

NGỮ PHÁP và BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

SACHHOC.COM *Lớp*



- ★ Trình bày khoa học, dễ hiểu
- ★ Bài tập đa dạng, phong phú, cơ bản - nâng cao
- ★ Biên soạn theo chương trình sách giáo khoa tiếng Anh GLOBAL SUCCESS

CHINH PHỤC NGỮ PHÁP VÀ BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

Lớp 6 - Tập 1

Có đáp án

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Theo hợp đồng sử dụng tác phẩm giữa
Công ty TNHH Văn hóa Minh Tân - Nhà sách Minh Thắng
và tác giả: **Nguyễn Thị Thu Huế**.

Bất cứ sự sao chép, xuất bản và phát hành dưới mọi hình thức
(sách, ấn phẩm, trang tin điện tử trên mạng Internet) đều
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Các Trường học, Trung tâm ngoại ngữ, các thầy cô giáo có nhu cầu đăng ký
mua sách cho học sinh, xin vui lòng liên hệ với các đại lý của **Nhà sách Minh
Thắng** và các siêu thị sách trên toàn quốc, **sẽ được mua với giá ưu đãi**.

Xin chân thành cảm ơn quý độc giả đã luôn ủng hộ **Nhà sách Minh Thắng**
trong thời gian qua.



Chinh phục

GLOBAL
SUCCESS
NGUYỄN THỊ THU HUẾ



Lớp
6
Tập 1

CODAPÁ

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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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nội dung

Bộ sách **Chinh phục ngữ pháp và bài tập tiếng Anh 10'P 6** được biên soạn theo giáo trình tiếng Anh **Global Success** đang được giảng dạy trong các trường trung học cơ sở trên toàn quốc.

Bộ sách được biên soạn rất công phu, kỹ lưỡng và tâm huyết bởi các giáo viên, giảng viên có nhiều kinh nghiệm giảng dạy ở các trường chuyên tiếng Anh.

Mỗi bài học được biên soạn gồm ba phần kiến thức cơ bản: *Ngữ pháp*, *Phát âm* và *Bài tập ứng dụng*.

Phần *Ngữ pháp (Grammar)* của mỗi bài được trình bày một cách chi tiết, khoa học, rõ ràng và dễ hiểu.

Phần *Phát âm (Pronunciation)* giới thiệu cách phát âm và một số quy tắc phát âm thường dùng của âm đó.

Phần *Bài tập ứng dụng (Exercises)* được biên soạn theo từng đơn vị bài học có nội dung tương ứng với các bài trong sách giáo khoa. Sau phần bài tập của từng Unit có một bài kiểm tra (Test for Unit) để đánh giá kết quả học tập của học sinh.

Chúng tôi biên soạn bộ sách này với hy vọng giúp các em học sinh dễ dàng tự học để củng cố và nâng cao kiến thức, giúp cho thầy cô giáo và các vị phụ huynh có thêm tài liệu tham khảo trong việc giảng dạy và kèm cặp các em học tốt môn Tiếng Anh.

Bộ sách được biên soạn rất công phu. Tuy vậy, trong quá trình biên soạn bộ sách không thể tránh khỏi những thiếu sót, chúng tôi mong muốn nhận được sự đóng góp ý kiến quý báu của độc giả và quý thầy cô để bộ sách ngày càng hoàn thiện hơn.

Xin trân trọng cảm ơn!

Tác giả

UNIT**1****MY NEW SCHOOL****LANGUAGE FOCUS****Grammar**

The Present simple tense

Adverbs of frequency

Pronunciation

Sounds /a:/ and /A/

GRAMMAR**I. THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE (Thì hiện tại đơn)****i. Form (cấu trúc)****a. Động từ To Be (am, is, are):**

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH	I	am
	She/ He/ It	is
	You/We/ They	are.....

Ex: I **am** a pupil. *Tớ là học sinh.*She **is** a teacher. *Cô ấy là giáo viên.*

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH	I	am
	She/He/ It	+ is + not.....
	You/We/They	are

Ex: She **is not** a student. *Cô ấy không phải là sinh viên.* They **are not** doctors. *Họ không phải là các bác sĩ.***Chú ý:***is not = isn 't are not = aren 't*

J Unit 1: My new school

(?) NGHI VAN

Am + 1..... ?

• Yes, you are. *hoặc* No, you aren't.

Is + she/he/it.....?

• Yes, she/he/it is. *hoặc* No, she/he it isn't.

Are + you/we/they

• Yes, I am. *hoặc* No, I am not.

Yes, we/they are. *hoặc* No, we/they aren't.

Ex: Are you a teacher? *Bạn có phải là giáo viên không?*

Is she happy? *Cô ấy có hạnh phúc không?*

b. Động từ thường (To Verb):

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH

I/ You/ We/ They + V

She/He/It +V(s/es)

Ex: I **live** in Hanoi. *Tôi sống ở Hà Nội.*

She **works** in the office. *Cô ấy làm việc tại văn phòng.*

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

I/ You/ We/ They + do not + V She/ He/ It+ does not + V

Ex: I **don't have** my own house. *Tôi không có nhà riêng.*

She **doesn't** go to school on Saturdays. *Cô ấy không đi học vào thứ Bảy. Chú*

ý: do not= don't

does not = doesn't

(?) NGHI VẤN

Do + I/you/we/they + V?

• Yes, I/ we/ you/ they do. *hoặc* No,

I/ we/ you/ they don't.

Does + she/he/it + V?

• Yes, she/ he/ it does, *hoặc* No, she/ he/ it doesn't.

Ex: Do you teach English? *Bạn dạy tiếng Anh phải không?*

Yes, I do./ No, I don't. *Đúng vậy./Không, tôi không.*

Does she watch TV in the evening? Cô ấy xem TV buổi tối phải không? Yes, she does./No, she doesn't. Đúng vậy./Không, cô ấy không xem.

2. Usage (cách sử dụng)

- **Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn tả một thói quen hằng ngày.**

Ex: They drive to the office every day.

Hằng ngày họ lái xe đi làm.

She often has bread and eggs for breakfast.

Cô ấy thường ăn sáng với bánh mì và trứng.

- **Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một chân lí hoặc một sự thật hiển nhiên.**

Ex: The sun rises in the East. *Mặt trời mọc ở phía Đông.*

We have two children. *Chúng tôi có hai đứa con.*

3. Cách thêm đuôi "s/es" sau động từ khi chủ ngữ là ngôi thứ 3 số ít (he, she, it):

Thông thường ta thêm "s".	work —> works like —> likes
Những động từ tận cùng là "o, s, z, ch, X, sh" ta thêm "es".	dress —> dresses go -> goes
Những động từ tận cùng là "nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) + y" ta giữ nguyên "y + s".	play -> plays say —> says
Những động từ tận cùng là "phụ âm + y", ta chuyển y thành "i + es".	study —> studies supply —> supplies

Cách phát âm đuôi "s/es"

Phát âm là /s/ khi động từ kết thúc bằng: -p, -k, -t, -f.	stops /stops/ works /wɜ:kz/
Phát âm là /ɪz/ khi động từ kết thúc bằng: -s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -X, -z (hoặc -ze), -o, -ge, -ee.	misses /'mɪsɪz/ watches /'wɒtʃɪz/
Những từ còn lại phát âm là /z/.	runs /rʌnz/ travels /'trævlz/

J Unit 1: My new school

II. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY (Trạng từ chỉ tần suất)

100%	Always	<i>Luôn luôn</i>	She always goes to the night club to dance. <i>Cô ấy luôn luôn đến câu lạc bộ đêm để khiêu vũ.</i>
90%	Usually	<i>Thường xuyên</i>	They usually quarrel. <i>Họ thường cãi nhau.</i>
80%	Normally	<i>Thường</i>	I normally go to the gym. <i>Tôi thường đi đến phòng tập thể dục.</i>
70%	Often	<i>Thường, hay</i>	They often go out for dinner. <i>Họ hay ra ngoài ăn tối.</i>
50%	Sometimes	<i>Thỉnh thoảng</i>	I sometimes go with my husband. <i>Tôi thỉnh thoảng đi cùng chồng.</i>
30%	Occasionally	<i>Đôi khi</i>	I occasionally eat junk food. <i>Tôi đôi khi ăn đồ ăn vặt.</i>
10%	Seldom	<i>Hiếm khi</i>	I seldom read the newspaper. <i>Tôi hiếm khi đọc báo.</i>
5%	Hardly ever	<i>Hầu như không</i>	I hardly ever go to the cinema. <i>Tôi hầu như không đi xem phim.</i>
0%	Never	<i>Không bao giờ</i>	I never drink alcohol. I don't like it. <i>Tôi không bao giờ uống rượu. Tôi không thích nó.</i>

+ Trạng từ chỉ tần suất để diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên của một hành động nào đó.

- Trạng từ tần suất thường đứng trước động từ thường.

Ex: I always arrive in time. *Tôi luôn luôn đến đúng giờ.*

She usually gets up late. *Cô ấy thường xuyên dậy muộn.*

My father often watches the news. *Bố tôi hay xem bản tin.*

Trạng từ tần suất đứng sau động từ **to be**.

Ex: She isn't usually late for school.

Cô ấy không thường xuyên đi học muộn.

Tim is never late for work.

Tim không bao giờ đi làm muộn.

+ Câu hỏi dùng để hỏi tần suất của một hành động.

How often + do/ does + s + V?

Ex: How often do you visit your grandfather?

Bạn có thường xuyên đến thăm ông mình không?

I visit my grandfather twice a year.

Tôi đến thăm ông hai lần mỗi năm.

How often do they go swimming?

Họ thường đi bơi bao lâu một lần?

They go swimming every day.

Họ đi bơi mỗi ngày.

III. ACTION VERBS: STUDY, HAVE, DO, PLAY, GO

STUDY	Đứng trước các danh từ chỉ môn học.	<i>study English</i> <i>study Maths</i>
HAVE	Diễn đạt sự sở hữu. Kết hợp với danh từ chỉ bữa ăn, đồ ăn, đồ uống.	<i>have a house</i> <i>have a dinner</i>
DO	Kết hợp với các danh từ chỉ hoạt động giải trí, các môn thể thao trong nhà, thường mang tính cá nhân và không mang tính thi đấu.	<i>do ballet</i> <i>do karate</i>
PLAY	Kết hợp với danh từ chỉ các môn thể thao liên quan đến trái bóng hoặc một vật tương tự trái bóng như trái cầu, quả cầu.	<i>play badminton</i> <i>play tennis</i>
GO	Thường đi với cấu trúc V-ing mang tên một môn thể thao hay hoạt động giải trí nào đó.	<i>go swimming</i> <i>go fishing</i>

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

I. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM

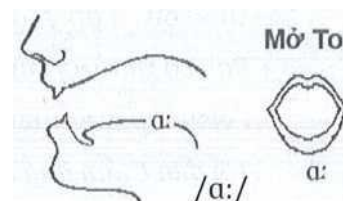
1. Cách phát âm âm /ɑ:/

Hãy làm tuần tự theo 3 bước sau để có thể phát âm được chuẩn nguyên âm /ɑ:/ nhé!

Bước 1: Mở rộng miệng như đang ngáp.

Bước 2: Lưỡi thả lỏng, hạ thấp trong khoang miệng, đầu lưỡi đặt tại phía sau của răng cửa ở hàm dưới.

Bước 3: Nhẹ nhàng phát âm /ɑ:/. Chú ý ngân dài hơn chữ "a" trong bảng chữ cái tiếng Việt.



12	Ex: start (v)	/stɑ:rt/	bắt đầu
	large (adj)	/lɑ:rdʒ/	rộng, lớn
	arm (n)	/ɑ:rm/	cánh tay

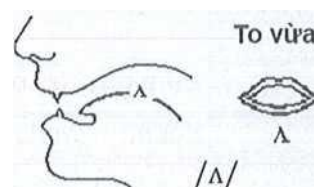
2. Cách phát âm âm /ʌ/

Nguyên âm ngắn /ʌ/ thường bị phát âm sai nên các em hết sức lưu ý nhé! Thực hiện đúng chuẩn 3 bước dưới đây để đọc chuẩn âm /ʌ/ nhất.

Bước 1: Nâng nhẹ phần thân lưỡi.

Bước 2: Lưỡi thả lỏng, hạ đầu lưỡi xuống vị trí sau răng cửa hàm dưới.

Bước 3: Nhẹ nhàng phát âm /ʌ/. Âm này khá giống với "ă" trong bảng chữ cái tiếng Việt.



Chú ý: Nếu các em đã biết cách phát âm /æ/ rồi thì sẽ dễ hình dung cách phát âm /ʌ/ hơn. Đối với một nguyên âm ngắn như /ʌ/, khi phát âm thì miệng sẽ mở rộng bằng Vz so với khi phát âm /æ/. Riêng lưỡi thì lùi về phía sau một chút, đặt ở tầm giữa khoang miệng.

Ex: come (v)	run (v)	/kʌm/	đến
monkey (n)		/1ʌn/	chạy
		/'mʌŋki/	con khỉ



II. DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT

1. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /u:/

- Những từ có chứa âm **ar** phát âm là /a:/

Ex: star	/stciir/	=	ngôi sao
car	/kair/	=	xe hơi
charge	/tjcurds/	=	trả phí

- Những từ chứa **ua** và **au** phát âm là /a:/

Ex: draught (n)	/druift/		sự uống một hơi, hớp, ngậm
aunt (n)	/uint/		cô, dì
laugh (v)	/laif/		cười

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /A/

- "o" thường được phát âm là /A/ với những từ có một âm tiết, và trong âm tiết được nhấn mạnh của những từ có nhiều âm tiết.

Ex: come	/kAm/	=	tới, đến
some	/sAm/	-	một vài
done	/dAn/	=	đã xong
love	/lAv/	=	tình yêu
does	/dAz/	=	làm
monkey	/'mAijki/	-	con khỉ
mother	/'mAỎa(r)/	=	mẹ
brother	/'brAỒo(r)/	=	anh/em trai
honey	/'hAni/	=	mật ong

- Nhóm **o - e** phát âm là /A/ với những từ có một phụ âm giữa **o** và **e**.

Ex: glove	/glAv/	=	găng tay
dove	/dAv/	=	chim bồ câu

- Nhóm **"ou"** thường được phát âm là /A/ với những từ có nhóm **"ou"**.

Ex: young	/jAlj/	=	trẻ
enough	/l'UAf/	=	đủ, vừa đủ
country	/'kAntri/	=	làng quê
couple	/'kApl/	=	cặp, đôi
double	/'dAbl/	=	gấp đôi

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F • "u" thường được phát âm là /ʌ/ với những từ có tận cùng bằng u phụ âm.

Ex: sun	/sʌn/	=	mặt trời
run	/rʌn/	=	chạy
but	/bʌt/	=	nhưng, nhưng mà
cup	/kʌp/	=	cái tách
• Tiền tố "un, um" phát âm là /ʌ/.			
Ex: uneasy	/ʌn'i:zi/	=	bứt rứt, bực bội
unhappy	/ʌn'hæpi/	=	không hạnh phúc
unable	/ʌn'eɪbl/	=	không có khả năng
umbrella	/ʌm'brɛlə/	=	cái ô

EXERCISES

I. PRONUNCIATION

Put the words with the underlined parts into two groups.

carp	dark	lunch	come	hungry
garden	brother	alarm	study	Sunday
country	Monday	money	club	mum
dust	arm	marvelous	subject	guitar
/a:/			/ʌ/	

II. VOCBULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Complete the words.

1. r_bb_r



2. c_l_u_at_r



3. s_o_b_g



4. p_c_l_c_e



5. di_t_o_ar_



6. n_t_b_0



7. c_m_a_s



8. sch_l



9. cl_sr_m



10. t_ch_r



J Unit 1: My new school

2. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases given below, playground

secondary

lessons

break time team

vocabulary

subject

homework club

school year

1. I am a member of the art..... in our school.
2. English is my favourite
3. How many English.....do you have a week?
4. Reading will increase your
5. The.....is from September to May.
6. We are in Grade 6 at a lowerschool.
7. Have you got anyat the weekend?
8. Children play games in the school.....
9. There are eleven players in a football.....
10. We often read books at

16 3. Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1. Our school is surrounded by **areas/ fields** of rice.
2. She is good at **playing/ drawing** and painting.
3. What are you doing **at break time/ Monday**?
4. Do you wear school **subjects/ uniform**?
5. My little sister goes to **an international school/ a school year**.
6. Students live and study at **a boarding school/ schoolyard**.
7. Students join many interesting **rooms/ clubs** to play sports and games.
8. There are some **computers/ instrument** in the school library.

4. Put the words in the right column.

science

school lunch

cycling

aerobics

table tennis

swimming

Vietnamese

bowling

sailing

volleyball

karate

golf

physics

dancing

vocabulary

yoga

lunch

gymnastics

rugby

aflat

history

a backache

judo

chess

Study	Have	Do	Play	Go

5. Fill in the blanks with “do/ play/ go”

1. He used to jogging every morning when he was young.
2. This summer, Tim is going to horseback riding.
3. You play rugby on a pitch. Where do you badminton?
4. Steven and his son hiking in woods every summer.
5. I don't have much free time but sometimes I soccer with my friends.
6. Tell me, where are you going to skiing this winter ?
7. I fishing on Saturdays and I yoga on Sundays.
8. Karate is a great exercise for me but learning how to karate well takes a lot of time.
9. Why don't we a set of tennis?
10. He wants to sailing between the Hawaiian islands in this summer.

6. Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple tense.

1. She (*not drink*) coffee. She (*drink*) Coca Cola.
2. It (*be*) often hot in the summer.
3. What you (*do*) every evening?
4. The Earth [*circle*] the Sun once every 365 days.
5. I (*see*) her very often.
6. Most rivers (*flow*) into the sea.
7. She [*wash*] clothes twice a week.
8. He (*be*) a teacher of English. He [*teach*] very well.
9. She never (*do*) anything that I [*not like*].

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10. They *[not have]* a bicycle, so they *(walk)* to school every day.
11. She *(study)* hard every day. She *[want]* to be a doctor in the future.
12. He *(like)* drinking coffee in the morning.
13. My father always *(encourage)* me to work hard.
14. She was born in Hanoi but she *(live)* in Hue now.
15. He *(speak)* English very fluently.

7. Write negative sentences. Use short forms.

1. He is the best in the class.
 2. Peter does homework in the evening.
 3. We play football after school.
- 18 ->
4. You run fast.
 5. Tim and Lucas work at weekends.
 6. I like classical music.
 7. These exercises are difficult.
 8. She has science on Fridays.

8. Make questions in the present simple. Then write short answers

1. you/ have/ an art lesson on Monday (no) 7
2. they/ ride/ their bikes to school (yes) 7
3. Jane/ play/ tennis at school (no) 7



- 4. your parents / at home now (yes)
..... 7
- 5. he/ have/ breakfast at 6 o'clock every day (yes)
..... 7
- 6. you/a good student (no)
..... 7
- 7. I/look/well (no)
..... 7
- 8. Ms. Hoa/ a good teacher (yes)
..... 7

9. Choose the correct prepositions.

- 1. They often study **on/ in** the classroom, but sometimes they have a biology lesson **on/with** a farm.
- 2. We go **at/to** a local school.
- 3. My father is only at home **in/ at** weekends.
- 4. Nam is reading books **in/ into** the library now.
- 5. We have a test **at/ on** Monday.
- 6. All my classmates are very nice **with/ to** me.
- 7. They often play games with their friends **in/ at** break time.
- 8. Do you learn English **with/ to** English-speaking teachers?
- 9. We often share good books **to/ with** our friends.
- 10. **After/ In** school, we have homework to do.

10. Find and correct the mistakes.

- 1 • What time does Mai has English class?
A B c D
- 2. Where is Lan's favorite subject?
AB CD
- 3. Do you often go at school library when you have free time?
ABC D
- 4. She cleans the floor every morning. She don't cleans it in the afternoon.
A BCD

J Unit 1: My new school

5. We don't stay up late in night.
A B c D
6. When time do you usually get up every day?
AB CD
7. Does your mother and Mrs. Lanh work here? Yes, they do.
A B c D
8. How many child does she have? Two sons and two daughters.
A B CD

11. Put the adverbs and expressions of frequency in the right place.

1. Susan is late for school, (*never*)
2. My brother doesn't write letters to his friends, (*usually*)
3. We go on holidays, (*twice a year*)
- 20
4. Peter wears a tie. (*sometimes*)
5. I eat fish, (*once a week*)
6. Do the children watch TV? (*often*)
7. My father is very busy, (*always*)
8. Peter tidies his room, (*never*)
9. My brother and I go fishing, (*every week*)
10. My mother goes shopping on Saturdays, (*always*)
11. Do you get up late at the weekend? (*usually*)
- 12.1 drink tea. (*every morning*)
13. Mary rides her motorbike to work, (*sometimes*)

14.1 exercise in the afternoons, (*often*)

15. Does Jane have lunch at home? (*usually*)

12. Complete the sentences with the verb in the present simple and the adverbs in the correct position.

1. He (*often/ clean*).....his bedroom at the weekend.
2. He [*sometimes/be*].....bored in the Math lessons.
3. Our teacher (*never/ be*).....late for lessons
4. Mai (*usually/ do*) her homework in the evening.
5. Lisa (*sometimes/ take*)..... a bus to class.
6. You (*often/ watch*)..... action movies?
7. My mother (*never/ buy*).....fast food and she (*usually/ eat*) healthy food.
8. It (*always/ be*)..... hot and sunny here in August.
9. It (*sometimes/ rain*)here in the summer.
10. John and I (*often/go*)..... out for a drink together.

13. Look at Mary's schedule below and answer the questions by using the adverbs of frequency (always/ often/ sometimes/ rarely/ never/ every day).

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
play the piano				-U	V	V	V
go to the library		V		V			
go to the park						A/	
walk her dog				V			
watch TV							

1. How often does Mary play the piano?
2. Does Mary always go to the park on the weekend?
3. How often does she go to the library?

J Unit 1: My new school

4. Does Mary often watch TV?
5. How often does she walk her dog?
6. How often does she watch TV?
7. Does she go to the park on Mondays?
- 22
8. How many times a week does she walk her dog?
9. How many times a week does she go to the park?
10. Does she go to the library on the weekend?

14. Circle the correct answer.

1. It is dangerous to..... skating on that lake, *(do/play/go/ have)*
2. He likes to a good game of chess from time to time, *(do/play/go/ have)*
3. Nam.....English on Monday and Friday, *(studies/ does/ goes/plays)*
4. I swimming in the river, *(do/play/go/ have)*
5. My daughter always needs someone to with her. *(do/ play/go/have)*
6. He football for a local club, *(plays/goes/ does/studies)*
7. He sailing every week, *(plays/goes/studies/does)*

8. My school is a boarding school and.....four floors, (*plays/goes/has/does*)
9. He doesn't like Maths, (*playing/studying/going/ having*)
10. She..... English and History today, (*plays/goes/ has/does*)

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage and circle A, B or c to complete the sentences.

Hi. My name's Nga. I have lots of friends in my new school and they are all nice to me. We study many subjects: Maths, Science, Literature, Physics, History and English. I have a new uniform. It looks nice. I wear it on Mondays only.

I have lessons in the morning from 8 to 11.45. At break time, I often play badminton with my friends or chat. In the afternoon, I read books in the library or do the exercises at home.

After dinner in the evening, I often watch TV or listen to music. I usually go to bed at 10.1 always get up early in the morning so I never go to school late.

Example: Nga has.....friends in her new school.

A. a lot of B. much c. few

1. Nga's friends are..... to her.
A. unfriendly B. rude c. friendly
2. Nga studies many : Maths, Science, Literature, Physics, History and English at school.
A. things B. subjects c. projects
3. Nga has to wear her uniform
A. on Mondays and Fridays
B. on every first day of the week c. every day
4. She often.....sports at break time.
A. plays B. does c. has
5. She always goes to school on time because she
A. goes to bed late B. goes to bed early c. gets up early

Unit 1: My new school

■ *

2. Read the conversation and give short answers to the following questions.

Jenny: How many subjects do you study at school?

Bill: We study nine different subjects.

Jenny: What subject do you like best?

Bill: I enjoy most of the things we do, but craft and design is my favorite.

Jenny: Why do you like it?

Bill: Because we always do interesting things.

Jenny: What are you doing at the moment?

Bill: I am making a robot and Jane is helping me. Oops, how about you? What is your favorite subject?

Jenny: It's Geography.

Bill: Why?

Jenny: Because it's fascinating to know about countries in the world.

24 _____ 1. How many subjects does Bill study?

2. What is his favorite subject? Why?

3. What is Bill doing at the moment?

4. Who is helping him?

5. What subject does Jenny like best? Why?

IV. WRITING

1. **Make question for the underline part.**

1. It's ten past eleven.

2. We are in class 6B.

3. They have two children.

4. Jim's flat is on the fourth floor.
5. My brother is in grade twelve.
6. She has lunch at eleven thirty.
7. There is one boy in our class.
8. That is our teacher.
9. These are pencils.
10. Mr. Quan lives in the country.

2. **Write a paragraph about your school, using the cues given.**

1. I/ student/ Quang Trung Lower Secondary School/ Ha Noi City/ .
2. My school/ very big/ beautiful/ .
3. There/ about 40 classes/ more than 1,500 students/ .
4. The teachers/ very nice/ great/ .
5. When/ we/ go/ school/ we/ always/ wear uniforms/ .
6. Besides studying/ my school/ interesting clubs/ .

J Unit 1: My new school

7. I like English/ because/ it/ very interesting/.
8. At break time/ I usually/ play games/ my friends/ my school yard/.
9. After school/ I/ homework/ or/ football/ my friends/ park / .
10. In the evening/ I/ often/ TV/ or/ a book/ .

TEST FOR UNIT 1

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. brother | B. lovely | c. homework | D. honey |
| 2. A. color | B. money | c. wonder | D. homework |
| 3. A. couple | B. soul | c. southern | D. touch |
| 4. A. study | B. computer | c. understand | D. sunny |
| 5. A. smart | B. dollar | c. start | D. guitar |

II. Choose the best answer.

1. She..... .. some experiments in Physics class.
A. makes B. learns c. does D. enjoy
2. In my country, booksvery cheap.
A. is B. are c. am B. be
3. In many schools in Viet Nam, students have to wear
A. clothing B. suit c. uniform D. coat
4. We usually wear school uniforms Mondays and Fridays.
A. on B. at c. in D. of
5. Every year, my fatherto Ho Chi Minh City to visit my uncle and aunt.
A. fly B. flys c. flies D. filed
6. When my momthe housework, I often help herthe flowers.
A. does - waters B. does - water
c. don't - water D. did - water
7. Nowadays, students often usein mathematics lessons.
A. rubbers B. calculators c. pencils D. dictionaries
8. We doin the gym every afternoon.
A. table tennis B. football c. judo D. homework

J Unit 1: My new school

- 9.....does Jane have science? - On Monday and Friday.
 A. Where B. What c. When D. What time
10. He is interested in.....He wants to be a scientist.
 A. science B. chemistry c. physics D. economics
11. James letters from his friends every day.
 A. sees B. books c. writes D. receives
12. I need ato look up the meaning of the new word.
 A. book B. map c. pen D. dictionary
13. Do you know who is theof this book?
 A. author c. audience c. trainer D. directors
14. There are many kinds of books our school library.
 A. at B. on c. in D. of
15. My school library is not very big but it..... more than 3000 books.

28

- A. have B. has c. having D. to have

III. Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with the verbs in the present tense and adverbs of frequency that appear in the pictures.

1. Paul..... a shower early in the morning.



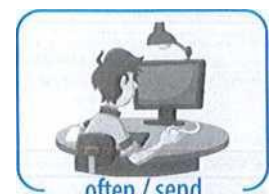
have/always

2. your brotherscared at night?



is ever / be

3. Tim.....e-mails to his friends.



often / send

4. My boss..... angry with me.



sometimes/get -j

5..... they..... to the beach in summer?



usually/go -j

6. Frank..... exhausted after exercising.



always/

7. My father..... golf. He prefers tennis.



often / not play

8. Lara's mother..... a cake for her birthday.



usually/buy -j

9. My grandmother.....jogging in the morning.



never / go

10. Tom..... very tired at the end of the day.



generally/

Unit 1: My new school

11. Paul impatient when he has to wait?



12. Tom is not good at playing tennis. He

a match.



IV. There is a mistake in each sentence. Underline and correct the error.

1. Trung brush his teeth every morning.
2. She don't want to miss her school bus.
3. Does the students play chess at break time?

30

4. They go always shopping in the evening.
5. Jame often play hide and seek in the park.
6. He sometimes does homework at the school library.
7. Ann gets up at 6 o'clock and is having breakfast every day.
8. I am often playing football on Saturdays.
9. The children don't listens to English songs very often.
10. Do your brother help you with your homework?

V. Match the questions with the answers.

- | |
|---|
| 1. What do you do at break time? |
| 2. Do you play sports after school? |
| 3. How often do you go to school? |
| 4. How do you go to school? |
| 5. How many students does your school have? |
| 6. Are you from around here? |
| 7. What is your favourite subject at school? |
| 8. Do you wear your school uniform when you go to school? |
| 9. What is your school day like? |
| 10. What time do you go home? |

- A. By bike.
- B. At 5 o'clock every day.
- c. Maths.
- D. I go out and play in the playground.
- E. Yes, of course.
- F. Yes, only 500 metres away.
- G. Over 1200 students.
- H. Yes, at the weekends.
- I. Five days a week.
- J. It is very interesting. -----

Your answers:

- 1 2 3 4 5
 6 7 8 9 10

VI. Complete each sentence of the following sentences with one suitable word.

- You look really smart in your new school
- In the afternoon students do sports in the.....
- In maths lessons, I bring my calculator, ruler, and.....
- Do you often..... your bike to school?
- The school year in Vietnam..... on September 5th.
-about your new school?
- Linda sometimes reads books in the school.....
- I often..... chess with my classmates in the free time.

VII. Make questions for the underlined words.

- My favourite subject is English.

Unit 1: My new school

1. She is reading <u>books</u> .	7
3. She goes to school by <u>bike</u> .	7
4. I usually <u>listen to</u> music in my free time.?
5. We go to school at <u>7 o'clock</u>?
6. We have Chemistry on Wednesday and Friday.?
7. My family has lunch at <u>11.30</u> .	7
8. They are playing soccer <u>in the stadium</u>7
32	

VIII. Read and answer questions.

Hi, I'm David. I'm in the sixth grade. Today is my first day at secondary school. In the morning, I put on my new uniform and get my new bag.

My best friend and I walk to school together. We are both very nervous and excited. When we get to school, we are shown into our classroom with our new teacher. It is quite scary because I don't know most of the children. Then we go to our first lesson. We have lots of different subjects and the lessons are really fun. My favourite subjects are Art and English.

I really like my new school, all my teachers are lovely, the lessons are really interesting and I enjoy my first day. I can't wait to go back tomorrow!

1. What grade is David in?
2. Who does he go to school with?
3. How do they go to school?
4. Why does David feel scared?

5. What are his favourite subjects?
6. Does he enjoy his first day at school?

IX. Write sentences with the given cues. Use the Present simple tense.

1. Amanda/ not/ wake up late on Saturday
2. They/ not/ believe/ story
3. You/ understand the presentation?
4. We/ not/ work late on Saturdays
5. Tom/want some tea?
6. He/have two sons
7. When/ John/ go to his English class?
8. Why/ I/ have to clean up the office?
9. My sister/ never/ get up early/ Sundays
10. My father/ watch/ the news on TV

1: My new school

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

1. What is your favorite subject?
What subject.....
2. Do you like physics?
Are you interested
3. The school has a computer room and a library.
There.....

4. Tom lives near his school.

Tom's house isn't.....

5. Where do you live?

What.....

6. There are 35 students in my class.

My class.....

34

— 7. My father usually drives to work.

My father goes

8. How much time do you spend on learning English every day?

How long

XL Write a paragraph (60 words) about your favourite subject at school. You can use the suggestions.

- Name your favourite subject.
- What you learn during the lesson?
- Why you like it?

UNIT 2

/ MY HOUSE

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

Possessive case

Preposition of place

Pronunciation

Sounds /s/ and /z/

GRAMMAR

I. POSSESSIVE CASE (Sở hữu cách)

Sở hữu cách là một hình thức chỉ quyền sở hữu của một người đối với một người hay một vật khác.

1. Cách thành lập sở hữu cách.

• Thêm ('s) vào sau danh từ số ít hoặc danh từ số nhiều không tận cùng bằng s.

Ex: Sue's book	<i>sách của Sue ô tô của bố</i>
My father's car	<i>tôi áo sơ mi của Mary</i>
Mary's shirt	<i>phòng của bọn trẻ quần</i>
The children's room	<i>áo của phụ nữ công việc</i>
Women's clothes	<i>của đàn ông</i>
Men's work	

• Thêm dấu (') vào danh từ số nhiều có tận cùng bằng s.

Ex: The eagles' nest	<i>tổ chim đại bàng trường học</i>
Girls' school	<i>dành cho nữ sinh thư viện của</i>
Students' library	<i>sinh viên</i>

• Với các danh từ ghép, thêm (') vào từ cuối cùng.

Ex: My brother-in-law's guitar *Đàn ghi ta của anh rể tôi*

ly

- 's cũng có thể được dùng sau cụm từ.

Ex: The man next door's house *ngôi nhà của người đàn ông kế bên*

Alex's three houses *ba ngôi nhà của Alex*

2. Cách dùng sở hữu cách.

- Sở hữu cách (s) thường được dùng cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật **Ex:** The

horse's tail *cái đuôi của con ngựa*

Mrs. Nga's son *con trai bà Nga*

- Từ hoặc cụm từ chỉ thời gian hoặc khoảng thời gian.

Ex: A week's holiday *kỳ nghỉ một tuần*

Tomorrow's weather *thời tiết ngày mai*

Today's paper *báo hôm nay*

- Danh từ chỉ châu lục, quốc gia, thành phố.

Ex: The Europe's population *dân số của châu Âu thành phố lớn*

36 Italy's largest city *nhất của nước Ý*

- Danh từ chỉ thuyền bè, tàu hoả, máy bay và các loại xe cộ khác.

Ex: The train's heating system *hệ thống đốt nóng của tàu hoả*

II. PREPOSITION OF PLACE (Giới từ chỉ địa điểm)

- **At: ở, tại.**

At được dùng để chỉ vị trí tại một điểm.

at home, at the station, at seaside, at the airport

Ex: My father stays **at home**. *Bố tôi ở nhà.*

- **In: trong, ở trong.**

In được dùng để chỉ vị trí bên trong một diện tích, hoặc trong không gian ba chiều (khi vật gì đó được bao quanh).

in the room/ building/ kitchen/ garden/ restaurant/ office/ park/ pool/
mountains/ sea/ river/ forest/ field/ desert/ village/ town/ country/ city...

Ex: There are 400 seats **in the theater/ cinema**.

Có 400 chỗ ngồi trong rạp hát/rạp chiếu bóng.

- **On: trên, ở trên.**

On được dùng để chỉ vị trí trên bề mặt.

on the table/ carpet/ wall/ ceiling/ blackboard/ screen/ pavement/ door/ shirt/ map/ page,...

Ex: There is a plane **on** the field.

Có một chiếc máy bay đậu trên cánh đồng.

- **Above:** ở ngay trên và cách một khoảng nhất định.

Ex: There is a plane **above** the field.

Có một máy bay bay trên cánh đồng.

- **Below:** thấp hơn, ở dưới (nhưng không nhất thiết phải ngay dưới).

Ex: The lake is almost 900 feet **below** sea level.

Cái hồ này thấp hơn mực nước biển gần 900feet.

- **Over:** ngay phía trên (không tiếp xúc bề mặt), chỉ chuyển động qua lại qua địa điểm, nơi chốn nào đó.

Ex: There is a plane **over** the field.

Có một chiếc máy bay bay trên cánh đồng.

- **Under:** dưới, ngay dưới.

Ex: My puppy is sleeping **under** the table.

Chú chó con của tôi đang ngủ dưới gầm bàn.

- **Near:** gần (khoảng cách ngắn).

Ex: Don't sit **near** the door.

Đừng ngồi gần cửa ra vào.

- **By, beside, next to:** bên cạnh.

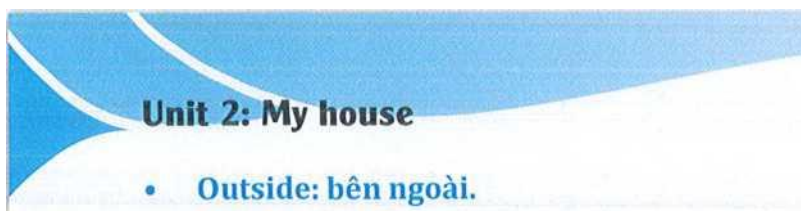
Ex: Come and sit **by/ beside/ next to** me.

Hãy đến ngồi cạnh tôi.

- **Inside:** bên trong.

Ex: Let's go **inside** the house.

Chúng ta hãy đi vào trong nhà.



Ex: He was sitting at a table **outside** the café.

Anh ta đang ngồi ở bàn bên ngoài quán giải khát.

- **Between: ở giữa (hai người, hai vật hoặc hai sự việc).**

Ex: Who is the girl standing **between** Alice and Mary?

Cô gái đứng giữa Alice và Mary là ai vậy?

- **Among: ở giữa (một đám đông người hoặc vật).**

Ex: She was sitting **among** a crowd of children.

Cô ấy ngồi giữa đám trẻ.

- **Against: tựa vào.**

Ex: I put the ladder **against** the wall.

Tôi đặt cái thang tựa vào tường.

- “ • **In front of: phía trước.**

— **Ex:** There's a garden **in front of** my house.

Trước nhà tôi có một khu vườn.

- **Behind: phía sau.**

Ex: The car **behind** US was flashing its lights.

Chiếc ô tô phía sau chúng tôi đang nháy đèn.

- **Opposite: đối diện.**

Ex: The bank is **opposite** the supermarket.

Ngân hàng ở đối diện/trước mặt siêu thị.

- **Across: bên kia.**

Ex: My house is just **across** the street.

Nhà tôi ở ngay bên kia đường.

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

I. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM

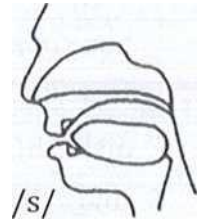
1. Cách phát âm phụ âm sát - phụ âm gió /s/.

Hãy làm tuần tự theo 3 bước sau để có thể phát âm được chuẩn nguyên âm /s/ nhé!

Bước 1: Kéo môi sang hai bên một chút.

Bước 2: Đặt răng dưới và răng trên chạm nhau. Đầu lưỡi hạ thấp và chạm phía sau của răng cửa hàm dưới.

Bước 3: Đẩy không khí ra ngoài qua khe hở giữa hai hàm răng/s/.



Để kiểm tra các em có phát âm chính xác hay không, hãy đặt tay của các em lên phía trước mặt, phát âm /s/. Nếu cảm nhận được luồng không khí trên lòng bàn tay của mình thì các em phát âm đúng rồi đó!

Chú ý: /s/ là phụ âm vô thanh, dây thanh âm không rung khi phát âm. **Ex:**

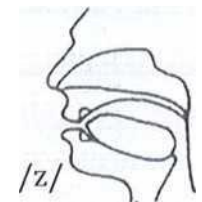
Sue /su:/	=	Sue
bus/bAs/	=	xe buýt
piece/pi:s/	=	mảnh, miếng

2. Cách phát âm phụ âm sát - phụ âm không gió /z/.

Hãy làm tuần tự theo 2 bước sau để có thể phát âm được chuẩn nguyên âm /z/ nhé!

Bước 1: Phát âm âm /s/.

Bước 2: Rung cổ họng của các em để phát âm âm /z/.



Chú ý: Khi phát âm /z/, vị trí lưỡi và hình miệng hoàn toàn giống với khi phát âm /s/.

!7.I là phụ âm hữu thanh, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.



Unit 2: My house

Ex: zoo /zu:/ sở thú
 busy /'bizi/ bận rộn

DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT

Cách phát âm từ có tận cùng là "s/es".

Từ có tận cùng là "s/es" có ba cách phát âm như sau:

Phát âm là /iz/ khi từ có tận cùng bằng các phụ âm /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/ > /đá/.

1. Từ gốc box/boks/ rose /raoz/ dish /dif/ rouge /ru:3/ watch /wotf/ change /tjemdg/

Từ đã thêm "s/es"

3. **Phát âm là /z/ trong các trường hợp còn lại.**
Ex: boxes /'boksiz/ roses

/'rauziz/ dishes

Từ gốc

Từ đã

/'difiz/ rouges

thêm "s/es"

/'ruiz/ watches

40 **Ex:** fan /faen/ -> fans /faenz/

/'wotfiz/ changes

drum /drAm/ ->

/'tfemc^iz/

2. **Phát âm là /s/ khi đứng trước s là các phụ âm /p/, /k/, /t/, /f/, /θ/.**

Từ gốc

Từ đã thêm "s/es"

Ex: stop /stop/ book/bok/ hat /hæt/ ~~stop /stɒp/~~ heath /hi:θ/

books/boks/ hats

/haets/ chefs

/ʃeθs/ heaths

/hi:θs/

drums /drAmz/



EXERCISES



I. PRONUNCIATION

Put the words into the correct column depending on how the ending is

/z/	/s/	/iz/

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. c  2. a 

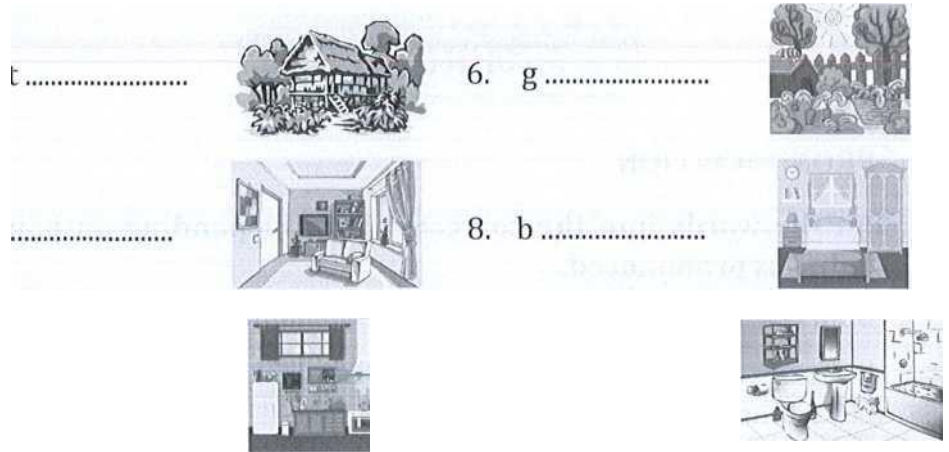
3. v  4. t 

pronounced.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------|----------|---------|
| rooms | houses | dogs | lamps | toilets |
| beds | tables | apartments | books | chairs |
| televisions | boxes | pictures | baths | dishes |
| fridges | cookers | chopsticks | lights | vases |
| windows | photos | parents | clothes | wishes |
| sandwiches | attics | villas | plants | walls |
| tablecloths | shelves | classes | tourists | |

1. Complete these words.

2: My house



2. Complete the sentences with the words given.

bathroom bedroom dining room garden
living room stairs kitchen hall

- 42
- There is a sofa, two armchairs, and a TV in the.....
 - I cook in the
 - My two sisters sleep in a big.....
 - They have dinner in the
 - We have got our coats and hats in the.....
 - There's a big tree in our.....
 - We have a shower in the
 - We can go up and down the.....

3. Put these things in the most reasonable room in your house.

sofa	television	armchair	coffee table
bookcase	table	chairs	curtain
fridge	cooker	cupboard	sink
washing machine	wardrobe	chest of drawers	bed
wash basin	shower	toilet	mirror
pictures	magazine	rice	stereo
shelf	clock	telephone	lamp
vegetable	knife	light	fan
saucepan	stove	bath	

Living room

television,

Kitchen	cupboard,
Bedroom	bed,
Dining room	fridge,
Bathroom	washing machine,

4. Complete the sentences with the words given.

drawers picture fridge sofa cupboard
sink lamp bookshelf shower dishwasher

- Remember to put the milk back to.....
- We put dirty dishes in the.....
- Without a..... .. we wash the dishes by hand.
- There are many books on the.....
- We have a lot of cups and glasses in the.....
- She puts her clothes in a chest of.....
- The bathroom has a.....
- The living room has a..... three armchairs, a TV, and a beautiful..... on the wall.
- Where's the..... ? It's on the bedside table.

5. Choose the correct answer.

- Where are the **childrens'** / **children's** friends?
- My **sister** / **sister's** friend is a teacher.
- The **boys's** / **boys'** toys are on the carpet.
- Is this my **brother** / **brother's** jacket?
- My **cousin** / **cousin's** name is Anna.

I Unit 2: My house

6. Is this **Peter's/ Peters'** house?
7. What is your **dog/ dog's** name?
8. My **dad's/ dad** car is very nice.
9. My **brothers'/ brother** names are Frank and Fred.
10. My **friend's/ friends** father is a doctor.
11. Her **uncle's/ uncles'** family lives in New York.
12. My **grandfather's/ grandfathers'** watch is on the shelf.

6. Choose the correct answer.

1. This car is my car, and that car is
A. Tom B. Toms c. Tom's
2. We need some pens. Where are your ?
A. pens B. pen's c. pens'
3. Do these books belong to Alex? Are theybooks?
44 A. his' B. he's c. his
4. Mylike to go swimming at a lake near our home.
A. brother's B. brothers' c. brothers
5. My favourite food is pizza. They both share one every week.
A. brother's B. brothers' c. brothers
6. How manydo you ride your bike a week?
A. times B. time's c. times'
7. Myhouse is over there. They live just across the street.
A. cousins' B. cousins c. cousin's
8. How manydo you have?
A. apple's B. apples c. apples'
9. There are many students and many at the college.
A. classrooms' B. classroom's c. classrooms
10. What is yourname?
A. friends' B. friend's c. friends
11. David is brother.
A. Ann B. Ann's c. Anns'

12. Mr. Jones is father.

- A. there B. theirs c. their

7. **Join the sentences. Use the possessive case of nouns.**

1. Helen has a cat. It is white.

—> *Helen's cat is white.*

2. John has a sister. She is naughty.

3. My grandmother has a house. It is near the sea.

4. Mr. White has a wife. She is at home now.

5. The boys have an aunt. She is very kind.

6. Mary and Paul have a son. He is five years old.

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7. Dr. Johnson has an office. It is dark.

8. Bill and Jim have a relationship with each other. They are pen friends.

9. Bill and Jim have wives. They are friends.

10. The students have a task. It's difficult.

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

1. The son is the tree.

A. on

1

B. under

c. next to

JÍ Unit 2: My house

2. Mary is her mother and her father.
 - A. behind
 - B. opposite
 - c. between
3. There is a dog.....the box.
 - A. behind
 - B. to the right
 - c. in front of
4. There is a table.....the sofa.
 - A. behind
 - B. next to
 - c. in front of
5. Bertha is Lisa.
 - A. to the left
 - B. to the right
 - c. in front of
6. The telephone is Mary.
 - A. near
 - B. on
 - c. behind
7. There is a sports shop.....the cafe.
 - A. opposite
 - B. between
 - c. under
8. The cat is.....the television.
 - A. in
 - B. on
 - c. next to
9. **Circle the correct answer.**
 1. There is a computer **in/ on** my mother's desk.
 2. The dog is **under/ in** the table.
 3. The comb is **in/ between** the soap and the toothbrush.
 4. There's a small garden **on/ in front of** our house.



5. I sit **between/ next to** Mai's sister in the classroom.
6. He always hides the key **on/ under** the doormat.
7. We live **in/ at** an apartment **on/ at** a very busy road.
8. There's a wastepaper basket **under/ on** her desk.
9. The cat is **in/ on** the sofa.
10. There are many posters **on/ under** the wall.

10. Complete the sentence with the correct preposition "in, on" or "at".

1. I've got a computermy bedroom.
2. Do you live a house or an apartment?
3. He is sitting..... a sofa..... the corner of the sitting room.
4. There is such a mess.....the kitchen!

6. James lives the 16th floor 57 Pine Street London.

7. There are three bedrooms our apartment.

5. The dog often sleeps.....the carpet.
8. Are there any pictures.....the walls..... the living room?
9. She is on holiday Sa Pa with her parents for a week.
10. My camera is..... a box.....a shelf..... the bedroom closet.

11. Find a mistake among the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

1. How many tables is there in the classroom?
A BCD
2. What does your sisters do and how old are they?
A BCD
3. This is my chair and that are your chairs.
A B c D
4. There are five benchs and two tables in the house.
AB CD
5. This is my brother and he's name is Minh.
AB C D
6. The cat is among the lamp and the bed.
AB CD

* Unit 2: My house

- 7. There are a cupboard, a dishwasher and a table in the kitchen.
AB CD
- 8. Is there a television front of the microwave?
AB CD

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Complete the passage with a suitable word.

I like my big house. It has got two (1)
my parents' one and mine.



upstairs,

Upstairs also there is a (2)
my teeth. Downstairs there is a big (3)
mother cooks and prepares meals, a (4)
eat altogether and a (5)

where I wash and brush



re my

to

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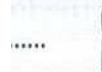
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1 mTT • 1

relax. Outdoors my parents park their cars in the [6]
and we have a beautiful (7)
trees. My house also has an (8)
lots of old things.



lot of flowers and



where we store

2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

My name is Phong. I'm 11 years old and I'm in grade 6.1 live in a house (1) a
lake in the countryside. There is a rice paddy opposite my
house, too. There is a small yard (2)of my house. There are tall
trees behind my house. (3).....the tall trees, there are mountains.
To the (4)..... of my house, there is a well. To the left of my house,
there is a big garden. There (5) flowers in the garden.

- 1. A. next B. near c. under D. on
- 2. A. in front B. opposite c. in opposite D. front
- 3. A. Opposite to B. Front c. Behind D. Next

4. A. front B. left c. near D. right
5. A, is B. are c. have D. has

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Linda is my classmate and she lives in the city with her family. On her street, there are two bookshops, a bakery, a restaurant and a police station. Her house is next to a bookshop. The bakery is between the bookshop and the restaurant. The police station is to the right of the restaurant.

In the neighbourhood, there is a company, a cinema, a museum and a temple. Linda's parents work in the company. Her brother works in the museum.

1. Who does Linda live with?
2. Where is the bakery?
3. Where is the police station?
4. Is there a theatre in her neighbourhood?
5. Where does her mother work?

IV. WRITING

1. Finish the second sentence, using the possessive case.

1. Bill has a family.
This is.....
2. Our grandma makes very nice cookies.
We love.....
3. Nick has a Russian book.
It's.....
4. The boy has a toy.
It's.....



Unit 2: My house

5. Peter has a book.

It's

6. The dressing table of my mother is new.

My mother.....

7. Our friends live in this house.

It's

8. Paul has a new bedroom.

Paul

9. These bikes belong to my brothers.

There are

10. Tommy has got big blue eyes.

Tommy.....

2. **Reorder the words and phrases to make complete sentences.** 50 1. go/ the/ Let's/ department store/ to/.

2. town house/ supermarket/ My/ next/ the/ is/ to/ .

3. about/ listening/ the/ How/ in/ music/ to/ living room/ ?


4. Tom's/ the hall/ is / in/ bicycle/ .

5. the / desk/ under/ dog/ is / new/ The/.

6. the/ having/ How/ a/ garden/ ?/ about/ in/ barbecue/

3. **Use the words and phrases given to write about your favourite room in your house.**

1. My favourite room/ my house / bedroom.

- 
2. It/ big/ and/ there/ a lot/ furniture.
 3. I/ have/ bed/ desk/ chair/ and/ computer.
 4. My bed/ the middle/ the room.
 5. My/ desk/ under/ window/ lovely views.
 6. My computer/ on/ desk/ and/ I use it/ my studying.
 7. I/put/drawings/the wall.
 8. My bedroom/ next to/ the/ bathroom.
 9. It/ very/ comfortable/ I/ love/ it.

Unit 2: My house

c TEST FOR UNIT 2

from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. A. desks | B. maps | c. plants | D. chairs |
| 2. A. pens | B. books | c. phones | D. tables |
| 3. A. wants | B. books | c. stop_s_ | D. sends |
| 4. A. faces | B. hates | c. horses | D. passes |
| 5. A. names | B. lives | c. dances | D. tables |
| 6. A. coughs | B. sings | c. stops | D. sleeps |
| 7. A. walks | B. steps | c. shuts | D. plays |
| 8. A. wishes | B. practices | c. introduces | D. leaves |
| 9. A. dishes | B. leaves | c. heads | D. reads |
| | B. watches | c. dishes | D. boxes |
- 52 10. A. sweets
-

II. Choose the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. armchair | B. coach | c. sofa | D. cupboard |
| | | c. kitchen | D. living room |
| 2. A. bedroom | B. garden | | |
| 3. A. wardrobe | B. cooker | c. dishwasher | D. fridge |
| 4. A. apartment | B. house | c. attic | D. villa |
| 5. A. bath | B. shower | c. mirror | D. bed |
| 6. A. geography | B. literature | c. history | D. English |

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently

III. Choose the best answer A, B, c or D to complete the sentence.

- Lan English on Tuesday and Friday.
A. don't have B. not have c. doesn't have D. doesn't has
-does he go to school every day?
A. Which B. How c. What D. When
- He lives with his uncle Nha Trang.
A. in B. on c. of D. at
- I put my clothes in a.....
A. desk B. wardrobe c. sink D. shelf

5. The sofa is in front of the window, so the window is the sofa.
A. in B. between c. under D. behind
6. My father has a car, and this is my.....
A. father's car B. fathers' car c. father' car D. car's father
7. She always goes to school..... foot.
A. in B. by c. on D. with
8. My room is so! Dirty clothes, toys, books are all over the floor!
A. messy B. crazy c. tidy D. cozy
9. Theis where you cook meals every day.
A. living room B. bedroom c. kitchen D. bathroom
10. Minh usuallyEnglish vocabulary every morning.
A. does B. studies c. have D. plays
11. Don't standthe TV! I'm trying to watch this programme.
A. behind B. next to c. under D. in front of
12. You should never standa tree when it is raining.
A. at B. under c. between D. on
13. Please turn the..... on. It's so hot in here.
A. fan B. light c. television D. faucet
14. The Tay and Nung people mostly live in..... made of wood and bamboo.
A. apartments B. stilt houses c. town houses D. villas
15. I like my bedroom best. It's my..... room.
A. beautiful B. comfortable c. wonderful D. favourite

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions: *in, at, on, after, under, between, beside, among, out of, above, beneath.*

1. There is a bus station..... the end of this road.
2. Keep those medicines.....the children's reach.
3. I lost my keys somewhere the car and the house.
4. Come..... and sit..... your sister.
5. D comes.....c in the alphabet.

Unit 2: My house

6. The boat sank.....the waves.
7. Don't shelterthe trees when it's raining.
8. Please put these booksthe bookshelfthe desk.

9. I often feel nervous when I am strangers.
10. Children must attend school..... the ages of 5 and 16.

V. Put the verbs into the correct tense form.

1. I don't like the garden in winter time. There..... (*not be*) any flowers.
2. There (*be*) some new furniture in the living room.
- 3 (*you/get*) up early in the morning?
4. You (*look*) sad. What's the matter?
5. Jack..... (*notspend*) much time on reading.
6. Susan often(*drive*) to the beach when the weather (*be*) nice.

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- 7. The bus sometimes..... (*arrive*) on time in the morning.
8. They.....(*not eat*) meat on Fridays.
9. My mother(*not like*) buying food in supermarkets.
10. The teacher[*often/give*] US a lot of homework.

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

1. There are only 20 in my class, (*study*)
2. The class is students do not stop talking to each other. (*noise*)
3. Your room is a.....! Please pick up your toys, (*messy*)
4. In the afternoon, they can join many clubs, (*interest*)
5. My house is warm and.....(*comfort*)
6. Kids are not allowed to use in Math class, (*calculate*)
7. What is your..... room, Tony? (*favour*)
8. I'm so.....about my first day at school, (*excite*)

VII. Make questions and answers from the suggested words and phrases. Look at the example.

Ex: post office/ next to/ bus stop.

Where is the post office?

The post office is next to the bus stop.

1. museum/ front/ park.
2. souvenir shop/ between/ bookstore/ toy store.

3. stadium/ on/ Phan Dinh Phung Street.
4. market/ opposite/ movie theater.
5. students/in/library.
6. supermarket/ near/ hospital.
7. drugstore/left/my house.
8. bank/ opposite/ hospital.

VIII. Write the questions to complete the conversation.

Tuan: (1) Ha?

Ha: I live in Nghia Tan, Cau Giay district.

Tuan: (2)?

Ha: No, I don't live in a house. I live in an apartment.

Tuan: (3)?

Ha: No, it isn't. My apartment is small but very comfortable.

Tuan: (4)?

Ha: There are two bedrooms.

Unit 2: My house

Tuan: (5)?

Ha: No, there aren't. There is a bathroom.

Tuan: (6)?

Ha: Yes, there is a dining room.

Tuan: (7)?

Ha: My favourite room is my bedroom.

Tuan: (8)?

Ha: There is a bed, a wardrobe, a table, a chair and a bookcase in my room.

IX. Choose the letter A, B, c or D to complete the passage below.

This is my friend. He is Nam. He is twelve years old. He is a student. He .(1) in a big villa in the suburb of the city. There(2) 4 people in his family: his parents, his younger sister and him. His father is an engineer. His mother is a teacher. And

his younger sister is a pupil. There are 5 rooms(3) his house: a living room, a kitchen, a bathroom, a bedroom and a toilet. The living room is his..... [4] place..... (5) he can sit on the armchair and watch television with his family.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. lives | B. live | c. living | D. lived |
| 2. A. is | B. be | c. being | D. are |
| 3. A. at | B. in | c.of | D. to |
| 4. A. favorite | B. boring | c. messy | D. noisy |
| 5. A. because | B. but | c. so | D. however |

X. Choose the letter A, B, c or D to answer these following questions.

Laury is a student. This is her bedroom. She does her homework, plays computer games and relaxes here. There is a desk, a chair, a wardrobe, a bed and a bookshelf in her room. The wardrobe is between the desk and the bed. There is a computer, ten books and five pens on her desk. There are some pictures of her family on the wall. She loves this room so much, so she cleans it regularly.

1. What is her name?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. Marry | B. Laury |
| c. Henry | D. Harry |

2. What does Laury do in her bedroom?
 A. She does her homework. B. s B. She sleeps.
 c. She plays computer games. D. All are correct.
3. What is there in her room?
 A. television B. washing machine
 c. wardrobe D. telephone
4. Where is the wardrobe?
 A. next to the chair B. between the desk and the bed
 c. in front of the bookshelf D. on the wall
5. How many pens are there on her desk?
 A. 2 B. 3 C.4 D.5

XI. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1. My house has got five rooms.
 There
2. The bus station isn't far from the new shopping center.
 The bus station is
3. John has a new computer.
 John
4. The house is behind the trees.
 There are trees
5. The desk of our teacher is nice.
 Our teacher
6. There are two bathrooms in that house.
 That house.....
7. I like the bedroom most.
 My favourite
8. Is there a garden in front of the house?
 Does the house

Unit 2: My house

XII. Write a passage to describe your room. You can use the suggestions.

- What is the favourite room in your house? (living room, bedroom, dining room, kitchen].
- Describe it.
- Why is it your favourite room?

UNIT
3

f MY FRIENDS

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

- Present continuous
- Verb "be" and "have" for description

Pronunciation

- Sounds /b/ and /p/

GRAMMAR J

I. PRESENT CONTINUOUS (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

1. Form (Cấu trúc)

(+) KHẺ ĐỊNH	1	+	am	+ Vjng.
	She/ He/ It		is	
	1 You/We/They		are	

Ex: I **am learning** English.

Tôi đang học tiếng Anh.

They **are playing** football. *Họ đang chơi bóng đá.*

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

I	am not
She/ He/ It +	is not + Vjng.
You/ We/ They	are not

Ex: She **is not listening** to music.

Cô ấy đang không nghe nhạc.

We **aren't working** now.

Chúng tôi đang không làm việc.

Chú ý: *is not = isn't*

are not = aren't

(?) NGHI VẤN

Is she/ he/ it + Vjng?
Yes, she/ he/ it is. <i>hoặc</i> No, she/ he/ it isn't.
Are you/ we/ they + Vjng?
Yes, we/ they are. <i>hoặc</i> No, we/ they aren't.

Unit 3: My friends

Ex: Are you working now? *Bạn đang làm việc phải không?*
Yes, I am./ No, I am not. *Đúng./ Không.*
Is he watching TV? *Anh ấy đang xem TV phải không?*
Yes, he is./ No, he isn't. *Đúng./ Không.*

2. Usage (Cách sử dụng)

a. Diễn tả hành động diễn ra vào thời điểm đang nói.

Ex: She is learning English now. *Bây giờ cô ấy đang học tiếng Anh.*

b. Diễn tả sự việc hoặc hành động nói chung đang diễn ra nhưng không nhất thiết phải thực sự diễn ra ngay lúc nói.

Ex: I am finding a job. *(To/ đang tìm kiếm một công việc.)*

c. Diễn tả hành động thường xuyên lặp đi lặp lại, gây sự bực mình hay khó chịu cho người nói, thường dùng trong câu có sử dụng "always"

Ex: He is always coming late. *(Anh ta luôn tới trễ.)*

— 3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết (Signal)

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Trạng từ chỉ thời gian	Trong câu có các động từ
now: bây giờ right now: ngay bây giờ at the moment: lúc này at present: hiện tại at + giờ cụ thể	Look! (Nhìn kìa!) Listen! (Hãy nghe này!) Keep silent! (Hãy im lặng!)

4. Cách thành lập động từ thêm "ing" (V-ing)

- Thông thường chúng ta thêm đuôi **ing** sau các động từ.

Ex: watch watching do —> doing

- Các động từ kết thúc bởi đuôi **"e"**, chúng ta bỏ **"e"** sau đó thêm đuôi **"-ing"**.

Ex: invite inviting write —> writing

- Các động từ kết thúc bởi đuôi **"ie"**, chúng ta đổi **"ie"** thành **"y"** rồi thêm **"-ing"**.

Ex: lie lying die -> dying

- Các động từ kết thúc bởi đuôi **"ee"**, chúng ta chỉ cần thêm đuôi **"-ing"**. **Ex:**

see —> seeing

- Các động từ kết thúc bởi một **phụ âm** mà trước đó là một **nguyên âm đơn** thì chúng ta **nhân đôi phụ âm** đó.

Ex: begin → beginning swim → swimming

II. VERB "BE" AND "HAVE" FOR DESCRIPTION (Động từ TO BE và TO HAVE dùng để miêu tả)

	Be	Have
Cách dùng	Để miêu tả đặc điểm ngoại hình hoặc tính cách.	Để miêu tả ngoại hình (chỉ sự sở hữu).
Khẳng định	(+) s + to be + adj. Ex: Mary is pretty. <i>Mary rất xinh.</i> My sister is gentle. <i>Chị gái tôi rất dịu dàng.</i>	(+) s + have/ has + (a/ an) + adj + body part. Ex: I have long and black hair. <i>Tôi có mái tóc đen dài.</i> She has green eyes. <i>Cô ấy có đôi mắt xanh lục.</i>
Phủ định	(-) s + to be + not + adj. Ex: Long isn't tall. <i>Long không cao.</i>	(-) s + don't/ doesn't + have + (a/ an) + adj + body part. Ex: Peter doesn't have a big nose. <i>Peter không có mũi to.</i> My dogs don't have fat legs. <i>Những con chó của tôi không có chân mũm mĩm.</i>
Nghi vấn	(?) To be + s + adj? Yes, s + to be. No, s + to be + not Ex: Are they slim? <i>Họ có mảnh mai không?</i> Yes, they are./ No, they aren't. <i>Có, họ có./ Không.</i> Is Linda clever? <i>Linda có thông minh không?</i> Yes, she is./ No, she isn't. <i>Có, cô ấy có./ Không.</i>	(?) Do/ Does + s + have + (a/ an) + adj + body part? Yes, s + do/does. No, s + do/does + not Ex: Does she have brown eyes? <i>Cô ấy có đôi mắt nâu phải không?</i> Yes, she does./ No, she doesn't. <i>Co, co ay có./ Không, cô ấy không.</i> Do they have long hair? <i>Họ có mái tóc dài phải không?</i> Yes, they do./ No, they don't. <i>Có, họ có./ Không, họ không có.</i>

Unit 3: My friends

★ Một số tính từ dùng để miêu tả tính cách.

kind	= tốt bụng	cold	= lạnh lùng
careful	= cẩn thận	clever	= thông minh
creative	= sáng tạo	friendly	= thân thiện
warm	= ấm áp	cheerful	= vui vẻ
polite	= lịch sự	easy going	= dễ gần
sociable	= hòa đồng	confident	= tự tin
patient	= kiên nhẫn	honest	= trung thực
humorous	= hài hước	talkative	= hoạt ngôn
hardworking	= chăm chỉ		

Một vài cụm danh từ phổ biến dùng để miêu tả ngoại hình.

an oval face	= khuôn mặt trái xoan
a round face	= khuôn mặt tròn
a long face	= khuôn mặt dài
a square face	= mặt vuông chữ điền
short brown hair	= tóc nâu ngắn
long black hair	= tóc đen dài
curly hair	= tóc xoăn
ponytail	= tóc đuôi ngựa
wavy hair	= tóc xoăn sóng
straight hair	= tóc thẳng
long legs	= đôi chân dài
full lips	= môi đầy đặn
thin lips	= môi mỏng
small ears	= tai nhỏ
small mouth	= miệng nhỏ
brown eyes	= mắt nâu
small eyes	= mắt nhỏ
big round eyes	= mắt to tròn

PRONUNCIATION

I. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM

1. Cách phát âm âm /b/

Hãy làm tuần tự theo 2 bước sau để có thể phát âm được chuẩn phụ âm /b/ nhé!

Bước 1: Chạm hai môi bạn lại với nhau.

Bước 2: Đẩy không khí qua miệng ra bên ngoài để phát âm /b/



Chú ý: Khi phát âm âm /b/, vị trí lưỡi và hình miệng /b/ hoàn toàn giống với khi phát âm âm /p/, nhưng không bật hơi. /b/ là phụ âm hữu

Ex: buy	/bai/	mua
bear	/bea(r)/	con gấu áo
robe	/raub/	choàng con
butterfly	/'bAtarflai/	bướm

2. Cách phát âm âm /p/

/p/ là một âm vô thanh, hãy làm tuần tự theo 2 bước sau để có thể phát âm được chuẩn phụ âm /p/ nhé!

thanh, — dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

Bước 1: Chạm hai môi bạn lại với nhau.

Bước 2: Đồn khí trong miệng và đẩy ra bên ngoài cùng lúc âm thanh được phát ra ngoài /p/.



Chú ý: Hai môi mím chặt, sau đó bật hơi. /p/ là phụ âm vô thanh, dây thanh âm không rung khi phát âm.

Ex: pear	/pea(r)/	=	quả lê
public	/'pAbhk/	=	công cộng
pupil	/'pjuipl/	=	học sinh

Unit 3: My friends

Để phân biệt âm /p/ (**vô thanh**) và âm /b/ (**hữu thanh**), đặt một tờ giấy trước miệng rồi lần lượt phát âm 2 âm. Phát âm âm /p/ **giấy sẽ rung** (vì bật hơi), phát âm âm /b/ **giấy sẽ không rung** (vì bật tiếng). Hoặc có thể đặt tay ở cổ họng để cảm nhận sự rung, âm /p/ sẽ không rung và âm /b/ có rung.

II. DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT

1. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /b/

• **Chữ "b" phát âm là /b/.**

Ex: baby	/ˈbeɪbi/ (n)	=	đứa trẻ
back	/bæk/ (n)	=	phía sau
ball	/bɑːl/ (n)	=	quả bóng

• **Chữ "bb" phát âm là /b/.**

Ex: dabble	/ˈdæbəl/ (v)	=	học đòi
rabbit	/ˈræbɪt/ (n)	=	con thỏ

• **Chữ "b" câm khi đứng trước chữ "t" hoặc đứng sau chữ "m".**

Ex: climb	/klaɪm/ (v)	=	leo trèo
debt	/det/ (n)	=	món nợ
limb	/lɪm/ (n)	=	cành, chi người

• **Chữ "b" không câm khi là từ bắt đầu của một âm tiết mới dù có đứng sau "in".**

Ex: camber	/ˈkæm.bər/ (n)	=	chỗ lồi lên
chambermaid	/ˈtʃeɪm.bə.meɪd/ (n)	=	nhân viên buồng
gumbo	/ˈɡʌm.bəʊ/ (n)	=	quả mướp tây

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /p/

Ex: impatient	/ɪmˈpeɪjənt/ (adj)	thiếu kiên trì
newspaper	/ˈnjuːzˌpeɪpər/ (n)	báo
package	/ˈpækɪdʒ/ (n)	kiện hàng

• **Chữ "p" phát âm là /p/.**

• Chữ "pp" phát âm là /p/.

Ex: appear /o'pɪr/ (v)	xuất hiện
apple /'æpl/ (n)	quả táo
choppy /'tʃaɪpi/ (adj)	nứt mẻ

• Chữ "p" câm khi đứng đầu một từ và đứng trước các chữ "n, s, t" trong một số trường hợp.

Ex: psychiatrist /sai'kaiətnst/ (n)	= bác sĩ tâm thần học
psychologist /sai'kɔɪlədʒɪst/ (n)	= nhà tâm lý học
psychology /sai'kɔɪlədʒi/ (n)	= tâm lý học

EXERCISES

I. PRONUNCIATION

1. Write "p" or "b" to complete the word. Then read the word aloud.



1. _resent



2. _icture



3. _lackboard



4. _ear



5. _anana



6. _iano



7. _ath



8. _ool



9. _uilding



10. _utterfly



11. _ike



12. _ark

2. Write the words in part 1 in the correct line.

/b/

/P/

Unit 3: My friends

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Put the words into the correct groups.

thin **tall** **big** **short** **wavy**
green **handsome** **fat** **long** **young**
blond **good-looking** **thick** **red** **straight**
big black **bald** **pretty** **blue** **black**
curly **slim** **gray** **small** **attractive**
old **well-built**

build	eyes	hair	appearance

2. Choose the correct word in each sentence.

1. A dog has four **legs/ arms**.
2. The baby is holding her mother's **hand/ foot**.
3. Martin always lies on his **head/ back** when he sleeps.
4. Susan has beautiful long **hair/ears**.
5. They have five **fingers/ toes** on each foot.
6. My **face/ hands** turn red when I feel shy.
7. I can hear with my **eyes/ ears**.
8. A giraffe has a long **mouth/ neck**.
9. He can use his **hands/ legs** to jump and run.
10. I can use my **hands/ foot** to carry things.

3. Match the word in column A with its opposite in column B.

Ex: tall **short**..... short

Column A

Column B

1. attractive dark
2. light fat
3. slim ugly
4. old small
5. shy outgoing
6. big young
7. dull lively
8. short long
9. curly quiet
10. exciting straight
11. noisy weak
12. strong boring
13. sociable unfriendly
14. mean thin
15. thick generous

4. **Rewrite the sentences, use with verb "have" or "has".**

Ex: Her hair is long and black. -> She has long black hair.

1. Mary's face is oval. ->
2. My teeth are small and even. ->
3. His nose is straight. -*
4. Their eyes are dark brown. ->
5. Our hair is curly and black. ->
6. Peter's mouth is very wide. ->

5. **Rewrite the sentences, use with verb "be" (am, is, are).**

Ex: Nhung has blue eyes. -> Nhung's eyes are blue.

1. My son has rosy cheeks. ->
2. I have long blonde hair. ->
3. He has a thin face. ->
4. They have dark skin. ->
5. His dog has a short tail. ->

Unit 3: My friends

6. My friend has thick books . ->

6. **Complete the sentences with the opposites.**

1. Are your parents young? No, my parents.....
2. Is Lan unfriendly? No, she
3. Is Tuan fat? No, he.....
4. Is your house new and large? No, it
5. Does Hoa have small eyes? No, she
6. Does Sam have long hair? No, she.....
7. Are they lazy? No, they
8. Is your grandmother weak? No,


7. **Use *am, is, are, have or has* to complete the sentences.**

- “ 1. I tall and thin. Igreen eyes and dark hair. I serious and friendly.
2. My father a very hard-working person. He medium and rather fat. He a round face and a cheerful smile. He a moustache. His hairshort and curly.
 3. My sister beautiful. She slim and tall. Sherosy cheeks and blue eyes. Sheblonde wavy hair. Her nosestraight and her teeth white and even. Shevery funny and intelligent.
 4. My twin brothers quite short. Theyshort brown hair. Their eyesdark and theyglasses. My brothersvery active and cheerful.

8. **Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives from the box.**

sporty	confident	curious	cheerful	generous
shy	reliable	talkative	sensitive	outgoing

1. Don't say unkind things to her - she's very.....
2. Tom is veryHe gives money to charity every month.
3. William never stops talking in class. He's very.....
4. The new girl in my class is so.....She's afraid to talk in front of us.

- 
5. You can trust Miller with a secret. He's a..... man.
 6. Harry loves partying, meeting people and talking to them. He's so
 7. Ann is such a..... girl. She is always laughing and smiling.
 8. Jim is always sure of his own abilities. He's so
 9. My best friend Matt is reallyHe plays badminton, basketball and football very well.
 10. My daughter is very.....She wants to know everything.
9. **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use the *Present continuous tense*.**

clean eat have do listen play work swim wash cook

Unit 3: My friends

1. Bob to music.
2. My mother in the kitchen.
3. Sally the dishes.
4. They football.
5. Her family dinner.
6. The boy Maths homework.



10. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the 70 box. Use the *Present continuous tense*.

not visit	drive	meet	come	give
not use	have	take	leave	do

7. Elena.....a hamburger.



8. Tom's sister the floor.



9. The workers



10. Susie.....



1. My brotherto Hai Phong tomorrow morning.
- 2 your daughter..... her homework after dinner?
3. All my friends to my party next week.
4. I.....the car tonight. You can borrow it.
5. The company everyone a present for New Year.
6. I.....my friends at eight o'clock this evening.
7. The trainin ten minutes.
- 8Dave's father him to the zoo at the weekend?
9. We.....our grandparents next Sunday.
10. Theya dinner party on Friday and you're invited.

II. Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple tense or present continuous tense.

1. I (*meet*).....my uncle and aunt this evening.
2. You (*have*)..... dinner with Mr. Bean tonight?

Unit 3: My friends

3. Bob (*not like*)..... to listen to rock music.
4. The guests (*leave*).....at 9 a.m next Wednesday.
5. I (*notgo*).....to the party tomorrow afternoon.
6. Phong often (*play*).....football on the weekend.
7. We (*visit*)..... our grandparents this weekend.
8. They (*notgo*)..... to work on Saturdays and Sundays.
9. Mr. Ninh (*not work*).....in the office tomorrow.
10. Mary (*have*).....short hair?

12. Choose the best answer.

1. How many are there on our body?
A. shoulders B. shoulder c. heart D.head
2. What colour do you like? I like
A. round B. oval c. purple D. long
3. The dentist told me to open my
A. eyes B. mouth c. cloth D. teeth
4. Her are full.
A. lips B. shoulders c. ear D.nose
5. We go to school on every day.
A. foot B. ground c. toe D. finger
6. He isand kind.
A. society B. social c. sociable D. generously
7. He is communicative. He isn't.... in public.
A. reserved B. kind c.generous D. sociable
8. She has short hair and blue eyes.
A. curl B. love c. curly D. lovely
- 9....., we arrived in time to save the boy out of the flame.
A. Unlucky B. Lucky c. Unluckily D. Luckily
10. Theiris very good. They were close friends when they were students.
A. friend B. friendly c. friendship D. unfriendly

11. You look more..... than you were yesterday.
 A. beautifully B. beauty c. very beautiful D. beautiful
12. He is..... kind and sociable.
 A. extremely B. extreme c. very extreme D. too extreme
13. Does she have. cats?
 A. loved B. love c. lovely D. beauty
14. There are many cultures in Viet Nam.
 A. differ B. difference c. differently D. different
15. She has a lot of friends. She is ...
 A.unhappy B. happily c. happiness D.happy

13. Complete the conversation, using the sentences in the box.

Why do you like her?	What does she look like?
What's her name?	Can you introduce me to her?
Do you have a best friend?	Is she beautiful?
When and where did you meet her?	

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Peter: (1).....

Mary: Of course!

Peter: (2).....

Mary: Kate, Kate Johnson.

Peter: (3).....

Mary: She's tall and slim. She has long blond hair and blue eyes.

Peter: (4).....

Mary: Yes, she is.

Peter: [5]

Mary: I met her on my first day at primary school. We were in the same class.

Peter: (6).....

Mary: Because she's nice and very friendly. She has a great sense of humour. She always makes me laugh.

Peter: (7).....

Mary: Of course!

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Unit 3: My friends

1. Complete the passage with the correct verbs.

This (1).....my best friend. Her name [2]..... Daisy. She (3) twelve years old and she (4) in Bristol, England. Daisy (5) very pretty. She [6] straight brown hair and dark brown eyes. Her nose (7).....straight and her lips (8)..... rather thin. Daisy [9]medium height, slim and very fit because she learns to dance and she (10) very well.

Daisy (11) very friendly and confident and she (12)a great sense of humour. I like being with her because she makes me feel happy and comfortable!

2. Read and choose the best answer for each question.

Jane is a gymnast. She is very pretty. She is tall and thin. She is light but she isn't weak. She has physical strength. She has an oval and lovely face. She has long black hair and brown eyes. She has a small mouth. Her teeth are also small and white. Everybody loves her because she always helps the others.

1. What does Jane do?
A. teacher B. gymnast c. doctor D. dentist
2. What does she look like?
A. tall and slim B. tall and thick c. tall and fat D. tall and short
3. She is
A. light and weak B. light but strong
c. thin and weak D. tall and weak
4. What color are her eyes?
A. black B. grey c. light D. brown
5. Everybody loves her because.....
A. she always helps the others. B. she always asks the others for help,
c. she is tall, thin and strong. D. she is beautiful.

3. Choose the letter A, B, c or D to answer these following questions.

I'm Max. My friend Helen is very beautiful. She is taller than me. She has blonde hair, chubby cheeks and round blue eyes. She's clever, patient and funny. She loves telling jokes. Her jokes are so funny that they make US



Unit 3: My friends

laugh a lot. I love being with her because she helps me with a lot of things. On the weekend, she often goes to my house and does homework with me.

But this weekend, we are going to the cinema to see a new film, Annabelle. It would be fun.

3.

1. Is the writer taller than Helen?

A. Yes, Helen is taller than Max.

B. No, Helen is shorter than Max.

c. Yes, Max is taller than Helen.

D. No, Max isn't taller than Helen.

2. What does Helen have?

A. blonde hair

B. chubby checks

c. round eyes

D. All are correct

Why does the writer love being with Helen?

A. She's funny.

B. She helps him.

c. She tells jokes.

D. She's beautiful

4. What do they often do on the weekends?

A. do homework

B. do housework

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c. make cakes

D. ride horses

5. What are they going to do this weekend?

A. watch TV B. see a film c. do homework D. go to school

IV. WRITING

1. **Make questions and answers from the suggested words and phrases. Look at the two examples below.**

Ex: - *she/ lazy/ hard-working*

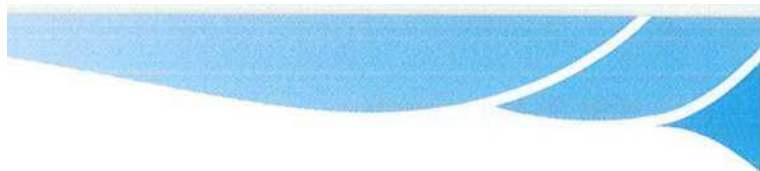
Is she lazy? - No, she isn't. She's hard-working.

- *he/friendly*

-»*Is he friendly? - Yes, he is.*

1. *he/ talkative/ quiet*

2. *they/ shy/ confident*



3. you/patient

4. she/ responsible/ irresponsible

5. they/ serious

2. **Make questions and answers from the suggested words and phrases. Look at the two examples below.**

Ex: - *she/big eyes/small eyes*

—> *Does she have big eyes? - No, she doesn't. She has small eyes.*

- *She / curly hair -> Does she have curly hair? - Yes, she does.*

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1. they/long arms

2. the dog/a long tail

3. she/ short hair/ long hair

4. he/big feet/small feet

5. she/a round face

3. **Put the words or phrases in correct order to make correct sentences.**

1. brown/has/eyes/she/big.

2. gray/ a/ Mr. Peter/ beard/ long/ has.

Unit 3: My friends

3. many/ are/ flowers/ garden/ in/ red/ her/ there/ small.
4. car/is/black/it/big/a.
5. draw/ a/ thin/ firstly/ line/ long.
6. daughter/ blond/ has/ hair/ his/ long.
7. talking/ man/ is/ a/ she/ handsome/ to/ tall.
8. sister/ short/ does/ hair/ Lan's/ wavy/ have?
9. married/ fat/ she/ short/ a/ man.

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-
10. teacher/ dark/ has/ our/ hair/ straight/ long.

4. **Write a paragraph about your best friend using the information below.**

Name: Tuan

Appearance: tall, handsome, short fair hair, big brown eyes

Character: intelligent, funny

Hobbies: listening to music, can sing many songs

My best friend

TEST FOR UNIT 3

I. Choose the odd word (A, B, c or D) out.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. young | B. old | c. new | D. middle-aged |
| 2. A. lazy | B. smart | c. social | D. generous |
| 3. A. beauty | B. fat | c. thin | D. slim |
| 4. A. creative | B. confident | c. kind | D. friend |
| 5. A. shoulders | B. jeans | c. glasses | D. trousers |
| 6. A. eyes | B. legs | c. arms | D. nose |
| 7. A. black | B. brown | c. blonde | D. short |
| 8. A. intelligent | B. talkative | c. sensitive | D. talking |

II. Tick (✓) the opposites.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. mean | <input type="checkbox"/> generous | <input type="checkbox"/> bright |
| 2. talkative | <input type="checkbox"/> helpful | <input type="checkbox"/> quiet |
| 3. rude | <input type="checkbox"/> moody | <input type="checkbox"/> polite |
| 4. outgoing | <input type="checkbox"/> shy | <input type="checkbox"/> reliable |
| 5. hard-working | <input type="checkbox"/> serious | <input type="checkbox"/> lazy |
| 6. clever | <input type="checkbox"/> silly | <input type="checkbox"/> curious |
| 7. depressed | <input type="checkbox"/> sad | <input type="checkbox"/> cheerful |
| 8. funny | <input type="checkbox"/> serious | <input type="checkbox"/> humorous |

in. Choose the best answer.

- My best friend a round face and big eyes.
A. have B. has c. is D. gets
- My brother is really He always does his homework.
A. hard-working B. serious
c. confident D. patient
- When eating, most Vietnamese people hold chopsticks in their right
A. arm B. leg c. finger D. hand

Unit 3: My friends

4. Which do you prefer, straight hair orhair?
A. long B. blonde c. curly D. thick
5. The kids are their tricycles around the playground.
A. playing B. riding c. taking D. driving
6. Norman is very shy, but his brother is
A. easygoing B. calm c. patient D. outgoing
7. I'm going to the to get my new glasses.
A. artist's B. engineer's c. mechanic's D. optician's
8. students feel in many ways.
A. practical B. impractical c. equal D. equally
9. Please go and a bath.
A. wash B. make c. take D. do
10. What time does Jane usually wake in the morning?
78 A. up B. at c. of D. out
11. Do you to go to the doctor this afternoon?
A. think B. attend c. intend D. advise
12. Look! naughty boy!
A. What a B. How a c. What D. How
13. My girlfriend is a
A. gymnastic B. gymnasium c. gymnast D. gymnasts
14. She has
A. black long hair c. long black hair B. hair black long
15. My father always goes D. black hair long
A. to B. on a walk in the early morning.
c. in D. for

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- We (have) a staff meeting next Monday.
- Lisa (wear) her uniform every school day.
- What time (you/ meet) Mathew tomorrow?
- Tom and Mary (run) because they're late for school.

5. My father(not drink) coffee very often.
6. Wait a minute, she.....(speak) to someone on her mobile.
7. You (have).....dinner with Mr. Bean tonight?
8. Bob (not like)..... to listen to rock music.
9. The guests (leave)at 9 a.m next Wednesday.
10. I (not go)to the party tomorrow afternoon.

V. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. They usually watch TV, but now they read books.
2. We go to the farm next week.
3. She often wear glasses.
4. This old lady has white tooth.
5. Do you go to the beach with US next weekend?
6. jane have a round face and dark brown eyes.
7. She is very friend and helpful.
8. I live in a apartment on Nguyen Trai Street.

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

1. People in my country are very warm and..... [*friend*]
2. An.....is a home for children whose parents are dead, [*orphan*]
3. L.A. Hill is awriter, (*humor*)
4. I'm.....sorry for the delay, [*extreme*]
5. She looks more..... than her sister, [*beauty*]
6. Huy is very..... He's not controlled in any way by other people or things, (*depend*)

Unit 3: My friends

7. I think Jane is very..... She is easily hurt by the small things, (*sense*)
8. Viet is very He always has a lot of new ideas, (*create*)
9. You must be when you open that door, (*care*)
10. I think you look very in that hat. (*fun*)

VII. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. There are lots of parties Christmas.
2. I received a letter my friend yesterday.
3. She usually goes swimming Sunday mornings.
4. Khoi is my close friend. I spend most of my free time him.
5. He does volunteer work a local hospital.
6. His friends didn't laugh his jokes.
7. My friends usually enjoy my sense humor.
8. He lives 26 Tran Phu Street Ha Noi.

VIII. Write questions for the underlined part.

1. They are visiting a milk farm on Saturday.
2. I'm going to the judo club with my brother.
3. I'm not going to your party because I visit my grandparents.
4. We're working on our school project.
5. She understands things very quickly and easily.

IX. Complete the paragraph. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms or tenses.

Nien (1. *be*) Hoa's next-door neighbor in Hue. She (2. *be*) very beautiful. She (3. *have*) big brown eyes and a lovely smile. Last week, she (4. *go*) to Hanoi (5. *visit*) Hoa. They

(6. *travel*)..... around the city and (7. *see*).....a lot of interesting places. Nien (8. *think*) Hanoi (9. *be*)beautiful but too noisy and busy so she (10. *not like*) (11. *live*)..... there.

X. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Hi, my name's Mai. And this is a picture of me and my friend Vy. Vy is the girl who has a bow in her hair. She is a pretty girl with dimpled cheeks. She and I first met at primary school and we became great friends. She is kind, jolly and helpful. We are classmates again this year and we go to school together each morning.

Vy likes to joke and play games. She lives near my house. In the evenings, we usually meet at my house. We sit in the garden and read story books. Vy is good at Mathematics. So, she often helps me with my Mathematics homework. At the moment, Vy and I are doing our English project in my room. We both like English. This Sunday morning we are going to our school English club.

I hope Vy and I will be in the same class again next year. I like her very much and she is my best friend.

1. Who is the girl with a bow in the hair?
2. Are Mai and Vy in different classes now?
3. Where did they first meet?
4. What is Vy like?
5. What does Vy like?
6. What do Vy and Mai usually do in the evenings?

.....
Where are they now?
.....

8. What are they doing this Sunday morning?

Unit 3: My friends

XI. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

days	lot	time	younger	free
with	large	some	ones	listening

Hang is fourteen years old. She is a pretty girl (1)long black hair. She goes to school five [2] a week and usually goes swimming with (3).....friends on Saturday mornings. She lives in a (4)..... house with her mother, father and (5)..... brother at 2/34 Nguyen Trai street. Hang has a (6).....of friends. Of all her friends, Nga and Thuy are the (7)..... she spends most of her (8)with. They all like (9).....to music and playing sports in their (10)time.

XII. Read the passage about Nga and her best friend, then choose the best answer (A, B or C) to each question.

My name is Hoa and my best friend is Thu. She is my classmate. We are both in 82 grade 6 at Nguyen Hue Secondary School. Thu lives next to my house. Every day, my father takes US to school on his motorbike, and we come home on foot in the evening. She is an intelligent girl. Her favourite subject is Math, and she is really good at it. Mine is English. We usually help each other with our homework. Whenever I am sad, Thu always tells me stories to make me happy. I feel really lucky to have a best friend like Thu.

- How old are Hoa and Thu?
A. 10 B. 12 c. 14
- How do they go to school?
A. By bus. B. On foot. c. By motorbike.
- What is NOT TRUE about the passage?
A. They are classmates.
B. They are neighbours.
c. English is Thu's favourite subject.
- What do they usually help each other?
A. Do their homework. B. Do their housework.
c. Do their shopping.
- What does Thu do to make Hoa happy?

A. Sing a song.

B. Tell stories.

c. Buy presents.

XIII. Rewrite these following sentences with the same meaning.

Ex: She has long hair.

Her hair is long.

1. This old man is bald.
2. The girl has long brown hair.
3. The boys have blue eyes.
4. Jane has curved eyelashes.
5. Jordie is not medium height.
6. The dog has a long tail.
7. Jackie and Danny have big black eyes.
8. Does she have a round face or oval face?
9. Do Susan and Jimmy have dark complexions?
10. They do not have chubby cheeks.



UNIT 4 MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

Comparative adjectives

Pronunciation

Sounds /1/ and

GRAMMAR

I. COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES (So sánh hơn)

1. So sánh hơn của tính từ ngắn.

- Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có một âm tiết. Tính từ có hai âm tiết nhưng tận cùng bằng **-er, -ow, -y, -le** cũng được xem là tính từ ngắn.

- Hình thức so sánh hơn của tính từ được thành lập bằng cách: thêm **-er** vào sau tính từ có một âm tiết (**short adjective + er**) và một số tính từ có hai âm tiết có tận cùng bằng **-er, -ow, -y, -le**.

s + to be + [short adj-er] + than + noun/ pronoun]

Ex: This book is thicker than that one. *Cuốn sách này dày hơn cuốn kia.*

I am taller than he is. *Tôi cao hơn anh ta.*

Chú ý:

- Nếu tính từ ngắn tận cùng bằng **y**, đổi **y** thành **i** rồi thêm **er**.

Ex: happy -> happier

- Nếu tính từ ngắn tận cùng bằng **e** ta chỉ cần thêm **r**.

Ex: late —> later

- Nếu tính từ ngắn tận cùng bằng 1 **nguyên âm** + 1 **phụ âm**, ta viết phụ âm cuối thêm 1 lần nữa (**gấp đôi phụ âm cuối**) rồi mới thêm **er**.

Ex: big -> bigger

2. So sánh hơn của tính từ dài.

- Tính từ dài là những tính từ có hai âm tiết trở lên (trừ các tính từ có tận cùng bằng **-er, -ow, -y, -le**).
- Cách thiết lập dạng so sánh hơn của tính từ.

s + to be + more + long adj + than + noun/ pronoun

Ex: She is more beautiful than her sister.

Cô ta đẹp hơn chị của cô ta.

* Ngoại lệ:

good —> better well better bad -> worse

many —> more much —> more little —> less

- far farther/ further ("farther" dùng khi nói về khoảng cách cụ thể, "further" dùng để nói về khoảng cách trừu tượng).
- quiet —> quieter/ more quiet
- clever —> cleverer/ more clever
- narrow narrower/ more narrow
- simple simpler/ more simple

PRONUNCIATION J

I. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM

1. Cách phát âm âm /i/

Để phát âm chính xác âm này, em hãy ghi nhớ chính xác 2 bước sau nhé!

Bước 1: Mở rộng miệng của em hơn một chút khi em phát âm âm /i/. Đừng mở môi giống như khi đang cười.

Bước 2: Hạ lưỡi xuống một ít và phát âm âm /i/.



Unit 4: My neighbourhood

Chú ý:

- Đầu lưỡi đẩy răng dưới, mặt lưỡi thấp hơn khi phát âm /i:/
- Thả lỏng các cơ nhưng hơi rộng hơn khi phát âm /i:/
- /i/ là nguyên âm ngắn, thời gian phát âm phải ngắn hơn /i:/, đây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

Ex: ship /ʃɪp/ = tàu, thuyền
sit /sít/ = ngồi
hill /híl/ = đồi

2. Cách phát âm âm /i:/

Để phát âm chính xác âm này, em hãy ghi nhớ chính xác 2 bước sau nhé!

Bước 1: Mở môi giống như đang cười và đưa lưỡi về phía trước.

ố

Bước 2: Di chuyển lưỡi lên cao một chút và phát âm âm /i:/.



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Chú ý:

- Đầu lưỡi đẩy nhẹ vào răng dưới.
- Hai môi mở và hơi bẹt. /i:/ là nguyên âm dài, khi phát âm phải đủ độ dày, đây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

Ex: sheep con cừu
seat ghế
heel gót giày
eat ăn
wheel bánh xe

II. DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT

1. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /i/

- "a" được phát âm là /i/ với những danh từ có hai âm tiết và có tận cùng bằng "age".

Ex: village /'vilids/ = làng

cottage /'kutids/

nhà tranh

shortage /'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/ = tình trạng thiếu hụt luggage /'lʌgɪdʒ/ = hành lý

“i” được phát âm là /i/ khi trong từ có một âm tiết và tận cùng bằng một hoặc hai phụ âm.

Ex:	sit	/sit/	=	ngồi
	win	/wɪn/	=	chiến thắng
	miss	/mɪs/	=	nhớ
	ship	/ʃɪp/	=	thuyền, tàu

“e” được phát âm là /i/ trong tiền tố “be, de, re, ex, e, ej, em, en, pre”.

Ex:	begin	/bɪˈɡɪn/	=	bắt đầu
	become	/bɪˈkʌm/	=	trở nên
	behave	/bɪˈheɪv/	=	cư xử
	return	/rɪˈtʃ:n/	=	trở về
	remind	/rɪˈmaɪnd/	=	nhắc nhở, gợi nhớ

“ui” được phát âm là /i/

Ex:	build	/bɪld/	=	xây dựng
	guilt	/ɡɪlt/	=	tội lỗi
	guinea	/'ɡɪniə/	=	đồng tiền Anh (21 shillings)
	guitar	/'ɡɪtɑ:r/	=	đàn ghi ta

. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /i: /

Nhóm “ea” thường được phát âm là /i:/ với những từ có tận cùng bằng ea hoặc ea + một phụ âm.

Ex:	sea	/si:/	=	biển
	seat	/si:t/	=	chỗ ngồi
	easy	/'i:zi/	=	dễ dàng
	dream	/dri:m/	=	giấc mơ
	tea	/ti:/	=	trà
	meal	/mi:l/	=	bữa ăn

Unit 4: My neighbourhood

- Nhóm "ee" thường được phát âm là /i:/ với những từ có tận cùng bằng ee hoặc ee + phụ âm hay hai phụ âm.

Ex:	see /si:/	=	nhìn
	free /fri:/	=	tự do
	cheese /tʃi:z/	-	pho mát
	agree /o'gri:/	=	đồng ý

- "e" thường được phát âm là /i:/

Ex:	be /bi:/	—	là, thì, ở
	she /ʃi:/	=	cô ấy
	we /wi:/	-	chúng tôi, chúng ta
	Egypt /'i:dʒipt/	=	Ai Cập
	secret /'sɪkrət/	=	bí mật

- Nhóm "ei" phát âm là /i:/ với những từ có nhóm "ei" có một hay hai phụ âm và chỉ đi sau âm /s/ hay chữ c, s mới phát âm là /i:/.

88	Ex:	ceiling /'si:diŋ/	=	trần nhà
		receive /ri'si:v/	=	nhận được
		receipt /n'si:t/	=	giấy biên lai

Chú ý: trong một số trường hợp khác "ei" được phát âm là /ei/, /ai/, /ea/ hoặc /e/.

Ex:	eight /eit/	=	số tám
	height /hait/	=	chiều cao
	heir /ea(r)/	=	người thừa kế (nam]

- "ie" phát âm là /i:/ khi nó là những nguyên âm ở giữa một từ.

Ex:	chief	/tʃi:f/	—	thủ lĩnh
	believe	/bi'li:v/	=	tin tưởng
	belief	/bi'li:f/	=	niềm tin, lòng tin
	relieve	/ri'li:v/	=	làm nhẹ bớt đau buồn
Ngoại lệ:	friend	/frend/	=	bạn
	science	/'saɪəns/	=	khoa học

EXERCISES

I. PRONUNCIATION

1. Put the word into the correct column according to the underlined part.

see	milk	read	thing	sit
leave	busy	sleep	police	sheep
beach	city	sea	slim	live
cheese	remind	become	behave	meal
dream	village	cheap	win	guitar

/ɪ/	/i:/

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. meet | B. pretty | c. seen | D. sheep |
| 2. A. peel | B. cheap | c. seat | D. behave |
| 3. A. meat | B. begin | c. picture | D. miss |
| 4. A. eat | B. leek | c. decide | D. cheek |
| 5. A. lick | B. cheap | c. chick | D. pill |
| 6. A. live | B. wide | c. bicycle | D. exciting |
| 7. A. feet | B. seat | c. near | D. team |
| 8. A. busy | B. city | c. think | D. terrible |
| 9. A. great | B. heat | c. cheek | D. peaceful |
| 10. A. historic | B. expensive | c. office | D. finally |

Unit 4: My neighbourhood

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Look at the pictures and write the names of the places.

stadium museum cathedral pagoda
 palace square art gallery railway station



1.

2.

3.

4.



5.

6.

7.

8.

2. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

convenient	historic	peaceful	fantastic	modern
boring	noisy	narrow	polluted	

- I don't like living in a big city. It's day and night and the air is so
- The streets in Hoi An ancient town are..... and no cars are allowed.
- For young people, it's really..... in the country. It's be more fun living in town.
- We really enjoy staying here. The beach is and the weather is very nice.
- There is a supermarket in my neighborhood, so it's very to go shopping for food.
- Without noise and daily stress, life in the countryside is more and healthier.
- There are many..... buildings and offices in Ho Chi Minh City.
- Vietnam's most city is Hue. It was the home of the Nguyen Kings and it has many palaces and monuments.

3. Choose the correct adjectives to complete the sentences.

1. The road is not.....(*wide/ narrow*) enough for two cars to pass comfortably.
2. Inside the cathedral, it's..... (*noisy/peaceful*) and quiet.
3. Those shoes are really(*cheap/expensive*) - they only cost £25.
4. My house is rather far from my school, so it's a bit..... (*convenient/ inconvenient*).
5. Kids always find Christmas..... (*exciting/ boring*). They are always looking forward to Christmas.
6. The air in the countryside is fresh and..... (*polluted/unpolluted*).
7. Hoi An is a(n)..... (*old/modern*) town near Da Nang.
8. There are a lot of shops nearby, so the streets are always busy and (*noisy/ quiet*) during the day.

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative forms.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. slow..... | slower | 11. fast..... |
| 2. happy | 12. early | |
| 3. carefully | 13. easily..... | |
| 4. famous | 14. large | |
| 5. short | 15. boring..... | |
| 6. big..... | 16. tired..... | |
| 7. special..... | 17. useful | |
| 8. expensive..... | 18. heavy | |
| 9. attractive | 19. good..... | |
| 10. thin..... | 20. clever | |

5. Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the words in the box.

friendly	useful	important	cold	crowded
bad	high	exciting	thin	narrow

1. My shirt is too wide. Do you have any that is.....?
2. I like my new dictionary. It isthan the last one.

Unit 4: My neighbourhood

3. In Canada, January isthan March.
4. I think that good health is than money.
5. You look..... Have you lost weight?
6. I couldn't get a seat in the restaurant. It was..... than usual.
7. Mountains are..... than hills.
8. I think that people who live in villages are..... than people in big cities.
9. My exam results werethan I expected.
10. I think New York is than Houston.

6. Choose the letter A, B, c or D to complete the sentences

1. Living in the suburb is incredibly.....
A. peaceful B. noisy c. terrible D. narrow
2. There are a lot of vehicles in the town. It's very
A. peaceful B. fantastic c. memorial D. noisy
3. Living in the countryside is than living in the city.
A. more expensive B. more convenient
c. noisier D. cheaper
4. A city house is..... than a country house.
A. most modern B. more modern
c. more moderner D. modern
5. The mountain is..... than we expect.
A. higher than B. more high c. high D. higher
6. Traveling by trains is than traveling by air.
A. expensive B. cheap c. much cheap D. cheaper
7. The man is.....me.
A. stronger than B. more strong than
c. stronger D. strong than
8. She is than anyone in the class.
A. intelligent B. more intelligent
c. more intelligent than D. more shorter

9. They run than me.
 A. slowly B. more fast c. faster D. fast
10. It is than it was yesterday.
 A. cold B. colder c. more cold D. more colder
11. She is coming than I am.
 A. earlier B. more early c. early than D. more earlier
12. My headache is than it was last week.
 A. good B. worse c. worst D. more better

7. Write sentences using the comparative forms of the adjectives.

Ex: My house/ small/ her house.

My house is smaller than her house.

1. Mary/tall/Peter.
2. This book/ thick/ that book.
3. The chair/ short/ the table.
4. These boxes/ big/ those boxes.
5. Miss Trang/ young/ her sister.
6. These buildings/ high/ those buildings.
7. The boys/ strong/ the girls.
8. I/old/my brother.
9. The dress/ long/ the red shirt.
10. The exercise/ easy/ that one.

Unit 4: My neighbourhood

8. Complete the following sentences with the comparatives of the adjectives.

Ex: Lan is taller than Hoa. *{tall}*

- Armchairs are more comfortable than stools, *{comfortable}*
1. A new house isan old one. *{expensive}*
 2. Motorbikes are bicycles, *{fast}*
 3. My television is..... his television, *{modern}*
 4. Summer is spring, *{hot}*
 5. Jane is..... her sister, *{beautiful}*
 6. Skirts are dresses, *{cheap}*
 7. Your stereo is mine, *{good}*
 8. A bicycle is oftena car in busy cities, *{convenient}*
 9. David is..... John, *{clever}*
 10. The weather today is it was yesterday, *{bad}*

9. Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Which river is....., the Red River or the Mekong River? *{long}*
2. Which country is....., China or Vietnam? *{big}*
3. Which animals are..... dogs or dolphins? *{intelligent}*
4. Which animals are....., cats or horses? *{fast}*
5. Which is, water or oil? *{heavy}*
6. Which month is..... October or June? *{cold}*
7. Which language is....., Chinese or English? *{difficult}*
8. Which city is....., London or Rome? *{old}*
9. Which city is..... New York or Paris? *{big}*
10. Which mountain is..... Mount Everest or Mount Fuji? *{high}*

10. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition.

1. My house is..... the bookstore and the school.
2. There is a market..... front of my school.
3. The bus stop is the right,..... the post office.

4. Dad isn't..... home right now. He's..... work.
5. There is a supermarket..... Nguyen Trai Street.
6. How far is it..... Da Nang..... Hue?
7. Turn left..... the next crossroad. The bank isyour right.
8. It takes about two hours to get..... Hanoi by coach.

11. Each sentence below contains a mistake. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.

Ex: *There are an art gallery in our neighbourhood.*

are -> is

1. The seafood here is more delicious as the seafood in my hometown.
2. The air in the country is more clean than the air in the city.
3. Can you telling me the way to the railway station?
4. Take the one left and the market is on your right.
5. Hanoi is crowdeder than Da Nang City.

12. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

1. There is a temple near to the museum.
A B CD
2. I s there a photo copy s to re to the left y0 ur h0 us e?
A B CD
3. The police station is front of the movie theater.
A BCD
4. The bakery is between the hotel or the restaurant.
A BCD
5. There are two drugstores opposite to the hospital.
A B CD

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Complete the passage with the words given in the box.

Unit 4: My neighbourhood

from	often	carpet	path	and
peaceful	water	fresh	flowers	for

My village is about 10 kilometers (1)..... Da Lat. It is a very beautiful and (2)place where people grow (3) and vegetables only. It is very famous (4) its pretty roses and beautiful landscapes. The air is quite fresh (5)the smell of the roses makes people feel cool. In spring, my village looks like a (6) with plenty of colors. Tourists come to visit it so (7) Nowadays, with electricity, it doesn't take the villagers much time to (8) the roses. And even at night, people can walk along the (9).....and enjoy the (10) smell of the flowers.

2. Read the passage and circle A, B or c to complete the sentences.

96 Hi. I am Minh. I live in Hanoi but I am having a good time at Nha Trang Beach now. The beach here is more beautiful than the beaches in Sam Son. The weather here is cooler and drier than that in Hanoi. Here, the houses are smaller and the buildings are older than those in Hanoi. Also, the streets are wider with less traffic. I love the food here. The seafood is more delicious and cheaper than the one in Hanoi. The sun is shining brightly. In Nha Trang, people are more friendly than people in Hanoi. I like Nha Trang very much.

Example: Minh lives in.....

A. Hanoi B. Nha Trang c. Sam Son

- Minh is.....at Nha Trang Beach now.
A. having B. staying c. living
- The weather in Hanoi is.....and wetter than that in Nha Trang.
A. hotter B. colder c. living
- The houses and the buildings in Hanoi are..... than the houses in Nha Trang.
A. bigger and more modern
B. smaller and older
c. older and bigger
- The seafood in Hanoi is..... than the seafood in Nha Trang.
A. more delicious and more expensive
B. less delicious and more expensive
c. more delicious and less expensive

5. The people in Nha Trang are..... than people in Hanoi.
A. friendly B. more unfriendly c. more friendly

3. **Read the passage below and decide whether the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?**

My name is Peter. I'm at grade six. I live in a peaceful neighborhood in the countryside. Living in the countryside is less convenient but more peaceful than in the city. There are a lot of country houses here. There are many trees, too. People here are friendly and helpful. Every afternoon, we meet under the biggest tree in the village to chat. Children can play traditional games. Adults can talk about their long day of hard work. I love my life here.

1. Peter lives in the city.
2. Living in the countryside is more convenient than in the city
3. There are many country houses and trees in his neighborhood.....
4. People there are friendly and helpful.
5. Every afternoon, adults go to work and children go to school

IV. WRITING

1. **Rearrange the words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.**

1. we/ first/ where/ go/ this morning/ shall?
2. the cafeteria/ and/ a cold drink/ let's/ get/ to/ go.
3. like/ you/ the countryside/ do/ living/ in?
4. neighbourhood/ post office/ in/ there/ your/ a/ is?
5. me/ you/ the way/ could/ the Japanese Bridge/ to/ tell/ please?
6. houses/ are/ there/ historic/ Hoi An/ many/ ancient town/ in.
7. polluted/ smoke/ the air/ is/ with/ factories/ from.
8. much/ than/ living in a big city/ expensive/ is/ living in the countryside/

Unit 4: My neighbourhood

more.

2. Rewrite these sentences beginning with the words given.

1. My house is bigger than your house.

Your house is

2. The black car is cheaper than the red car.

98 The red car

3. This film is more interesting than that one.

That film is

4. My kitchen is smaller than yours.

Your kitchen

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

According to me, Maths.....

6. The sports centre is more expensive than the swimming pool.

The swimming pool

7. The market is older than the shopping centre.

The shopping centre.....

8. The skate park is noisier than the amusing park.

The amusing park.....

9. The food here is worse than my cooking!

My cooking.....

10. My sister is taller than me.

I am.....

TEST FOR UNIT 4

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. rice | B. river | C. city | D. village |
| 2. A. sing | B. mine | c. hit | D. sit |
| 3. A. quiet | B. historic | c. incredibly | D. dislike |
| 4. A. treat | B. clean | c. great | D. beach |
| 5. A. advice | B. price | c. nice | D. police |
| 6. A. film | | | |
| | B. city | c. nice | D. live |
| 7. A. big | B. wide | c. quiet | D. exciting |
| 8. A. cheap | B. sleepy | c. near | D. peaceful |
| 9. A. heavy | B. sea | c. team | |
| | | | L). sti eet |
| 10. A. bleed | B. heat | c. head | |

1. It is a place where we send letters and buy stamps.

11. Write the names of the places.

restaurant	bakery	cinema	grocery
post office	bookstore	bank	art gallery

2. It is a place where we can buy books.
3. It is a place where we pay money to watch a movie.
4. It is a place where we can buy and eat a meal.
5. It is a place where we can save money.
6. It is a place where we can buy food and other goods.
7. It is a place where we can see paintings and other works of art
8. It is a place where we can buy bread and cakes.

III. Choose the best answer.

1. This pagoda is than the palace.

A. most historic	B. more historic
c. the historic	D. historicer
2. He is much now, but he's still taking medication.

A. good	B. gooder	c. better	D. more better
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Unit 4: My neighbourhood

3. The air in many cities is heavily with vehicle exhaust fumes.
A. polluted B. crowded c. wasted D. contained
4. I'm just going to the to buy some medicines and bandage.
A. cinema B. chemist's c. restaurant D. grocery
5. My neighborhood is very because everything is near my house.
A. convenient B. exciting c. comfortable D. inconvenient
6. Do you often your grandparents?
A. visit B. visits c. visiting D. to visit
7. How many rooms there in your house?
A. is B. are c. be D. to be
8. What is there front of your school?
IQQ A. at B. on c. in D. of
9. What is she? - She's helping her mom with the housework.
A. do B. does c. doing D. to do
10. My father doesn't to work today. He's painting the wall now.
A. go B. goes c. doing D. to do
11. Going by taxi is more than going by bus.
A. cheaper B. faster c. easier D. expensive
12. There are lakes in our city.
A. much B. a lot c. many D. lots
13. David's exam results are than Nick's.
A. good B. well c. better D. important
14. Janet is not happy because her results in the competition are than her sister's.
A. bad B. good c. better D. worse
15. A is a place where we go to buy stamps or send letters.
A. library B. post office c. cinema D. school

IV. Complete each sentence with the opposite of the word in brackets. Choose from one of the words in the box. Use each word once only.

artificial easy even expensive modern
peaceful public rough shallow small

1. We live in a very.....neighbourhood, [noisy]
2. The sea is very in this season, (calm)
3. The houses with.....numbers are on this side, (odd)
4. Are the flowers in that window.....? (real)
5. The water is quite.....around here, (deep)
6. I think this is a..... area of the city, (private)
7. We are now living in a.....area of the city. (historic)
8. It's..... to get a job in this town, (difficult)
9. The food in that restaurant is very (cheap)
10. They live in a..... house in the country, (big)

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V. Fill in the blanks with the Present Simple or Present Continuous

1. My brother..... (have) a daughter and a son.
2. I..... (not/ solve) some math problems at the moment.
3. My grandfather often (come) over for dinner at the weekends.
4. My school (begin) at nine every day.
5. What time (you/ wake up) on weekdays?
6. What..... (you/ do) tomorrow night?
7. I usually..... (not/ work) on Sundays but today I..... (work).
8. She..... (not/ sleep) now, she..... (study).
9. How often..... (you/ review) your lessons?
10. I (not/ go) on holiday this summer.
11. Can you speak slowly please? I (not / understand) you.
12. She..... (work) as a secretary in a big company.
13. Miss Clara..... (take) a violin class every Wednesday.
14. It..... (be) usually so humid here in summer time.
15. Don't forget to take your coat, it..... (be) cold outside.

Unit 4: My neighbourhood

VI. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. Peter and his sister washes the family car.

2. My sister go to the library once a week.

3. We sometimes make experiments in physics class.

4. My new flat is got a large kitchen.

5. There are a living room, a bathroom and a bedroom in my house.

6. What do you do tomorrow afternoon?

102 7-Going by taxi is more expensive!' than going by bus.

8. The air in the country is more clean than the air in the city.

VII. Complete the sentences with correct form of adjectives.

1. She can't stay (long).....than 30 minutes.
2. Well, the place looks (clean).....now.
3. The red shirt is better but it's (expensive)..... than the white one.
4. Being a firefighter is (dangerous)than being a builder.
5. The weather this summer is even (hot)than last summer.
6. Your accent is (bad)..... than mine.
7. Hot dogs are (good).....than hamburgers.
8. French is considered to be (easy) than English.
9. I think scuba diving is (fascinating)than climbing.
10. He thinks this test was (difficult) than the last one.

VIII. Read the passage and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

I live in a wonderful neighbourhood. It is quiet but very convenient. There is a grocery store. I go there when I want to buy something quick to prepare. Also, there are other shops such as a bakery, two restaurants, and a bookstore. I am very satisfied of having a bookstore in my neighbourhood because I love reading books. Near my house, there is a small park. It's a place where people meet and socialise with others. My father and I go jogging around the park every morning. My neighbourhood is great but there are no schools nearby. The hospital is also far away, but in general it is a nice place to live.

1. The neighbourhood is very noisy.
2. There are no restaurants in the neighbourhood.
3. The school is far away from the neighbourhood.
4. The writer doesn't want a bookstore in his neighbourhood
5. You can buy food in the grocery store. 103
6. There is a large park in the neighbourhood.
7. The writer likes to live in his neighbourhood.

IX. Choose the letter A, B, c or D to answer these following questions.

Charles is twelve years old. He lives in a modern villa in the suburb of the city. His father is a manager. His mother is a secretary. And he is a student. The villa is next to a large shopping center so it's very convenient. There is a big backyard where they can sit and have afternoon tea. His mother often buys some flowers because there is a flower shop opposite their house. At Tet, they often go to the historic pagoda near their villa.

1. Does Charles live in a cottage?
A. Yes, he is. B. No, he doesn't.
c. Yes, he isn't. D. No, he is.
2. What does his mother do?
A. a manager B. a teacher c. a secretary D. a nurse
3. Is the villa in front of a shopping center?
A. No, it isn't. B. Yes, it does.
c. No, it doesn't. D. Yes, it is.

Unit 4: My neighbourhood

- 4. What do they do in the backyard?
A. They talk with each other. B. They play tennis.
c. They sit under the trees. D. They have afternoon tea.
- 5. When do they go to the pagoda?
A. At Tet B. At Christmas
c. At Easter D. every day

X. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence, using the adjective in brackets.

- 1. The first question was easier than the second one. (difficult)
The second question.....
- 2. The black coat is smaller than the brown one. (big)
The brown coat.....
- 3. The chair isn't as comfortable as the sofa, (comfortable)
The sofa.....
- 4. Jim's suitcase was lighter than Jack's suitcase, (heavy)
Jack's suitcase.....
- 5. His homework was better than mine, (bad)
My homework.....
- 6. The big television is more expensive than the small one. (cheap)
The small television.....
- 7. The Royal Hotel is more old-fashioned than the Holton Hotel, (modern)
The Holton Hotel.....
- 8. The weather yesterday was worse than it is today, (good)
The weather today.....
- 9. People in the city aren't as friendly as those in the country, (friendly)
People in the country.....
- 10. Life in the city is more interesting than life in the country, (boring)
Life in the country.....



XI. Choose the letter A, B, c or D to complete the sentences with given words.

1. *The/ post office/ next/ the hotel.*
 - A. The post office is next the hotel.
 - B. The post office next to the hotel.
 - c. The post office is next to the hotel.
 - D. The post office is next on the hotel.
2. *This shop/sell/ cheaper things/ that one.*
 - A. This shop sells cheaper things than that one.
 - B. This shop sell cheaper things than that one.
 - c. This shop sells cheaper things that one.
 - D. This shop sell cheaper things that one.
3. *This street/so/ narrow/ cars/can't/go past.*
 - A. This street so narrow that cars can't go past.
 - B. This street is so narrow cars can't go past.
 - c. This street is so narrow that cars can't go past.
 - D. This street so narrow cars can't go past.
4. *Can/you/ tell me/ way/from/ our school/your house?*
 - A. Can you tell me way from our school to your house?
 - B. Can you tell me the way from our school your house?
 - c. Can you to tell me the way from our school to your house?
 - D. Can you tell me the way from our school to your house?
5. *Go straight/ and then/ turn/ left. The hotel/your right.*
 - A. Go straight and then to turn left. The hotel is your right.
 - B. Go straight and then turn left. The hotel is on your right.
 - c. Go straight and then turn the left. The hotel is on your right.
 - D. Go straight and then turn left. The hotel is at your right.

Unit 4: My neighbourhood

XII. Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given.

1. *The store is to the left of the hotel.*
 - A. The hotel is to the right of the store.
 - B. The hotel is to the opposite of the store.
 - c. The hotel is to the next of the store.
 - D. The hotel is to the front of the store.
2. *No house in this neighborhood is bigger than this one.*
 - A. All house in this neighborhood is bigger than this.
 - B. This is the biggest house in this neighborhood.
 - c. All house in this neighborhood is smaller than this.
 - D. This is the smallest house in this neighborhood.
3. *Could you show me the way to the airport?*
 - A. Where's the airport?
 - B. What's the airport?
 - 106 c- When's the airport?
 - D. Why's the airport?
4. *Ha Long Bay is more famous than Phu Quoc Island.*
 - A. Ha Long Bay is the most famous.
 - B. Phu Quoc Island is more famous than Ha Long Bay.
 - c. Ha Long Bay is as famous as Phu Quoc Island.
 - D. Phu Quoc Island is less famous than Ha Long Bay.
5. *There are many kinds offishes in the river.*
 - A. In the river, a few kinds of fishes are here.
 - B. There is no fish in the river.
 - c. The river has many kinds of fishes.
 - D. Few kinds of fishes live in the river.

UNIT 5

NATURAL WONDERS OF VIET NAM

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

Countable and uncountable nouns
Modal verb: must/ mustn't

Pronunciation

Sounds /t/ and /d/

GRAMMAR)

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

(Danh từ đếm được và không đếm được)

1. Countable nouns (Danh từ đếm được)

• Danh từ đếm được (Countable Nouns) là những danh từ chỉ sự vật tồn tại độc lập riêng lẻ, có thể đếm được, có thể dùng với số đếm đi liền đằng trước từ đó.

Ex: one apple = một quả táo
three dogs = ba con chó
five books = năm quyển sách

• Danh từ đếm được có dạng số ít và số nhiều. Dạng số ít có thể dùng "a/an".

Ex: a bike = một cái xe đạp
an umbrella = một cái ô

• Đối với danh từ đếm được số nhiều, ta thường dùng số đếm phía trước các danh từ này.

Ex: three balls = ba quả bóng
two cars = hai cái ô tô

2. Uncountable nouns (Danh từ không đếm được)

• Danh từ không đếm được (Uncountable Nouns) là những danh từ chỉ những sự vật, hiện tượng mà chúng ta không thể sử dụng với số đếm.

„ Unit 5: Natural wonders of Viet Nam

Khác với danh từ' đếm được, các danh từ' không đếm được chỉ có dạng số ít. Danh từ' không đên được số nhiều thường để chỉ những chất liệu không đếm được hoặc danh từ chỉ sự vật, hiện tượng trừu tượng.

Ex: rice = gạo bread = bánh mì
fruit = hoa quả money = tiền

• Danh từ không đếm được không phân biệt số ít hay số nhiều nên không có dạng số nhiều. Do đó, không bao giờ dùng danh từ không đếm được với các mạo từ "a/ an" hoặc số đếm.

Ex: one rice, two cheese, three tea...

Danh từ không đếm được được chia làm 5 nhóm điển hình như sau:

- Danh từ' chỉ đồ ăn: food (đồ ăn), meat (thịt), water (nước), rice (gạo), sugar (đường),...
- Danh từ chỉ khái niệm trừu tượng: help (sự giúp đỡ), fun (niềm vui), information (thông tin), knowledge (kiến thức), patience (sự kiên trì),...
- Danh từ' chỉ lĩnh vực, môn học: Mathematics (môn Toán), Ethics (Đạo đức học), Music (Âm nhạc), History (Lịch sử), Grammar (Ngữ pháp),...
- Danh từ chỉ hiện tượng tự nhiên: thunder (sấm), snow (tuyết), heat (nhiệt độ), wind (gió), light (ánh sáng),...
- Danh từ' chỉ hoạt động: swimming (bơi), walking (đi bộ), reading (đọc), cooking (nấu ăn), sleeping (ngủ),...

II. MODAL VERB "MUST" (ĐỘNG TỪ TÌNH THÁI "MUST")

1. Form (cấu trúc)

(+) **KHẲNG ĐỊNH** s + must + V (bare infinitive).

Ex: We must always obey the traffic rules.

Chúng ta phải luôn tuân theo luật giao thông.

(-) **PHỦ ĐỊNH**

S + must + not + V (bare infinitive).

Chú ý: must not = mustn't.

Ex: We mustn't turn right. *Chúng ta không được rẽ phải.*

Chú ý: V (bare infinitive) là động từ nguyên thể.

2. Usage (cách dùng)

a. **"Must" được dùng để**

- Diễn tả sự cần thiết, sự bắt buộc hoặc bổn phận trách nhiệm phải làm gì ở hiện tại và tương lai.

Ex: 1 must get up early to go to school every morning.

Tôi phải dậy sớm để đi học vào buổi sáng, (trách nhiệm)

You must sweep the room.

Bạn phải quét dọn căn phòng này. (sự bắt buộc)

- Đưa ra một lời khuyên hay một đề nghị được nhấn mạnh.

Ex: You must drive more slowly.

Bạn cần phải lái xe chậm hơn. (đưa ra lời khuyên)

You must keep it a secret.

Bạn phải giữ bí mật điều đó.

- Đưa ra một suy luận hợp lý.

Ex: You must be hungry after school.

Chắc là bạn đói lắm sau giờ học.

(Học cả buổi nên chắc hẳn bạn đã đói.)

She has been travelling all day. She must be tired.

Cô ấy đã đi du lịch cả ngày. Chắc hẳn cô ấy rất mệt.

(Đi du lịch thì mệt mà bạn đi cả ngày thì bạn hẳn sẽ bị mệt.)

b. **Cách sử dụng "mustn't"**

Chúng ta sử dụng thể phủ định của "must" là "mustn't/ must not" để bảo mọi người không được làm việc gì đó hoặc để chê bai ý kiến nào đó.

Ex: You mustn't come late.

Bạn không được đến muộn.

PRONUNCIATION

I. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM

1. Cách phát âm âm /t/

Cùng làm theo 3 bước đơn giản dưới đây để phát âm /t/ trong tiếng Anh thật chuẩn, các em nhé nhé!

Bước 1: Khép chặt hai hàm răng lại.

Bước 2: Nhẹ nhàng nâng đầu lưỡi sao cho chạm được vào chân răng cửa hàm trên.

Bước 3: Hạ đầu lưỡi xuống, đồng thời bật thật mạnh hơi ra và phát âm /t/.



— **Chú ý:** Người Việt hay mắc phải lỗi phát âm /t/ thành /th/. Lý do là bởi đầu lưỡi của các em chỉ chạm đến phần mặt sau của răng cửa hàm trên chứ không phải là chân răng. Hãy ghi nhớ rằng, muốn phát âm /t/ thật chuẩn, các em cần nhún đầu lưỡi vào chân răng và bật hơi mạnh ra nhé!

Ex: time	/taim/	=	thời gian
tore	/tDifr)/	=	xé
write	/rait/	=	viết
hat	/haet/	-	cái mũ

2. Cách phát âm âm /d/

Bước 1: Hai hàm răng khép lại.

Bước 2: Đầu lưỡi chạm vào chân răng cửa hàm trên.

Bước 3: Hạ đầu lưỡi xuống đồng thời phát âm âm /d/.



Chú ý: Vì là âm hữu thanh nên khi phát âm ra sẽ không thấy hơi bật vào lòng bàn tay.

Ex: doll	/dciil/	=	búp bê
dog	/do:g/	=	con chó

hand /haend/ dream /driim/ tay giấc
mơ

II. DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT

1. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /t/

• /t/ được bật đầy đủ khi đứng đầu một âm tiết mà trọng âm của từ rơi vào đó.

Ex: table /'teibl/ = cái bàn

tennis /'tɛnɪs/ = quần vợt total /'toʊtl/ = tổng số

title /'taɪtl/ = tiêu đề

tiger /'taɪɡo(r)/ = con hổ

water /'wɔɪtəfrj/ = nước

• /t/ được thêm vào sau các động từ ở dạng quá khứ và đứng sau một phụ âm vô thanh như /f/, /k/, /y/, /s/, /ch/, /sh/, /th/.

Ex:

picked	/pɪkt/	nhặt
washed	/wɒʃt/	rửa
watched	/wɒʃt/	xem
raced	/reɪst/	đua (xe)
sliced	/sleɪst/	thái lát

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /d/

Chỉ có phụ âm "d" được phát âm là /d/

Ex: dad /dæd/ = cha

driver /'draɪ.vər/ = tài xế

dramatic /dra'mæt.ɪk/ = kịch tính, bất ngờ

glad /glæd/ = vui mừng

decade /'dek.eɪd/ = thập kỷ

afraid /ə'freɪd/ = sợ hãi

inside /ɪn'saɪd/ = bên trong

(EXERCISES)

I. PRONUNCIATION

Practice reading these sentences. Underline sound /d/ and /t/.

1. Dan and Tina had a date on Tuesday.
2. Using toothpaste will keep your teeth clean.
3. The flashlight lit up the room.
4. Tonight our family is going to get Texas toast, tacos, and milkshake.
5. He loved to eat pudding and doughnut.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR



1. d



2. w.....



3. i.....



4. m.....



5. v.....



6. b.....



7. r.....



8. l.....



9. f.....

1. Look at the pictures and complete the words.
2. Choose the correct words.
 1. They are on a boat to visit some **islands/ lake** in Ha Long Bay.
 2. People are fishing along the banks of the **river/ desert**.
 3. They drive along the **coast/ forest** to enjoy the wind from the sea.
 4. There are many plants and animals in this rain **forest/ mountain**.

5. The **beach/ valley** is very good for swimming and sunbathing.
6. She is the first Vietnamese woman to climb the **mountain / desert**.
7. Bala Lake is the largest natural **lake/ river** in the world.
8. I think Ha Long Bay is the best nature **wonder/ forest** in the world.

3. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

1. We need to sleep in our _____ at the campsite because there isn't a hotel.

plasters backpack sunscreen sleeping bag walking boots bottled water compass tent torch waterproof coats

2. I am sleeping in a..... because it is cold outside.
3. We must bring because we'll be thirsty.
4. I need a..... because I carry a lot of things.
5. Have you got any? I've cut my finger.
6. Don't shine your straight into my eyes!
7. You should put..... on your skin to protect it from the harmful effects of the sun.
8. We are going hiking this weekend, so I need a new pair of.....
9. A..... shows you which direction is north.
- 10 will keep you safe and dry, whether you're spending a day out in the rain.

4. Write c (countable) or U (uncountable).

Unit 5: Natural wonders of Viet Nam*

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. bananas _____ | 2. lemonade _____ | 3. soup _____ |
| 4. coffee _____ | 5. cheese _____ | 6. sandwich _____ |
| 7. yoghurt _____ | 8. meat _____ | 9. pasta _____ |
| 10. sauce _____ | 11. butter _____ | 12. potatoes _____ |
| 13. children _____ | 14. bottles _____ | 15. water _____ |
| 16. cream _____ | 17. boxes _____ | 18. socks _____ |
| 19. sugar _____ | 20. thunder _____ | 21. blanket _____ |
| 22. dress _____ | 23. cotton _____ | 24. smoke _____ |
| 25. money _____ | 26. flat _____ | 27. work _____ |
| 28. baggage _____ | 29. travel _____ | 30. job _____ |

L? Unit 5: Natural wonders of Viet Nam**5. Correct the mistakes.**

1. These carrot are sweet.
2. I don't like teas at all.
3. I'd like to cut some pear for this salad.
4. There is much waters in this jar.
5. Do you eat meats?
6. These berry are very sweet.

II 4 7. Cut these cucumber, please.

8. Where are the onion?
9. There are four chair round the table.
10. You can take four potato from the basket.

6. Complete the sentences with "a, an, some" or "any".

1. I'm readinginteresting book at the moment.
2. We wantcheese for the pasta.
3. There isn't..... meat in the fridge.
4. She has apple after every lunch.
5. Have they got new car?
6. David has..... books for his favourite subject maths.
7. Would you like..... slice of my pizza?
8. Susan wants some milk, but she hasn't got money.
9. We haven't got.....homework this weekend.
10. I need to buyfurniture for my living room.
11. Is there table in your room?
12. Can you give me hand?

7. Read the dialogue and circle the correct words.

Lucy: How about making (1) **a/ an** apple pie?

Alan: Great idea! Have we got [2] **some/ any** apples?

Lucy: Yes, there are (3) **some/ any** in the bowl. How (4) **much/ many** do we need?

Alan: A lot, about a (5) **kilo/ litre**.

Lucy: We haven't got enough. We can buy (6) **some/ any** in the corner shop.

Alan: And we need (7) **some/ any** flour, too. Look at the recipe. How (8) **much/ many** flour do we need?

Lucy: About half a pound. And we need three (9) **knives/ spoons** of sour cream so let's buy a small (10) **tub/ bag**, too.

Alan: And how (11) **much/ many** eggs do we need?

Sue: Four. And we also need (12) **some/ any** butter and (13) **some/any** sugar. Oh, we haven't got (14) **some/ any** butter.

Andy: We can buy a (15) **bar/ tin** of butter in the shop, too.

8. Complete the sentences with "some, any, few" or "little".

1. Are therebananas on the table?
2. There are..... photos in the magazine.
3. He hasn't got..... onions for this food.
4. There are astudents on the ground after school.

5. He is going to buyjeans.
6. Put a salt in this soup.
7. There isn't..... sugar in the juice.
8. Have we got rice?
9. I want to buy pasta.
10. There is a..... cheese in the bowl.

9. Change "some" in the sentences to "a few" or "a little".

1. You need some sun cream for a beach holiday.
2. They have some questions for the tour guide.....
3. There's some interesting news about our next trip.....
4. There are some nice souvenir shops on the way to the temple.
5. Lan usually buys some chocolate when she goes on a shopping trip.
6. I bought some postcards when I visited Nha Trang last year.

10. Complete the sentences with "must" or "mustn't".

1. You be rude to your grandparents.
2. You go to the dentist's twice a year.
3. You wear warm clothes when it is cold outside.
- 116 4. You fight with your classmates.
5. You throw litter on the stairs.
6. This is a secret. You tell anybody.
7. You make noise in the library.
8. We hurry or we will miss the bus.
9. The baby is sleeping. You shout.
10. You be friendly to everybody.
11. They walk on the grass.
12. You light fires in the forest.
13. This sign says "No left turn". We go straight ahead or turn right.
14. It's eleven o'clock. My parents aren't at home. I cook lunch.
15. My hair is very dirty. I wash it now.
16. Tom help you with your homework. You do it yourself.
17. You drive fast, there is a speed limit here.
18. We go to school on time.
19. You talk to other students during the exam.
20. Farmers get up early, at four or five o'clock in the morning.

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**11. Write the sentences to show what you must do in these situations.
Use the words given in the brackets.**

1. / eat too many sweets, (stop eating)
I must stop eating sweets.
2. My chair is broken, (buy a new one)
3. My bicycle is very dirty, (wash it)
4. I've got a terrible cold and a cough, (go/ doctor's)
5. I've written three important letters, (go/post office)
6. My hair is too long, (go/barber's)

"■ .. ■■■■■■■■■■ " "" "
..... 117

7. The kitchen is in a mess, (tidy it up)
8. I've got an awful toothache, (go/ dentist's)
9. I've got a pile of dirty clothes, (wash them)
10. I'm getting too fat. (lose weight)

12. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. Is your kitchen bigger than her kitchen?
4. London is smallest than Mexico city.

2. There are a little photos in the magazine.

.....
My brother is busyer than I am.
.....



5. How much islands are there in Ha Long Bay?
6. There are any natural wonders in Viet Nam.
7. You mustn't leaves food on the tables in class.
8. I'm eating a egg.
9. Must you wears a school uniform?
10. You mustn't clean the kitchen table after cooking.

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.....

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Read the passage and answer the questions below.**

Hoi An is an old city. It's about 25 kilometres to the south of Da Nang. There are about 100,000 people living here. The city has a lot of old houses, peaceful pagodas and nice shops. Most of the streets here are short and narrow.

The beautiful Hoai River runs through the city. It divides Hoi An into two parts. In summer, it is usually very hot, and in winter, there is often a lot of rain. The people of Hoi An are kind, friendly and hard-working.

Every year, many tourists in Viet Nam and other countries visit Hoi An. This is really an exciting place to spend our holiday.

1. How far is it from Hoi An to Da Nang?
2. How many people are there in Hoi An?

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3. Does the river divide the city into two parts?
4. What's the weather like in summer?
5. What are the people of Hoi An like?
6. Is Hoi An an exciting tourist destination?

2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

Hi. I am Long. I live in Hue. It is (1)..... city in Central Viet Nam. It is not very far from Da Nang. It has the (2) river in Central Viet Nam - Huong River. If you visit Hue, you should take a trip on Huong River (3) the evening. It's the most interesting thing because you can hear some famous singers (4) Hue songs during your trip on Huong River. You can find a lot of temples, museums and galleries. It's Hue's (5)attraction.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. oldest | B. the oldest | c. older | D. old |
| 2. A. more famous | B. famous | c. most famous | D. the famous |
| 3. A. in | B. on | c. at | D.of |
| 4. A. sings | B. sing | c. singer | D. sang |
| 5. A. greatest | B. greater | c. great | D. more great |

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

moving	familiar	water	seen	clouds
waves	beach	considered	shady	landscapes

Mui Ne is located 24 kilometers north-east of the city of Phan Thiet. It is a fishing village as well as a (1) tourism area in Binh Thuan Province. It is found on Highway No.106, and is famous for sweeping sand dunes and beautiful rows of palm trees. The [2]..... is shallow and sloped. The (3)..... is clean and blue. The sun rarely hides behind (4).. ..

Beside beaches and sand dunes, there are also beautiful (5)
such as Suoi Tien, the Ong Hoang Building and the Poshanu Cham Tower.

It has long been [6]as the "Hawaii" of Viet Nam. It has
(7)roads under coconut trees, a beautiful beach and cliffs. The
typical scenery of this place lies in the (8) lines of golden sand
and when they are (9)from distance, they look like moving
(10)

IV. WRITING

1. Reorder the words and phrases to make complete sentences.

1. holiday destination/ a/ Phan Thiet/ popular/ Mui Ne/ is/ in/.

2. water sport/ summer/ enjoy/ can/ tourists/ in/.

— 3. seafood/restaurants/have/can/in/they/fresh/. 120

4. here/ beaches/ are/ and/ there/ beautiful/ mountains/.

5. great/ have/ please/ come/ time/ a/ and/.

6. mustn't/ leave/ your/ unlocked/ you/ motorbike/.

7. city/ living/ a/ usually/ more/ in/ than/ the/ countryside/ modern/ in/ is/
living/.

8. mountains/ Lan/ in/ lives/ a/ village/ the/ in/.

2. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning, using the words given.

1. My mother is younger than my father.

My father.....

Unit 5: Natural wonders of Viet Nam*



2. Does your neighbourhood have a library?

Is there

3. Minh's house is near the supermarket.

Minh's house isn't

4. Unit one is more difficult than Unit two.

Unit two is

5. My mother is shorter than my father.

My father

6. There are twenty desks in the classroom.

The classroom

7. The garden is behind Lan's house.

Lan's house

8. The bank is not far from the post office.

The bank 121

9. There are many flowers in our garden.

Our garden =

hair is brown.

.....

TEST FOR UNIT 5

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

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. A. top | B. ten | c. tomato | D. stay |
| 2. A. stand | B. stamps | c. steal | D. tape |
| 3. A. hat | B. plan | c. area | D. map |
| 4. A. coast | B. cost | c. tennis | D. dust |
| 5. A. east | B. photo | c. ten | D. task |

11. Choose the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. big | B. building | c. capital | D. desert |
| 2. A. great | B. high | c. long | D. forest |
| 3. A. forest | B. mountain | c. lake | D. city |
| 4. A. walk | B. compass | c. plaster | D. sleeping bag |
| 5. A. waterfall | B. house | c. lake | D. desert |
| 6. A. hottest | B. biggest | c. largest | D. smaller |
| 7. A. mountain | B. valley | c. cave | D. club |
| 8. A. watch | B. speak | c. staying | D. listen |
| 9. A. biggest | B. largest | c. smallest | D. thinner |
| 10. A. watch | B. see | c. enjoy | D. look |

HI. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Then read the sentences aloud.

1. He is the.....[bet/best] student in his class.
2. Tom took a wrong turn and got.....(lot/ lost).
3. I really need a new pair of walking(boots/ boosts).
4. How are you going to France? - We are going by.....(boat/boast).
5. We thanked our[hot/host] for a very enjoyable evening.
6. We had a nice day on the[coat/coast].
7. A fishing.....(net/nest) is used on fishing boats for catching fish.

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8. The sun rises in the (*wet/ west*).
9. This weekend's weather will be (*eat/east*) and sets in the
10. A young.....(*cat/cast*) is called a kitten.

IV. Choose the best answer.

(*wet/west*) and windy.

1. If you travel to a forest, you should bring a tent, a torch and a.....
A. sleeping bag B. waterfall c. mountain D. valley
2. We use to cover the pain.
A. compass B. plaster c. forest D. computer
- 3.....is essential when you go to the beach.
A. Sun scream B. Painkiller c. Sleeping bag D. Walking boots
4. Ha Long Bay is one of the Seven.....of the world.
A. beauties B. cuisines c. agents D. wonders
5. No country in the world is than Russia.
A. more big B. bigger c. biggest D. most big
- 6.....is a low area of land between hills or mountains.
A. A river B. A desert c. A cave D. A valley
7. Many people love.....when going to the beach.
A. gardening B. sleeping c. windsurfing D. wondering
8. In order not to get lost, we need a.....
A. scissors B. painkiller c. backpack D. compass
9. Peter must.....this essay today. He's going out tomorrow.
A. finish B. finishes c. finishing D. to finish
- 10 Which is..... the West Lake or the Sword Lake?
A. large B. larger c. largest D. the largest
11. It is often rainy in Hue.....remember to bring an umbrella.
A. but B. so c. or D. must
12. You must remember to bring a.....It's very useful when you go into a cave because it's very dark there.
A. torch B. clock c. scissors D. compass
13. - Do you finish packing?
- Yes. All my things are in my

A. back B. backpack c. backpack D. plaster

14. You.....be late for school. It's against the school regulations.

A. must B. mustn't c. can D. can't

15. You.....take a lot of warm clothes when you go to Sapa in winter.

A. must B. mustn't c. can D. can't

16. My new sofa is..... than the old one.

A. more comfortable B. comfortably
c. more comfortable! D. comfortable

17. Daisy is very..... to take the test. She is a very good student.

A. kind B. confident c. friendly D. talkative

18. I like English most. It's mysubject.

^24 A. interesting B. favourite c. important D. difficult

19. The air in many cities is heavily with vehicle exhaust fumes.

A. polluted B. crowded c. wasted D. contained

20. I'm just going to the to buy some medicines and bandage.

A. cinema B. chemist's c. restaurant D. grocery

V. Write sentences with *must* or *mustn't* using the words given in brackets.

1. It is raining heavily. (*you/ wear your raincoat*) You must wear your raincoat.

2. Jane is not feeling well, [*she/go to the doctor*]

3. The baby is sleeping, [*you/shout*]

4. This is a secret, [*you/ tell the others*]

5. The sign says 'NO PARKING', (*we/park here*)

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6. This vase is very dirty, f// *clean it soon*)
7. This is a non-smoking area, (*he/smoke in this area*)
8. There is a 'STOP' sign ahead, [*we/stop*)

VI. Read the passage, then choose the correct answers.

Viet Nam is in South-East Asia. It has [1] of beautiful mountains, rivers and beaches. (2) are two long (3) in Viet Nam: the Red River in the North and the Mekong River in the South. The Mekong River is the (4) river in the South-East Asia and of course it is longer (5) the Red River. The Mekong River starts at Tibet and (6) to the East Sea. Fansipan is [7] highest mountain in Viet Nam. It's 3,143 meters (8) Viet Nam also has many nice beaches such as Tra Co, Sam Son, Nha Trang and Vung Tau.

When people talk about Nha Trang, the biggest city in Khanh Hoa Province,

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A.lots | B. lot | c. many |
| 2. A. There | B. This | c. These |
| 3. A. river | B. rivers | c. riveres |
| 4. A. longer | B. long | c. longest |
| 5. A. than | B.of | Call |
| 6. A. flow | B. flows | c. flowes |
| 7. A. the | B. more | c. most |
| 8. A. tall | B. long | c. high |

VII. Read the following passage then decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F).

they often think of a tropical paradise with a long coastline and beautiful white sandy beaches.

In the morning or afternoon, tourists can take part in various outdoor activities such as mud bathing, swimming, scuba diving and snorkeling. Scuba diving and snorkeling are both interesting sports as swimmers swim underwater and admire the lives at the bottom of the sea. Tourists can also take boat trips to the islands. One of the most enjoyable things is the trip to Mieu island, where Tri Nguyen Aquarium was built in 19th century. This aquarium is now home to

different kinds of colourful fish.

Tourists can spend an evening visiting a fishing village where they eat a lot of local seafood such as crabs, shrimps and several kinds of fish. All are fresh and delicious.

	True	False
<i>Example: Nha Trang is the biggest city in Khanh Hoa Province.</i>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Nha Trang has a long coastline with beautiful white sandy beaches.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Visiting Nha Trang, tourists can take part in various outdoor activities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Tourists can't take boat trips to the islands.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Tri Nguyen Aquarium is now home to different kinds of colourful fish.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Seafood in any fishing village in Nha Trang is all fresh and delicious.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

VIII. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence with given words.

1. *There/ compass/sleeping bag/ and/some plasters/ in/ their backpack.*
 - A. There is a compass, a sleeping bag, and some plasters in their backpack.
 - B. There are a compass, a sleeping bag, and some plasters in their backpack.
 - c. There is compass, a sleeping bag, and some plasters in their backpack.
 - D. There are compass, sleeping bag, and some plasters in their backpack.

2. *This site/famous/ thrilling/scenery.*
 - A. This site is famous thrilling scenery.
 - B. This site is famous as thrilling scenery.
 - c. This site is famous for thrilling scenery.
 - D. This site is famous with thrilling scenery.

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- 3. *I/call/the/travel agent/now.*
 - A. I'm calling the travel agent now.
 - B. I calling the travel agent now.
 - c. I call the travel agent now.
 - D. I'm call the travel agent now.
- 4. *London/ small/ Tokyo.*
 - A. London is smaller than Tokyo.
 - B. London is small than Tokyo.
 - c. London is smaller Tokyo.
 - D. London is smallest than Tokyo.
- 5. *My brother's room/ big/ my room.*
 - A. My brother's room is bigger than my room.
 - B. My brother's room is bigger than my room.
 - c. My brother's room is big as my room.
 - D. My brother's room big my room.

IX. Rewrite the following sentences without changing its meaning.

- 1. My room is smaller than your room.
Your room.....
- 2. There are many flowers in our garden.
Our garden.....
- 3. Does your father cycle to work?
Does your father get.....
- 4. The garden is behind Nam's classroom.
Nam's classroom.....
- 5. Tom drives to work every morning.
Tom travels
- 6. There are four people in her family.
Her family
- 7. How many classes are there in your school?
How many classes does

8. That classroom is small.
That is a
9. Peter is Mary's brother.
Mary
10. The supermarket is behind the bank.
The bank.....

X. Write a paragraph (70 words) to describe a natural wonder you know. You can use the suggestions.

- ° Where it is
- How you travel there
- What it's like
- What people do and see
- What the weather is like

OUR TET HOLIDAY

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

Should *and* shouldn't
Some *and* any

Pronunciation

Sounds /s/ and /ʃ/

GRAMMAR)

I. SHOULD (NÊN)

1. Form (Cấu trúc)

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH

s + should + V (bare infinitive).

Ex: You **should** see a doctor.

(Bạn nên đi khám bác sĩ.)

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

s + should + not + V (bare infinitive).

Chú ý: Should not = shouldn't.

Ex: You **shouldn't** eat too much candy.

(Bạn không nên ăn quá nhiều kẹo.)

(?) NGHI VẤN

Should + s + V (bare infinitive)?

Yes, s + should, hoặc No, s + shouldn't.

Ex: **Should** he go to the dentist?

(Anh ấy có nên đi khám nha sĩ không?)

Yes, he **should**./ No, he **shouldn't**.

(Có, anh ấy nên đi./Không, anh ấy không nên.)

2. Usage (Cách dùng)

- "**Should/ shouldn't**" được dùng để khuyên ai nên hay không nên làm gì.

Ex: A: I've got a sore throat. *(Tôi bị đau họng).*

B: You should go to see the doctor. *(Bạn nên đi khám bác sĩ).*

A: I've got a backache. *(Tôi bị đau lưng).*

B: You shouldn't carry heavy things. *(Bạn không nên mang đồ nặng).*

- Dùng trong câu hỏi để diễn tả sự nghi ngờ, thiếu chắc chắn.

Ex: How should I know? *(Làm sao tôi biết được cơ chứ?)*

Why should he think that? *(Sao cậu ta lại nghĩ như vậy chứ?)*

II. SOME-ANY

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Some (một vài, một ít)

- **Some** được dùng với danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được.

Ex: some books, some water, some money

- **Some** dùng trong câu khẳng định.

Ex: There are some apples on the table. *Có một vài quả táo trên bàn. I need some milk in my coffee. Tôi cần một ít sữa cho cafe.*

- **Some** dùng trong lời mời.

Ex: Do you want some water?

Bạn muốn uống nước không? Would you like some juice?

Bạn uống nước hoa quả nhé!

- **Some** dùng trong lời đề nghị.

Ex: May I have some salt, please?

Cho tôi một chút muối được không? Can I have some apples?

Cho tôi vài quả táo được không?

Any (một chút, một vài)

- **Any** được dùng với danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được.

Ex: any sugar, any cars, any water

- **Any** dùng trong câu phủ định và câu nghi vấn.

Ex: I don't have any books.

Tôi không có quyển sách nào cả.

Do you have any pencils?

Bạn có cái bút chì nào không?

PRONUNCIATION J

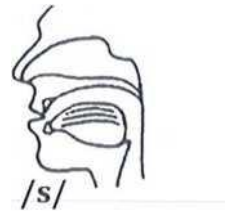
I. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM

1. Cách phát âm âm /s/

Bước 1: Lưỡi chạm vào mặt trong của răng cửa trên, đầu lưỡi đưa ra ngoài gần chạm vào ngạc trên.

Bước 2: Đẩy luồng hơi từ từ ra ngoài qua khe giữa đầu lưỡi và răng cửa trên.

Bước 3: Phát âm giống "x" trong tiếng Việt.



Ex: sell	/sel/ (v)	bán
sea	/si:/ (v)	biển
celebrate	/'selibreit/ (v)	ăn mừng, chúc mừng
center	/'sentar/ (n)	trung tâm
lesson	/'lesn/ [n]	bài học

2. Cách phát âm âm /ʃ/

Bước 1: Mặt lưỡi chạm vào hai hàm răng trên, đầu lưỡi hơi cong và đưa vào trong khoang miệng một chút.

Bước 2: Khi bắt đầu, lưỡi chạm vào mặt trong của răng trên, luồng hơi đẩy ra phía trước khoang miệng.

Bước 3: Phát âm giống "s" (nặng) trong tiếng Việt.



Ex: fashion	/'fefn/ (n)	thời trang
shop	/fop/ (n)	cửa hàng
patient	/'peifnt/ (adj)	kiên nhẫn / (n) bệnh nhân
machine	/ma'ʃi:n/ (n)	máy móc
musician	/mju'zizh/ (n)	nhạc sĩ

IL DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT

1. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /s/

- “c” được phát âm là /s/ khi nó đứng trước e, i hoặc y.

Ex:	City	/ˈsiti/		thành phố
	bicycle	/'baɪsɪkl/ =		xe đạp
	recycle	/,riː'saɪkl/ =		tái sinh, tái chế
	center	/'sentə(r)/ =		trung tâm

* Ngoại lệ

Ex:	soccer	/'snkə(r)/ =		bóng đá
	sceptic	/'skeptɪk/ =		hoài nghi

- Chữ “s” được phát âm là /s/ khi nó đứng đầu một từ.

Ex:	sad	/saed/	=	buồn
132	sing	/sɪŋ/		hát
	song	/sɒŋ/		bài hát
	south	/sauθ/	=	hướng nam
	story	/'stɔɪri/	=	câu chuyện

* Ngoại lệ

Ex:	sure	/ʃʊə(r)/		chắc chắn
	sugar	/'ʃʊɡə(r)/		đường (ăn)

- Chữ V được phát âm là /s/ khi nó ở bên trong một từ và không ở giữa hai nguyên âm.

Ex:	most	/moʊst/	=	hầu hết
	haste	/heɪst/	=	vội vàng, hấp tấp
	describe	/dɪ'skraɪb / =		miêu tả
	display	/dɪ'spleɪ/ =		trưng bày

* Ngoại lệ

Ex:	cosmic	/'kɒzmɪk/	=	(thuộc về) vũ trụ
	cosmopolitan	/kɒzmo'pɒlɪtən/ =		(có tính) quốc tế

Unit 6: Our Tet holiday

- Chữ “s” được phát âm là /s/ khi nó ở cuối một từ, đi sau f, k, p, t và gh.

Ex:	books	/bɒks/	=	(những) cuốn sách
	laughs	/lɑːfs/	=	phá lên cười
	maps	/mæps/	=	(những) tấm bản đồ
	tariffs	/'tɑːnfz/	=	(những) bảng giá
	nets	/nets/	=	(những) cái lưới

- Chữ “x” ở cuối từ luôn luôn phát âm là /ks/ khi nó ở cuối một từ.

Ex:	box	/bɒks/	=	cái hộp
	fix	/fiks/		ấn định pha
	mix	/miks/		trộn



2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /j/

- “sh” luôn được phát âm là /ʃ/.

Ex:	shop	/ʃɒp/		cửa hàng
	show	/ʃəʊ/		chỉ
	shout	/ʃaʊt/		kêu, la lớn
	dish	/dɪʃ/		cái đĩa
	push	/pʊʃ/		đẩy
	mushroom	/'mʌʃrʊm/	=	nấm

- “c” được phát âm là /j/ khi đứng trước ia, io, iu, ea.

Ex:	special	/'speʃl/	=	đặc biệt
	ocean	/'əʊʃn/	-	đại dương
	delicious	/dɪ'liʃəs/	=	ngon
	musician	/'mjuːzɪʃn/	=	nhạc sĩ

- “s” phát âm là /j/.

Ex:	ensure	/in'fa:(r)/	đảm bảo
	insure	/m'Jð:(r)/	bảo hiểm
	pressure	/'prejb(r)/	áp lực, sức ép
	insurance	/in'Juarans/ =	bảo hiểm

Unit 6: Our Tet holiday

- “t” phát âm là /f/ khi nó ở bên trong một từ và đứng trước ia > io.

Ex:	nation	/ˈneɪʃn/	=	quốc gia
	intention	/mɪˈtenʃn/	=	ý định
	ambitious	/æmˈbiʃəs/	=	tham vọng
	essential	/ɪˈsenʃl/	=	cần thiết

- “ch” được phát âm là /ʃ/.

Ex:	machine	/məˈʃiːn/	=	máy móc
	chemise	/ʃəˈmiːz/	=	áo lót
	chicanery	/ʃiˈkeɪnəri/	=	sự tranh cãi, kiện nhau
	chevalier	/ʃəˈvæljeɪ/	=	kỵ sĩ, hiệp sĩ

EXERCISES

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PRONUNCIATION

1. Put the words with the underlined parts into two groups.

sea	machine	show	sell	sociable
sing	sunny	nation	school	patient
sound	special	condition	smile	small
celebrate	nice	sure	English	wash

/s/	/ʃ/

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









1. A. sofa B. summer c. sugar D. sound
2. A. city B. special c. bicycle D. center

3. A. sun B. son c. suit D. sugar
 4. A. machine B. choice c. cheap D. change
 5. A. seat B. sure c. sight D. sand

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Put the correct word from the box under each picture.

fireworks pagoda	lucky money calendar	peach blossoms furniture	apricot blossoms present
---------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

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

2. Match each of the verbs in column A with a suitable noun/ phrase in column B. Use each word only once.

Column A	Column B
1. buy	A. a calendar
2. cook	B. the house
3. do	c. lucky money
4. go	D. a wish
5. give	E. the shopping
6. hang	F. peach blossoms
7. play	G. relatives
8. visit	H. cards
9. make	I. special food
10. decorate	J. to a pagoda

Your answers:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

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3. Underline the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. Vietnamese children get **calendar/ lucky money** in Lunar New Year.
2. My aunt is **decorating/ giving** her living room for Tet.
3. During Tet, we **visit/ celebrate** our relatives.
4. During Tet, families in Viet Nam cook **special/ lucky** food.
5. Old people in Viet Nam often go to **pagoda/ library** at Tet.
6. You should learn how to **wish/ behave** a happy new year in Vietnamese.
7. On New Year's Eve, thousands of people gather on Nguyen Hue Street to watch **fireworks/ apricot blossoms**.
8. Tet is a time for **family gathering/ apricot blossoms**.

4. Fill in each blank with "should" or "shouldn't".

1. Children listen to their parents.

" 2. You look tired. You..... work so hard.

----- 3. We be rude to our elders.

4. Students pay attention in class.
5. The studentsuse their mobile phones in the exam.
6. Tom.....eat so many sweets. It's bad for his teeth.
7. The kids..... spend so much time in front of the TV.
8. You are overweight. You go on a diet.
9. Tom.....drive carefully. The traffic is very heavy.
10. The film is interesting. You..... go and see it.

5. Write pieces of advice for these situations using "should" or "shouldn't" and the words given in brackets.

Ex: I have a stomachache, (go to the doctor).

You should go to the doctor.

1. I feel very tired, (*take a short rest*)
2. Hoa has a bad cold, (*stay in bed*)



3. Minh's room is very dirty, *[clean it every day]*
4. We'll have an English test tomorrow, *(learn our lessons carefully)*
5. Nga has a headache, *[take an aspirin]*
6. It is so late, *(go home now)*
7. It is a difficult exercise, *(do it carefully)*
8. It is dark, *[read the book now]*
9. The room is too old. *(paint it)*
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10. What a beautiful beach! *(take a photograph)*

6. Match the sentences to make conversations.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What a beautiful beach! | B. You should drive slowly. |
| 2. We are exhausted. | c. You should study more. |
| 3. The road is very slippery. | D. You should take a photograph. |
| 4. I can't fall asleep at night. | E. You shouldn't drink so much coffee. |
| 5. I got a bad mark in my science test. | F. You should take a short rest. |
| 6. I have a headache. | G. He shouldn't smoke so much. |
| 7. My shirt is very old. | I. You should buy a new one. |
| 8. My father has a sore throat. | |
| A. You should take an aspirin. | |

4.....

8.....

Your answers:

1..... 2..... 3.....

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5..... 6..... 7.....



7. Choose the best answer A, B, c or D to complete the sentence.

1. I feel tired. I should..... to bed early.
A. going B.go c. to go D. went
2. Where..... we go when we are in Ho Chi Minh City?
A. should B. do c. did D. are
3. We shouldn't. ... with the past.
A. to live B. lived c. living D. live
4. You shouldn'tlate for school.
A. be B. is c. being D. are
5. You.....ask your mother for advice. She is willing to help you.
A. don't B. mustn't c. should D. will
6. You.....a good pair of shoes for jogging.
A. should have B. have should c. shouldn't have D. having You in a
7. dark room like this.
A. should study B. don't should study
c. shouldn't study D. don't study
8. What in this condition?
A. should I do B. do I do c. am I doing What usually do after
9. school?
A. do you B. you do c. are you D. did you
10. IMr. Thang next month.
A. visit B. visited c. am visits D. will visit

8. Fill in "some/any" in the gaps.

1. I don't havemoney in my pocket, but I have money in the bank.
2. Are thereletters for me this morning?
3. I didn't havebreakfast. I didn't feel hungry in the morning.
4. You have.....lovely pictures in your house.
5. Are you Canadian? I havegood friends in Canada.
6. Don't buybread at the shops. There's a lot in the kitchen.
7. Do you have.....brothers or sisters?

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8. There aren'tshops in my village, just a post office and a pub.
9. I want cheese. Is therein the fridge? people
- 10 like flying, but other people don't.
11. There wasrain during the night.
- 12.1 can see a house, a lake and trees.
- 13.1 can't findbooks about dinosaurs.
14. Have you gotgames in your computer?
- 15.1 can't see cars in the street but I can see..... people.
- 16.1 have seen... nice postcards in this souvenir shop.
17. Are there girls in your chess club?
18. He often gives me..... nice postcards.
19. I'm afraid there aren't.....pencils in my bag.
20. Eating out is expensive here. There aren't..... cheap restaurants.

9. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. We have got any mistakes.
2. They haven't no questions.
3. There aren't some pictures on the wall.
4. There is some butters on the table.
5. Have you got any carrot?
6. There is some film on TV today.
7. She has some friend here.
8. Are there some birds on the tree?

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage below and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

Tet or Lunar New Year is the most important holiday in Viet Nam. It generally takes place around late January or early February. Tet holiday is considered the best occasion for family members to get together. During Tet, Vietnamese spend time shopping for the New Year, go to pagodas and temples. The items of shopping range from food to clothing to household

decorations. People often make Chung cake, the main food for Tet holiday and other special foods. The Vietnamese believe that Tet Holiday is an occasion to enjoy life after a full hard-working year.

1. Tet is considered as the most important holiday in Viet Nam
2. Tet happens in April.....
3. During Tet, Vietnamese spend time shopping for the New Year, go to pagodas and temples.....
4. People shop for food, clothing and decorations
5. The Vietnamese believe that Tet is an occasion to work hard

2. Choose the letter A, B, c or D to complete the passage below.

New year is coming. Nga and Hoa are preparing for the big family gathering. They (1) the furniture and plant some flowers. Their parents will (2) a big party. Tomorrow, all the family
 _ (3)..... to the market to do the shopping. They want to buy peach
 140 blossoms and something to decorate their house. Their mother will make Chung cake and cook some (4) foods. They invite Hung to become their first-footer of the year. (5) the first day of the year, they will go to the pagoda to make wishes for the new year.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. clean | B. make | c. hang | D. watch |
| 2. A. celebrated | B. to celebrate | c. celebrate | D. celebrating |
| 3. A. go | B. will go | c. goes | D. to go |
| 4. A. thrilling | B. fantastic | c.terrible | D. special |
| 5. A. On | B.In | C.At | D.To |

3. Fill in each gap ill the passage with one suitable word from the box.

of	day	visit	receive	kinds
paint	cook	before	together	be

Tet holiday is celebrated on the first (1)..... of the Lunar New Year. Some weeks (2)..... the New Year, the Vietnamese clean their houses and [3]..... the walls. New clothes are bought for the occasion. One or two days before the festival, people (4)*Chung cake*, which is the traditional cake, and other goodies.

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On the New Year's Eve; the whole family gets (5) for a reunion dinner. Every member of the family should (6) present during the dinner in which many different (7) of dishes are served.

On the New Year morning, the young members (8) the family pay their respects to the elders. In return they (9) lucky money wrapped in red tiny envelopes. Then people (10) their neighbours, friends and relatives.

IV. WRITING

1. Reorder the words and phrases to make complete sentences.

1. behave/ you/ should/ during/ well/ Tet.
2. John/ furniture/ is/ in/ some/ cleaning/ room/ his.
3. every/ decorate/ child/ house/ should/ the/ help.
4. are/ strange/ in/ country/ your/ customs/ any/ there?
5. sweep/ you/ the/ shouldn't/ during/ house/ Tet.
6. dress/ at/ people/ beautifully/ Tet/ should.

2. Write sentences with suggested words. Use "should" or "shouldn't".

1. You/ decide too quickly, (*should/ not*)
2. You/ check/ the condition of the car. (*should*)
3. You/ be / very careful, (*should*)
4. They/ visit/ their grandparents, (*should*)

5. You / eat/ too/ much/ fat. (*should/not*)

6. You/ put/ books/ bed. (*should/not*)

7. You/ wash/ dirty carpet, (*should*)

8. You/ leave/ teddy bear/ floor, (*should/not*)

3. Write a paragraph about how people in Viet Nam celebrate the New Year.

- When is Tet holiday in Viet Nam?
- What do the Vietnamese often do some weeks before the New Year?
- Do the Vietnamese buy a branch of peach blossoms?
- 142 • Do people buy new clothes, biscuits and sweets?
- Who do people often visit on TET holiday?

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TEST FOR UNIT 6

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. chemistry | B. chair | c. couch | D. children |
| 2. A. sure | B. soup | c. season | D. sight |
| 3. A. switch | B. stomach | c. match | D. catch |
| 4. A. peach | B. watch | c. chemistry | D. Dutch |
| 5. A. wish | B. firework | c. apricot | D. visit |
| 6. A. rubbish | B. furniture | c. Dutch | D. lucky |
| 7. A. empty | B. money | c. remove | D. deserve |
| 8. A. flower | B. down | c. blossom | D. cow |
| 9. A. station | B. information | c. question | D. destination |
| 10. A. check | B. church | c. chef | D. China |

II. Choose the best answer A, B, c or D to complete the sentence.

- You shouldn'tthings on the first day of Tet.
A. make B. hang c. break D. cook
- I always my grandparents a long life and good health.
A. celebrate B. wish c. make D. bring
- Tet is coming. We.....clean and decorate our house.
A. should B. shouldn't c. mustn't D. are
- Tet is thetime of the year.
A. busy B. busier c. busiest D. most busy
- Tet is the biggest and most important in Viet Nam.
A. festival B. decoration c. occasion D. tradition
- Vietnamese people usually return to their families ,Tet.
A. in B. on c. for D. during
- When the clock strikes midnight, colorful fireworks light the sky.
A. in B. up c. on D. over

8. You _____ drink beer or wine while you are driving.
 A. shouldn't B. should c. can D. much
9. I am tired. I should _____ some orange juice.
 A. drinking B. are drinking c. drink D. to drink
10. You should.....some flowers in front of your house.
 A. cut B. grow c. destroy D. keep off
11. She doesn't do exercises. She is very lazy.
 A. some B. any c. many D. a few
12. It is raining. You stay at home.
 A. can't B. should c. mustn't D. do
13. How _____ students are there in your school?
 A. many B. much c. high D. tall
14. We should help our mothers _____ the table after the meal.
 A. make B. to make c. clean D. to cleaning
15. I will _____ my lucky money in my piggy bank.
 A. keep B. spend c. borrow D. give
16. At Tet, many people present rice to wish enough food throughout the year.
 A. in B. at c. for D. with
17. We shouldn't play music _____ after midnight.
 A. careful B. right c. loud D. easy New Year's
18. Some Vietnamese people don't eat shrimps _____ Day.
 A. in B. on c. at D. during
19. People in many countries in the world often wear their clothes on the New Year Day.
 A. tradition B. traditional c. ordinary D. summer
20. Children should help their parents..... their house _____ flowers and pictures.
 A. repaint - with B. make - more beautiful
 c. decorate - in D. decorate - with

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

1. Look! Mr. Quang(*repaint*) his house to welcome Tet.
2. You shouldn't.....(*wear*) white clothes on the first day of Tet.
3. Vietnamese people (*celebrate*) the Lunar New Year every year.
4. Tet..... (*occur*) in late January or early February.
5. Phong loves..... (*eat*) traditional food during Tet.
6. A:(*you/go*) to the gym every day?
B: No, I..... (*not go*) every day. I..... (*go*) three times a week.
7. A:[*Sam/ study*] at your school?
B: No, he (*not study*) there. He (*study*) at a private school.
8. Simon.....(*not like*) going to work on Saturday morning.
9. The children (*play*) in the backyard at school now.
10. My friend..... (*not watch*) cartoons at present. He (*play*) soccer.

IV. Find the mistakes and correct.

1. How do Aunt go to work?
2. My best friend lives in the USA now.
3. Holidays in Japan are wonderful. We has a lot of fun.
4. Children should fight each other at Tet.
5. People have a lot of firework at Tet.
6. My mother usually cooks lots of traditional foods.
7. Children shouldn't listen to their parents.

8. There is no firework displays on New Year's Eve.

9. Henry has to wakes up early for school.

10.1 have a great time in Hoi An at present.

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

1. Tet is coming. It's our New Year(*celebrate*)

2. Easter is one of the best times for a family(*gather*)

3. They wish each other goodfor the New Year, (*lucky*)

4. You should keepby eating well and exercising regularly, (*health*)

5. Shrimps move backwards and you will not in the New Year.
[success]

146 6. I will help my father with the house*[decorate]*

7. Everybody around is cheering and singing(*happy*)

8. *Chung cake* is made ofrice, pork and green bean, (*stick*)

VI. Write the second sentence, using *should* or *shouldn't* and the words given.

1. It's past the children bedtime, *[they/ be/ in bed]*

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

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

4. We are in the library, *(we/ talk/ too loudly)*

5. You are overweight, *[you/eat/ too much]*

6. I think it's going to rain, *(we/ take/ our umbrellas)*

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7. Suzy has to wake up early for school, (*she/go to sleep/so late*)
8. You are always late for school, [*you/ be/punctual*]

VII. Choose the letter A, B, c or D to answer these following questions.

Vietnamese has a lot of traditions at Tet. They believe that the first- footer of a family determines their luck for the next year. Usually, people will invite a good-tempered, moral and successful person to visit their houses. During Tet, people visit relatives and friends to exchange best wishes. Children will dress in new clothes. They will receive lucky money for good blessings. Family gathering is really important because it's time family members get together after a long year. At Tet every house is usually decorated by flowers and colored lights.

1. Who determines fortune for a new year?
A. a tradition B. a first-footer c. a morality D. a success
2. What is the personality of a first footer?
A. good-tempered B. moral c. successful D. all are correct
3. Will children wear new clothes?
A. No, they won't. B. Yes, he is. c. Yes, they will. D. No, he isn't.
4. Why is family gathering important?
A. Because it's long.
B. Because people can get together.
c. Because family members can celebrate birthday.
D. Because a long year is important.
5. What is used to decorate a house?
A. bamboo B. furniture c. flowers D. food

VIII. Fill in each gap with one suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed.

In Viet Nam, Tet is a national and family (1)It is an

wishes	prepared	brightly	holiday
crowded	visitor	love	comfortably
fairs	beautify	enjoy	lucky

occasion

for every Vietnamese to (2) a good time while thinking about the last year and the next year. At Tet, spring (3) are organized; streets and public buildings are (4) decorated and almost all shops are (5) with people shopping for Tet. At home, everything is tidied; special food is [6]; offerings of good foods, fresh water and flowers are made on the family altar with burning joss-sticks scenting the air.

First-footing is made when the first (7) comes and children are to be given (8) money wrapped in a red envelope. Tet is also the time for peace and (9) During Tet, children often behave well. Friends, relatives and neighbours give each other their best (10) for the new year.

IX. Write the questions for the underlined parts.

1. Peter goes to the library twice a week.

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— 2. Peter and Mike are playing football.

3. My family usually watches TV in the evening.

4. They do not have a TV because it was too expensive.

5. They are planting some roses in the garden.

6. John writes a poem about his grandparents.

7. My family usually goes to pagodas on the first day of Tet.

8. Tet lasts ten days.

9. They go home every New Year.

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10. My mother buys three apricot blossoms for Tet.

X. Rewrite these sentences, using "must, mustn't, should, shouldn't".

1. Parking in this street is prohibited.

You

2. It's not a good idea to swim immediately after a meal.

You

3. It's really important to take this medicine three times a day.

You

4. It's a good idea to listen to the weather forecast before going camping.

You

5. It's a good for you to take exercise every day.

You

6. It's very important not to drink the water there. It will make you ill.

You

7. It's not good to eat lots of sweets.

You

8. It's against the rules to use your mobile phone in class.

You

KEY

ĐÁP ÁN

Unit 1

I. Pronunciation

150

/a:/	/ʌ/
carp	country
garden	dust
dark	brother
arm	Monday
alarm	lunch
marvellous	money
guitar	come
	study
	club
	subject
	hungry
	Sunday
	mum

II. Vocabulary and Grammar

1.

1. rubber
2. calculator
3. schoolbag
4. pencil case
5. dictionary
6. notebook
7. compass
8. school
9. classroom
10. teacher

2.

1. club
2. subject
3. lessons
4. vocabulary
5. school year
6. secondary
7. homework
8. playground
9. team
10. break time

Key/Đáp án

3.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. fields | 2. drawing |
| 3. at break time | 4. uniform |
| 5. an international school | 6. a boarding school |
| 7. clubs | 8. computers |

Study	Have	Do	Play	Go
science	school lunch	aerobics	table tennis	cycling
Vietnamese	lunch	gymnastics	volleyball	swimming
vocabulary	a flat	karate	rugby	dancing
history	a backache	judo	chess	bowling
physics		yoga	golf	sailing

5.

1. go	2. go	3. play	4. go	5. play
6. go	7. go - do	8. do	9. play	10. go
1. doesn't drink - drinks	2. is	3. do - do		
4. circles	5. see	6. flow		
7. washes	8. is - teaches	9. does - don't like		
10. don't have - walk	11. studies - wants	12. likes		
13. encourages	14. lives	15. speaks		

- He isn't the best in the class.
- Peter doesn't do homework in the evening.
- We don't play football after school.
- You don't run fast.
- Tim and Lucas don't work at weekends.
- 1 don't like classical music.
- These exercises aren't difficult.
- She doesn't have science on Fridays.

8.

- Do you have an art lesson on Monday? No, I don't.
- Do they ride their bikes to school? Yes, they do.
- Does Jane play tennis at school? No, she doesn't.

4. Are your parents at home now? Yes, they are.
5. Does he have breakfast at 6 o'clock every day? Yes, he does.
6. Are you a good student? No, I am not.
7. Do I look well? No, you don't.
8. Is Ms.Hoa a good teacher? Yes, she is.

9.

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. in-on | 2. to | 3. at | 4. in | 5. on |
| 6. to | 7. at | 8. with | 9. with | 10. After |

10.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. c. has have | 2. A. Where -> What |
| 3. c. at —> | 4. c. don't cleans —» doesn't clean |
| 5. D. in -» at | 6. A. When -> What |
| 7. A. Does —> Do | 8. A. child —> children |

11.

1. Susan is never late for school.
2. My brother doesn't usually write letters to his friends.
3. We go on holidays twice a year.
4. Peter sometimes wears a tie.
- 5.1 eat fish once a week.
6. Do the children often watch TV?
7. My father is always very busy.
8. Peter never tidies his room.
9. My brother and 1 go fishing every week.
10. My mother always goes shopping on Saturdays.
11. Do you usually get up late at the weekend?
- 12.1 drink tea every morning.
13. Mary sometimes rides her motorbike to work.
- 14.1 often exercise in the afternoons.
- 15 . Does Jane usually have lunch at home?

12.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. often cleans | 2. is sometimes |
| 3. is never | 4. usually does |
| 5. sometimes takes | 6. Do you often watch |
| 7. never buys - usually eats | 8. is always |
| 9. sometimes rains | 10. often go |

Key/Đáp án

13.

1. She plays the piano every day.
2. Yes, she does.
3. She occasionally goes to the library.
She goes to the library three times a week.
4. No, she doesn't.
5. She sometimes walks her dog.
6. She never watches TV.
7. No, she doesn't.
8. She walks her dog twice a week.
9. She goes to the park once a week.
10. No, she doesn't.

14.

1. go 2. play 3. studies 4. go 5. play
6. plays 7. goes 8. has 9. studying 10. has

III. Reading comprehension

1.

1. c 2. B 3. B4. A 5. C

2.

1. He studies nine different subjects.
2. Craft and design. Because he always does interesting things.
3. He is making a robot.
4. Jane is.
5. Geography. Because it's fascinating to know about countries in the world.

IV. Writing

1.

1. What time is it?
2. Which class are you in?
3. How many children do they have?
4. Where is Jim's flat?
5. Which grade is your brother in?
6. What time does she have lunch?
7. How many boys are there in your class?
8. Who is that?

9. What are these?
10. Where does Mr. Quan live?

2.

I am a student at Quang Trung Lower Secondary School in Ha Noi City.

My school is very big and beautiful. There are about 40 classes and more than 1,500 students. The teachers are very nice and great.

When we go to school, we always wear uniforms. Besides studying, my school has many interesting clubs. I like English because it is very interesting. At break time, I usually play games with my friends in my school yard. After school, I do my homework or play football with my friends in the park. In the evening, I often watch TV or read a book.

TEST FOR UNIT 1

I.

1.c 2. D 3.B 4.B 5.B

II.

1.c 2. B 3.C 4. A 5.C
 6.B 7.B 8.C 9.C 10.A
 11.D 12. D 13. A 14.C 15. B

III.

1. always has	2. Is your brother ever
3. often sends	4. sometimes gets
5. Do they usually go	6. is always
7. doesn't often play	8. usually buys
9. never goes	10. is generally
11. Does Paul ever get	12. rarely wins

IV.

1. brush - -> brushes	2. don't -> doesn't
3. Does -> Do	4. go always -> always go
5. play -> plays	6. at->in
7. is having ->has	8. am often play -* often play
9. listens -> listen	10. Do ->Does

V.

1.D 2. H 3.1 4. A 5.G
 6.F 7.C 8.E 9.1 10. B

Key/Đáp án

VI.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| 1. uniform | 2. playground | 3. compass | 4. ride |
| 5. starts | 6. How | 7. library | 8. play |

VII.

1. What's your favourite subject?
2. What's he reading?
3. How does she go to school?
4. What do you usually do in your free time?
5. What time do you go to school?
6. When do we/ you have Chemistry?
7. What time does your family have lunch?
8. Where are they playing soccer?

VIII.

1. He is in the sixth grade.
2. He goes to school with her best friend.
3. They walk to school.
4. Because he doesn't know most of the children.
5. His favourite subjects are Art and English.
6. Yes, he does.

IX.

1. Amanda doesn't wake up late on Saturday.
2. They don't believe in the story.
3. Do you understand the presentation?
4. We don't work late on Saturdays.
5. Does Tom want some tea?
6. He has two sons.
7. When does John go to his English class?
8. Why do I have to clean up the office?
9. My sister never gets up early on Sundays.
10. My father watches the news on TV.

X.

1. What subject do you like?
2. Are you interested in physics?
3. There is a computer room and a library in the school.
4. Tom's house isn't far from his school.

5. What is your address?
6. My class has 35 students.
7. My father goes to work by car.
8. How long does it take you to learn English every day?

XI.

My name is Linda. I am in Grade 6.1 have lots of interesting subjects at school: literature, history, geography, maths, chemistry and others. My favourite subject is English. English is so important. It helps me a lot when I meet a foreigner. It is the language of great English and American literature. It helps me learn about English speaking countries and people. I want to be a tourist guide to speak English to foreigners.

UNIT 2

156 I. Pronunciation

/z/ rooms, dogs, beds, tables, chairs, televisions, pictures, cookers, windows, photos, clothes, villas, walls, shelves, baths

/s/ lamps, toilets, apartments, books, chopsticks, lights, parents, attics, plants, tablecloths, tourists

/iz/ houses, boxes, dishes, fridges, vases, wishes, sandwiches, classes

II. Vocabulary and grammar

1.

1. country house	2. apartment	3. villa	4. town house
5. stilt house	6. garden	7. living room	8. bedroom
9. kitchen	10. bathroom		

1. living room	2. kitchen	3. bedroom	4. dining room
5. hall	6. garden	7. bathroom	8. stairs

3.

- **Living room:** sofa, television, armchair, coffee table, telephone, magazine, light, cupboard, pictures, stereo, clock, bookcase
- **Kitchen:** fridge, cooker, cupboard, rice, vegetable, knife, saucepan, wash basin, stove
- **Bedroom:** curtain, chest of drawers, bed, mirror, lamp, wardrobe

Key/Đáp án

- **Dining room:** chairs, table, shelf, light, fan
- **Bathroom:** sink, washing machine, bath, shower, toilet

4.

1. fridge	2. sink	3. dishwasher	4. bookshelf	
5. cupboard	6. drawers	7. shower	8. sofa - picture	9. lamp

5.

1. children's	2. sister's	3. boys'	4. brother's
5. cousin's	6. Peter's	7. dog's	8. dad's
9. brothers'	10. friend's	11. uncle's	12. grandfather's

6.

1.c	2. A	3.C	4.C	5.B	6. A
7. A	8. B	9.C	10. B	11.B	12. c

7.

2. John's sister is naughty.
3. My grandmother's house is near the sea.
4. Mr. White's wife is at home now.
5. The boys' aunt is very kind.
6. Mary and Paul's son is five years old.
7. Dr. Johnson's office is dark.
8. The children's books are very interesting.
9. Bill's pen friend is Jim.
10. The students' task is difficult.

8.

1.B	2.C	3.A	4.B
5.C	6.A	7.A	8.B

9.

1. on	2. under	3. between	4. in front of	5. next to
6. under	7. in - on	8. under	9. on	10. on

10.

1.in	2. in	3. on - in	4.in	5.on
6. on - at - in	7. in	8. on - in	9. in	10. in - on - in

11.

	2. A. does -> do	3. c. that -> those
4. B. benches -> benches	5. c. he's -> his	6. B. among -> between
7. A. are -> is	8. c. front -> in front	

in. Reading comprehension

1.

1. bedrooms	2. bathroom	3. kitchen	4. dining room
5. living room	6. garage	7. garden	8. attic

2.

1. B	2.A	3.C	4.D	5.B
------	-----	-----	-----	-----

3.

1. She lives with her family.
2. It is between the bookshop and the restaurant.
3. It is to the right of the restaurant.
4. No, there isn't.
5. She works in the company.

IV. Writing

Key/Đáp án

1.

1. This is Bill's family.
2. We love our grandma's cookies.
3. It's Nick's Russian book.
4. It's the boy's toy.
5. It's Peter's book.
6. My mother's dressing table is new.
7. It's our friends' house.
8. Paul's bedroom is new.
9. There are my brothers' bikes.
10. Tommy's eyes are big blue.

2.

1. Let's go to the department store.
2. My town house is next to the supermarket.
3. How about listening to music in the living room?
4. Tom's bicycle is in the hall.
5. The dog is under the new desk.
6. How about having a barbecue in the garden?

3.

1. My favourite room in my house is the bedroom.
2. It is big and there is a lot of furniture.

- 3.1 have a bed, a desk, a chair and a computer.
4. My bed is in the middle of the room.
5. My desk is under the window with lovely views.
6. My computer is on the desk and I use it for my studying.
- 7.1 put drawings on the wall.
8. My bedroom is next to the bathroom.
9. It is very comfortable. I love it.

TEST FOR UNIT 2

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1.D | 2.B | 3. D | 4.B | 5.C |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. D | 9. A | 10. A |

II.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1.D | 2.B | 3. A | 4.C | 5. D | 6.D |
|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|

III.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 1.c | 2.B | 3. A | 4. B | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. c | 8. A | 9.C | 10. B |
| 11. D | 12. B | 13.A | 14. B | 15. D |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. at | 2. out of | 3. between | 4. in - beside | 5. after |
| 6. beneath | 7. under | 8. on - above | 9. among | 10. between |

V.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. aren't | 2. are | 3. Do you get | 4. look | 5. doesn't spend |
| 6. drives - is | 7. arrives | 8. don't eat | 9. doesn't like | 10. often gives |

VI.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. students | 2. noisy | 3. mess | 4. interesting |
| 5. comfortable | 6. calculators | 7. favourite | 8. excited |

VII.

1. Where is the museum? - The museum is in front of the park.
2. Where is the souvenir shop? - The souvenir shop is between the bookstore and the toy store.
3. Where is the stadium? - The stadium is on Phan Dinh Phung Street.
4. Where is the market? - The market is opposite the movie theater.
5. Where are the students? - The students are in the library.

Key/Đáp án

6. Where is the supermarket? - The supermarket is near the hospital.
7. Where is the drugstore? - The drugstore is on/ to the left of my house.
8. Where is the bank? - The bank is opposite the hospital.

VIII.

1. Where do you live
2. Do you live in a house?
3. Is your apartment big?
4. How many bedrooms are there?
5. Are there two bathrooms?
6. Is there a dining room?
7. What is your favourite room?
8. What is there in your room?

IX.

- 1.A 2.D 3.B 4. A 5. A

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X.

- 1.B 2. D 3.C 4.B 5. D

XI.

1. There are five rooms in my house.
2. The bus station is near the new shopping center.
3. John's computer is new.
4. There are trees in front of the house.
5. Our teacher's desk is nice.
6. That house has two bathrooms.
7. My favourite room is the bedroom.
8. Does the house have a garden in front of it?

XII.

This is my room. It is not very big. There are two chairs, a table, a bed, a wardrobe and a bookshelf in my room. The table is near the window. There is an ink-pot, some books and an English-Vietnamese dictionary on the table. The bed is on the right of the room. There are also some books and newspapers on the bed. The wardrobe is opposite the bed. I have many clothes. My clothes are all in the wardrobe. The bookshelf is on the wall. There are many books on it.

Q UNIT 3

I. Pronunciation

1.

1. present	2. picture	3. blackboard	4. pear
5. banana	6. piano	7. bath	8. pool
9. building	10. butterfly	11. bike	12. park

/b/ bath, blackboard, banana, building, butterfly, bike

/p/ present, picture, pear, piano, pool, park

II. Vocabulary and Grammar

1.

build	eyes	hair	appearance	
thin	green	short	young	
tall	big black	wavy	old	
short	blue	long	handsome	
fat	gray	blond	good-looking	
big		thick	pretty	
slim		red	attractive	
small		straight		
well-built		black		
		curly		
		gray		
		bald		
1. legs	2. hand	3. back	4. hair	5. toes
6. face	7. ears	8. neck	9. legs	10. hands
1. attractive	ugly		2. light	dark
3. slim	fat		4. old	young
5. shy	outgoing		6. big	small
7. dull	lively		8. short	long

Key/Đáp án

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 9. curly | straight | 10. excitin
g | boring |
| 11. noisy | quiet | 12. strong | weak |
| 13. sociable | unfriendly | 14. mean | generous |
| 15. thick | thin | | |

4.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mary has an oval face. | 4. They have dark brown eyes. |
| 3. He has a straight nose. | 6. Peter has a wide mouth. |
| 5. We have curly and black hair. | |
| 2.1 have small and even teeth. | |

5.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. My son's cheeks are rosy. | 4. Their skin is dark. |
| 3. His face is thin. | 6. My friend's books are thick. |
| 5. His dog's tail is short. | |
| 2. My hair is blonde and long. | |

6.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. No, my parents are old. | 2. No, she is friendly. |
| 3. No, he is thin. | 4. No, it is old and small. |
| 5. No, she has big eyes. | 6. No, she has short hair. |
| 7. No, they are hard working. | 8. No, she is strong. |

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7.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. am - have - am | 2. is - is - has - has - is |
| 3. is - is - has - has - is - are - is | 4. are - have - are - have - are |

8.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. sensitive | 2. generous | 3. talkative | 4. shy | 5. reliable |
| 6. outgoing | 7. cheerful | 8. confident | 9. sporty | 10. curious |

9.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. is listening | 2. is cooking | 3. is washing | 4. are playing | 5. are having |
| 6. is doing | 7. is eating | 8. is cleaning | 9. are working | 10. is swimming |

10.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. is driving | 2. Is - doing | 3. are coming | having |
| 5. is giving | 6. am | 7. is leaving | 4. am not
using |
| 9. aren't
visiting | meeting | | 8. Is - taking |
| 10. are | | | |

11.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. am meeting | 2. Are you having | 3. doesn't like |
| 4. are leaving | 5. am not going | 6. plays |
| 7. are visiting | 8. don't go | 9. isn't working |
| 10. Does Mary have | | |

12.

1.A	2.C	3. B	4.A	5.A
6.C	7. A	8.C	9.D	10. c
11. D	12.A	13. c	14. D	15. D

13.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Do you have a best friend? | 2. What's her name? |
| 3. What does she look like? | 4. Is she beautiful? |
| 5. When and where did you meet her? | 6. Why do you like her? |
| 7. Can you introduce me to her? | |

III. Reading comprehension

1.

1. is	2. is	3. is	4. lives	5. is	6. has
7. is	8. are	9. is	10. dances	11. is	12. has

2.

1.B	2. A	3.B	4.D	5.A
-----	------	-----	-----	-----

3.

1.D	2.D	3.B	4. A	5.B
-----	-----	-----	------	-----

IV. Writing

1.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Is he talkative? | No, he isn't. He is quiet. |
| 2. Are they shy? | No, they aren't. They are confident. |
| 3. Are you patient? | Yes, I am. |
| 4. Is she responsible? | No, she isn't. She is irresponsible. |
| 5. Are they serious? | Yes, they are. |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Do they have long arms? | Yes, they do. |
| 2. Does the dog have a long tail? | Yes, it does. |
| 3. Does she have short hair? | No, she doesn't. She has long hair. |
| 4. Does he have big feet? | No, he doesn't. He has small feet. |
| 5. Does she have a round face? | Yes, she does. |

3.

1. She has big brown eyes.
2. Mr. Peter has a long gray beard.

Key/Đáp án

- There are many small red flowers in her garden.
- It is a big black car.
- Firstly, draw a long thin line.
- His daughter has long blond hair.
- She is talking to a tall handsome man.
- Does Lan's sister have short wavy hair?
- She married a short fat man.
- Our teacher has long straight dark hair.

4.

My best friend is Tuan. We live in the same building and we go to the same class. Tuan is tall and handsome. He has short fair hair and big brown eyes. He is intelligent and funny. He tells jokes and everyone laughs.

Tuan likes listening to music and he can sing many songs. I like chatting with him about famous singers. At school, we often do our exercises and play sports together.

Next Sunday we are going to the pop concert. Tuan is very happy about this.

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TEST FOR UNIT 3

I.c	2.C	3. A	4.D
5. A	6.D	7.D	8.D
1. generous	2. quiet	3. polite	4. shy
5. lazy	6. silly	7. cheerful	8. serious

III.

I.B	2. A	3.D	4.C	5. B
6. D	7.D	8.C	9.C	10.A
II.c	12. A	13. c	14. c	15. D
1. are having	2. wears			
3. are you meeting	4. are running			
5. doesn't drink	6. is speaking			
7. Are you having	8. doesn't like			
9. are leaving	10. am not going			

V.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. read -> are reading | 2. go -> are going |
| 3. wear -> wears | 4. tooth -> teeth |
| 5. Do you go -> Are you going | 6. have -> has |
| 7. friend -> friendly | 8. a -> an |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. friendly | 2. orphanage | 3. humorous | 4. extremely | 5. beautiful |
| 6. independent | 7. sensitive | 8. creative | 9. careful | 10. funny |

VII.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|------------|
| 1. at | 2. from | 3. on | 4. with |
| 5. at | 6. at | 7. of | 8. at - in |

VIII.

- Where are they visiting on Saturday?
- Who are you going to the judo club with?
- Why are you not going to my party?
- What are you working on?
- How does she understand things?

IX.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. was | 2. is | 3. has | 4. went |
| 5. to visit | 6. travelled | 7. saw | 8. thinks |
| 9. is | 10. doesn't like | 11. to live | |

X.

- She's Vy.
- No, they aren't.
- They first met at primary school.
- She is kind, jolly and helpful.
- She likes to joke and play games.
- They sit in the garden and read story books.
- They are in Mai's room now.
- They are going to the school English club.

XI.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|------------|
| 1. with | 2. days | 3. some | 4. large | 5. younger |
| 6. lot | 7. ones | 8. time | 9. listening | 10. free |

XII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Key/Đáp án

XIII.

1. This is an old bald man.
2. The girl's hair is long and brown.
3. The boys' eyes are blue.
4. Jane's eyelashes are curved.
5. Jordie's height is not medium.
6. The dog's tail is long.
7. Jackie and Danny's eyes are big and black.
8. Is her face round or oval?
9. Are Susan and Jimmy's complexions dark?
10. Their cheeks are not chubby.

166 I. Pronunciation

1.

UNIT 4

<i>ɪ</i>	<i>/i:/</i>
milk, thing, live, sit, city, busy, slim, remind, become, behave, win, village, guitar	see, beach, read, sea, police, sleep, leave, cheese, meal, dream, cheap, sheep

2.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. A | 10. D |

II. Vocabulary and Grammar

1.

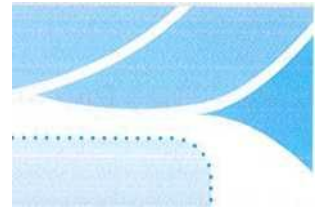
- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. railway station | 2. art gallery | 3. square | 4. museum |
| 5. pagoda | 6. palace | 7. cathedral | 8. stadium |

2.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. noisy - polluted | 2. narrow | 3. boring | 4. fantastic |
| 5. convenient | 6. peaceful | 7. modern | 8. historic |

3.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. wide | 2. peaceful | 3. cheap | 4. inconvenient |
| 5. exciting | 6. unpolluted | 7. old | 8. noisy |



4.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 2. happier | 3. more carefully | 4. more famous | 5. shorter |
| 6. bigger | 7. more special | 8. more expensive | 9. more attractive |
| 10. thinner | 11. faster | 12. earlier | 13. more easily |
| 14. larger | 15. more boring | 16. more tired | 17. more useful |
| 18. heavier | 19. better | 20. cleverer/ more clever | |

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. narrower | 2. more useful |
| 3. colder | 4. more important |
| 5. thinner | 6. more crowded |
| 7. higher | 8. friendlier |

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| 9. worse | 10. more exciting |
|----------|-------------------|

6.

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-------|------|-------|
| 1.A | 2.D | 3.D | 4.B | 5.D | 6.D |
| 7. A | 8.B | 9.C | 10. B | 11.A | 12. B |

7.

1. Mary is taller than Peter.
2. This book is thicker than that book.
3. The chair is shorter than the table.
4. These boxes are bigger than those boxes.
5. Miss Trang is younger than her sister.
6. These buildings are higher than those buildings.
7. The boys are stronger than the girls.
8. I am older than my brother.
9. The dress is longer than the red shirt.
10. The exercise is easier than that one.

8.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. more expensive than | 2. faster than |
| 3. more modern than | 4. hotter than |
| 5. more beautiful than | 6. cheaper than |
| 7. better than | 8. more convenient than |
| 9. cleverer/ more clever than | 10. worse than |

Key/Đáp án

9.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. longer | 2. bigger | 3. more intelligent | 4. faster |
| 5. heavier | 6. colder | 7. more difficult | 8. older |
| 9. bigger | 10. higher | | |

10.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. between | 2. in | 3. on - opposite | 4. at - at |
| 5. in | 6. from - to | 7. at - on | 8. to |

11.

1. as -> than
2. more clean -> cleaner
3. telling -> tell
4. one -* first
5. crowdeder -> more crowded

12.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. c. -> bỏ "to" | 2. D.-> left of | 3. B. -> in front | 4. c. -> and | 5. c.-> bỏ |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|

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III. Reading comprehension

1.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. from | 2. peaceful | 3. flowers | 4. for | 5. and |
| 6. carpet | 7. often | 8. water | 9. path | 10. fresh |

2.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A | 4. B | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

3.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

IV. Writing

1. Where shall we first go this morning?
2. Let's go to the cafeteria and get a cold drink.
3. Do you like living in the countryside?
4. Is there a post office in your neighborhood?
5. Could you tell me the way to the Japanese Bridge, please?
6. There are many historic houses in Hoi An ancient town.
7. The air is polluted with smoke from factories.
8. Living in a big city is much more expensive than living in the countryside.

2.

1. Your house is smaller than my house.
2. The red car is more expensive than the black.
3. That film is more boring than this film.
4. Your kitchen is larger than my kitchen.
5. According to me, Maths is more difficult than English.
6. The swimming pool is cheaper than the sports centre.
7. The shopping centre is newer than the market.
8. The amusing park is quieter than the skate park.
9. My cooking is better than the food here.
10. I am shorter than my sister.

TEST FOR UNIT 4

- I.A 2. B 3. A 4.C 5.D
6.C 7. A 8.C 9. A 10. c

3. cinema

4. restaurant

7. art gallery

8. bakery

1. post office 2. bookstore
5. bank 6. grocery

III.

- I.B 2. c 3. A
6. A 7. B 8.C
11.D 12.c 13. c

IV.

1. peaceful 2. rough
6. public 7. modern

V.

- I. has
3. comes
5. do you wake up
7. don't work - am working
9. do you review
II. don't understand
13. takes
15. is

4. B 5. A
9. C 10. A
14. D 15. B

3. even 4. artificial 5. shallow
8. easy 9. expensive 10. small

2. am not solving
4. begins
6. are you doing
8. isn't sleeping - is studying
10. am not going
12. works
14. is

Key/Đáp án**VI.**

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. washes -> wash | 2. go-* goes |
| 3. make -* do | 4. is -*has |
| 5. are -*is | 6. do you do -* are you doing |
| 7. expensive!' -* expensive 8. more clean -* cleaner | |

VII.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. longer | 2. cleaner |
| 3. more expensive | 4. more dangerous |
| 5. hotter | 6. worse |
| 7. better | 8. easier |
| 9. more fascinating | 10. more difficult |

VIII.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|----------|------|-----|
| I.F | 2. F | 3.T | 4. F 5.T | 6. F | 7.T |
|-----|------|-----|----------|------|-----|

IX.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| I.B | 2.C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A |
|-----|-----|------|------|------|

170 **X.**

1. The second question was more difficult than the first one.
2. The brown coat is bigger than the black one.
3. The sofa is more comfortable than the chair.
4. Jack's suitcase was heavier than Jim's suitcase.
5. My homework was worse than his.
6. The small television is cheaper than the big one.
7. The Holton Hotel is more modern than the Royal Hotel.
8. The weather today is better than it was yesterday.
9. People in the country are friendlier than those in the city.
10. Life in the country is more boring than life in the city.

XI.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|------|-----|-----|-----|
| I. | c | 2. A | 3.C | 4.D | 5.B |
|----|---|------|-----|-----|-----|

XII.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|------|-----|------|
| I. | A | 2.B | 3. A | 4.D | 5. c |
|----|---|-----|------|-----|------|

UNIT 5

I. Pronunciation

1. Dan and Tina had a date on Tuesday.
2. Using toothpaste will keep your teeth clean.
3. The flashlight lit up the room.
4. Tonight our family is going to get Texas toast, tacos, and milkshake.
5. He loved_ to eat pudding and doughnut.

II. Vocabulary and Grammar 1.

1. desert
4. mountain
2. waterfall
5. valley
3. island
6. beach
7. river
8. lake
9. forest

2.

1. islands
2. river
3. coast
4. forest
5. beach
6. mountain
7. lake
8. wonder

3.

1. sleeping bag
2. tent
3. bottled water
4. backpack
5. plasters
6. torch
7. suncream
8. walking boots
9. compass
10. Waterproof coats

4.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1.c | 2.U | 3.U | 4.U | 5.U | 6.C |
| 7.U' | 8.U | 9.U' | 10. u | 11.u | 12. c |
| 13. c | 14. c | 15. u | 16. u | 17. c | 18. c |
| 19. U' | 20. u | 21.c | 22. c | 23. u | 24. u |
| 25. u | 26. c | 27. U' | 28. U' | 29. u | 30. c |

5.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. carrot - ->carrots | 2. teas -> tea |
| 3. pear -> pears | 4. waters - ■> water |
| 5. meats - meat | 6. berry -> berries |
| 7. cucumber -> cucumbers | 8. onion -> onions |
| 9. chair - > chairs | 10. potato -> potatoes |

Key/Đáp án

6.

1. an L. some any 4-. an J. a 0. some
7. a 8. any 9. any 10. some 11.a 12.a

7.

1. an 2. any 3. some 4. many 5. kilo
6. some 7. some 8. much 9. spoons 10. bag
11. many 12. some 13. some 14. any 15. tin

8.

1. any 2. some 3. any 4. few 5. some
6. little 7. any 8. any 9. some 10. little

9.

1. a little 2. a few 3. a little 4. a few 5. a little 6. a few

10.

1. mustn't 2. must 3. must 4. mustn't
5. mustn't 6. mustn't 7. mustn't 8. must
9. mustn't 10. must 11. mustn't 12. mustn't
13. must 14. must 15. must 16. mustn't - must
17. mustn't 18. must 19. mustn't 20. must

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11.

2.1 must buy a new one.
3.1 must wash it. 4.1 must go to the doctor's.
5.1 must go to the post office. 6.1 must go to the barber's.
7.1 must tidy it up. 8.1 must go to the dentist's.
9.1 must wash them. 10.1 must lose weight.

12.

1. bigger -> bigger 2. a little -> a few
3. busyer -> busier 4. smallest ■ -> smaller
5. much -> many 6. any -> some
7. leaves -> leave 8. a -> an
9. wears -> wear 10. mustn't -> must

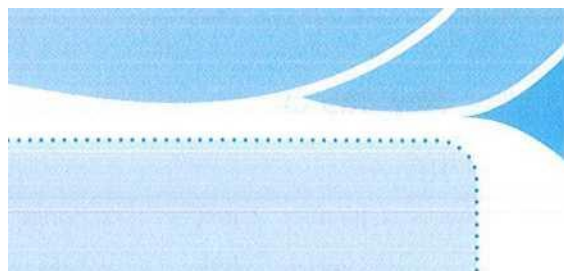
HI. Reading comprehension

1.

1. It's about 25 kilometres. 2. There are about 100,000 people.
3. Yes, it does. 4. It's usually very hot.
5. They are kind, friendly and hard-working. 6. Yes, it is.

- I. B 2. c 3. A
4. B 5.A

1. familiar 2. beach 3. water
6. considered 7. moving 8. shady



IV. Writing

1.

1. Mui Ne is a popular holiday destination in Phan Thiet. 4. clouds 5. landscapes
9. seen 10. waves
2. Tourists can enjoy water sport in summer.
3. They can have fresh seafood in pretty restaurants.
4. There are beautiful beaches and mountains here.
5. Please come and have a great time.
6. You mustn't leave your motorbike unlocked.
7. Living in a city is usually more modern than living in the countryside.
8. Lan lives in a village in the mountains.

2.

1. My father is older than my mother.
2. Is there a library in your neighbourhood?
3. Minh's house isn't far from the supermarket.
4. Unit two is easier than Unit one.
5. My father is taller than my mother.
6. The classroom has twenty desks.
7. Lan's house is in front of the garden.
8. The bank is near the post office.
9. Our garden has many flowers.
10. She has brown hair.

TEST FOR UNIT 5

I.

I.D 2.D 3.C 4.C 5. A

II.

I.A 2. D 3.D 4. A 5.B
6.D 7. D 8.C 9.D 10. c

Key/Đáp án

III.

1. best	2. lost	3. boots	4. boat	5. host
6. coast	7. net	8. east - west	9. wet	10. cat

IV.

1.A	2.B	3. A	4. D	5. B
6.D	7.C	8.D	9. A	10. B
11.B	12.A	13. B	14. B	15.A
16. A	17. B	18. B	19. A	20. B

V.

2. She must go to the doctor.
3. You mustn't shout.
4. You mustn't tell the others.
5. We mustn't park here.
- 6.1 must clean it soon.
7. He mustn't smoke in this area.
8. We must stop.

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VI.

1.A	2. A	3.B	4.C
5. A	6.B	7. A	8.C

VII.

1.T	2.T	3.F	4.T	5.T
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

VIII.

1.A	2.C	3.A	4. A	5.B
-----	-----	-----	------	-----

IX.

1. Your room is bigger than my room.
2. Our garden has many flowers.
3. Does your father get to work by bike?
4. Nam's classroom is in front of the garden.
5. Tom travels to work by car.
6. Her family has four people.
7. How many classes does your school have?
8. That is a small classroom.
9. Mary is Peter's sister.
10. The bank is in front of the supermarket.

X.

Ha Long is a very beautiful tourist destination in Quang Ninh Province. There are about 2.000 islands with a lot of nice mountains and amazing caves. People can visit some of these wonderful caves by tourist boats. There is a nice beach next to the city, so people often go there to sunbathe in summer. It is really an interesting place to spend your holiday.

UNIT 6

I. Pronunciation

/s/	/t/
sea	machine
sell	show
sing	sociable
sunny	nation
school	patient
sound	condition
small	sure
smile	English
special	wash
celebrate	
nice	

1.c 2.B 3.D 4. A 5.B

II. Vocabulary and Grammar 1.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. present | 2. lucky money | 3. furniture | 4. fireworks |
| 5. calendar | 6. apricot blossoms | 7. pagoda | 8. peach blossoms |

2.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1-F | 2-1 | 3-E | 4-J | 5-C |
| 6-A | 7-H | 8-G | 9-D | 10-B |

•>>

m>,
z

z
3C

1«

3.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. lucky money | 2. decorating | 3. visit | 4. special |
| 5. pagoda | 6. wish | 7. fireworks | 8. family gathering |

4.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. should | 2. should | 3. shouldn't | 4. should | 5. shouldn't |
| 6. shouldn't | 7. shouldn't | 8. should | 9. should | 10. should |

5.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. You should take a short rest. | 2. She should stay in bed. |
| 3. He should clean it every day. | 4. We should learn our lessons carefully. |
| 5. She should take an aspirin. | 6. You should go home now. |
| 7. You should do it carefully. | 8. You shouldn't read the book now. |
| 9. You should paint it. | 10. You should take a photograph. |

6.

- | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----|
| 1.D | 2. F | 3.B | 4.E |
| 5. c | 6. A | 7.1 | 8.G |

7.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1.B | 2.A | 3.D | 4. A | 5.C |
| 6. A | 7. c | 8. A | 9. A | 10. D |

8.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. any - some | 2. any | 3. any | 4. some | 5. some |
| 6. any | 7. any | 8. any | 9. some - any | 10. Some |
| 11. some | 12. some | 13. any | 14. any | 15. any-some |
| 16. some | 17. any | 18. some | 19. any | 20. any |

9.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. any-* some | 2. no-* any | 3. some-* any | 4. butters-* butter |
| 5. carrot -* carrots | 6. some -* a | 7. friend -* friends | 8. some -* any |

in. Reading comprehension

1.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1.T | 2.F | 3.T | 4.T | 5. F |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

2.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1.A | 2.C | 3.B | 4.D | 5. A |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

3.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1.day | 2. before | 3. paint | 4. cook | 5. together |
| 6. be | 7. kinds | 8. of | 9. receive | 10. visit |

IV. Writing

1.

1. You should behave well during Tet.
2. John is cleaning some furniture in his room.
3. Every child should help decorate the house.
4. Are there any strange customs in your country?
5. During Tet, you shouldn't sweep the house.
6. People should dress beautifully at Tet.

2.

1. You shouldn't decide too quickly.
2. You should check the condition of the car.
3. You should be very careful.
4. They should visit their grandparents.
5. You shouldn't eat too much fat.
6. You shouldn't put books on the bed.
7. You should wash the dirty carpet.
8. You shouldn't leave teddy bear on the floor.

3.

The Vietnamese people celebrate Tet (New Year) at different times each year. This year, we will celebrate Tet in the middle of February. My father will repaint the house. I will help him to decorate the house. My father will buy a branch of beautiful peach blossoms. My family won't buy Chung cake. We will make some. My sister will help my mother to make them. My mother will buy me and my sister some new clothes. My mother will buy some delicious biscuits and sweets. We will visit our grandparents. I love meeting and talking to them.

TEST FOR UNIT 6

I.

1.A	2. A	3.B	4.C	5.B
6.B	7. A	8.C	9.C	10. c

II.

1.c	2. B	3. A	4.C	5. A
6.D	7.B	8. A	9.C	10. B
11. B	12. B	13.A	14. c	15.A
16. c	17. c	18. B	19. B	20. D

Key/Đáp án

III.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. is repainting | 2. wear |
| 3. celebrate | 4. occurs |
| 5. eating | 6. Do you go - don't go-go |
| 7. Does Sam study - doesn't study - studies | 8. doesn't like |
| 9. are playing | 10. isn't watching - is playing |

IV.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. do -> does | 2. lives -> is living |
| 3. has -> have | 4. should -> shouldn't |
| 5. firework -> fireworks | 6. foods -> food |
| 7. shouldn't -* should | 8. is -> are |
| 9. wakes up wake up | 10. have -> am having |

V.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. celebration | 2. gathering | 3. luck | 4. healthy |
| 5. succeed | 6. decoration | 7. happily | 8. sticky |

VI.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. They should be in bed. | 2. They shouldn't smoke in here. |
| 3. You should clean them more often. | 4. We shouldn't talk too loudly. |
| 5. You shouldn't eat too much. | 6. We should take our umbrellas. |
| 7. She shouldn't go to bed so late. | 8. You should be punctual. |

VII.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.B 2.D | 3.C | 4.B | 5.C |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. holiday | 2. enjoy | 3. fairs | 4. brightly | 5. crowded |
| 6. prepared | 7. visitor | 8. lucky | 9. love | 10. wishes |

IX.

1. How often does Peter go to the library?
2. What are Peter and Mike doing?
3. What does your family usually do in the evening?
4. Why don't they have a TV?
5. Where are they planting some roses?
6. Who does John write a poem about?
7. Where does your family usually go to on the first day of Tet?
8. How long does Tet last?
9. How often do they go home?

10. How many apricot blossoms does your mother buy for Tet?

X.

1. You mustn't park in this street.
2. You shouldn't swim immediately after a meal.
3. You must take this medicine three times a day.
4. You should listen to the weather forecast before going camping.
5. You should take exercise every day.
6. You mustn't drink the water there. It will make you ill.
7. You shouldn't eat lots of sweets.
8. You mustn't use your mobile phone in class.

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CHINH PHỤC NGŨ PHÁP VÀ BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

Lớp 6 - Tập 1

CÓ ĐÁP (

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