over there in a ragged jacket.</i>
rugged	/ ' rʌɡɪd/	xù xì, gồ ghề	<i>The countryside here is very rugged.</i>

cursed	/kɜːst/	gắt gỏng	<i>She seemed to be cursed because of waiting for me too long.</i>
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EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the words into three groups.

acted	walked	washed	waited	lived
watched	terrified	needed	bored	departed
amazed	brushed	cleaned	danced	disappointed

/t/	/d/	/id/

II. Find the word which has different sound in the underlined part in each line.

1. A. arrive B. believe C. hope D. opene
2. A. stopped B. passed C. asked D. obeyed
3. A. cleaned B. watched C. laughed D. finished
4. A. wanted B. started C. ended D. walked
5. A. showed B. pushed C. rained D. followed

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Fill in the correct words or phrases matching with the verbs. Maybe some verbs can be used more than once.

elderly people	books	fresh water	school yard
----------------	-------	-------------	-------------

old clothes	blood	homeless people	English lessons
neighborhood	food	notebooks	opportunities
money	street children	local people	Internet
streets	evening classes	dirty tables	poor children

1. Clean: _____

2. Donate: _____

3. Help: _____

4. Provide: _____

II. Match the pictures with the volunteer activities.

- Provide free meals.
- Help disabled people.
- Pick up trash in the surroundings.
- Take care of cats and dogs at an animal shelter.
- Donate blood.
- Help the elderly at the nursing house.
- Build houses for homeless people.
- Donate old clothes.



1.

2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

III. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases from the box.

street children	volunteers	homeless people	elderly people
sick children	donors	disabled people	homeless

- After the earthquake, there are a lot of _____ people.
- Sally often spends her free time helping _____ at the hospital.
- They provide housing and other services to _____.
- Street Child works to help _____ off the streets and into school.

5. Most blood _____ are unpaid volunteers who donate blood for a community supply.
6. Schools need _____ to help children to read.
7. They help _____ with housework and gardening.
8. The local authority built a new home for severely _____.

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in the box.

plant	volunteer	clean up	donate
tutor	recycle	provide	organise

1. _____ at a nursing home, soup kitchen, or homeless shelter.
2. _____ plastic and paper for a clean environment.
3. _____ nutritious meals to the poor and needy people.
4. _____ homeless children who are unable to attend school.
5. _____ you used books to your local library or charities.
6. _____ a fundraising event to raise money for charity.
7. _____ polluted rivers and lakes.
8. _____ trees or flowers in your backyard or community garden.

V. Complete the table below.

NO	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE
1	buy	
2	see	
3		had
4		went
5	write	
6	take	
7	study	
8		watched
9	bring	
10	stop	
11		flew
12	ride	
13		could

14	sell	
15	get	
16	speak	
17		kept
18		gave
19	swim	
20	begin	

VI. Fill in the blanks with "was/ wasn't/ were/ weren't/ did/ didn't".

1. He _____ in prison last year.
2. _____ she leave for London last night?
3. _____ Nina and Sam free all day yesterday?
4. My vacation in Hue _____ wonderful.
5. Last summer, I _____ visit Ngoc Son Temple in Ha Noi.
6. The policeman _____ tell us to come back in two hours yesterday.
7. What _____ you do last summer?
8. _____ she visit Hue when she was a child?
9. Mimi and Lucy _____ at home in Florida last week. We were at Ben's house in Miami.
10. Julia _____ wear uniform to school yesterday.

VII. Put the verbs in brackets in past simple.

1. They _____ (buy) a new house last week.
2. My friend _____ (finish) his essay three days ago.
3. My brother _____ (meet) his old friends yesterday.
4. She _____ (donate) her clothes to the children.
5. I _____ (decide) to sell my old house last month.
6. He _____ (win) the gold medal in 2015.
7. Tom _____ (not have) time to finish his report yesterday.
8. I _____ (see) a real elephant when I went to the zoo last month.
9. They _____ (not start) the community garden project in 2010.
10. My best friend and I talked to and _____ (sing) for the elderly at a nursing home.

VIII. Circle the correct answer.

1. The construction was **finished** / **finish** 40 years ago.

2. When I was young, I **want** / **wanted** to be a pilot.
3. Daisy **repaired** / **prepared** a nice dinner.
4. The children **ate** / **eatted** cheese sandwiches.
5. **Did you sit** / **Did you sat** next to Daniel?
6. There **was** / **were** a lot of people at the football match.
7. Some of my friends **missed** / **mised** the party.
8. The police **stoped** / **stopped** me on my way home last year.
9. My mother **didn't picked** / **didn't pick** up me the last afternoon.
10. Jane **brought** / **bought** her new laptop to school.

IX. Circle the best answers.

1. I _____ to work as a volunteer three years ago.
A. started B. was started C. starting D. starts
2. She became a member of the Peace Corps _____.
A. for two years B. since two years C. two years now D. two years ago
3. The last time he donated blood _____ ten years ago.
A. am B. is C. were D. was
4. He started _____ for this non-profit organisation five years ago.
A. to work B. to working C. work D. working
5. Last year, I _____ to visit a children village in Yen Bai with my teachers and friends.
A. go B. to go C. goes D. went
6. Yesterday, I _____ to a souvenir shop near the exit of the aquarium.
A. go B. gone C. went D. goes
7. He _____ off his hat and
A. take / went B. take / go C. taken / go D. took / went
8. Last year, our school _____ hundreds of books to children in a rural village.
A. has donated B. donated C. donates D. to donate
9. My friends and I _____ the streets in our neighborhood every summer when we were small.
A. cleaned B. has cleaned C. were cleaning D. cleans

10. A group of volunteers _____ food to patients in our hospitals for three weeks last month.

- A. offered B. offer C. has offered D. offering

X. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition.

- 1.** Tom Holden worked as a volunteer at a charity _____ 2010.
- 2.** They provided housing and other supports _____ homeless people.
- 3.** Some volunteers enjoy helping elderly people living _____ nursing homes.
- 4.** She donated thousands of pounds _____ children's charities.
- 5.** The benefits _____ volunteering are enormous to you, and your community.
- 6.** You can volunteer to help cook and serve a meal _____ a homeless shelter.
- 7.** UNICEF has launched a campaign to help children _____ need.
- 8.** They provide street children _____ food and books

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the text carefully then answer the questions.

Community service is work done by a person or group of people that benefits others. It is often done near the area where you live, so your own community gets the benefits of your work. You do not get paid to perform community service, but get to learn a lot. Community service can help many different groups of people, even animals and the environment. Community service is often organized through a local group, such as a place of worship, school, or non-profit organization, or you can start your own community service projects. Community service can even involve raising funds by donating used goods or selling used goods like clothing.

Many people participate in community service because they enjoy helping others and improving their community.

- 1.** What is community service?

_____.

- 2.** Where is community service often done?

_____.

- 3.** Is community service a paying job?

_____.

- 4.** What groups of people can community service help?

5. Is donation of used goods a community service example?

6. Why do many people take part in community service?

II. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D for each space.

Each year volunteers from Great Britain work abroad: teachers, nurses, engineers, people with special skills. They do not go for money. Volunteers from Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) receive the (1) pay as a local colleague.

VSO first (2) in 1958 when 14 young school leavers went away for a year. Only three years later there were 176 volunteers in 25 different countries, and ten years later there were 1,500 volunteers. At first, almost everybody (3) young, and without very much experience. But in the early sixties vso reduced the number of young people, and more and more older, experienced people with different skills went abroad.

Now, more than 20,000 people from Britain have worked abroad as volunteers, some young, (4) old, some highly skilled men and women. Abroad, they live simply, with the people of the country, and they return (5) Britain with greatest understanding of other people in other parts of the world.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. like | B. same | C. similar | D. sound like |
| 2. A. was starting | B. has started | C. started | D. starts |
| 3. A. was | B. is | C. were | D. are |
| 4. A. other | B. another | C. the other | D. Others |
| 5. A. in | B. to | C. at | D. for |

D. WRITING

I. Write full sentences using the Past Simple Tense.

1. last year / we / start / community garden / project.

2. My older sister / finish / her university / two years ago.

3. My neighbors / buy / a new car /last week.

4. We *I* spend /the whole evening / in the park.

5. Daniel /write /an interesting report / yesterday.

6. She / participate in /an interesting campaign / last Saturday?

7. My father /buy / a nice cat / last month.

8. I / forget / to call my friend / yesterday.

II. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. Use the word in brackets.

1. I'm leaving now because I don't want to miss the train. (so)

→ I'm

2. The last time I saw my uncle was two years ago. (for)

→ I haven't

3. Let me reach my office and then I will talk to him. (when)

→ I

4. Why don't we donate our old books, toys and clothes to charity? (suggests)

→ Mom

5. Jane stayed behind after the class in order to talk to the teacher. (because)

→ Jane

6. This is the first time they've been to Korea. (before)

→ They've

7. How long have you been a member of Volunteers in Asia? (join)

→ When

8. We suggested people recycle glass, cans and paper. (encouraged)

→ We

TEST FOR UNIT 3

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

1. A. exciteded B. enjoyeded C. boreded D. amazeded
2. A. laughed B. ended C. shocked D. missed
3. A. advertised B. murdered C. performed D. approached
4. A. produced B. terrified C. entertained D. engaged
5. A. opened B. played C. wanted D. filled

II. Find the word with a different stress pattern from the others in each line.

1. A. homeless B. garden C. problem D. Cartoon
2. A. elephant B. neighborhood C. engineer D. hospital
3. A. exactly B. certainly C. beautiful D. wonderful
4. A. provide B. service C. enjoy D. reduce
5. A. shelter B. blanket C. adult D. Children

III. Choose the best answer.

1. Peter _____ to Paris for a holiday last week.
A. went B. has gone C. goes D. will go
2. They _____ a community garden project last month.
A. start B. started C. has started D. have started
3. We _____ people to donate books to street children.
A. ask B. asked C. has asked D. have asked
4. He _____ this poem when he was young.
A. write B. wrote C. has written D. have written
5. What do the _____ often do?
A. voluntarily B. voluntary C. volunteers D. volunteerism
6. We are helping the old man to repair the roofs of his _____.
A. house B. car C. garden D. church
7. This is an informal school. It provides classes to _____ children in my town.
A. disabled B. blind C. deaf D. dumb
8. They raise money to build a high - rise hospital for people in a _____ area.

A. rainy B. sunny C. urban D. flooded

9. Do many people in your country _____ take care of others?

A. voluntarily B. volunteer C. voluntary D. volunteerism

10. Do you think that if you bring _____ to others, you are also a happy person?

A. happy B. happiness C. happily D. happiest

11. We often help _____ in my town to clean up the houses and cook meals.

A. rich people B. businessma C. elderly people D. homeless people

12. What is the best way of _____ money to support homeless people?

A. getting B. helping C. borrowing D. donating

13. Each nation has many people who voluntarily **take care of** others.

A. give up B. look after C. stand up D. take after

14. Last summer, we provided evening classes _____ twenty homeless children.

A. at B. on C. about D. to

15. Nearly every American has done volunteer work _____ his or her life.

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

16. People who live _____ the street are called street people.

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

17. What do you know _____ community service?

A. to B. about C. on D. from

18. We often visit and help old people in *Sunflower* nursing home _____ weekends.

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

19. We are very excited _____ our 2018 Volunteer Program.

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

20. _____ people usually live on the streets, under bridges, or in camps.

A. Sick B. Homeless C. Elderly D. Disabled

IV. Fill in each blank in the sentences with one word.

homeless	disabled	street	rich	blind
poor	sick	mute	elderly	deaf

1. People who live on streets are called _____ people.
2. Old people can also be called _____ people.
3. People who are unable to see are called _____ people.
4. People who do not have home are called _____ people.
5. People who can't hear are called _____ people.
6. People who are not in good health are called _____ people.
7. People who have lots of money are called _____ people.
8. People who do not have the physical or mental abilities that most people have are called _____ people.
9. People who do not have enough money are called _____ people.
10. People who can't talk are called _____ people.

V. Write the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. They (establish) _____ the Viet Nam Red Cross Society in 1916.
2. I'm really busy now, I (study) _____ for the final exam.
3. Claire (volunteer) _____ at the homeless shelter once a week.
4. We volunteer (help) _____ the elderly in a nursing home.
5. Jane suggested (donate) _____ old books, and toys to needy children.
6. When I (get) _____ home last night, I (be) very tired and I (go) _____ straight to bed.
7. Daniel (earn) _____ some money last week.
8. you (provide) _____ evening classes for twenty children last summer?
9. I (not meet) _____ Tom and Ann at the airport a few weeks ago.
10. I was frightened and I (start) _____ to run.

VI. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. By recycling we can save _____ resources. (NATURE)
2. The scouts also help the _____ and street children. (OLD)
3. Many people were made _____ after the flood. (HOME)
4. _____ spend time reading books to the aged in nursing houses. (VOLUNTEER)
5. Do help to bring _____ to others and you will be happy. (HAPPY)
6. Our group is carrying out a campaign to raise money for an _____. (ORPHAN)
7. Community _____ have a lot of positive effects on students. (SERVE)

8. _____ people find it difficult to have a job. (DISABLE)

VII. There is one mistake in each sentence. Underline and correct mistake.

1. We should encourage people recycle glass, cans, plastic and paper. _____
2. Did you lived in Vancouver when you were young? _____
3. Did you like working indoors or outdoors? _____
4. Before donate a book, make sure that it is in good condition. _____
5. Ha has visited Ho Chi Minh City when he was young. _____
6. People have built a new bridge in our town last year. _____
7. I see a real elephant when I went to Ban Don last year. _____
8. Yesterday, I go to school late because I missed the bus. _____

VIII. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

feed	disabled	helping	care
parents	donating	how	charitable

It's not uncommon in America for a person to belong to some kind of volunteer group.

(1) _____ one's time and services is very much a part of the American way of life. Most (2) _____ activities are organized by churches and groups around the nation and even encouraged by the government. The (3) _____ hand is extended to the poor, the homeless and the (4) _____.

Some people work to teach youngsters (5) _____ to read, others open up soup kitchens to (6) _____ the homeless. Volunteers also take (7) _____ of the disabled by making reading tapes for the blind and working in orphanages to help children without (8) _____.

IX. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answers.

Eearthwatch

Have you ever wanted to do something different? Five years ago Will Slade read about an organisation called earthwatch. Eearthwatch finds volunteers for expeditions to study and explore different parts of the world.

Will decided to join an expedition to study elephants in Africa. T wasn't sure about it before I went." says Will. "But in fact I really enjoyed every minute of the expedition. We slept in tents and we cooked our own food, but it was great to see the elephants and all the other

animals there."

He has counted birds in the rain forests of South America. He has planted trees in Europe and he has studied whales in the Pacific Ocean.

"Only my last expedition I was in Hawaii. We were on a small island. We got up at 6 a.m. every morning and had our breakfast. Then we went out in the boats and we looked for whales. We spent most of the day in the boat. We photographed the whales, counted them, and we recorded their songs. Whales sing to each other, you know. In the evenings we put all the data into the computer. It was hard work, but we had a lot of fun, and I learnt a lot, too."

Earthwatch has found volunteers for hundreds of expeditions. They're all ordinary people-male and female, young and old, teachers, students, office workers, engineers. They've dug up dinosaur bones in North America and they've studied ancient civilisations in Central America and Australia.

Here's Will again. "I've enjoyed all the expeditions, and I've seen some fantastic places. How many people have slept on a beach, climbed a mountain, or even seen a whale? This world is such a beautiful place, but it's disappearing fast. We have to learn more about it if we're going to save it."

1. "He" in the passage means _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| A. a teacher | B. a student |
| C. an organization | D. a volunteer |

2. What did the volunteers do in the Pacific Ocean?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. They studied whales. | B. They studied elephants. |
| C. They studied birds. | D. They studied animals. |

3. What exactly did they do?

- A. They took a lot of photographs of themselves.
- B. They counted the photographs.
- C. They took photographs of whales.
- D. They played with the whales.

4. What did they do in the evening?

- A. They put the data on TV.
- B. They put all the data to the computer.
- C. They put all the data on the computer.

D. They put all the data into the computer.

5. What sort of people does the organization want to find?

A. It wants to find volunteers for hundreds of expeditions.

B. It wants to find ordinary as volunteers.

C. It only wants to find males as volunteers.

D. It only wants to find females as volunteers.

X. Reorder these words to make a correct sentence.

1. protect / Volunteers / to / clean up / often / the environment. / the dirty river

2. for the homeless people. / cooking meals / enjoy / Volunteer students

3. evening classes / We provided / last year. /in our hometown / for 20 street children.

4. every Sunday morning /the elderly / The social workers /and sick people / deliver meals to

5. greener and more beautiful /our city / and flowers / We can make /in public areas. / by planting trees

XI. Write a letter to your friend telling about your volunteer activities this summer.

Use these following cues:

- *Opening:* You are going to the countryside with your classmates to do some volunteer activities this summer.

- *Body:* tell your friend some activities.

+ teach children English and other subjects.

+ help farmers collect their harvest.

+ plant trees along the street.

+ clean the village.

- *Closing:* Tell about the time and your feeling about it.

UNIT 4. MUSIC AND ARTS

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

- Grammar** ♦ Comparison: (not) as ... as, the same ... as, different from ...
- Pronunciation** ♦ Sound /ʃ/ and /ʒ/

GRAMMAR

I. Comparison with "as ... as" (So sánh bằng)

① Adjective (Tính từ)

S + be (not) + as adj as + noun/pronoun

S + be (not) + as/so adj as + noun/pronoun

② Adverb (Trạng từ)

S + V + as adv as + noun/ pronoun

S + (not) V + as/so + adv + as + noun/pronoun

③ Quantity (Số lượng)

- ✓ Số lượng **nhều** với danh từ **đếm được số nhiều**

S + V + as + MANY + N_s + as + noun/pronoun

- ✓ Số lượng **nhều** với danh từ **không đếm được**

S + V + as + MUCH + N_{uncountable} + as + noun/pronoun

- ✓ Số lượng **ít** với danh từ **đếm được số nhiều**

S + V + as + FEW + N_s + as + noun/pronoun

- ✓ Số lượng **ít** với danh từ **không đếm được**

S + V + as + LITTLE + N_{uncountable} + as + noun/pronoun

④ Multiple Numbers (Bội số)

- Muốn hình thành so sánh chứa bội số, ta thêm bội số vào trước cụm "as ... as"
- Một số bội số hay gấp: half (một nửa), twice (gấp đôi), three times (gấp ba), ...

S + V + (half, twice...) + as + many/much + (N) + as + O

Ex.

- He is as tall as me.
- I do as carefully as my friend.

- I have many books as my sister.
- This car costs twice as much as that car.

II. Comparison with "The same as"

S + V + the same + N + as + N/Pronoun

S + be + the same as + N/Pronoun

Ex:

- Andrew is the same age as Peter.
- Your shirt is the same as hers.

III. Different from

S + be + different from + N/Pronoun

Ex:

- This book is different from that book.
- Your dress looks different from mine.

IV. Like / Similar to

S₁ + be + similar to + S₂/Pronoun

- Like = similar to / the same as: mang hàm nghĩa là "giống như" (thường diễn đạt ngoại hình hay thói quen), và thường đi với các động từ chỉ cảm giác (look, sound, feel, taste, seem,...)

Ex:

- His shirt is similar to mine.
- She looks like her father.

PRONUNCIATION

☑ Tập phát âm /ʃ/

Cả thân lưỡi nâng lên, phần trước của lưỡi hơi cong và gần chạm nướu răng trên. Hai môi hơi nhô ra, sau đó thổi không khí ra ngoài qua khe hở giữa lưỡi và ngạc trên, tạo thành âm ma sát. /ʃ/ là phụ âm vô thanh, dây thanh âm không rung khi phát âm.

☑ Tập phát âm /ʒ/

Khi phát âm /ʒ/, vị trí lưỡi và hình miệng hoàn toàn giống với khi phát âm /ʃ/; /ʒ/ là phụ âm đục, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

Cách phát âm /ʃ/

① "c" được phát âm là /ʃ/ khi đứng trước ia, ie, io, iu, ea

spe <u>c</u> ial	/ 'speʃl/	đặc biệt
anc <u>i</u> ent	/ 'eɪnʃənt/	cổ xưa
o <u>c</u> ean	/ 'əʊʃn/	đại dương

② "s" phát âm là /ʃ/

en <u>s</u> ure	/ɪn 'ʃʊə(r)/	đảm bảo
in <u>s</u> ure	/ɪn 'ʃʊə(r)/	bảo hiểm
press <u>u</u> re	/ 'preʃə(r)/	áp lực, sức ép
in <u>s</u> urance	/ɪn 'ʃʊərəns/	sự bảo hiểm

③ "t" phát âm là /ʃ/ khi nó ở bên trong một chữ và đứng trước ia, i

na <u>t</u> ion	/ 'neɪʃn/	quốc gia
int <u>e</u> ntion	/ɪn 'tenʃn/	ý định
ambit <u>i</u> ous	/æm 'bɪʃəs/	tham vọng
pot <u>e</u> ntial	/pə 'tenʃl/	tiềm lực

④ Lưu ý: "x" có thể được phát âm là /ʃ/

an <u>x</u> ious	/ 'æŋkʃəs/	lo âu
lux <u>x</u> ury	/ 'lʌkʃəri/	xa hoa

⑤ "ch" được phát âm là /ʃ/

ma <u>ch</u> ine	/mə 'ʃi:n/	máy móc
che <u>mi</u> se	/ʃə 'mi:z/	áo lót
cha <u>ss</u> is	/ 'ʃæsi/	khung, gầm xe
cha <u>gr</u> in	/ 'ʃægrɪn/	chán nản, thất vọng

⑥ "sh" luôn được phát âm là /ʃ/

sha <u>ke</u>	/ʃeɪk/	lắc, rũ
sha <u>ll</u>	/ʃəl/	sẽ, phải
sha <u>rp</u>	/ʃɑ:p/	nhọn
shea <u>r</u>	/ʃɪə(r)/	xén, tỉa

Cách phát âm /ʒ/

① "g" được phát âm /ʒ/

ma <u>ss</u> age	/ 'mæsa:ʒ/	xoa bóp
mi <u>ra</u> ge	/ 'mɪrɑ:ʒ/	ảo vọng

garage / 'gærɑ:ʒ/ nhà xe

② "s" được phát âm là /ʒ/ khi nó đi sau là một từ nguyên âm đứng trước u, ia, io

usual	/ 'ju:ʒuəl/	thông thường
pleasure	/ 'pleʒə(r)/	thú vui
measure	/ 'meʒə(r)/	đo lường, thước đo
erasure	/ɪ 'reɪʒə(r)/	sự xóa bỏ
division	/dɪ 'vɪʒn/	sự phân chia
conclusion	/kən 'klu:ʒn/	tóm lại, tổng kết
erosion	/ɪ 'rəʒn/	sự xói mòn
explosion	/ɪk 'spləʒn/	tiếng nổ, sự nổ

③ "t" được phát âm là /ʒ/

equation /ɪ 'kweɪʒn/ phương trình

EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the words in the box into two groups.

wash	measure	shoulder	usually	fashion
show	pleasure	treasure	station	short
optional	ocean	shark	shelter	television
sunshine	vision	machine	social	decision

/ʒ/	/ʒ/

II. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently.

1. A. dish B. sugar C. shoes D. sing

2. A. vision B. pressure C. washer D. machine
3. A. division B. occasion C. leisure D. ensure
4. A. chauffeur B. shampoo C. children D. cashier
5. A. exhibition B. revision C. anxious D. social

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Put the correct word in the box under each picture.

cello	concert	violin	painting	piano
puppet	drums	sculpture	singer	song writing

	
1.	2.
	
3.	4.

	
5.	6.
	
7.	8.
	
9.	10.

II. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of form of the verbs in the box.

play	draw	compose	paint
------	------	---------	-------

take	perform	exhibit	sing
------	---------	---------	------

1. We _____ many of his works at our gallery last year.
2. Nam _____ an elephant and coloured it.
3. My brother enjoys _____ photos of the nature and landscape.
4. The band _____ live at the Central Park tomorrow.
5. Mozart _____ his first piece of music when he was five years old.
6. She usually _____ in water colour.
7. We _____ all 'Happy Birthday' to her.
8. Most pupils learn _____ a musical instrument.

III. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

musician	singer	actress	composer
comedian	artist	poet	pianist

1. The _____ is playing some sad tune on his saxophone.
2. This young _____ is currently exhibiting his work at the gallery.
3. American _____ Selena Gomez starred in the film *Another Cinderella Story*.
4. *Truyen Kieu* is written by the great _____ Nguyen Du.
5. Celine Dion is a Canadian _____. She sang the song *My heart will go on*.
6. Mozart was an Austrian classical _____. He wrote over 600 pieces of music.
7. Every joke the _____ made was greeted with gales of laughter.
8. Vietnamese _____ DangThai Son studied piano in Moscow.

IV. Match the questions with the answers.

1. What is your favourite kind of m	A. Let's go to the Art Gallery.
2. What shall we do this weekend?	B. Comedy.
3. Who is your favourite actress?	C. No, I don't.
4. Do you like country music?	d. Gangnam Style.
5. What kind of this show?	e. Country.
6. You love dancing, don't you?	f Minh Hoa.
7. Do you enjoy horror films?	G. Yes, I love singing, too. like?
8. Which Korean performance do you like?	H. No, I like pop music.

Your answer:

V. Complete the sentence with *as ... as* and the adjective or adverb in the box.

relaxing	convenient	hot	deep	charming
dangerous	quickly	frequently	boring	friendly

1. She is not _____ her sister.
2. A wolf is not _____ a puppy.
3. This summer is not _____ last summer.
4. The river isn't _____ it looks.
5. For me, lying on the beach is not _____ walking in the mountain.
6. A smartphone send messages _____ a laptop.
7. This gym is not _____ the one near my house.
8. I think travelling by airplane is not _____ travelling by car.
9. I hope his new movie isn't _____ his last one.
10. Adam doesn't exercise _____ he used to.

VI. Circle the correct answer.

1. This classroom is a lot nicer _____ the one we had last year. (than / as)
2. London was _____ from most European capitals. (different / the same)
3. Driving a boat is not _____ as driving a car. (different / the same)
4. Life in the country is very different _____ life in the city. (from / than)
5. He's not really _____ tall as he looks on TV. (the same / as)
6. His house is different _____ my house. (from / as)
7. No other writer in English _____ as famous as Shakespeare, (is / are)

8. No other metal is as _____ as iron. (use / useful)
9. Your hat _____ the same as Mary's. (look / looks)
10. I have _____ much money as my older brother. (different / as)

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences using *different from* or *the same as*.

1. Bob and his brother are different.

_____.

2. This cake and that cake taste the same.

_____.

3. Food in San Francisco and food in New Orleans are different.

_____.

4. Her shoes and my shoes are the same.

_____.

5. American English and British English are slightly different.

_____.

6. People say I and my mother look just the same.

_____.

7. Their results and our results are different.

_____.

8. The price of the scarf and the price of the gloves are the same.

_____.

9. This house and your last house are different.

_____.

10. The child's height and the height of the table are the same.

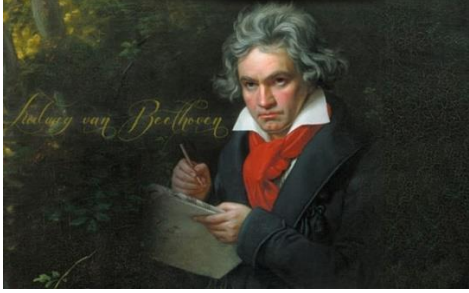
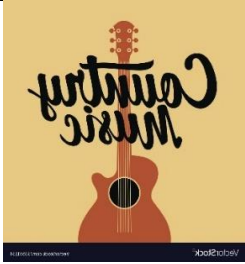
_____.

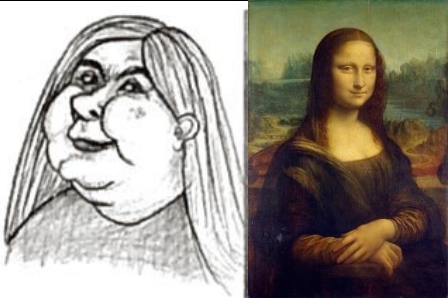
VIII. Look at the pictures and choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. Peter is very good at playing the

- A. violin
B. trumpet
C. drum
D. guitar



2. Beethoven is one of the most famous in the world. A. artists B. singers C. actors D. Composers.	
3. The peace symbol is the golden heart. A. more than B. as much as C. the same as D. different from	
4. The price of this picture is that camera's. A. as cheap as B. as expensive as C. not as cheap as D. not as expensive as	
5. My grandfather likes A. country music B. classical music C. pop music D. folk music	
6. How about going to the this weekend, Hoa? A. art gallery B. cinema C. concert show D. theatre	

7. My uncle has given me some A. pens B. pencils C. crayons D. paintbrushes	
8. My cousin's picture is the Mona Lisa. A. as good as B. the same as C. not different from D. not as beautiful as	

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answers.

Folk music

Pop music has always been influenced by other forms of music. An important form is folk music. Folk songs are the songs composed and sung by country people. The songs may be hundreds of years old, so nobody knows who originally composed them. Modern music is often music for dancing. In Britain it was traditionally played with instruments like flute, accordion, etc.

In the 1950s and 1960s the people who wrote songs and played them with acoustic guitars were also called folk singers. The songs were often "protest songs", complaining of bad things happening in society.

1. Which form of music is pop music mainly influenced by?

- A. classical music B. folk music C. jazz D. rock 'n' roll

2. Who were folk songs composed by?

- A. old singers B. city people
C. modern musicians D. countryside people

3. According to the passage, what is modern music often used for?

- A. singing only B. playing with guitars
C. dancing D. forming pop music

4. In the 1950s, what did people play folk songs with?

- A. guitars B. flutes C. drums D. pianos

5. Why are folk songs called "protest songs"?

- A. Because they are sung by country people.
B. Because they are hundreds of years old.
C. Because nobody knows who originally composed them
D. Because they complain about bad things happening in society.

II. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

While art may not be vital to fulfill our basic needs, it does make life (1) _____. When you look at a painting or poster hang on your living room wall, you feel happy. The sculpture on the kitchen windowsill creates a (2) _____ of joy. These varieties of art forms that we are surrounded by all come (3) _____ to create the atmosphere that we want to live in.

Just like art, music can make life extremely joyful and can have a huge effect (4) _____ our mood. If you have something hard or difficult to work on or are feeling tired, an energetic song will likely (5) _____ you up and add some enthusiasm to the situation. Similarly, when stress is high, many people find that relaxing to calming music is (6) _____ that eases the mind.

1. A. boring B. beautiful C. joyful D. helpful
2. A. sense B. feel C. cause D. way
3. A. away B. along C. down D. together
4. A. on B. in C. at D. of
5. A. take B. wake C. pick D. bring
6. A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing

D. WRITING

I. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one.

1. Jim doesn't play the saxophone as well as his brother.

→ Jim's brother plays

2. What is your favourite kind of music?

→ What kind

3. Her phone is not the same as mine.

→ Her phone is

4. I think rock music is more popular than jazz.

→ I think jazz music isn't

5. Do you like seeing a water puppet show?

→ Are you

6. Oil painting is not the same as pencil painting.

→ Oil painting

7. Cycling is faster than walking.

→ Walking

8. This tea doesn't taste the same as the one I usually drink.

→ This tea

9. Money is not as important as health.

→ Health

10. His new guitar isn't different from his old one.

→ His new guitar

II. Read the profiles and complete the information about Lyle Lovett and The Corrs.

Lyle Lovett

Style of music: country

First record: 1986

Number of records in his life: 13 albums so far

Award: four Grammys

Personal life: husband of Julia Roberts (1993–1995)

Lyle Lovett is a (1) _____ singer. He (2) _____ his first record in (3) _____.
He (4) _____ 13 albums in his life. He (5) _____ four Grammys awards. He (6) _____ Julia Roberts in (7) _____, but they divorced in (8) _____.

TEST FOR UNIT 4

I. Find the word which has different sound in the underlined part in each line.

1. A. measure B. leisure C. sure D. pleasure
2. A. children B. school C. match D. watch
3. A. information B. admission C. exhibition D. television
4. A. ocean B. cartoon C. colour D. crayons
5. A. concert B. perform C. modern D. prefer

II. Choose the best answer.

1. _____ is traditional music of a country.
A. Jazz B. Pop music C. Folk music D. Classical music
2. I really do not enjoy that film because it is rather _____.
A. moving B. exciting C. interesting D. Boring
3. My little daughter loves drawing with _____.
A. crayons B. mud C. a camera D. a microphone
4. I am quite different _____ her.
A. for B. with C. about D. from
5. The puppets are made _____ wood and then painted.
A. of B. in C. from D. at
6. Your taste in music is quite _____ from mine.
A. same B. different C. difficult D. similar
7. I think that pop music is _____ rock music.
A. not as interesting to B. as interesting than
C. interesting as D. not as interesting as
8. The concert is not as _____ you said.
A. boring than B. boring as
C. very boring D. so boring
9. Michael Jackson's style is different _____ other singers' one.
A. with B. as C. to D. from
10. The taste of this food is the same _____ the taste of your mother's food.

A. of B. with C. from D. as

11. I do not like dance music, and my mother doesn't _____. Because it is too noisy.

A. too B. same C. different D. either

12. My classmates are interested _____ watching Spider-man.

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

13. Juan and Patricia are not the same height. Juan is _____ Patricia.

A. as tall as B. not as tall as C. more tall than D. not tall than

14. Saxophones are used mainly for _____ jazz music.

A. composing B. taking C. playing D. writing

15. I went to the 3D _____ last weekend. The paintings were excellent!

A. movie theater B. concert hall
C. opera house D. art museum

16. Classical music is not _____ as pop music.

A. as exciting B. as excited C. exciting D. more excited

17. He is _____ my father, but he looks younger.

A. the same age of B. as old
C. the same age as D. so old as

18. The ring is that _____ one. How much does it cost?

A. as expensively as B. so expensive as
C. as expensive D. as expensive as

19. Will you go to the _____ with me tonight? A new film is shown at 8 p.m.

A. hospital B. church C. theatre D. cinema

20. Most of us listen to _____ for pleasure.

A. music B. films C. paintings D. puppet

III. Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in bracket.

1. Please, stop! You _____ (drive) so fast.

2. Yesterday I _____ (go) to the centre and _____ (see) an exhibition.

3. The children _____ (not be) at home last Sunday.

4. Do you think we _____ (write) a test tomorrow?

5. Are you interested in _____ (do) community service?
6. Some teenage girls volunteered _____ (work) at the local hospital.
7. Jack _____ (collect) coins when he was a little boy.
8. Mr. Dass _____ (leave) for New York late last night.
9. _____ you _____ (attend) the extra class last night?
10. _____ (Be) there moonlight yesterday evening?

IV. Choose the correct option for each of the following sentences.

1. Who is the _____ person in your family? (powerful, more powerful, most powerful)
2. Their house is three times as _____ as ours. (big, bigger, biggest)
3. Susan is much _____ with children than her sister is. (patient, more patient, most patient)
4. Ann does not swim so _____ as her coach claims. (quickly, more quickly, most quickly)
5. What is the _____ month of the year in Vietnam? (hot, hotter, hottest)
6. Hawaii is _____ from Hong Kong than Japan. (far, farther, farthest)
7. Mozart is as _____ as Beethoven. (famous, more famous, most famous)
8. Which is _____, grammar or vocabulary? (important, more important, most important)

V. Fill in each blank with the suitable preposition.

1. The puppets are made _____ wood and then painted.
2. My friend is very good _____ drawing things.
3. The water puppet show is _____ 57B Dinh Tien Hoang St., Hoan Kiem Dist.
4. Karen Carpenter is famous _____ the song *Top of the world*.
5. This rock band is playing _____ the Central Club.
6. I love painting _____ the old Ha Noi streets.
7. We can watch the concert live _____ TV.
8. I'm very interested _____ pop music.

VI. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. My Linh is my favourite _____. (SING)
2. Bui Xuan Phai is a well-known _____. (ART)
3. Dong Ho paintings are made with _____ colours. (NATURE)
4. His friends are all _____ - they're painters, musicians, and writers. (ART)
5. He later became a famous jazz _____ playing saxophone. (MUSIC)

6. The problems seemed so small and _____. (IMPORTANT)
7. We can eat many _____ kinds of food in this restaurant. (DIFFER)
8. Folk music is not as _____ as rock and roll. (EXCITE)
9. The Dan Bau is a traditional _____ instrument in Viet Nam. (MUSIC)
10. "Road to Mount Olympia" is an _____ television programme. (INTEREST)

Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. _____.

I like jazz music.

2. _____.

My favourite song is Thriller.

3. _____.

My mother's favourite composer is Phu Quang.

4. _____.

Water puppetry began in the 11th century.

5. _____.

Alex goes to the Art Club twice a week.

6. _____.

I don't like horror movies because I don't like the feeling of being scared.

7. _____.

She painted one year ago.

8. _____.

Dong Ho paintings are made in Dong Ho village.

VIII. Circle the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits each blank.

Music is an art that puts (0) sounds together in a way that people like or find interesting. Most music includes people (1) _____ with their voices or (2) _____ musical instruments, such as the piano, guitar, or drums. People can enjoy music by (3) _____ to it. They can go to the (4) _____ to hear musicians perform. Classical music is usually (5) _____ in concert halls, but sometimes huge (6) _____ are organized in which it is performed outside, in a field or a stadium, like pop festivals. People can listen to music on CDs, computers, iPods, televisions, radios, cassette/record-players and even (7) _____. People can (8) _____ to play a musical instrument such as the piano, the guitar, the bass, the trumpet, the drums,

or the flute. Anyone can make up his or her own (9) _____ of music. It is not difficult to (10) _____ simple songs or melodies, but it's easier for those who can play an instrument themselves.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. saying | B. thinking | C. singing | D. telling |
| 2. A. playing | B. singing | C. doing | D. making |
| 3. A. writing | B. typing | C. listening | D. chatting |
| 4. A. concerts | B. plays | C. dramas | D. movies |
| 5. A. done | B. performed | C. read | D. made |
| 6. A. songs | B. meetings | C. festivals | D. classes |
| 7. A. books | B. mobile phones | C. songs | D. poems |
| 8. A. tell | B. work | C. learn | D. understand |
| 9. A. pieces | B. units | C. parts | D. Lessons |
| 10. A. do | B. compose | C. say | D. make |

IX. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one. Use the word in brackets.

1. This painting isn't so expensive as my favourite painting. (than)

→ My favourite painting

2. My English is better than my French. (as)

→ My French

3. John hasn't done any housework for a month. (ago)

→ The last time John

4. This show is the same as the show we saw last week, (different)

→ This show

5. She is the quickest runner of all. (quick)

→ No other runner

6. She hasn't made as many mistakes as last time. (fewer)

→ She

7. The Eiffel Tower is as high as an 81-storey building. (same)

→ The Eiffel Tower

8. Steven Spielberg directed Jurassic Park. (by)

→ Jurassic Park

X. Use the cues below to write the sentences.

Ex: *Today / it / not I windy / yesterday.*

Today it is not as windy as it was yesterday.

1. Tomato soup / be / delicious / mushroom soup.

2. Grapefruit juice / not be / sweet / orange juice.

3. My new bike / be / quite / different / old.

4. I think / your sister / look like / singer Hong Nhung.

5. My American friend / come / city / King of Pop / born.

XI. Write a letter (80-90 words) to a friend inviting him/her to go to a music concert.

UNIT 5. FOOD AND DRINK

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar ♦ Some, A lot of, Lots of

Pronunciation ♦ Sound /ɒ/ and /ɔ:/

GRAMMAR

1. Some, A lot of, Lots of

SOME Một vài	• Dùng trong câu khẳng định.	• <i>There is some water in the fridge.</i>
	• Dùng với danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ đếm được số nhiều.	• <i>I have some books.</i> • <i>Some modern music sounds harsh and tuneless.</i>
	• Dùng trong câu hỏi là câu đề nghị và câu yêu cầu.	• <i>Would you like some coffee?</i> • <i>Could you post some letters for me?</i>
A LOT OF LOTS OF Nhiều	• Đứng trước danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được.	• <i>She has got a lot of friends.</i> • <i>There is lots of money in the safe.</i>
	• Dùng trong câu khẳng định.	• <i>They spend lots of money shopping every month.</i>

2. How much, How many

👉 Khi muốn hỏi về số lượng, ta dùng **How much** và **How many**.

✳ **How many:** Dùng với danh từ đếm được.

HOW MANY	
To be	Verb
How many + N _{s/es} + are there? → There is a/an + N → There are + số lượng + N _{s/es}	How many + N _{s/es} + do/does + S + V? → S + V + số lượng + N _{s/es}

Ex:

- How many desks are there in your house?

There is one. %

- How many laptops are there in the shop?

There are five laptops in the shop.

- How many books do you want to buy?

I want to buy five books.

- How many eggs does your mother need?

She needs five eggs.

✱ **How much:** Dùng với danh từ không đếm được.

HOW MUCH	
To be	Verb
How much + N _{uncountable} + is there?	How many + N _{uncountable} + do/does + S + V?
→ There is some (+ N _{uncountable})	→ S + V + some (+ N _{uncountable})
→ There are + số lượng + N (định lượng)	→ S + V + N (định lượng)

* Ngoài ra **How much** còn dùng để hỏi giá cả

How much + is / are + S? → S + is / are + giá tiền.

How much + do / does + S + cost? → S + cost / costs + giá tiền.

Ex.

- How much milk is there in the fridge?

There are three bottles.

- How much flour is there?

There is some in the kitchen.

- How much bread do you want?

I want three loaves of bread.

- How much rice does she need?

She need some to make a cake.

- How much is this book?

It's 30,000 VND.

- How much does that bike cost?

It costs 1,000,000 VND.

PRONUNCIATION

☑ Tập phát âm âm /ɒ/

Lưỡi hạ thấp và hơi thu về sau, phần sau lưỡi hơi nâng lên so với khi phát âm /ɔ:/. Hai môi hơi tròn, lớn hơn so với khi phát âm /ɔ:/, hơi nhô ra trước, /ɒ/ là nguyên âm ngắn, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

☑ Tập phát âm âm /ɔ:/

Lưỡi hạ thấp và hơi thu về sau, phần sau lưỡi nâng lên. Hai môi tròn, miệng hơi nhô ra. /ɔ:/ là nguyên âm dài, khi phát âm phải đủ độ dài, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

Cách phát âm âm /ɒ/

✓ "o" thường được phát âm là /ɒ/ trong một số trường hợp

dog	/dɒg/	con chó
bottle	/'bɒtl/	cái chai
bother	/'bɒðə(r)/	làm phiền, quấy rầy
lock	/lɒk/	khóa
cot	/kɒt/	giường, cái cũi
pot	/pɒt/	cái bình, lọ
top	/tɒp/	đỉnh cao
box	/bɒks/	cái hộp
block	/blɒk/	khối, tảng
body	/'bɒdi/	thân thể, thân xác
lot	/lɒt/	nhiều

odd	/ɒd/	lặt vặt, linh tinh
hop	/hɒp/	bước nhảy ngắn, nhảy lò cò
rob	/rɒb/	ăn trộm, cướp đoạt
robbery	/ˈrɒbəri/	vụ trộm
stop	/stɒp/	dừng lạ

Cách phát âm âm /ɔ:/

✓ "a" được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong những từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng "ll".

tall	/tɔ:l/	cao
call	/kɔ:l/	cuộc gọi
small	/smɔ:l/	nhỏ bé
fall	/fɔ:l/	rơi, ngã

* Ngoại lệ

shall	/ʃæl/	phải, sẽ
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✓ "o" thường được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong những từ có nhóm or + phụ âm

born	/bɔ:n/	sinh ra
horn	/hɔ:n/	còi xe
lord	/lɔ:d/	lãnh chúa
fort	/fɔ:t/	pháo đài

✓ "au" thường được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong một số trường hợp như:

fault	/fɔ:lt/	lỗi lầm, điều sai lầm
audience	/ˈɔ:diəns/	thính giả
daughter	/ˈdɔ:tə(r)/	con gái (trong gia đình)
naughty	/ˈnɔ:ti/	hư, xấu nết
laundry	/ˈlɔ:ndri/	tiệm giặt là

✓ "aw" thường được phát âm là /ɔ:/ khi trong một từ có tận cùng là aw hay aw + phụ âm

law	/lɔ:/	luật pháp
bawl	/bɔ:l/	nói oang oang g
dawn	/dɔ:n/	buổi bình minh
crawl	/crɔ:l/	bò, bò lê

✓ "oa" được phát âm là /ɔ:/ khi đứng trước

board	/bɔ:d/	tấm ván
soar	/sɔ:/	bay vút lên
oar	/ɔ:(r)/	mái chèo
roar	/rɔ:(r)/	gầm rống

EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the words in the box into two groups.

perform	stop	model	sausage	broth
warm	tall	sauce	watch	water
sport	fall	door	abroad	college
small	long	coffee	want	often

/ɒ/	/ɔ:/

--	--

II. Look at the pictures and complete the words.

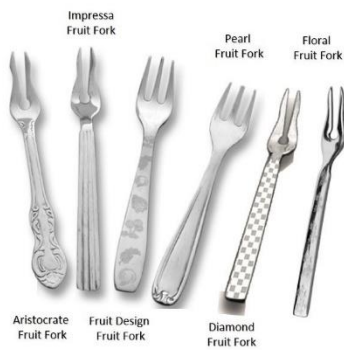
	
1. c _____	2. w _____
	
3. o _____	4. s _____
	
5. h _____	6. b _____



7. s _____



8. p _____



9. f _____



10. w _____

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Put the following words in the correct column.

pork	milk	bread	beef	strawberry
green tea	noodles	eggs	sausages	coffee
chicken	cabbage	pancake	cheese	pizza
bean	pear	onion	lemon tea	eel soup

food	drinks	fruit	vegetables

--	--	--	--

II. Match the food or spice with its definition.

1. noodles	A. a thick liquid eaten with food to add flavour
2. tofu	B. a food in the form of long, thin strips cooked in soup
3. omelette	C. a dish made by mixing eggs together and frying them
4. sausage	D. a food consisting of a small roll of pastry filled with meat and vegetables, and fried
5. pepper	E. a small tube of skin filled with a mixture of meat, spices etc.
6. turmeric	F. a soft white food made from soya beans
7. sauce	G. a yellow powder made from the root of an Asian plant
8. spring rolls	H. a grey or white powder used to give a spicy, hot taste to food

Your answer:

III. Complete each of the sentences. Use the picture as a cue.

1. Don't put so much _____ in the soup.	
---	--

2. Have you got any _____?



3. I'd like some _____ and a piece of cheese, please?



4. Jane eats _____ quite often because it is healthy.



5. Would you like bacon or _____?



6. To make an _____, you must first beat the eggs.



7. Do you want to eat _____ or rice?	
8. Heat the oil, then deep-fry the _____.	

IV. Write C for countable nouns and U for uncountable nouns.

1. beef	2. apple
3. bread	4. biscuit
5. rice	6. spring roll
7. spinach	8. egg
9. butter	10. lemonade
11. sandwich	12. ham
13. tomato	14. pancake
15. vegetable	16. coffee
17. sugar	18. orange

V. Circle the correct answer.

1. There's some in the bottle. (**water** / waters)
2. Let's have a break. Would you like to have some? (**coffee** / coffees)
3. My sister likes beef. It's her favourite (**meat** / meats)
4. I need to buy some new (**furniture** / furnitures)
5. My mother gave me a cute as a birthday present last week. (**puppy/puppies**)

6. Peter, could you lend me some ? (**money / moneys**)
7. After dinner, I have some to do. (**homework / homeworks**)
8. How many are there on your table? (**book / books**)
9. Mom, we ran out of. Can you buy some? (**sugar / sugars**)
10. I have just bought a lot of. Would you like some? (**cherry/ cherries**)

VI. Complete the sentences with "a, an, some, any, much, many" or "a lot of/ lots of".

1. I have to go to the market now. There isn't _____ food for our dinner.
2. There are _____ trees in our village, so the air here is very fresh.
3. I'm very busy, I have _____ things to do today.
4. Here are _____ cereals, but there isn't _____ milk.
5. Would you like _____ beer or would you prefer bottle of Coke?
6. Is there _____ rice left? - I'm afraid there isn't _____ rice left, but you can have _____ noodles instead.
7. There aren't _____ bananas, but there is _____ apple and _____ grapes.
8. I want _____ jam and _____ butter for my toast.
9. Can I have _____ sausages and _____ omelette with fries on the side, please?
10. My father always has _____ biscuit and _____ cup of tea at bedtime.

VII. Fill in the blanks with *How much* or *How many*.

1. _____ cheese do you buy?
2. _____ books are there in your bag?
3. _____ people are there in this classroom?
4. _____ time is there to the end for the lesson?
5. _____ milk does your son drink every day?
6. _____ days are there in a year?
7. _____ kilos of rice do they want?
8. _____ applejuice is there in the fridge?
9. _____ dishes can she cook?
10. _____ days off do you have in a week?

VIII. Make questions with *How much* or *How many*.

1. cakes / she / make / for the party last night.

2. pork / your mother / want / for the barbecue.

3. cat food / you / buy / at the supermarket / yesterday.

4. exams / they / have / so far

5. tea / there / in the teapot

6. cups of butter / we / need / for this recipe

7. milk / you / like / in your tea

8. grapes / there / in the fridge

IX. Complete the dialogues with the phrases or sentences in the box.

A cup of tea, please.	I just have some cereal each morning.
I prefer something sweet.	I love "Bún chả".
Ten cartons, please.	Three small meals
Once a week.	Yes, two slices, please.

1. A: What kind of Vietnamese food do you like?

B:

2. A: What would you like to drink?

B:

3. A: What is your favourite taste?

B:

4. A: How much milk do you need?

B:

5. A: How often do you drink milk tea?

B:

6. A: Would you like some cheese?

B:

7. A: What are you going to have for breakfast?

B:

8. A: How many meals do you usually eat everyday?

B:

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Banh Tom (Crispy Shrimp Pastry)

Although Banh Tom is available almost everywhere in the country, it is best at the Nha Hang Ho Tay (Ho Tay Restaurant) on the banks of True Bach Lake, close to Ho Tay (West Lake) in Ha Noi. While diners await the arrival of the hot fried shrimp pastry, they can enjoy the picturesque lake and landscapes offered by the vast expanse of water from West Lake and the tree-lined Thanh Nien Road.

The dish should be eaten as soon as it arrives at the table. The fried pastry is topped with red shrimps and is eaten together with dishes of spicy vegetables mixed with sweet and sour sauce.

To remind you of the local shrimping business, waiters will often tell you that the shrimps that you have ordered for your meal have just been netted in nearby West Lake. This will be a memorable meal that will ensure you remember your stay in Ha Noi.

1. Where is Banh Tom best in Viet Nam?

_____.

2. What can diners do while they await the arrival of the hot fried shrimp pastry?

_____.

3. When should the dish be eaten?

_____.

4. What is it eaten together with?

_____.

5. Do you think that the shrimps which have just been netted in nearby West Lake make it the best ingredient?

_____.

II. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

basic	stewing	pot	vary
most	even	broth	rice

Pho is one of the (1) _____ popular Vietnamese dishes. What is pho? Pho is a Vietnamese noodle soup consisting of (2) _____, rice noodles, herbs and meat.

There are two (3) _____ types of pho and that is Pho Bo (beef noodle soup) and Pho Ga (chicken noodle soup). Pho Bo is beef broth that is made by stewing cow bones in a large (4) _____ for quite a long time. Pho Ga is very similar to Pho Bo. Instead of beef broth, chicken broth is made by (5) _____ chicken bones. The noodle itself is made from varieties of (6) _____. The ingredients and toppings may (7) _____ a slight bit in the North and the South.

Pho is normally eaten for breakfast, but many of people eat at lunch, or (8) _____ dinner.

D. WRITING

I. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

1. kilos / how many / would / potatoes / of / like / you

_____.

2. electric cooker / how much / in / rice / left / the / is / ?

_____.

3. food/ your/ what's/ favourite/ ?

_____.

4. I/ tuna/,/ especially/ like/ fish/.

_____.

5. is/ from/ cake/ what/ Chung/ made/ ?

_____.

6. is/ Pho/ a/ kind/ special/ Vietnamese/ of/ soup/.

_____.

7. My/ likes/ to/ brother/ coconut juice/ drink/ most/.

_____.

8. you/ tell/ me/ how/ can/ to/ cook/, / the/ rice/ please?

_____.

9. want/ I/ cook/ to/ an/ omelette/. / what/ do/ ingredients/ I/ need/ ?

10. What/ Vietnamese/ do/ food/ like/ you/ best/ ?

II. Rewrite the sentence so that its meaning stays the same.

1. What is the price of a bowl of beef noodle soup?

→ How much

2. There is sugar in many kinds of food.

→ Many kinds

3. We haven't got any tomatoes.

→ There aren't

4. My sister likes chicken very much.

→ Chicken is

5. There is beef and chicken in the menu.

→ The menu

6. I like salad best.

→ Salad is

7. The market does not have any carrots.

→ There

8. I want some iced tea because I am hot.

→ I am hot

TEST FOR UNIT 5

I. Find the word which has different sound in the underlined part in each line.

1. A. doctor B. boss C. lemon D. opera
2. A. talk B. warn C. short D. shot
3. A. word B. comic C. shop D. modern
4. A. possible B. morning C. opposite D. coffee
5. A. more B. score C. worry D. store

II. Choose the best answer.

1. Quang Nam is famous for _____.
A. tofu B. Quang noodle
C. Rice noodle soup D. Hue beef noodle
2. _____ is made from soy bean.
A. Tofu B. Musical C. Musically D. Musician
3. Hue beef noodle is really _____. I like it a lot.
A. awful B. salty C. delicious D. bitter
4. I really love lemonade. It tastes sweet and _____.
A. sour B. spicy C. bitter D. salty
5. _____ soup in Nghe An is the best soup I have ever eaten.
A. Dragon B. Dinosaur C. Bear D. Eel
6. _____ is my favourite drink for breakfast because it helps me become taller.
A. Cola B. Juice C. Milk D. Soup
7. They are going to break eggs to make _____ for breakfast.
A. omelet B. noodle C. tofu D. spaghetti
8. Vietnamese people like eating _____ noodles.
A. quick B. instant C. fast D. speed
9. Banh chung _____ made from butter and flour.
A. is B. was C. were D. is not
10. _____ is an expensive kind of seafood.
A. Beef B. Lobster C. Chicken D. Pig
11. Mi has got two pears _____ her bag.

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

12. Pour the egg mixture _____ the pan.

A. on B. to C. into D. in

13. What is your _____ dish for breakfast? - It's beef noodle soup.

A. favourite B. most C. best D. liking

14. How many _____ do you eat every day?

A. orange B. milk C. apple D. apples

15. How _____ cheese do we need to make a cheese cake? – About 250 grams.

A. few B. many C. much D. little

III. Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I (not be) _____ hungry. I (not want) _____ any rice.

2. Wait! Miss Mai (have) _____ breakfast.

3. This coffee (taste) _____ terrible, but the biscuits (be) _____ great.

4. Pho (become) _____ more and more popular in Saigon since 1954.

5. Last year we (go) _____ on a school trip to Scotland.

6. The chicken meat served with pho ga (cut) _____ into thin slices.

7. My father (eat) _____ pho almost every morning at the restaurant nearby.

8. The broth is made by (stew) _____ cow bones for a long time.

9. What would you like (drink) _____ Mike?

10. (Be) _____ there any oranges? - Yes, there (be) _____ one.

IV. Choose the correct words.

1. She bought a *loaf* / *bowl* / *bar* of bread so we can make sandwiches.

2. We've already eaten a *tube*/*packet*/*slice* of biscuits!

3. Would you like a *bowl* / *piece* /*glass* of lemonade?

4. There is a *piece* / *carton* / *kilo* of milk in the fridge.

5. Could you cut me a smaller *slice*/*spoon*/*bunch* of ham?

6. You can have a *loaf*/*piece*/*pot* of cake after you've eaten your vegetables!

7. See round the grocer's for a *bottle* / *tin* / *tube* of sardines.

8. She ate a *glass* /*slice* / *bowl* of noodles yesterday morning.

9. Anna always eats a *slice* / *bar* / *loaf* of chocolate on her way to school.

10. He got a *can* / *piece* / *carton* of Coke from the fridge because he was thirsty.

V. Give the correct form of the words in the brackets.

1. I need some _____. Can you give me some? (ONION)
2. Would you like some _____? (TEA)
3. I didn't cook well for my mother's birthday. Everybody couldn't eat anything because it's too _____. (SALT)
4. I added too much water in the cooker, so rice was so _____. (SOUP)
5. The hot weather _____ the milk. (SOUR)
6. I add more sugar to _____ the lemonade. (SWEET)
7. You cook so well. The food is _____. (TASTE)
8. I can't drink green tea because of its _____. (BITTER)
9. Ice cream is my _____ food. (FAVOUR)
10. Most children enjoy eating _____ chicken and French fries. (FRY)

VI. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. She needs ten eggs to make two cakes.

_____.

2. He drank a lot of wine at the party last night.

_____.

3. I often drink milk in the morning.

_____.

4. Chicken noodle soup is my favourite food.

_____.

5. My lemonade tastes a bit sour.

_____.

6. Yes, there is some milk in the fridge.

_____.

7. No, thanks. I love cookies, but I'm full.

_____.

8. The beef broth is made by stewing cow bones.

_____.

VII. There is one mistake in each sentence. Underline and correct the mistake.

1. How many orange juice have you had today?

2. I like eat crisps when I watch TV. _____
3. Could I have any more salad? It is so tasty. _____
4. Can you buy some breads on your way home? _____
5. What do you usually have in breakfast? _____
6. Vietnamese eat more instant noodles to Japanese. _____
7. How many glass of water should you drink per day? _____
8. Would you like a cheese with your pasta? _____

VIII. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. There is some meat left _____ lunch.
2. Put the omelette on the plate and serve it _____ some vegetables.
3. Tell me _____ a popular dish where you live!
4. You can warm _____ the leftovers in the microwave.
5. Beat the eggs together _____ salt, pepper and cold water.
6. Pho is a special kind _____ Vietnamese soup.
7. Pour about 1/4 cup of a mixture _____ the pan at a time.
8. The broth for *pho bo* is made _____ stewing cow bones _____ a long time.
9. Simmer the sauce _____ low heat.
10. Cut the meat _____ small pieces.

IX. Read the text and answer the following questions.

Bun Bo Hue originates from Hue City Central Viet Nam. The broth is made by cooking beef bones for a long time and a variety of different spices, especially lemongrass. How does it taste? Well, having a bowl of Bun bo Hue, you will easily recognize that it is completely different from Pho in the North of Viet Nam, because the broth of Bun bo Hue is much spicier.

How to make it? Learning how to make a clear broth from beef bones and meat is quite difficult task. After selecting fresh beef in the market, we boil it with bones; then, we take the bones out of the water to obtain a tasty clear broth. A typical version of Bun bo Hue must include pork, roast beef, pig's blood, shrimp sauce and chopped lettuce.

The interesting thing is that, the amount of salt put in the beef noodles recipe varies between seasons. For example, during summer, Bun bo Hue is served with soy bean, mint and different kinds of lettuce while in the winter, the recipe is saltier added with lemongrass and fish sauce.

The best Bun Bo Hue comes from the street vendors who work from dawn to early morning. In Hue, when night lights are on, you can still enjoy a good bowl of this noodle soup at some restaurants or food stores on the streets. This hot dish represents just one of Hue's traditional cuisines.

1. What makes Bun Bo Hue different from Pho in the North of Viet Nam?

_____.

2. How can you make a clear and tasty Bun Bo Hue broth?

_____.

3. What are the ingredients of a typical Bun Bo Hue?

_____.

4. When is Bun Bo Hue's recipe saltier with lemongrass and fish sauce?

_____.

5. Where can you enjoy Bun Bo Hue in Hue city?

_____.

X. Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each of the gaps.

The History of Pizza

There are not (1) _____ nations that can say their national dish has become an international phenomenon. Italy has two such (2) _____ pasta and, of course, pizza. Both are (3) _____ all over the world, both have made the history of Italian food. Pizza in (4) _____ most basic form as a seasoned flat bread has a long history in the Mediterranean. (5) _____ cultures including the Greeks and Phoenicians ate a flat bread made (6) _____ flour and water. The dough would be cooked by placing on a hot stone and then seasoned with herbs. (7) _____ America, pizza usually falls into (8) _____ categories: thick and cheesy Chicago style or thin and more traditional New York pizza. (9) _____ Italy, pizza also falls into two distinct categories: Italian pizza and the rest of the world. It might seem silly considering the basic ingredients, but one taste of a true Italian pizza and that's it. You will never feel the same about this simple and (10) _____ food again.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. a | B. an | C. many | D. much |
| 2. A. dish | B. dishes | C. dished | D. dishing |
| 3. A. famous | B. rare | C. poor | D. awful |
| 4. A. his | B. her | C. their | D. its |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| 5. A. Several | B. A | C. An | D. Much |
| 6. A. of | B. with | C. from | D. for |
| 7. A. In | B. At | C. On | D. From |
| 8. A. one | B. two | C. three | D. four |
| 9. A. On | B. Of | C. In | D. From |
| 10. A. delicious | B. awful | C. terrible | D. bad |

XI. Choose the best sentence that can be made from the cues given.

1. Make / lemonade / need / lemon / sugar / water

- A. To make lemonade, we need a lemon, some sugar and a cup of water.
- B. To make lemonade, we need a lemon, a sugar and water.
- C. To make lemonade, we need a lemon, some sugars and some water.
- D. To make lemonade, we need some lemon, some sugars and water.

2. How / banana / you / need / make / banana cake /?

- A. How much banana do you need to make banana cake?
- B. How much bananas do you need to make a banana cake?
- C. How many bananas do you need to make a banana cake?
- D. How many bananas you need to make banana cake?

3. Local / resident / region / have / noodle / dinner.

- A. The local resident in this region have noodle in dinner.
- B. The local resident in this region often have noodle for dinner.
- C. The local resident on this region often have noodle in dinner.
- D. The local resident in this region often have noodle for dinner.

4. This / soup / best / I / ever / eat.

- A. This is the best soup I ever eat.
- B. This is the soup best I ate ever.
- C. This soup is the best I have ever eaten.
- D. This soup is the best food I have ever eaten.

5. My / favor / drink / green tea / , / I / drink / every day.

- A. My favoring drink is green tea, I drank it every day.
- B. My favourite drink is green tea, I drink it every day.

C. My favored drink is green tea, I have drunk it every day.

D. My favorite drink are green tea, I am drinking it every day.

XII. Write a paragraph about your favorite meal.

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Population (millions)	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5
GDP (trillion USD)	45.0	48.0	51.0	54.0	57.0	60.0	63.0	66.0	69.0	72.0	75.0	78.0	81.0	84.0	87.0	90.0	93.0	96.0	99.0	102.0	105.0
Life expectancy (years)	75.0	75.5	76.0	76.5	77.0	77.5	78.0	78.5	79.0	79.5	80.0	80.5	81.0	81.5	82.0	82.5	83.0	83.5	84.0	84.5	85.0
Urban population (%)	55.0	56.0	57.0	58.0	59.0	60.0	61.0	62.0	63.0	64.0	65.0	66.0	67.0	68.0	69.0	70.0	71.0	72.0	73.0	74.0	75.0
Renewable energy (%)	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	29.0	30.0
CO2 emissions (Gt)	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	29.0	30.0	31.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	35.0	36.0	37.0	38.0	39.0	40.0
Forest cover (%)	22.0	22.5	23.0	23.5	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.5	27.0	27.5	28.0	28.5	29.0	29.5	30.0	30.5	31.0	31.5	32.0
Healthcare spending (GDP %)	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0
Internet usage (%)	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender inequality index	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.54	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.20
Urbanization rate (%)	55.0	56.0	57.0	58.0	59.0	60.0	61.0	62.0	63.0	64.0	65.0	66.0	67.0	68.0	69.0	70.0	71.0	72.0	73.0	74.0	75.0
Renewable energy investment (Bn USD)	10.0	12.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	24.0	26.0	28.0	30.0	32.0	34.0	36.0	38.0	40.0	42.0	44.0	46.0	48.0	50.0
CO2 emissions per capita (t)	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
Forest cover loss (ha)	1000000	1100000	1200000	1300000	1400000	1500000	1600000	1700000	1800000	1900000	2000000	2100000	2200000	2300000	2400000	2500000	2600000	2700000	2800000	2900000	3000000
Healthcare spending (Bn USD)	225.0	252.0	277.0	300.0	321.0	340.0	358.0	375.0	391.0	407.0	423.0	438.0	453.0	468.0	483.0	498.0	513.0	528.0	543.0	558.0	573.0
Internet usage (Bn USD)	15.0	18.0	21.0	24.0	27.0	30.0	33.0	36.0	39.0	42.0	45.0	48.0	51.0	54.0	57.0	60.0	63.0	66.0	69.0	72.0	75.0
Gender inequality index	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.54	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.20
Urbanization rate (%)	55.0	56.0	57.0	58.0	59.0	60.0	61.0	62.0	63.0	64.0	65.0	66.0	67.0	68.0	69.0	70.0	71.0	72.0	73.0	74.0	75.0
Renewable energy investment (Bn USD)	10.0	12.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	24.0	26.0	28.0	30.0	32.0	34.0	36.0	38.0	40.0	42.0	44.0	46.0	48.0	50.0

UNIT 6. A VISIT TO A SCHOOL

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar

◆ Preposition of time

◆ Preposition of place

Pronunciation

◆ Sound /tʃ/ and /dʒ/

GRAMMAR

Prepositions (Giới từ)

☞ Giới từ là một từ hoặc cụm từ được sử dụng trước danh từ/ đại từ để chỉ nơi chốn, vị trí, thời gian, cách thức.

☞ Giới từ đứng sau TO BE, trước DANH TỪ; sau ĐỘNG TỪ hoặc sau TÍNH TỪ.

1. Giới từ chỉ thời gian

GIỚI TỪ CHỈ THỜI GIAN	AT	At + kỳ nghỉ (toàn bộ những ngày trong kỳ nghỉ) at Christmast, at Tet, at the weekend, at weekends, at Easter, at Thanksgiving ...
		At + giờ at 11 o'clock, at 5.19 a.m, ...
		At + thời gian ngắn và chính xác at night, at sunset, at lunchtime, at noon, at dawn, at the moment, at that time, at present, ...
	IN	In + thời gian cụ thể (buổi trong ngày, tuần trong tháng) in the evening, in the 2 nd week of June, ...
		In + một thời gian cụ thể in the past, in Middle Ages,
		In + tháng, năm , mùa, thập niên

		in May, in 2022, in winter, in 1980s
		In + khoảng thời gian cần thiết hoàn thành việc gì đó, hoặc khoảng thời gian trong tương lai in + five minutes, in two weeks
	ON	On + ngày on the 5 th January, on February 9, ...
		On + thứ trong tuần on Monday, on Friday, ...
		On + ngày trong kỳ nghỉ, các buổi trong ngày cụ thể on New Year, on Sunday morning, on my birthday, ...

✓ **Một số giới từ chỉ thời gian khác:**

- During (trong suốt một khoảng thời gian)
- For (trong khoảng thời gian hành động hoặc sự việc xảy ra)
- Since (từ, từ khi)
- From ... To (từ ... đến ...)
- By (trước/ vào một thời điểm nào đó)
- Until/ Till (đến, cho đến)
- Before (trước)/ After (sau)

2. Prepositions of place (Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn)

👉 Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn là những từ thường đi kèm với những danh từ chỉ nơi chốn, địa điểm, vị trí để miêu tả hoặc xác định vị trí của chủ ngữ trong các hoàn cảnh cụ thể.

	AT	At + địa điểm cụ thể at home, at the station, at the airport, ...
		At + nơi làm việc, học tập at work, at school, at university, ...

GIỚI TỪ CHỈ NƠI CHỖN		At + vị trí cụ thể at the top /bottom of, at the beginning / end of, at the front back of, at the corner of
		At + nhà, văn phòng, cửa hàng hoặc địa chỉ của ai đó at doctor's (office), at hairdresser's (shop), at Sally's, at 630 Dinh Tien Hoang road, ...
	IN	In + vị trí bên trong một diện tích/không gian in a car, in a taxi, in the room/building/office/kitchen/garden, ...
		In + tên làng, thị trấn, thành phố, đất nước in Bat Trang, in France, in Hai Phong
		In + từ chỉ phương hướng, một số cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn in the south/north/east/west, in the middle of, in the back/front of
	ON	On + vị trí bề mặt on the table/wall/carpet/ceiling/screen/blackboard/door/ ... on the ground/on the (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , ...) floor
		On + nơi chốn hoặc số tầng (nhà) on the platform/railway/farm/island/river/beach/coast/ ...
		On + phương tiện đi lại công cộng/cá nhân on the bus/plane/train/ship/motorbike/horse/ ...

✓ **Một số giới từ chỉ nơi chốn khác:**

- Above (cao hơn, trên), Below (thấp hơn, dưới)
- Over (ngay trên), Under (dưới, ngay dưới)
- Inside - Outside (bên trong - bên ngoài)
- In front of (phía trước), Behind (phía sau)

- Near (gần - khoảng cách gần)
- By, Beside, Next To (bên cạnh)
- Between (ở giữa 2 người/ vật), Among (ở giữa một đám đông hoặc nhóm người/vật)

PRONUNCIATION

☑ Tập phát âm âm /tʃ/

👉 Âm /tʃ/ là một phụ âm vô thanh, dây thanh âm không rung khi phát âm. Đầu lưỡi và mặt lưỡi nâng lên, đầu lưỡi đẩy nhẹ răng trên, tạo thành âm sát tắc, không khí trong khoang miệng thoát ra ngoài qua khe hở giữa lưỡi và răng.

☑ Tập phát âm âm /dʒ/

👉 Âm /dʒ/ là phụ âm đơn bắt đầu với /d/ và kết thúc với /ʒ/. Để phát âm âm này, đầu tiên đầu lưỡi chạm vào phâm vòm miệng phía trước để ngăn luồng hơi lại một thời gian ngắn. Cách ra dần dần hạ lưỡi xuống để luồng hơi thoát ra ngoài, một âm sát nổ sẽ được tạo ra một cách tự nhiên và ta có âm /dʒ/.

Cách phát âm âm /tʃ/

✓ "c" được phát âm là /tʃ/

cello	/ 'tʃeləʊ/	đàn vi ô lông xen, đàn xe lô
cencerto	/kən 'tʃeətəʊ/	bản hòa tấu

✓ "t" được phát âm là /tʃ/

century	/ 'sentʃəri/	thế kỷ
natural	/ 'nætʃrəl/	thuộc tự nhiên
culture	/ 'kʌltʃə(r)/	văn hóa
future	/ 'fju:tʃə(r)/	tương lai

✓ "ch" được phát âm là /tʃ/

cheap	/tʃi:p/	rẻ
chicken	/ 'tʃɪkɪn/	con gà
child	/tʃaɪld/	trẻ em

Chinese /ˌtʃaɪˈniːz/ người Trung Quốc

Cách phát âm âm /dʒ/

✓ "d" được phát âm là /dʒ/

soldier /ˈsəʊldʒə(r)/ người lính

schedule /ˈskedʒuːl/ lịch trình

✓ "g" được phát âm là /dʒ/ khi đứng trước e, i, y và nếu một từ có dạng tận cùng là "ge".

cage /keɪdʒ/ lồng, chuồng

stage /steɪdʒ/ sân khấu

village /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ làng

cottage /ˈkɒtɪdʒ/ nhà tranh

gem /dʒem/ viên ngọc

gentle /ˈdʒentl/ dịu dàng

ginger /ˈdʒɪndʒər/ gừng

gymnastic /dʒɪmˈnæstɪk/ thuộc thể dục

* Ngoại lệ

get /get/ lấy

gear /gɪə(r)/ cơ cấu, thiết bị

geese /giːs/ những con ngỗng

girl /gɜːl/ cô gái

EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. children B. chicken C. century D. child

2. A. culture B. chapter C. feature D. literature
3. A. chair B. architect C. cheese D. child
4. A. message B. guarantee C. storage D. advantage
5. A. gradual B. soldier C. educate D. grade

II. Put the words into groups /tʃ/ and /tʃ/.

passenger	beach	stranger	Japan	question
coach	lecture	literature	January	journey
feature	juice	arrange	culture	choose
heritage	Junk	sandwich	sausage	statue

/tʃ/	/tʃ/

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Put the word in the box under each picture.

playground	library	compass	gym	university
computer room	projector	professor	desk	canteen

	
1.	2.



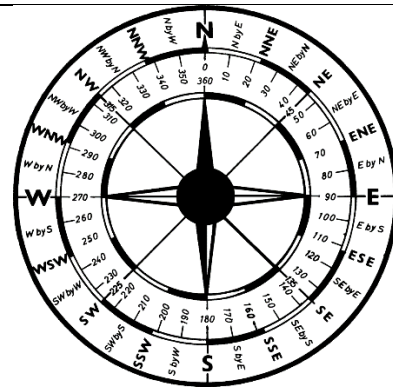
3.

4.



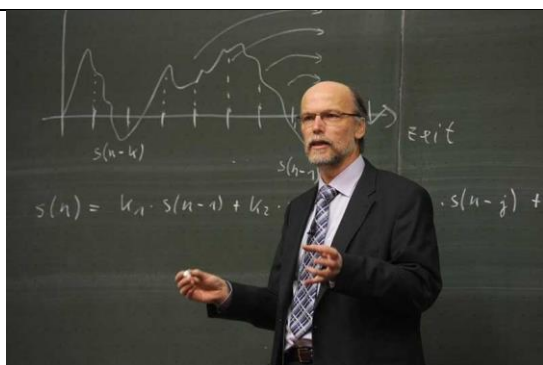
5.

6.



7.

8.



9.

10.

II. Choose the best answers.

1. _____ is used for months.

A. in B. on C. at

2. _____ is used for days and dates.

A. in B. on C. at

3. _____ is used for clock times.

A. in B. on C. at

4. _____ is used for years.

A. in B. on C. at

5. _____ is used for holiday periods.

A. in B. on C. at

6. _____ is used for seasons.

A. in B. on C. at

7. _____ is used for towns and cities

A. in B. on C. at

8. _____ is used for addresses.

A. in B. on C. at

9. _____ is used for parts of the day.

A. in B. on C. at

10. _____ is used for countries and continents.

A. in B. on C. at

III. Fill in the blanks with *in /on/at*.

1. _____ Christmas	6. _____ present
2. _____ Christmas day	7. _____ half past six
3. _____ the moment	8. _____ December
4. _____ 2020	9. _____ noon
5. _____ Friday	10. _____ Saturday evening

IV. Complete the sentences with *in /on/at*.

1. It rains a lot _____ summer.
2. They will be here _____ five minutes.
3. Students don't go to school _____ Sundays.
4. Barbara was born _____ 2002.
5. Children's Day is _____ June 1st.
6. My mother leaves for work _____ 7 o'clock the morning.
7. Will she come _____ Friday evening?
8. Don't call me _____ noon.
9. Is Alan busy _____ the moment?
10. Teenagers shouldn't go out _____ night.

V. Complete the sentences with *in /on/at/to*.

1. Can we meet _____ the cinema?
2. They went to the museum _____ a bus.
3. There is a new café _____ the end of the street.
4. What is there _____ TV tonight, mum?
5. Ryan arrived _____ London at 9 p.m yesterday.
6. Go straight ahead! You will see the gas station _____ the right.
7. Did your family fly _____ Canada last week?
8. Joyce is _____ home because she's sick.
9. I like swimming _____ the sea.
10. We moved _____ Hanoi in 2010.

VI. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions of time from the box.

in	on	at
-----------	-----------	-----------

1. _____ the end, the police found the missing girl.

2. What do you usually do _____ Christmas Day?
3. _____ the past, the roads were narrower.
4. Let's meet _____ lunchtime.
5. There are a lot of flowers _____ spring.
6. They have English and Math _____ Thursdays.
7. People eat lamb and turkey _____ Easter.
8. My daughter could play the piano _____ the age of five.
9. Robots will be popular _____ 5 year's time.
10. Vietnamese people usually watch fireworks display _____ New Year's Eve.

Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions of place from the box.

in	on	at	to
----	----	----	----

1. I saw Sally _____ the bus station this morning.
2. Remember to write your name _____ the top of the page.
3. Does your uncle work _____ a farm?
4. It's a nice day! There isn't a cloud _____ the sky.
5. In Britain, they drive _____ the left.
6. We are sitting _____ the back, so we can't see the musicians very well.
7. My family is _____ the way _____ Quang Ninh.
8. Lily is drawing a picture _____ the front of the paper.
9. They had dinner _____ the hotel.
10. Captains were _____ sea for a month.

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the passage and answer the question below.

Today is the first day of the new school years. Behind school gate everything looks bright and clean. The smell fresh paints greets hundreds of boys and girls in uniform. Most of them have already known one another quite well. However, there are some newcomers. Some of the old students gather in small groups and talk to one another. Some of the old ones are eager to help the newcomers. It's difficult for newcomers to make friends and get into games in a new school. Sometimes, they do not know the new regulations. All the students look eager to start the new school year.

1. How does everything look on the first day of the new school year?

_____.

2. Are all the students in uniform?

_____.

3. Why do newcomers sometimes talk or do things differently?

_____.

4. How do all the students look when the new school year begins?

_____.

5. How do you feel on the first day of the new school year?

_____.

II. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words in the box.

Secondary education in the USA

In the USA students (1) _____ their secondary education at the age of 11. First, they (2) _____ to Middle School for three years. Then they go for High School for four years, from the age 14 to 18. Some students (3) _____ school when they are 16 and (4) _____ jobs. But most students (5) _____ at High School still they are 18. Then they (6) _____ exams and they get "High School Diploma". There aren't any national exam.

All students at secondary school in the USA (7) _____ English, maths, science, and P.E., but students (8) _____ other subjects, so they don't all study the same subjects. About 90% of students in the USA go to (9) _____ schools. About 10% go to (10) _____ schools. Most of the private schools are religious schools.

D. WRITING

I. Complete the sentences using words given.

1. We / visit / grandparents / Saturday evening.

_____.

2. you / go / English class / yesterday evening?

_____.

3. He / be / born / 2015.

_____.

4. I / usually / go swimming / morning.

_____.

5. We / always / have / holiday / summer.

_____.

6. I / spend time / my family / Christmas.

_____.

7. There / be / a lot of people / the shopping mall / yesterday.

_____.

8. Vivian / play / guitar / moment.

_____.

9. We / sometimes / go / school / the bus.

_____.

10. Bob / sit / the table now.

_____.

II. Write the questions to the underlined words.

1. _____.

My father wrote that book last year

2. _____.

She bought a new shirt at the shop over there.

3. _____.

Daisy has an appointment at 10.30 this morning.

4. _____.

Her date of birth is on August 21st.

5. _____.

The bank is opposite the restaurant.

6. _____.

My father was in Da Nang last month.

7. _____.

He traveled to Nha Trang by plane.

8. _____.

Her brother and sister play sports after lunch.

9. _____.

It's about two kilometers from my house to the movie theater.

10. _____.

She worried about the next examination.

TEST FOR UNIT 6

I. Find the word with different sound in the underlined part in each line.

1. A. children B. teacher C. schedule D. chease
2. A. village B. damage C. image D. teenage
3. A. stone B. flower C. local D. pagoda
4. A. large B. gecko C. change D. geography
5. A. university B. heritage C. relic D. emperor

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. What do you think _____ my school?
A. about B. at C. in D. on
2. Peter is sitting _____ Lan and Hoa.
A. with B. among C. between D. on
3. They _____ really hard-working at school.
A. don't be B. not be C. don't are D. aren't
4. Arts are of great _____ in education, especially for young children.
A. unimportant B. unimportance C. importantly D. importance
5. When I was young, I _____ be very thin.
A. used to B. use to C. am used to D. got used to
6. A lot of people _____ fast nowadays.
A. drive B. drives C. driving D. drove
7. Jane has _____ knowledge about this subject. I think she should ask her teacher for further information.
A. little B. few C. a little D. a few
8. In my country, it rains _____ in summer.
A. a lot B. a lot of C. many D. some
9. Do you know _____ famous writers?
A. any B. some C. much D. many
10. How _____ did this laptop cost last week?
A. many B. some C. any D. much
11. Turn left _____ the traffic lights!

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

12. We'll meet Henry _____ the entrance of the palace.

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

13. There's a notice _____ the door. It says "Do not disturb!".

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

14. Will you go to the club Friday morning?

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

15. I watched a new film _____ midnight.

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

III. Write the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. When she was young, she _____ (go) swimming very often.

2. We _____ (notwork) at the moment. Please call back later.

3. Many young people enjoy _____ (watch) Korean dramas.

4. Yesterday, she _____ (burn) her hand while she _____ (cook) dinner.

5. She usually _____ (go) to school by bus but today she _____ (cycle).

6. I _____ (meet) Tom and Ann at the airport a few weeks ago.

7. The weather _____ (be) good when we were on holiday.

8. The boys broke a window when they _____ (play) football.

IV. Each sentence has a mistake. Find and correct it.

1. How many water do you drink every day?

2. The party starts exactly on midnight.

3. Can I have any milk, please?

4. There aren't some children in the park.

5. He enjoys plays football after school.

6. Do you get presents in Christmas Day?

7. Flowers are beautiful at spring.

8. He bought a few books and then leaved for home.

9. It is often rainy on autumn.

10. The bus was late this morning but it's usually in time.

V. Complete the sentence with a suitable preposition.

1. You should put the meat _____ the fridge to keep it fresh.

2. My mother came to pick me up _____ the airport.
3. My father is _____ work right now. He often finishes at 5 p.m.
4. Get off the bus _____ the next stop.
5. People often gather together and watch fireworks _____ New Year's Eve.
6. My apartment is _____ the fifth floor.
7. My cousin lives _____ a small cozy apartment with his wife.
8. There are a lot of shops and restaurants _____ the city center.
9. There is a coffee table _____ the middle of the living room.
10. I live _____ 30 Cau Giay Street.

VI. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition from the box. You have to use one preposition twice.

between	in	next to	on	under
above	of	from	for	in

I am living in an apartment (1) _____ the ninth floor of a building. There is a beautiful view (2) _____ the window. There are six rooms (3) _____ my apartment: a living room, a kitchen, two bathrooms and two bedrooms. The living room is very big. There is a sofa, a bookshelf and a piano. My mother hung some pictures on the wall, (4) _____ the piano. One bathroom is (5) _____ the two bedrooms. I have my own bedroom. I have got a desk (6) _____ the corner (7) _____ the room where I do my homework. There is a bookshelf (8) _____ the desk (9) _____ all of my books and awards that I have received. Also, there is a park (10) _____ the building where I can go for a walk everyday with my brother or where I can play with my lovely dog, Myla.

VII. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. There are twenty _____ in our school. [CLASS]
2. Mr. Bill is a _____ at my school. [TEACH]
3. Van Cao was a famous Vietnamese _____. [COMPOSE]
4. The _____ of Tu Due Tomb was completed in 1876. [CONSTRUCT]
5. The children enjoyed the water puppet _____. [PERFORM]
6. He is so clever and well _____. [EDUCATE]
7. I want some _____ about my old friends. [INFORM]
8. We have some _____ in studying English. [DIFFICULT]

VIII. Read the text carefully, then answer the questions.

Chu Van An was born in 1292 in Van Thon village, Quang Liet commune, present day Thanh Tri district, Hanoi. In the early life, he was famous as a straightforward man who passed the doctoral examination but refused to become a mandarin. Instead, he opened a school and began his career as a Confucian teacher in Huynh Cung village in Thanh Tri. Under the reign of Tran Minh Tong, Chu Van An became a teacher at the Imperial Academy where he was responsible for teaching the crown prince Vuong, the future emperor Tran Hien Tong. Later, he resigned and returned to his home-village because Tran Du Tong refused his request of beheading eight corrupted mandarins. For the rest of his life, Chu Van An continued his teaching career and wrote books. He died of illness in 1370.

After his death, an altar was set up in his honour in the Temple of Literature.

1. When was Chu Van An born?

2. What was he like?

3. What did he do in his early life?

4. Who did Chu Van An teach when he was a teacher at the Imperial Academy?

5. Why did he resign?

6. How old was he when he died?

7. Where was an altar to Chu Van An erected?

IX. Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, c or D for each of gaps.

Oxford is the (1) _____ university in the English-speaking world and lays claim to nine centuries of continuous existence. As an internationally famous centre (2) _____ teaching and research. Oxford attracts students (3) _____ scholars from across (4) _____ globe, with almost a quarter of the students from overseas. More (5) 130 nationalities are represented among a student population of over 18,000. Oxford is a collegiate (6) _____

with 39 — self-governing colleges related to the University in a type of federal system. There are also seven Permanent Private Halls, (7) _____ by different Christian denominations. Thirty colleges and all halls admit students for (8) _____ undergraduate and graduate degrees. Seven other colleges are for graduates only; one has Fellows only, and one specializes in part- time and continuing education. There is no clear date of (9) _____ but teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1906 and developed rapidly from 1167, (10) _____ Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. old | B. older | C. oldest | D. elderly |
| 2. A. for | B. from | C. to | D. at |
| 3. A. or | B. and | C. but | D. so |
| 4. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. x |
| 5. A. then | B. many | C. much | D. than |
| 6. A. nursery | B. high school | C. college | D. university |
| 7. A. found | B. founded | C. founding | D. find |
| 8. A. both | B. either | C. not only | D. neither |
| 9. A. found | B. foundation | C. founding | D. founded |
| 10. A. where | B. which | C. what | D. When |

X. Write the paragraph of 60-80 words about your school.
