

# NGỮ PHÁP và BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

(Tai bản lần 3 có sửa chữa, bổ sung)

Lớp

7

Tập 1

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

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**GLOBAL SUCCESS**

**Nguyễn Thị Thu Huế**

**Chinh Phục  
NGỮ PHÁP VÀ BÀI TẬP  
TIẾNG ANH LỚP 7 TẬP 1**

# UNIT 1. HOBBIES

## 🌀 LANGUAGE FOCUS 🌀

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

## GRAMMAR

### I. PRESENT SIMPLE (Thì hiện tại đơn)

#### 1. Cấu trúc thì hiện tại đơn

**PRESENT SIMPLE (THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN)**      **Với động từ "To be"**

**TẠI ĐƠN)**      **Với động từ thường**

- (+) S + am/is/are + C.  
(-) S + am/is/are + not + C.  
(?) Am/Is/Are + S + C?
- (+) S + Vs/es + O  
(-) S + do/does + not + V  
(?) Do/Does + S + V?

- ☞ **Chú ý:** C (noun/ adjective/ preposition)
- is not = isn't  
are not = aren't  
do not = don't  
does not = doesn't

- Ex:** Minh is happy.  
Lan and Hoa aren't students.  
I go swimming every Sunday.  
She doesn't have a car.

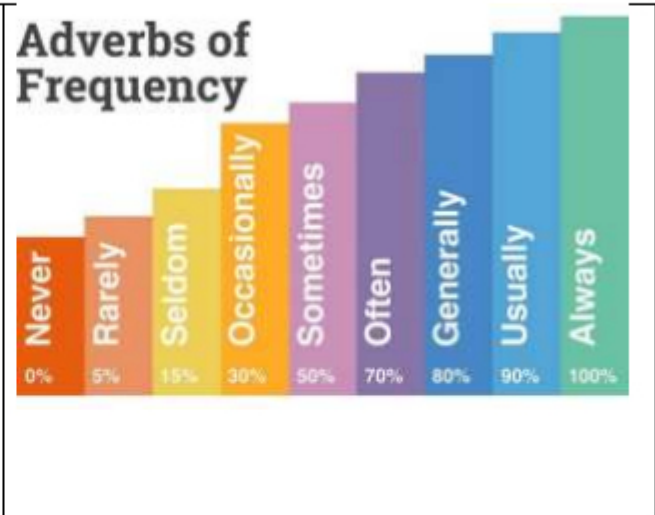
#### 2. Cách sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn

<b>CÁCH SỬ DỤNG THÌ</b>	① Diễn tả thói quen, hành động xảy ra thường xuyên ở hiện tại.	<i>They drive to the office every day.</i>
	② Diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên.	<i>The Earth goes around the Sun.</i>

<b>HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN</b>	③ Diễn tả sự việc sẽ xảy ra theo lịch trình, thời gian biểu rõ ràng.	<i>The plane takes off at 6 a.m today.</i>
	④ Diễn tả suy nghĩ, cảm xúc, cảm giác.	<i>She feels very excited.</i>

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

- always (luôn luôn)
- usually (thường xuyên)
- frequently (thường xuyên)
- often (thường xuyên)
- sometimes (thỉnh thoảng)
- occasionally (thỉnh thoảng)
- seldom (hiếm khi), rarely (hiếm khi)
- hardly (hiếm khi)
- never (không bao giờ)



**Ex:** We sometimes go to the beach.

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

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

**Ex:** They watch TV every evening.

He plays football weekly.

She goes to the cinema three times a month.

**3. Cách thêm -s/es cho động từ**

<b>QUY TẮC THÊM -S/ES</b>	① Hầu hết động từ → thêm "s".	come → comes work → works
	② Động từ tận cùng bằng "o, x, z, s, ss, sh, ch" → thêm "es".	go → goes watch → watches



	③ Động từ tận cùng là 1 phụ âm + "y" → bỏ "y" và thêm "ies".	fly → flies study → studies
	④ Động từ tận cùng là "y", trước "y" là nguyên âm (u, e, a, o, i) → thêm "s" vào sau động từ.	play → plays say → says

#### 4. Cách phát âm đuôi -s/es

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

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

### ⊗ Động từ chỉ sự yêu thích

*like, love, enjoy, fancy, adore*

### ⊗ Động từ chỉ sự ghét, không thích

*dislike, hate, detest*

- Khi muốn dùng một động từ chỉ một hành động khác ở sau động từ chỉ sự thích, ta phải sử dụng danh động từ (V<sub>ing</sub>) hoặc động từ nguyên thể có "to" (to V<sub>inf</sub>)

#### 1. Verbs + V<sub>ing</sub>/ to V<sub>inf</sub>

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

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

#### 2. Verbs + V-ing

Những động từ chỉ đi với danh động từ

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

## PRONUNCIATION

### ☑ Tập phát âm /ə/

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

### ☑ Tập phát âm /ɜ:/

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

### # Cách phát âm /ə/

#### ①. "a" được phát âm là /ə/

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

#### ②. "e" được phát âm là /ə/

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

#### ③. "o" được phát âm là /ə/

compare	/kəm'peə(r)/	so sánh
---------	--------------	---------

control	/kən' trəʊl/	kiểm soát
continue	/kən' tɪnjuː/	tiếp tục
freedom	/'friːdəm/	sự tự do

**④. "u" được phát âm là /ə/**

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

**⑤. "ou" được phát âm là /ə/**

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

**# Cách phát âm /ɜː/**

**①. "or" được phát âm là /ɜː/ trong một số trường hợp**

work	/wɜːk/	công việc
world	/wɜːld/	thế giới
word	/wɜːd/	từ
worse	/wɜːs/	xấu hơn

**②. "ur" còn được phát âm là /ɜː/**

burn	/bɜːn/	đốt cháy
burglar	/'bɜːglə(r)/	kẻ trộm
burly	/'bɜːli/	lực lưỡng, vạm vỡ
curtain	/'kɜːtn/	rèm cửa

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

bird	/bɜːd/	con chim
herd	/hɜːd/	bầy, đàn, bè lũ
were	/wə(r)/	thì, là (quá khứ của <i>to be</i> )
courtesy	/'kɜːtəsi/	sự lịch sự, nhã nhặn
girl	/gɜːl/	cô gái
early	/'ɜːli/	sớm

search	/sɜ:tʃ/	tìm kiếm
sir	/sɜ:(r)/	ngài (trong xưng hô)
circuit	/'sɜ:kɪt/	chu vi, mạch điện

## EXERCISE

### A. PHONETICS

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

ban <u>ana</u>	wor <u>ld</u>	gir <u>l</u>	answ <u>er</u>	he <u>ar</u> d
moth <u>er</u>	bir <u>th</u>	ar <u>ou</u> nd	neigh <u>bo</u> ur	wo <u>r</u> k
ear <u>ly</u>	u <u>p</u> on	par <u>en</u> t	lea <u>r</u> n	exp <u>er</u> t
sing <u>er</u>	natur <u>e</u>	sun <u>bu</u> rn	col <u>l</u> ect	sh <u>i</u> rt
aut <u>u</u> mn	hur <u>t</u>	carro <u>t</u>	doct <u>o</u> r	wo <u>r</u> d
dir <u>t</u> y				

/ə/	/ɜ:/

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

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

### B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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



1. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ football at weekends.

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



2. Jane and Minh love collecting \_\_\_\_\_

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



3. My hobby is \_\_\_\_\_ photos.

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



4. My sister's hobby is \_\_\_\_\_.




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



5. His mother enjoys \_\_\_\_\_.

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



<p><b>6.</b> I think _____ coin is very interesting.</p> <p>A. collecting B. cycling C. ice-skating D. doing gymnastics</p>	
<p><b>7.</b> When I have free time, I usually go _____.</p> <p>A. surfing B. swimming C. fishing D. camping</p>	
<p><b>8.</b> Mike likes _____.</p> <p>A. bird watching B. mountain climbing C. horse riding D. scuba diving</p>	

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

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

1. Go:
2. Do:
3. Collect:
4. Play:
5. Take:
6. Watch:

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

**B.**

A	B
1. collect	A. television
2. take	B. books
3. do	C. coins
4. watch	D. pop music
5. play	E. wood
6. go	F. pottery
7. listen to	G. photos
8. chop	H. the piano
9. read	I. sightseeing
10. carve	J. yoga

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

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

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

- Everyone likes \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) ice cream.
- Do you prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (read) books in your free time?
- I hate \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) horror movies?
- Many people prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (go) travelling on holidays.
- My father loves \_\_\_\_\_ (play) golf with his friends.
- I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (not stay) up too late.

7. What does your sister love \_\_\_\_\_ (do) in her spare time?
8. I hate \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) lies because it's very bad.
9. I think not many people like \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to her music.
10. Teenagers love \_\_\_\_\_ (surf) the web when they have free time.

**VI. Complete the sentences, using the V<sub>ing</sub> form of the verbs in the box.**

tidy	fly	take	watch	cook
make	wait	read	play	go

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

**VII. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.**

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

**VIII. Write questions for the underlined parts.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_.

My hobby is fishing.

2. \_\_\_\_\_.

I started my hobby two years ago.



3. \_\_\_\_\_.

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

4. \_\_\_\_\_.

I spend one hour a day on my hobby.

5. \_\_\_\_\_.

Jim usually plays volleyball in his free time.

6. \_\_\_\_\_.

He plays volleyball three times a week.

7. \_\_\_\_\_.

He often plays volleyball at the court near his school.

8. \_\_\_\_\_.

He likes to play volleyball with his friends.

### C. READING COMPREHENSION

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

kinds	classify	books	near
name	collection	clean	immediately

Collecting (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is my favourite hobby. I started my hobby five years ago. The first item in my (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a book about Doraemon. And now I have a lot of books of all (3) \_\_\_\_\_ such as: comics, children's, history, science, detective, adventure, etc. Whenever I find an interesting book I buy it (4) \_\_\_\_\_. I usually buy books in the bookstores (5) \_\_\_\_\_ my school and my house. Sometimes my relatives and my friends give me books as a gift. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ my books into different categories and put each category in one corner of my bookshelf with a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ tag on it. It takes all my free time to keep everything (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and dusted. It keeps me amused for hours, too.

#### II. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

##### Mary's hobby

Cooking is my favorite hobby. My grandmother taught me how to cook my first dish when I was 8. My family enjoyed it so much so that is when I started this hobby. Some people say cooking is a waste of time but I find this hobby very interesting and meaningful. I really love trying new food and cooking for my family. The feeling of making my family happy

with my food is amazing. I often collect recipes from my mother and my grandmother. Sometimes I also get recipes from the Internet. Then I write them in a notebook. I hope I will become a good chef and have my own cookery book in the future.

1. When did Mary start her hobby?

- A. 8 years ago
- B. at the age of 8
- C. in grade 8
- D. one year ago

2. What does Mary think about cooking?

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

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

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

4. Where does Mary get recipes from?

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

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

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

### III. Circle the correct answers.

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

- 1. A. for                      B. when                      C. in                      D. at
- 2. A. for walks              B. walks                      C. a walk                      D. to walk
- 3. A. making                      B. having.                      C. taking                      D. doing

- |                  |             |            |             |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 4. A. travels    | B. gets up  | C. sees    | D. goes out |
| 5. A. enjoy      | B. have fun | C. hobby   | D. go       |
| 6. A. have       | B. make     | C. do      | D. like     |
| 7. A. interested | B. out      | C. decided | D. keen     |
| 8. A. other      | B. time     | C. people  | D. money    |

#### D. WRITING

##### I. Reorder the words to make sentences.

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

1. What is your hobby?

→ What hobby

2. His hobby is collecting toy cars.

→ He collects

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

→ My father enjoys

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

→ What about

5. I prefer reading in bed.

→ I prefer

6. I love to watch cartoons on TV.

→ I love

7. Does Trung hate to do morning exercises?

→ Does

8. They love sunbathing and swimming.

→ They love

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

→ Does she

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

→ We love

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

\* *What is your hobby?*

\* *How often do you do this hobby?*

\* *Why do you have this hobby?*

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# TEST FOR UNIT 1

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

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

## II. Choose the best answer.

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

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

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

13. Tom is very good \_\_\_\_\_ playing the guitar.

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

14. They \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning the floor but we love cleaning the floor.

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

15. Mary is interested \_\_\_\_\_ reading comic books.

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

**III. Fill in each blank with a suitable hobby.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**VI. Match the questions with the answer.**

1. Will you go swimming tomorrow?	A. I think it is dangerous.
2. Does your grandmother like watching films on TV?	B. Nope, I have another plan.
3. What do you think about windsurfing?	C. Maybe. I find it really interesting.
4. Will you take up carving eggshells someday?	D. Yes, she enjoys mountain biking.
5. Why do you find making models boring?	E. No, she loves going to the cinema.
6. What are your hobbies?	F. About three years ago.

7. When did your brother start painting?	G. Because it takes too much time.
8. Does she have any difficult hobby?	H. Swimming and playing chess.

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

**VIII. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.**

1. Peter does tennis with his father every Sunday.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. She enjoys to ride her bike to school.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. We like doing fishing because it is relaxing.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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



---

5. Do you think bird-watching interesting?

---

6. Does your mother like watch films on TV?

---

7. Are you interested on photography?

---

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

---

9. Salt are a compound of sodium and chlorine.

---

10. He starts carving eggshells when he was 4.

---

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

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

1. A. collecting      B. collection      C. collected      D. collectors  
2. A. hobby      B. hobbies      C. game      D. games  
3. A. after      B. in      C. from      D. of  
4. A. other      B. different      C. unlike      D. diverse  
5. A. showing      B. show      C. shown      D. to show  
6. A. other      B. another      C. others      D. person  
7. A. with      B. about      C. without      D. of

8. A. as                      B. like                      C. if                      D. likes

**X. Read the text and answer the following questions**

**Hobbies**

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

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

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

1. What is a hobby?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. What can a hobby about?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What are some creative hobbies?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Is enjoying an experience a hobby?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Name some kinds of hobbies.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

A. Books provide the readers to so much information and facts.

B. Books provide the readers to so many information and facts.

C. Books provide the readers with so much information and facts.

D. Books provide the readers with so many information and facts.

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

A. Listening to the radio and watching television are things I like doing.

B. Listening to the radio and watching television is things I like doing.

C. Listening in the radio and watching television are things I like doing.

D. Listening in the radio and watching television are things I like doing.

**3.** My father/newspapers/everyday.

A. My father read newspapers every day.

B. My father reads newspapers every day.

C. My father will read newspapers every day.

D. My father will to read newspapers every day.

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

A. English is most popular language of communication on the world.

B. English is the most popular language of communication on the world.

C. English is most popular language of communication in the world.

D. English is the most popular language of communication in the world.

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

A. Collecting used books is one of my teacher's hobbies.

B. Collecting used books are one of my teacher's hobbies.

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

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

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

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

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

**1.** I like bird-watching so much.

- A. I am fond of watching birds so much.
- B. I love watching bird so much.
- C. I enjoy feeding birds up so much.
- D. I am fond of watching bird so much.

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

- A. I think it is very easy to climb mountains alone.
- B. I don't like climbing mountains with other people because it is difficult.
- C. I think it is very difficult to climb mountains with other people.
- D. I think it is quite easy to climb mountains with other people.

**3.** My father and I share the same hobby.

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

B. My father doesn't like my hobby.

C. My father shares this hobby with me.

D. My father shares this hobby of me.

4. Vinh has played the guitar for three years.

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

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

C. Vinh has played the guitar three years ago.

D. Vinh loves playing the guitar.

5. He is interested in reading picture books.

A. He finds reading picture books interesting.

B. He doesn't like reading picture books.

C. He will read picture books.

D. He is interesting in picture books.



# UNIT 2. HEALTHY LIVING

## 🌀 LANGUAGE FOCUS 🌀

**Grammar**      ♣ Simple sentences

**Pronunciation**      ♣ Sound /f/ and /v/

## GRAMMAR

### I. SIMPLE SENTENCES (Câu đơn)

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

**Ex:**

He smiles.

Hoa and Lan are singing.

James is singing and dancing.

I get on the bus.

#### ☞ Các dạng câu đơn

① <b>S + V + O</b>	They are eating apples.
② <b>S + V</b>	They swim.
③ <b>S + V + adv</b>	The little girl walks quietly.
④ <b>S + V + C<sub>s</sub></b> (subject complement: bổ ngữ cho chủ ngữ)	He and I are intelligent
⑤ <b>S + V + O + C<sub>o</sub></b> (object complement: bổ ngữ cho tân ngữ)	She made me angry.
⑥ <b>S + V + pre + O</b>	He is looking at the picture.
⑦ <b>S + V + O + adv</b>	We are learning at the moment.
⑧ <b>S + V + O<sub>GT</sub> + O<sub>TT</sub></b> (tân ngữ trực tiếp và gián tiếp)	He gave me a flower.

## PRONUNCIATION

### ☑ Tập phát âm âm /f/

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

### ☑ Tập phát âm âm /v/

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

### # Cách phát âm âm /f/

#### ① "f" thường được phát âm là /f/

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

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

phonetic	/fə'netɪk/	thuộc ngữ âm học
photo	/'fəʊtəʊ/	bức ảnh
phrase	/freɪz/	cụm từ
laugh	/lɑ:f/	cười lớn
cough	/kɒf/	ho
orphan	/'ɔ:fn/	trẻ mồ côi
rough	/rʌf/	xù xì, gồ ghề

### # Cách phát âm âm /v/

#### ◆ v thường được phát âm là /v/

favour	/'feɪvə(r)/	thiện ý, sự quý mến
oven	/'ʌvn/	lò (để hấp bánh)
view	/vjʊ:/	nhìn, quan sát
heavy	/'hevi/	nặng
move	/mu:v/	chuyển động'
veal	/vi:l/	thịt bê
vine	/vaɪn/	cây nho
veil	/veɪl/	mạng che mặt

leave	/li:v/	rời đi, bỏ đi
halve	/hɑ:v/	chia đôi
vest	/vest/	áo gi lê
van	/væn/	xe tải

## EXERCISE

### A. PHONETICS

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

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

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

- I feel so bad. Maybe I should take a rest for some minutes.
- His wife is laughing at the picture of the knight on the floor.
- Living our life and holding our fate.
- Which is the best movie in *Fast and Furious* series?
- The invitation cards are beautiful and creative.
- What animals have the rough skin? - Elephants, frogs, etc.

/f/	/v/

--	--

## B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

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

			
1.	2.	3.	4.
			
5.	6.	7.	8.
			
9.	10.	11.	12.

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

earache	flu	sunburn	toothache
sick	obesity	fever	cold

- Julia has a headache, and she feels \_\_\_\_\_.
- She feels very weak, has a high fever and her muscles hurt. She has \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

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

**IV. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.**

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

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

cough	sneeze	cure	prevent
write	catch	relieve	disappear

1. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a sick note for me yesterday.

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

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

**Example:**

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

A: What's the matter?

B: I have (got) a toothache.

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

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

A:

B:

A:

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

A:

B:

A:

**3.** (stomachache/ lie down ✓/ eat anything ✗]

A:

B:

A:

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

A:

B:

A:

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

A:



B:

A:

**VII. Match the questions to the answers.**

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

*Your answer:*

**VIII. Tick (✓) the simple sentences.**

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

10. The girl dances on the floor. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. They have breakfast in the kitchen.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. She eats meat.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. He likes collecting stamps.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. My father is watching TV in the living room.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The dog is running.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Mary reads many books.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. I bought a map.

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Henry visited his parents last week.

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. They cook dinner.

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Alice eats fish.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

play   drink   eat   read   sleep   spend   watch   do

1. \_\_\_\_\_ video games or your eyes will be hurt.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ fruit, vegetables or nuts because they are healthy.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to be more active.

4. If you want to improve your knowledge, \_\_\_\_\_ books.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ TV because too much TV is really bad for your eyes.

6. If you're outside on a hot day, \_\_\_\_\_ water.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ exercise, and you will feel fitter and healthier.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ time on social media, so you can focus on your tasks.

### C. READING COMPREHENSION

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

#### Keeping Fit

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

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

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

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

- |                 |               |              |                |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. regularly | B. regular    | C. irregular | D. irregularly |
| 2. A. play      | B. do         | C. make      | D. keep        |
| 3. A. at        | B. to         | C. in        | D. for         |
| 4. A. least     | B. most       | C. less      | D. more        |
| 5. A. by        | B. on         | C. in        | D. at          |
| 6. A. absence   | B. exercises. | C. marks     | D. breaks      |
| 7. A. since     | B. about      | C. for       | D. with        |
| 8. A. one       | B. once       | C. none      | D. no          |
| 9. A. some      | B. little     | C. few       | D. any         |
| 10. A. others   | B. other      | C. another   | D. any         |

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

put	home-cooked	vitamins	weight
growing	unhealthy	like	diet

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

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

### III. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

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

1. How often should we go to the dentist?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. What does a dentist do with our teeth?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. When should we brush our teeth?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What foods are good for our teeth?

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

### D. WRITING

#### I. Write sentences, using the words given.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

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

→ Would you mind

2. How about going to the movies tonight?

→ Let's

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

→ July had a high fever,

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

→ Although

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

→ Mark's put

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

→ Joana doesn't eat much because

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

→ You

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

→ Swimming will help

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



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## TEST FOR UNIT 2

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

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

### II. Choose the odd one out.

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

### III. Choose the best answer.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ television too much is not good for your eyes.  
A. Watches      B. Watched      C. Watch      D. Watching
2. To make sure that flu cannot spread easily try \_\_\_\_\_ clean more.  
A. to keep      B. keeps      C. keeping      D. keeps
3. You should spend more time \_\_\_\_\_. You look so tired.  
A. to sleep      B. sleeping      C. sleeps      D. sleep

4. Sitting close to the TV \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes.  
A. hurting            B. hurts            C. hurted            D. hurt
5. You can avoid getting sunburn by \_\_\_\_\_ a hat.  
A. wearing            B. to wear            C. wears            D. wear
6. I love eating \_\_\_\_\_ like fish, crab, shrimp or squid.  
A. seafood            B. fruits            C. vegetables            D. cakes
7. \_\_\_\_\_ your teeth after meals is very important.  
A. Checking            B. Brushing            C. Check            D. Brush
8. What's \_\_\_\_\_ the with you, Mary? You look worried.  
A. thing            B. matter            C. question            D. problem
9. Don't eat too much \_\_\_\_\_. It's not good for your health.  
A. sugar            B. rice            C. fruit            D. vegetables
10. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ late. You should go to bed early. It's good for your health.  
A. stay on            B. stay in            C. stay out            D. stay up
11. Lack \_\_\_\_\_ sleep will make you feel tired.  
A. in            B. of            C. about            D. at
12. His head is very hot. He looks so tired. I think he has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a temperature    B. a cough            C. a headache            D. earache
13. They go \_\_\_\_\_ outside even when it's cold.  
A. swims            B. swiming            C. swimming            D. swam
14. Rob eats a lot of fast food, and he \_\_\_\_\_ on a lot of weight.  
A. spends            B. brings            C. takes            D. puts
15. We should spend less time \_\_\_\_\_ computer games.  
A. playing            B. to playing            C. play            D. to play
16. Do more exercise \_\_\_\_\_ eat more fruit and vegetables.  
A. and            B. so            C. but            D. or
17. Yesterday, I woke \_\_\_\_\_ with a very sore throat.  
A. up            B. off            C. at            D. of
18. He looks so \_\_\_\_\_. He can't keep his eyes open!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. You look so bad! How's wrong with you? \_\_\_\_\_
2. He can't chews well, because he has a toothache now. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There is no harm in sleeping late in Sunday. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Eating lots of fast food can make you fat or obesity. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Eating more fruit and vegetables to get vitamins, minerals, and fiber. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Good nutrition is an important part of leading a healthy lifestyle. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Watch more television; if not, your eyes will be tired. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I've drunk three glasses of beer, but I've got a headache. \_\_\_\_\_

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

a little      much      a lot of      more      less      many

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

**VIII. Choose the word which best fits each gap.**

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

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

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

## Herbal Medicine

Everyone wants to be healthy. People see doctors. They take pills to stay healthy. However, plants have been used to heal for thousands of years. More and more people are trying herbs to stay healthy. Plants used to heal are called "herbal medicine". There are many plants used in herbal medicine. Each plant is used in a certain way. Herbal medicine works more slowly than most pills. Many people think plants are gentle on the body. There are a lot of examples of helpful plants. Ginger can help your body. Eating ginger often may help you stay healthy. Another helpful plant is parsley. It can stop bad breath. Herbs may be gentler than some pills. However, this does not mean that anyone can take them in any way. You should always be careful. Some herbs can be harmful, too. Too much rosemary can be very bad for your stomach. It can make you sick. Foxglove is a very pretty flower. It also has poison in it. Nevertheless, if you are afraid of using herbs, you may be surprised.

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

1. How long have people used plants to cure?

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

2. How does herbal medicine work?

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

3. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.

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

4. Which of the following sentences is not TRUE?

- A. There are a lot of helpful plants.
- B. There are some harmful herbs.



C. Some flowers have poison in them.

D. All herbs are useful.

5. It can be inferred from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. old people want to be healthy.

B. more and more people are interested in their health.

C. some plants have used in herbal medicine.

D. herbs may not be gentler than some pills.

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. I eat a lot of hamburgers, potato chips and candy so I am becoming fatter.

D. I doesn't eat hamburgers, potato chips and candy so I am putting in weight.

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

A. You work hard so you do not need to sleep.

B. Sleeping makes your work harder.

C. You had a hard-working day so you need to sleep to recover.

D. Sleeping helps you recovery because you didn't work hard.

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

A. Washing hands regularly makes flu spreading.

B. Flu can spread because you wash hands regularly.

C. You can avoid spreading the flu by keeping your hands dirty.

D. You should wash hands regularly or the flu will spread quickly.

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

A. Staying indoors more is bad for your health.

B. If you go outside, your health will be worse.

C. If your health is worse, stay indoors more.

D. Staying indoors makes you healthy.

# UNIT 3. COMMUNITY SERVICE

## 🌀 LANGUAGE FOCUS 🌀

**Grammar**      ♣ Past simple

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

## GRAMMAR

### 🌀 PRESENT SIMPLE (Thì hiện tại đơn)

#### 1. Câu trúc thì hiện tại đơn

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

#### 2. Cách sử dụng

<b>CÁCH SỬ DỤNG THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN</b>	① Diễn tả hành động, sự việc xảy ra và đã kết thúc trong quá khứ, có thời gian cụ thể.	<i>I went to the beach last month.</i>
	② Diễn tả một loạt các hành động xảy ra liên tiếp trong quá khứ.	<i>We greeted, then talked and danced together.</i>
	③ Diễn tả một hành động đang xen vào một hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ.	<i>I was listening to music when he came.</i>
	④ Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra trong một thời gian dài trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc.	<i>Lan invited in Hai Phong from 2012 to 2020.</i>

#### 👉 Dấu hiệu nhận biết

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

### 3. Cách thêm -ed cho động từ

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

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

## PRONUNCIATION

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

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

wanted	/wɒntɪd/	muốn
needed	/niːdɪd/	muốn, cần
lifted	/lɪftɪd/	nâng, đỡ
translated	/trænzˈleɪtɪd/	dịch
collected	/kəˈlektɪd/	sưu tầm

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

robbed	/rɒbd/	cướp
hugged	/hʌgd/	ôm
loved	/lʌvd/	yêu
closed	/kləʊzd/	đóng
rouged	/ruːʒd/	đánh phấn hồng

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

stoped	/stɒpt/	dừng lại
looked	/lʊkt/	nhìn
laughed	/lɑ:ft/	cười
sentenced	/ˈsentənst/	tuyên án
washed	/wɒʃt/	giặt giũ

**☑ Cách đọc tính từ có hậu tố là -ed**

learned	/ˈlɜ:nɪd/	học thức cao	<i>Mr. John is a learned professor at my university.</i>
beloved	/bɪˈlʌvɪd/	yêu thương	<i>I have read the novel "Beloved Oxford" so many times.</i>
aged	/eɪdʒd/	lớn tuổi	<i>I have two aged aunts.</i>
blessed	/'blesɪd/	may mắn, hạnh phúc	<i>He is really a blessed man.</i>
dogged	/'dɒɡɪd/	kiên trì, bền bỉ	<i>Her dogged determination brings her success.</i>
crooked	/'krʊkɪd/	quanh co, khúc khuỷu	<i>This road is very crooked.</i>
ragged	/'ræɡɪd/	xơ xác, tả tơi	<i>There is a man sitting over there in a ragged jacket.</i>
rugged	/'rʌɡɪd/	xù xì, gồ ghề	<i>The countryside here is very rugged.</i>
cursed	/kɜ:st/	gắt gỏng	<i>She seemed to be cursed because of waiting for me too long.</i>

**EXERCISE**

**A. PHONETICS**

**I. Put the words into three groups.**

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



/t/	/d/	/id/

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

1. A. arrived      B. believed      C. hoped      D. opened
2. A. stopped      B. passed      C. asked      D. obeyed
3. A. cleaned      B. watched      C. laughed      D. finished
4. A. wanted      B. started      C. ended      D. walked
5. A. showed      B. pushed      C. rained      D. followed

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

elderly people	books	fresh water	school yard
old clothes	blood	homeless people	English lessons
neighborhood	food	notebooks	opportunities
money	street children	local people	Internet
streets	evening classes	dirty tables	poor children

1. Clean: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Donate: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Help: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Provide: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## II. Match the pictures with the volunteer activities.

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



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

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

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

1. After the earthquake, there are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ people.
2. Sally often spends her free time helping \_\_\_\_\_ at the hospital.
3. They provide housing and other services to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Street Child works to help \_\_\_\_\_ off the streets and into school.
5. Most blood \_\_\_\_\_ are unpaid volunteers who donate blood for a community supply.
6. Schools need \_\_\_\_\_ to help children to read.
7. They help \_\_\_\_\_ with housework and gardening.
8. The local authority built a new home for severely \_\_\_\_\_.

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

plant	volunteer	clean up	donate
-------	-----------	----------	--------

<b>tutor</b>	<b>recycle</b>	<b>provide</b>	<b>organise</b>
--------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------

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

**V. Complete the table below.**

NO	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE
1	buy	
2	see	
3		had
4		went
5	write	
6	take	
7	study	
8		watched
9	bring	
10	stop	
11		flew
12	ride	
13		could
14	sell	
15	get	
16	speak	
17		kept
18		gave
19	swim	



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

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

**VII. Put the verbs in brackets in past simple.**

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

**VIII. Circle the correct answer.**

1. The construction was **finished** / **finish** 40 years ago.
2. When I was young, I **want** / **wanted** to be a pilot.
3. Daisy **repaired** / **prepared** a nice dinner.
4. The children **ate** / **eatted** cheese sandwiches.
5. **Did you sit** / **Did you sat** next to Daniel?
6. There **was** / **were** a lot of people at the football match.
7. Some of my friends **missed** / **mised** the party.



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

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

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

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

#### D. WRITING

##### I. Write full sentences using the Past Simple Tense.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

--	--

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

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

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

cello	concert	violin	painting	piano
puppet	drums	sculpture	singer	song writing

	
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>
	
<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.

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

play	draw	compose	paint
take	perform	exhibit	sing

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ many of his works at our gallery last year.
2. Nam \_\_\_\_\_ an elephant and coloured it.



3. My brother enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ photos of the nature and landscape.
4. The band \_\_\_\_\_ live at the Central Park tomorrow.
5. Mozart \_\_\_\_\_ his first piece of music when he was five years old.
6. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ in water colour.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ all 'Happy Birthday' to her.
8. Most pupils learn \_\_\_\_\_ a musical instrument.

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

musician	singer	actress	composer
comedian	artist	poet	pianist

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

**IV. Match the questions with the answers.**

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

**Your answer:**

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

relaxing	convenient	hot	deep	charming
dangerous	quickly	frequently	boring	friendly

1. She is not \_\_\_\_\_ her sister.

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

**VI. Circle the correct answer.**

1. This classroom is a lot nicer \_\_\_\_\_ the one we had last year. (than / as)
2. London was \_\_\_\_\_ from most European capitals. (different / the same)
3. Driving a boat is not \_\_\_\_\_ as driving a car. (different / the same)
4. Life in the country is very different \_\_\_\_\_ life in the city. (from / than)
5. He's not really \_\_\_\_\_ tall as he looks on TV. (the same / as)
6. His house is different \_\_\_\_\_ my house. (from / as)
7. No other writer in English \_\_\_\_\_ as famous as Shakespeare, (is / are)
8. No other metal is as \_\_\_\_\_ as iron. (use / useful)
9. Your hat \_\_\_\_\_ the same as Mary's. (look / looks)
10. I have \_\_\_\_\_ much money as my older brother. (different / as)

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

1. Bob and his brother are different.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. This cake and that cake taste the same.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Her shoes and my shoes are the same.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. American English and British English are slightly different.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Their results and our results are different.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. This house and your last house are different.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. Peter is very good at playing the

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







# TEST FOR UNIT 4

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

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

## II. Choose the best answer.

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

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

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

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

**12.** My classmates are interested \_\_\_\_\_ watching Spider-man.

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

**13.** Juan and Patricia are not the same height. Juan is \_\_\_\_\_ Patricia.

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

**14.** Saxophones are used mainly for \_\_\_\_\_ jazz music.

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

**15.** I went to the 3D \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend. The paintings were excellent!

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

**16.** Classical music is not \_\_\_\_\_ as pop music.

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

**17.** He is \_\_\_\_\_ my father, but he looks younger.

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

**18.** The ring is that \_\_\_\_\_ one. How much does it cost?

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

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

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

**20.** Most of us listen to \_\_\_\_\_ for pleasure.

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

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

**1.** Please, stop! You \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) so fast.

**2.** Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the centre and \_\_\_\_\_ (see) an exhibition.

**3.** The children \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) at home last Sunday.

**4.** Do you think we \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a test tomorrow?

4. His friends are all \_\_\_\_\_ - they're painters, musicians, and writers. (ART)
5. He later became a famous jazz \_\_\_\_\_ playing saxophone. (MUSIC)
6. The problems seemed so small and \_\_\_\_\_. (IMPORTANT)
7. We can eat many \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of food in this restaurant. (DIFFER)
8. Folk music is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as rock and roll. (EXCITE)
9. The Dan Bau is a traditional \_\_\_\_\_ instrument in Viet Nam. (MUSIC)
10. "Road to Mount Olympia" is an \_\_\_\_\_ television programme. (INTEREST)

**Write questions for the underlined parts.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_.

I like jazz music.

2. \_\_\_\_\_.

My favourite song is Thriller.

3. \_\_\_\_\_.

My mother's favourite composer is Phu Quang.

4. \_\_\_\_\_.

Water puppetry began in the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

5. \_\_\_\_\_.

Alex goes to the Art Club twice a week.

6. \_\_\_\_\_.

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

7. \_\_\_\_\_.

She painted one year ago.

8. \_\_\_\_\_.

Dong Ho paintings are made in Dong Ho village.

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

Music is an art that puts (0) sounds together in a way that people like or find interesting. Most music includes people (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with their voices or (2) \_\_\_\_\_ musical instruments, such as the piano, guitar, or drums. People can enjoy music by (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to it. They can go to the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to hear musicians perform. Classical music is usually (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in concert halls, but sometimes huge (6) \_\_\_\_\_ are organized in which it is performed outside, in a field or a stadium, like pop festivals. People can listen to music on

CDs, computers, iPods, televisions, radios, cassette/record-players and even (7) \_\_\_\_\_. People can (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to play a musical instrument such as the piano, the guitar, the bass, the trumpet, the drums, or the flute. Anyone can make up his or her own (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of music. It is not difficult to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ simple songs or melodies, but it's easier for those who can play an instrument themselves.

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

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

**Use the word in brackets.**

- This painting isn't so expensive as my favourite painting. (than)  
→ My favourite painting
- My English is better than my French. (as)  
→ My French
- John hasn't done any housework for a month. (ago)  
→ The last time John
- This show is the same as the show we saw last week, (different)  
→ This show
- She is the quickest runner of all. (quick)  
→ No other runner
- She hasn't made as many mistakes as last time. (fewer)  
→ She
- The Eiffel Tower is as high as an 81-storey building. (same)  
→ The Eiffel Tower

# UNIT 5. FOOD AND DRINK

## 🌟 LANGUAGE FOCUS 🌟

**Grammar**      ♣ Some, A lot of, Lots of

**Pronunciation**      ♣ Sound /ɒ/ and /ɔː/

## GRAMMAR

### 1. Some, A lot of, Lots of

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

### 2. How much, How many

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

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

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

**Ex:**

- How many desks are there in your house?

There is one. %

- How many laptops are there in the shop?



There are five laptops in the shop.

- How many books do you want to buy?

I want to buy five books.

- How many eggs does your mother need?

She needs five eggs.

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

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

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

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

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

**Ex.**

- How much milk is there in the fridge?

There are three bottles.

- How much flour is there?

There is some in the kitchen.

- How much bread do you want?

I want three loaves of bread.

- How much rice does she need?

She need some to make a cake.

- How much is this book?

It's 30,000 VND.

- How much does that bike cost?

It costs 1,000,000 VND.

**PRONUNCIATION**

### ☑ Tập phát âm âm /ɒ/

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

### ☑ Tập phát âm âm /ɔ:/

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

### # Cách phát âm âm /ɒ/

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

dog	/dɒg/	con chó
bottle	/ˈbɒtl/	cái chai
bother	/ˈbɒðə(r)/	làm phiền, quấy rầy
lock	/lɒk/	khóa
cot	/kɒt/	giường, cái cũi
pot	/pɒt/	cái bình, lọ
top	/tɒp/	đỉnh cao
box	/bɒks/	cái hộp
block	/blɒk/	khối, tảng
body	/ˈbɒdi/	thân thể, thân xác
lot	/lɒt/	nhều
odd	/ɒd/	lặt vặt, linh tinh
hop	/hɒp/	bước nhảy ngắn, nhảy lò cò
rob	/rɒb/	ăn trộm, cướp đoạt
robbery	/ˈrɒbəri/	vụ trộm
stop	/stɒp/	dừng lạ

### # Cách phát âm âm /ɔ:/

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

tall	/tɔ:l/	cao
call	/kɔ:l/	cuộc gọi

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

/ɒ/	/ɔ:/

**II. Look at the pictures and complete the words.**

	
<p>1. c _____</p>	<p>2. w _____</p>
	
<p>3. o _____</p>	<p>4. s _____</p>



5. h \_\_\_\_\_



6. b \_\_\_\_\_



7. s \_\_\_\_\_



8. p \_\_\_\_\_



9. f \_\_\_\_\_



10. w \_\_\_\_\_

## B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

### I. Put the following words in the correct column.

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

food	drinks	fruit	vegetables
------	--------	-------	------------

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



4. Jane eats \_\_\_\_\_ quite often because it is healthy.



5. Would you like bacon or \_\_\_\_\_?



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



7. Do you want to eat \_\_\_\_\_ or rice?





8. Heat the oil, then deep-fry the \_\_\_\_\_.



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

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

**V. Circle the correct answer.**

1. There's some in the bottle. (**water / waters**)
2. Let's have a break. Would you like to have some? (**coffee / coffees**)
3. My sister likes beef. It's her favourite (**meat / meats**)
4. I need to buy some new (**furniture / furnitures**)
5. My mother gave me a cute as a birthday present last week. (**puppy/puppies**)
6. Peter, could you lend me some ? (**money / moneys**)
7. After dinner, I have some to do. (**homework / homeworks**)
8. How many are there on your table? (**book / books**)
9. Mom, we ran out of. Can you buy some? (**sugar / sugars**)
10. I have just bought a lot of. Would you like some? (**cherry/ cherries**)

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

1. I have to go to the market now. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ food for our dinner.
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ trees in our village, so the air here is very fresh.



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

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. exams / they / have / so far

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. tea / there / in the teapot

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

7. milk / you / like / in your tea

8. grapes / there / in the fridge

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

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

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

B:

2. A: What would you like to drink?

B:

3. A: What is your favourite taste?

B:

4. A: How much milk do you need?

B:

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

B:

6. A: Would you like some cheese?

B:

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

B:

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

B:

**C. READING COMPREHENSION**

**I. Read the passage and answer the questions.**

**Banh Tom (Crispy Shrimp Pastry)**

Although Banh Tom is available almost everywhere in the country, it is best at the Nha

the North and the South.

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

#### D. WRITING

##### I. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

→ How much

2. There is sugar in many kinds of food.

→ Many kinds

3. We haven't got any tomatoes.



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

12. Pour the egg mixture \_\_\_\_\_ the pan.

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

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

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

14. How many \_\_\_\_\_ do you eat every day?

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

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

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

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

1. I (not be) \_\_\_\_\_ hungry. I (not want) \_\_\_\_\_ any rice.

2. Wait! Miss Mai (have) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. What would you like (drink) \_\_\_\_\_ Mike?

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

### IV. Choose the correct words.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**VI. Make questions for the underlined parts.**

1. She needs ten eggs to make two cakes.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. I often drink milk in the morning.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Chicken noodle soup is my favourite food.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. My lemonade tastes a bit sour.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. How many orange juice have you had today? \_\_\_\_\_



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

**VIII. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.**

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

**IX. Read the text and answer the following questions.**

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

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

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

and fish sauce.

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

### **The History of Pizza**

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

- |            |           |           |            |
|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. a    | B. an     | C. many   | D. much    |
| 2. A. dish | B. dishes | C. dished | D. dishing |

- |                  |          |             |          |
|------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 3. A. famous     | B. rare  | C. poor     | D. awful |
| 4. A. his        | B. her   | C. their    | D. its   |
| 5. A. Several    | B. A     | C. An       | D. Much  |
| 6. A. of         | B. with  | C. from     | D. for   |
| 7. A. In         | B. At    | C. On       | D. From  |
| 8. A. one        | B. two   | C. three    | D. four  |
| 9. A. On         | B. Of    | C. In       | D. From  |
| 10. A. delicious | B. awful | C. terrible | D. bad   |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# UNIT 6. A VISIT TO A SCHOOL

## 🌀 LANGUAGE FOCUS 🌀

- Grammar**      ♣ Preposition of time  
                     ♣ Preposition of place
- Pronunciation**      ♣ Sound /tʃ/ and /dʒ/

## GRAMMAR

### Prepositions (Giới từ)

- ☛ Giới từ là một từ hoặc cụm từ được sử dụng trước danh từ/ đại từ để chỉ nơi chốn, vị trí, thời gian, cách thức.
- ☛ Giới từ đứng sau TO BE, trước DANH TỪ; sau ĐỘNG TỪ hoặc sau TÍNH TỪ.

### 1. Giới từ chỉ thời gian

<b>GIỚI TỪ CHỈ THỜI GIAN</b>	<b>AT</b>	<b>At + kỳ nghỉ (toàn bộ những ngày trong kỳ nghỉ)</b> at Christmast, at Tet, at the weekend, at weekends, at Easter, at Thanksgiving ...
		<b>At + giờ</b> at 11 o'clock, at 5.19 a.m, ...
		<b>At + thời gian ngắn và chính xác</b> at night, at sunset, at lunchtime, at noon, at dawn, at the moment, at that time, at present, ...
	<b>IN</b>	<b>In + thời gian cụ thể (buổi trong ngày, tuần trong tháng)</b> in the evening, in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> week of June, ...
		<b>In + một thời gian cụ thể</b> in the past, in Middle Ages,
		<b>In + tháng, năm, mùa, thập niên</b> in May, in 2022, in winter, in 1980s
		<b>In + khoảng thời gian cần thiết hoàn thành việc gì đó, hoặc khoảng thời gian trong tương lai</b>

		in + five minutes, in two weeks
	<b>ON</b>	<b>On + ngày</b> on the 5 <sup>th</sup> January, on February 9, ...
		<b>On + thứ trong tuần</b> on Monday, on Friday, ...
		<b>On + ngày trong kỳ nghỉ, các buổi trong ngày cụ thể</b> on New Year, on Sunday morning, on my birthday, ...

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

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

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

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

<b>GIỚI TỪ CHỈ NƠI CHỖN</b>	<b>AT</b>	<b>At + địa điểm cụ thể</b> at home, at the station, at the airport, ...
		<b>At + nơi làm việc, học tập</b> at work, at school, at university, ...
		<b>At + vị trí cụ thể</b> at the top /bottom of, at the beginning / end of, at the front back of, at the corner of
		<b>At + nhà, văn phòng, cửa hàng hoặc địa chỉ của ai đó</b> at doctor's (office), at hairdresser's (shop), at Sally's, at 630 Dinh Tien Hoang road, ...
	<b>IN</b>	<b>In + vị trí bên trong một diện tích/không gian</b> in a car, in a taxi, in the room/building/office/kitchen/garden, ...



		<b>In + tên làng, thị trấn, thành phố, đất nước</b> in Bat Trang, in France, in Hai Phong
		<b>In + từ chỉ phương hướng, một số cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn</b> in the south/north/east/west, in the middle of, in the back/front of
	<b>ON</b>	<b>On + vị trí bề mặt</b> on the table/wall/carpet/ceiling/screen/blackboard/door/ ... on the ground/on the (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> , ...) floor
		<b>On + nơi chốn hoặc số tầng (nhà)</b> on the platform/railway/farm/island/river/beach/coast/ ...
		<b>On + phương tiện đi lại công cộng/cá nhân</b> on the bus/plane/train/ship/motorbike/horse/ ...

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

- Above (cao hơn, trên), Below (thấp hơn, dưới)
- Over (ngay trên), Under (dưới, ngay dưới)
- Inside - Outside (bên trong - bên ngoài)
- In front of (phía trước), Behind (phía sau)
- Near (gần - khoảng cách ngắn)
- By, Beside, Next To (bên cạnh)
- Between (ở giữa 2 người/ vật), Among (ở giữa một đám đông hoặc nhóm người/vật)

## PRONUNCIATION

### ☑ Tập phát âm âm /tʃ/

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

### ☑ Tập phát âm âm /dʒ/

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



## # Cách phát âm âm /tʃ/

### ✓ "c" được phát âm là /tʃ/

cello	/ˈtʃeləʊ/	đàn vi ô lông xen, đàn xe lô
cencerto	/kənˈtʃeətəʊ/	bản hòa tấu

### ✓ "t" được phát âm là /tʃ/

century	/ˈsentʃəri/	thế kỷ
natural	/ˈnætʃrəl/	thuộc tự nhiên
culture	/ˈkʌltʃə(r)/	văn hóa
future	/ˈfju:tʃə(r)/	tương lai

### ✓ "ch" được phát âm là /tʃ/

cheap	/tʃi:p/	rẻ
chicken	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/	con gà
child	/tʃaɪld/	trẻ em
Chinese	/ˌtʃaɪˈni:z/	người Trung Quốc

## # Cách phát âm âm /dʒ/

### ✓ "d" được phát âm là /dʒ/

soldier	/ˈsəʊldʒə(r)/	người lính
schedule	/ˈskedʒu:l/	lịch trình

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

cage	/keɪdʒ/	lồng, chuồng
stage	/steɪdʒ/	sân khấu
village	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	làng
cottage	/ˈkɒ:tɪdʒ/	nhà tranh
gem	/dʒem/	viên ngọc
gentle	/ˈdʒentl/	dịu dàng
ginger	/ˈdʒɪndʒər/	gừng
gymnastic	/dʒɪmˈnæstɪk/	thuộc thể dục

### \* Ngoại lệ

get	/get/	lấy
gear	/gɪə(r)/	cơ cấu, thiết bị
geese	/gi:s/	những con ngỗng
girl	/gɜ:l/	cô gái

## EXERCISE

### A. PHONETICS

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

- A. children      B. chicken      C. century      D. child
- A. culture      B. chapter      C. feature      D. literature
- A. chair      B. architect      C. cheese      D. child
- A. message      B. guarantee      C. storage      D. advantage
- A. gradual      B. soldier      C. educate      D. grade

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

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

/tʃ/	/tʃ/

### B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

playground	library	compass	gym	university
computer room	projector	professor	desk	canteen



1.



2.



3.



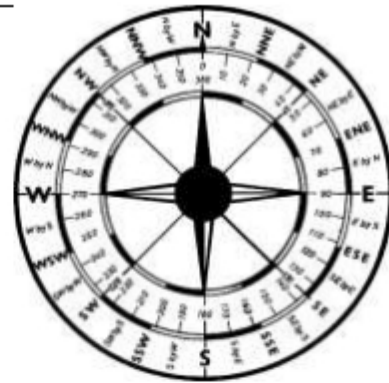
4.



5.



6.



7.

8.



9.

10.

**II. Choose the best answers.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for months.

- A. in                      B. on                      C. at

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for days and dates.

- A. in                      B. on                      C. at

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for clock times.

- A. in                      B. on                      C. at

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for years.

- A. in                      B. on                      C. at

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for holiday periods.

- A. in                      B. on                      C. at

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for seasons.

- A. in                      B. on                      C. at

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for towns and cities

A. in                      B. on                      C. at

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for addresses.

A. in                      B. on                      C. at

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for parts of the day.

A. in                      B. on                      C. at

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for countries and continents.

A. in                      B. on                      C. at

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

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

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

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

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

1. Can we meet \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema?
2. They went to the museum \_\_\_\_\_ a bus.
3. There is a new café \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the street.
4. What is there \_\_\_\_\_ TV tonight, mum?
5. Ryan arrived \_\_\_\_\_ London at 9 p.m yesterday.



6. Go straight ahead! You will see the gas station \_\_\_\_\_ the right.
7. Did your family fly \_\_\_\_\_ Canada last week?
8. Joyce is \_\_\_\_\_ home because she's sick.
9. I like swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the sea.
10. We moved \_\_\_\_\_ Hanoi in 2010.

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

<b>in</b>	<b>on</b>	<b>at</b>
-----------	-----------	-----------

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

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

<b>in</b>	<b>on</b>	<b>at</b>	<b>to</b>
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

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

**C. READING COMPREHENSION**

### I. Read the passage and answer the question below.

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

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

---

2. Are all the students in uniform?

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

#### Secondary education in the USA

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

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

## D. WRITING

### I. Complete the sentences using words given.

1. We *I* visit *I* grandparents / Saturday evening.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. He / be / born / 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. I / usually / go swimming / morning.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Vivian / play / guitar / moment.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Bob / sit / the table now.

\_\_\_\_\_.

### II. Write the questions to the underlined words.

1. \_\_\_\_\_.

My father wrote that book last year

2. \_\_\_\_\_.

She bought a new shirt at the shop over there.

3. \_\_\_\_\_.

Daisy has an appointment at 10.30 this morning.

4. \_\_\_\_\_.

Her date of birth is on August 21<sup>st</sup>.

5. \_\_\_\_\_.

The bank is opposite the restaurant.

6. \_\_\_\_\_.

My father was in Da Nang last month.

7. \_\_\_\_\_.

He traveled to Nha Trang by plane.

8. \_\_\_\_\_.

Her brother and sister play sports after lunch.

9. \_\_\_\_\_.

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

10. \_\_\_\_\_.

She worried about the next examination.

# TEST FOR UNIT 6

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

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

## II. Choose the correct answer.

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



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

12. We'll meet Henry \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance of the palace.

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

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

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

14. Will you go to the club Friday morning?

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

15. I watched a new film \_\_\_\_\_ midnight.

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

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

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

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

3. Many young people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) Korean dramas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. How many water do you drink every day? \_\_\_\_\_

2. The party starts exactly on midnight. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Can I have any milk, please? \_\_\_\_\_

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

5. He enjoys plays football after school. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Do you get presents in Christmas Day? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Flowers are beautiful at spring. \_\_\_\_\_

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

9. It is often rainy on autumn. \_\_\_\_\_

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

**V. Complete the sentence with a suitable preposition.**

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

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

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

between	in	next to	on	under
above	of	from	for	in

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

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

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

8. We have some \_\_\_\_\_ in studying English. [DIFFICULT]

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

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

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

1. When was Chu Van An born?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. What was he like?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What did he do in his early life?

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Why did he resign?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. How old was he when he died?

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

Oxford is the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ university in the English-speaking world and lays claim to nine centuries of continuous existence. As an internationally famous centre (2) \_\_\_\_\_ teaching and research. Oxford attracts students (3) \_\_\_\_\_ scholars from across (4) \_\_\_\_\_ globe, with almost a quarter of the students from overseas. More (5) 130



