

LUYỆN CHUYÊN SÂU
NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG TIẾNG ANH LỚP 5



Unit 1

WHAT'S YOUR ADDRESS?



I. VOCABULARY .

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
address (n)	/ə'dres/	địa chỉ
lane (n)	/leɪn/	ngõ
road (n)	/rouɪd/	đường (trong làng)
street (n)	/stri:t/	đường (trong thành phố)
flat (n)	/flæt/	căn hộ
village (n)	/'vɪlɪdʒ/	ngôi làng
country (n)	/'kʌntri/	đất nước
tower (n)	/'tauə/	tòa tháp
mountain (n)	/'maʊntən/	ngọn núi
district (n)	/'dɪstrɪkt/	huyện, quận
province (n)	/'prɒvɪns/	tỉnh
hometown (n)	/'həʊmtaʊn/	quê hương
where (adv)	/weə/	ở đâu
from (prep.)	/frəm/	đến từ
pupil (n)	/'pju:pl/	học sinh
live (v)	/lɪv/	sống
busy (adj)	/bɪzi/	bận rộn

far (adj)	/fɑː/	xa xôi
quiet (adj)	/'kwaɪət/	yên tĩnh
crowded (adj)	/'kraʊdɪd/	đông đúc
large (adj)	/lɑːdʒ/	rộng
small (adj)	/smɔːl/	nhỏ, hẹp
pretty (adj)	/'prɪti/	xinh xắn
beautiful (adj)	/'bjuːtɪfʊl/	đẹp



II. GRAMMAR.

1. Cách dùng giới từ “on”, “in” và “at”

a) Giới từ "on" có nghĩa là "trên; ở trên"

- on được dùng để chỉ vị trí trên bề mặt. on + the + danh từ chỉ vị trí trên bề mặt

Ex : On the table . Trên cái bàn. On the bed. Trên giường.

- on được dùng để chỉ nơi chốn hoặc số tầng (nhà).

on + the + danh từ chỉ nơi chốn hoặc số tầng

Ex : on the platform/ island/ river/ beach : ở sân ga/ đảo/ sông/ bãi biển

- on the (1st, 2nd, 3rd) floor : ở tầng 1, 2, 3

b) Giới từ "in" có nghĩa là "trong; ở trong"

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

Ex:

in the world/ in the sky/ in the air : trên thế giới, trong bầu trời, trong không khí.

in a book/ in a newspaper: trong quyển sách/ trong tờ báo

c) at (ở tại): dùng cho địa chỉ nhà

Ex: I live at 20 Quang Trung Street.

Tôi sống ở số 20 đường Quang Trung.

2. Viết địa chỉ nhà

số nhà, tên đường + street, Ward + tên phường, District + tên quận, tên thành phố + City

Ex: 128/27, Thien Phuoc street, Ward 9, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh Cit: 128/27 đường Thiên Phước, phường 9, quận Tân Bình, Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh.

LƯU Ý:

Tan Dinh Ward: phường Tân Định

Ward 3: phường 3

Ben Nghe Quarter: phường Bến Nghé Tan Phu District: quận Tân Phú

District 1: quận 1

Cu Chi District: huyện Củ Chi

Quang Binh Province: tỉnh Quảng Bình Nha Trang City: Thành phố Nha Trang

3. Hỏi và trả lời về địa chỉ của một ai đó

Khi muốn hỏi và trả lời về địa chỉ của ai đó, chúng ta sẽ sử dụng các mẫu câu sau:

What's Your Address? Địa chỉ của bạn là gì?

It's + địa chỉ nhà. đó là...

Ex: What's your address? Địa chỉ của bạn là gì?

It's 654, Lac Long Quan Street, Tan Binh District. Nó là số 54 đường Lạc Long Quân, quận Tân Bình.

4. Hỏi và trả lời về ai đó sống ở đâu

Where does he/she live? Cậu ấy/ cô ấy sống ở đâu?

- Ở cấu trúc (1) sử dụng động từ thường "live" (sống) trong câu nên chúng ta phải dùng trợ động từ "does" vì chủ ngữ chính trong câu là ngôi thứ 3 số ít (he/she/it/ hoặc danh từ số chỉ số ít).

He/she lives at + địa chỉ nhà. Cậu ấy/ cô ấy sống ở ...

He/she lives on + nơi chốn hoặc chỉ số tầng nhà. Cậu ấy/ cô ấy sống ở

Ex :

- Where does he live? Cậu ấy sống ở đâu?

- He lives at 12 Lac Long Quan street. Cậu ấy sống ở số 12 đường Lạc Long Quân.

- He lives on the first floor of An Lac Tower . Cậu ấy sống ở tầng 1 của Tòa tháp An Lạc.

Where do you/they live? Bạn/ Họ sống ở đâu?

- Cấu trúc (2) sử dụng động từ thường "live (sống)" trong câu nên chúng ta phải dùng trợ động từ "do" vì chủ ngữ chính trong câu là 'you/ they' ở dạng số nhiều.

Để trả lời cho câu trúc trên chúng ta có thể sử dụng các mẫu câu sau:

I/they live at + địa chỉ nhà. Tôi/ họ sống ở ...

I/they live on + nơi chốn hoặc chỉ số tầng nhà. Tôi/ họ sống ở...



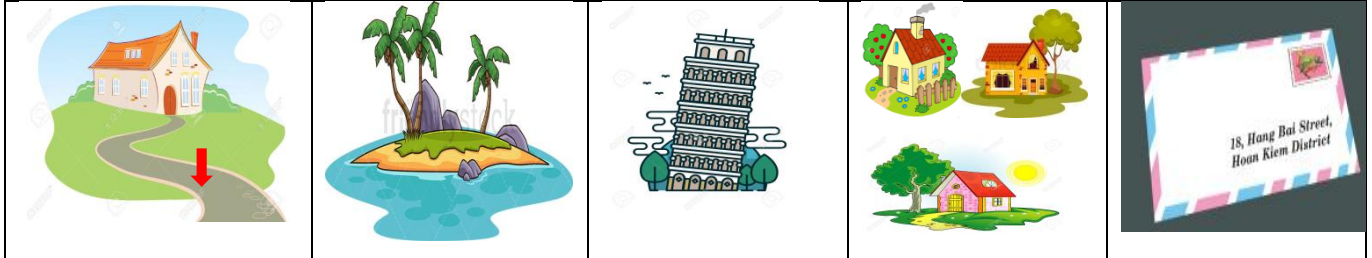
PRACTICE

Task 1. Read and odd one out.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. a. new | b. village road | c. floor | d. address |
| 2. a. lane | b. street | c. city tower | d. pupil |

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 3. a. district | b. quiet | c. hometown | d. island |
| 4. a. small | b. beautiful | c. like | d. busy |
| 5. a. island | b. town | c. city | d. crowded |

Task 2. Look and write the correct words. There is one example.



Example: It's an area surrounded by water.

island

- It's a tall building with many floors.
- It's a long and narrow road.
- It is a small town in the countryside.
- It tells you where a person lives.



Task 3. Choose the correct answer

- Hanoi is a big _____ in the north
A. street B. town C. city D. lane
- She lives in a crowded _____ in Ho Chi Minh city
A. street B. city C. village D. lane
- His flat is far _____ the city centre
A. from B. to C. with D. of
- There are two tall _____ in my street
A. tower B. towers C. town D. towns
- What subject is he _____ now? - Vietnamese
A. to learn B. learn C. learning D. learned
- _____ did she go yesterday morning? - She went to the supermarket
A. What B. Where C. When D. Why
- Are you free _____ the evening? - Yes, I am
A. in B. on C. at D. to



Task 4. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

Phong lives with his grandparents in Ha Noi. His address is 35, Hang Bai Street, Hoan Kiem District. The family lives on the sixth floor of Xuan Mai Tower. Their flat is big with five rooms. Phong likes his place because it is in the city centre and near his school.

0. Phong lives with his grandparents in a small town.
1. Blue Sky Tower is at 35, Hang Bai Street, Hoan Kiem District.
2. Phong's flat is big with five rooms on the 6th floor.
3. Phong doesn't like living in the city centre.
4. Phong's school is near Xuan Mai tower.

True	False
	✓

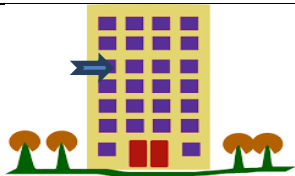
Task 5. Read and number the sentences in the correct order. The conversation begins with 0.

	A	Tony: I lived in a small and pretty town near London.
	B	Ms Ha: And where do you live now in Ha Noi?
0	C	Tony: Good morning, Ms Ha. I'm in Hoan Kiem district. I'm your new pupil.
	D	Ms Ha: Hi, Tony. Nice to meet you. Where did you live in England?
	E	Tony: I live in a beautiful and quiet house near West Lake.



Task 6. Look and write .There is one example.

Example: He lives on a far and quiet <u>island</u> .	
1. His address is 10 South _____.	

2. He lived in a house in the _____.	
3. She lives on the second floor of Ha Noi _____.	
4. Her _____ is pretty and big.	

Task 7. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: lives / city / a / he / crowded / in

He lives in a crowded city.

1.  **you / do / live / where/?** _____ ?

2.  **your / is / what / address/?** _____ ?

3.  **is / your / new / like / place / what/?** _____ ?

4.  **hometown / what / is / your / like/?** _____ ?

5.  **56 Nguyen Trai/ is / Street/ It/.** _____ .

6.  **she/ Where/ does/ live/?** _____ ?

7.  **Danang/ hometown/ His/ city/ is/.**

8.



small/ quiet/ village/ and/ It/ is/ a./

9.



you/ Do/ your/ live/ with/ parents/ ?

10.



are/ modern/ There/ towers/ my/ in/ city/.

Task 8.



Look and complete the paragraph.

He comes from Canada. He lived in a (0)



house in the (1)



_____ in Quebec. Now, he lives with his grandparents in Ha Noi. His (2)

_____ is 18 Hang Bai Street, Hoan Kiem District. The family lives on the sixth floor of Blue Sky



(3)



_____. Their flat is

big with five rooms. Jack likes his place because it's in the city (4)





_____ and near his (5) _____.

Task 9. Find the mistake in each sentence.

1. I don't likes living in the city because it's too noisy.

A B C D

2. There are lots of car and motorbikes in my city.

A B C D

3. Whats the mountain like? - It's high and beautiful.

A B C D

Task 10. Read the questions. Write about your friend. There is one example.



0. What's his/her name?

My friend is _____.

1. What's his/her address?

He/She lives _____.

2. What's his/her home like?

His/Her home _____.

3. Who does he/she live with?

He/She _____.

4. Does he/she like his/her hometown? Why/Why not?

He/She _____ because _____.



UNIT 2

I ALWAYS GET UP EARLY . HOW ABOUT YOU ?

I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
get up	/getʌp/	thức dậy
wash the face	/wɒʃ ðə feɪs/	rửa mặt
brush the teeth	bʊʃ ðə ti:θ/	đánh răng
have breakfast	/hæv 'brekfəst/	ăn sáng
do morning exercises	/du: 'mɔ:nɪŋ 'eksəsaɪz/	tập thể dục buổi sáng
go to school	/gou tu: sku:l/	đi học
study	/stʌdi/	học
ride a bike	/raɪd ə baɪk/	đi xe đạp
have lunch	/hæv lʌntʃ/	ăn trưa
have dinner	/hæv 'dɪnə/	ăn tối
watch television	/wɒtʃ 'televɪzn/	xem tivi
cook	/kuk/	nấu ăn
homework	/'həʊmwɜ:k/	bài tập về nhà
online	//ɔnlain	trực tuyến
early	/ə:li/	sớm
always	/'ɔ:lweɪz/	luôn luôn
often	/'ɒfn/	thường

usually	/'ju:ʒəli/	thường xuyên
sometimes	/'sʌmtaimz/	thỉnh thoảng
seldom	/'seldəm/	hiếm khi
never	/'nevə/	không bao giờ
Talk	/tɔ:k/	nói chuyện
after	/'ɑ:ftə/	sau khi, sau
before	/'bi'fɔ:/	trước khi, trước
surf the internet	/sə:f ɔi 'intə.net/	truy cập internet
look for	/luk fɔ:(r)/	tìm kiếm
information	/'infə'meiʃn/	thông tin
project	/'prədʒekt/	dự án
library	/'laibrəri/	thư viện
week	/wi:k/	tuần
month	/mʌnθ/	tháng

II. GRAMMAR

1. Cách sử dụng các trạng từ chỉ mức độ thường xuyên (Adverbs of Frequency)

Thường thì những trạng từ này bổ nghĩa cho động từ, cho chúng ta biết hành động đó diễn ra với mức độ thường xuyên thế nào. Có rất nhiều trạng từ chỉ sự thường xuyên, sau đây một số trạng từ thông dụng thường gặp:

- **always** luôn luôn

Ex: He is always late. : Anh ấy luôn luôn đến trễ.

- **usually** thường (tận suốt 6 ngày/ 7 ngày)

Ex: We usually go to the zoo on Sundays: Chúng tôi thường đi sở thú vào các ngày Chủ nhật.

- **often** thường (tận suốt 4 hoặc 5 ngày/ 7 ngày)

Ex: What does she often do in the morning? Cô ấy thường làm gì vào buổi sáng?

- **sometimes** thỉnh thoảng (khoảng 3 ngày/ 7 ngày)

Ex: I sometimes play game in the evening.

Tạm dịch: Thỉnh thoảng tôi chơi game vào buổi tối

- **seldom/ rarely** hiếm khi (chỉ 1 hoặc 2 ngày... cả năm, khá hiếm)

Ex: He rarely stays at home in the afternoon.

Tạm dịch: Anh ấy hiếm khi ở nhà vào buổi chiều.

- **hardly** hầu như không (coi như là không luôn)

Ex: He hardly forgets that.

Tạm dịch: Anh ta hầu như không quên chuyện đó.

- **never** không bao giờ (hoàn toàn không có)

Lưu ý: Hãy nhớ vị trí của những trạng từ này đứng trước động từ thường và sau động từ "to be".

Ex: I **usually** get up at six o'clock: Tôi thường thức dậy lúc 6 giờ.

- He **sometimes** drinks beer: thỉnh thoảng anh ấy uống bia.

- Sau động từ "to be" phải là danh từ, tính từ hoặc từ/ cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn.

Ex: He is **usually** a good pupil. Anh ấy thường là học sinh ngoan.

- He is seldom sick: Anh ta hiếm khi nào bị bệnh.

- Trong câu có động từ "to be" thì không có động từ thường ngược lại có động từ thường thì không có "to be".

Ex: I am a student. I live in Ho Chi Minh City.

Tôi là sinh viên. Tôi sống ở Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh.

2. Hỏi và trả lời về thói quen thường ngày của ai đó Khi muốn hỏi về thói quen thường ngày của một ai đó, các bạn có thể sử dụng những mẫu câu sau:

(1) What do you/they do in the morning/afternoon/evening?

Bạn/Họ làm gì vào buổi sáng/buổi trưa/buổi tối?

(2) What does he/she do in the morning/afternoon/evening?

Cậu ấy/Cô ấy làm gì vào buổi sáng/buổi trưa/buổi tối?

Để trả lời cho những mẫu câu trên, các bạn có thể sử dụng mẫu trả lời sau:

(1) I/They always/usually/often/sometimes...

Bạn/Họ luôn luôn/thường / thường thường/ thỉnh thoảng

(2) He/She always/usually/often/sometimes... Cậu ấy/Cô ấy... luôn luôn/thường / thường thường/ thỉnh thoảng

Ex:

(1) What do you do in the morning? I always brush my teeth: Bạn làm gì vào buổi sáng? Tôi luôn luôn đánh răng.

(2) What does he do in the evening? He sometimes watches TV.

Cậu ấy làm gì vào buổi tối? Cậu ấy thỉnh thoảng xem ti vi.

Ngoài ra, các bạn có thể sử dụng các phó từ chỉ sự thường xuyên như: always (luôn luôn), often (thường), usually (thường xuyên), sometimes thỉnh thoảng),... trong câu hỏi để hỏi ai đó thường làm gì... vào lúc nào. Đi sau giới từ "on" là các ngày trong tuần; đi sau giới từ "in" là tháng/năm và các buổi trong một ngày.

Cấu trúc hỏi:

(1) What do you/they often do on Sunday?

Bạn/Họ thường làm gì vào Chủ nhật?

(2) What does he/she sometimes do in the evening?

Cậu ấy/Cô ấy thỉnh thoảng làm gì vào tối?

Câu trúc:

(1) I/They often...Bạn/Họ thường...

(2) He/She sometimes...Cậu ấy/Cô ấy thỉnh thoảng...

Ex: What do you sometimes do on Sunday?Bạn thỉnh thoảng làm gì vào Chủ nhật?

- I sometimes play football on Sunday.Tôi thỉnh thoảng chơi bóng đá vào Chủ nhật..

What does she often do in the morning?Cô ấy thường làm gì vào buổi sáng?

She often gets up in the early morning.Cô ấy thường thức dậy sớm vào buổi sáng.

3. Khi muốn hỏi tần suất xảy ra của một hành động, có thể dùng cấu trúc sau:

How often + do(does + chủ ngữ + một hành động nào đó? mấy lần?

Ex: How often do you play table tennis?Bạn thường chơi bóng bàn mấy lần?

Twice a week. (Hai lần 1 tuần)How often does she watch TV?

Cô ấy thường xem ti vi mấy lần?Three times a week. (Ba lần 1 tuần.)

Chú ý:

Thông thường chúng ta rất dễ nhầm lẫn cách viết khi muốn diễn đạt mấy lần trong tuần, bên dưới đây là một số điều cần lưu ý khi đề cập:

- once a week (1 lần 1 tuần)
- twice a week (2 lần 1 tuần)
- three times a week (3 lần 1 tuần)
- four times a week (4 lần 1 tuần)
- five times a week (5 lần 1 tuần)



Task 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>e</u> arly | B. m <u>y</u> | C. usu <u>a</u> lly | D. ci <u>t</u> y |
| 2. A. alw <u>a</u> ys | B. p <u>a</u> yl | C. h <u>a</u> ve | D. f <u>a</u> ce |
| 3. A. l <u>i</u> ke | B. even <u>i</u> ng | C. d <u>i</u> nn <u>e</u> r | D. f <u>i</u> lm |
| 4. A. st <u>u</u> dy | B. s <u>u</u> rf | C. <u>u</u> p | D. b <u>u</u> s |
| 5. A. k <u>i</u> nd | B. r <u>i</u> de | C. tw <u>i</u> ce | D. f <u>i</u> shing |



Task 2. Choose the best answer.

1. They usually early and do morning exercise.
A. gets on B. get up C. get on D. gets up
2. What you do after school? – I usually do my homework.
A. do B. are C. does D. x
3. Mary often TV after dinner with her parents.
A. watch B. to watch C. watches D. watches
4. What does your mother in the evening? – She me with my homework.
A. do – help B. do – helps C. does – helps D. does – help
5. I sometimes go to the sports centre with my friends the afternoon.
A. on B. at C. with D. in



Task 3. Look and write the correct words.

There is one example.

Example: It's the first thing we do after sleeping.		get up
1. It's the first part of the day.		.....
2. You do something very often.		.....
3. Your teacher gives it to you, and asks you to do it at home.		.....

4. You and a classmate work together for a task.		
--	--	--

Task 4. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

Daisy lives with her family in the centre of Ha Noi. She gets up at 5.30 in the morning. She often goes jogging with her father. After breakfast, she takes a bus to school. After school, she plays basketball with her friends three times a week. In the evening, she does her homework. Then she watches TV or reads books. She always goes to bed early.

	True	False
0. Daisy lives with her family in the countryside.		✓
1. She always gets up early.		
2. She rides a bike to school.		
3. She plays basketball three times a week.		
4. She often watches TV or reads book before she does her homework.		

Task 5. Read and number the sentences in the correct order. The conversation begins with 0.

	A	Mr Tuan: Oh, really? Do you live far from the school?
	B	Nam: I go by bus.
0	C	Nam: Good morning, Mr Tuan. How are you?
	D	Mr Tuan: Hi, Nam. I'm fine. Thank you. How do you go to school every day?
	E	Nam: Yes. It's about thirty minutes by bus.

Task 6. Complete the dialogue.

twice after cooking often late are

Adam: What (1)..... you doing, Susan?

Susan: I'm (1) dinner.

Adam: Do you like cooking?

Susan: Yes, I do. I usually cook (2) school because my mother always comes home (3) I help my mother with shopping too.

Adam: How (4) do you go shopping?

Susan: (5) a week.

Task 7. Look and fill each gap with one word . There is one example (0).

Hi, my name's Joe. Every morning I (0)  get up early. I do morning (1)  _____, have breakfast and then go to school. Twice a week, I go to the sports centre and play (2)  _____ with my friends after school. In the evening, I often do my (3)  _____ after dinner. Then I watch TV and go to (4)  _____ at around (5)  _____ p.m.

Task 8. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: My brother <u>usually</u> plays computer games at the weekend.	 <table border="1"> <tr> <td>MONDAY</td> <td>TUESDAY</td> <td>WEDNESDAY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>☒</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THURSDAY</td> <td>FRIDAY</td> <td>SATURDAY</td> <td>SUNDAY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☒</td> <td>☒</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> </tr> </table>	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	☐	☒	☒	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	☒	☒	☐	☒
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY													
☐	☒	☒													
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY												
☒	☒	☐	☒												
1. Her sister _____ gets up early in the morning.	 <table border="1"> <tr> <td>MONDAY</td> <td>TUESDAY</td> <td>WEDNESDAY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☒</td> <td>☒</td> <td>☒</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THURSDAY</td> <td>FRIDAY</td> <td>SATURDAY</td> <td>SUNDAY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☒</td> <td>☒</td> <td>☒</td> <td>☒</td> </tr> </table>	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	☒	☒	☒	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	☒	☒	☒	☒
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY													
☒	☒	☒													
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY												
☒	☒	☒	☒												
2. Nancy often _____ a bike to school.															
3. We go to the library _____ a week.	 <table border="1"> <tr> <td>MONDAY</td> <td>TUESDAY</td> <td>WEDNESDAY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THURSDAY</td> <td>FRIDAY</td> <td>SATURDAY</td> <td>SUNDAY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☒</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> </table>	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	☐	☐	☐	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	☒	☐	☐	☐
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY													
☐	☐	☐													
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY												
☒	☐	☐	☐												

4. I often _____ with my partners in the class.



Task 9. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: gets / early / in / the / morning / he / up

He gets up early in the morning.

1.  you / morning / do / exercise / do / often / how
_____?

2.  you / in / what / evening / do / the / do
_____?

3.  a / goes / my / once / father / fishing / week
_____.

4.  / never / I / night / internet / at / surf
_____.

Task 10. Read the questions. Write about your best friend. There is one example (0).



0. What's his/her name?

My best friend is _____.

1. What does he/she usually do before school in the morning?

He/She usually _____.

2. What does he/she usually do after school?

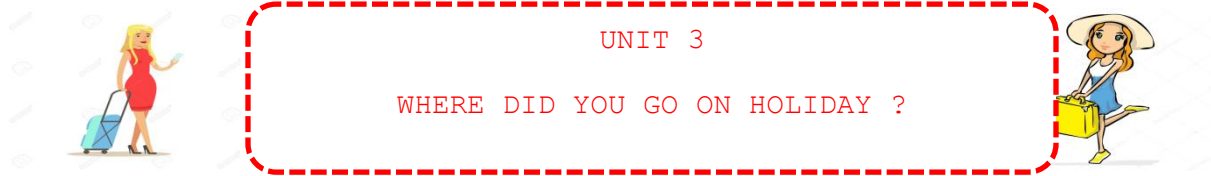
He/She often _____.

3. What does he/she usually do with you?

He/She _____.

4. What do you think of him/her?

I think/like _____.



I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
holiday	/'hɒlədi/	kỳ nghỉ
weekend	/'wi:kend/	ngày cuối tuần
trip	/trip/	chuyến đi
Island	/'aɪlənd/	Hòn đảo
imperial city	/im'piəriəl siti/	kinh thành
ancient	/'eɪnʃənt/	cổ, xưa
town	/taun/	thị trấn, phố
bay	/bei/	vịnh
seaside	/si:'saɪd/	Bờ biển
really	/'ri:əli/	thật sự
great	/greɪt/	tuyệt vời
airport	/'eəpɔ:t/	sân bay
(train) station	/treɪn 'streɪʃn/	nhà ga (tàu)
swimming pool	/'swɪmɪŋ pu:l/	Bể bơi
railway	/'reɪlwei/	đường sắt (dành cho tàu hỏa)
By	/baɪ/	bằng (phương tiện gì đó)
train	/treɪn/	tàu hỏa

Car	/kɑ:(r)/	ô tô
Taxi	/'tæksi/	xe taxi
Plane	/plein/	máy bay
underground	/'ʌndəgraund/	tàu điện ngầm
motorbike	/'moutəbaik/	xe máy
Boat	/bout/	tàu thuyền
hometown	/'həʊmtaun/	quê hương
province	/'prɒvins/	tỉnh
classmate	/'kla:smeit/	bạn cùng lớp
Family	/'fæmili/	gia đình
Picnic	/'piknik/	chuyến đi dã ngoại

II. GRAMMAR

1. Hỏi và đáp về ai đó đã làm gì, đi đâu vào kỳ nghỉ

Để hỏi về ai đó đã làm gì vào kỳ nghỉ của họ, các bạn có thể sử dụng mẫu câu sau:

a. What did you do on holiday? Bạn đã làm gì vào kỳ nghỉ?

b. Where did you go on holiday? Bạn đã đi đâu vào kỳ nghỉ?

Ở hai cấu trúc trên, chủ ngữ “you”, các bạn có thể thay đổi chủ ngữ nào cũng được sao cho hợp lý. Có thể “you” thay bằng “she/he/they/we/...”

Để trả lời cho các câu hỏi trên, các bạn có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau: Chủ ngữ (S) + động từ ở quá khứ + ...

Ex: What did you do on holiday?

Bạn làm gì vào kỳ nghỉ?

I went on a trip with my family.

Tôi đã đi du ngoạn cùng với gia đình.

Where did he go on holiday?

Cậu ấy đã đi đâu vào kỳ nghỉ?

He went to Nha Trang beach.

Cậu ấy đi bãi biển Nha Trang.

2. Hỏi và đáp về ai đó đã đi bằng phương tiện gì?

Khi muốn hỏi về ai đó đã đi bằng phương tiện gì, chúng ta có thể sử dụng các cấu trúc sau:

How + did + chủ ngữ (S) + động từ (V-bare inf) + ... ?

Hay How did you get there?

Bạn đến đó bằng gì/cách nào?

V-bare inf: động từ nguyên mẫu (thể)

Đáp:

By + phương tiện đi lại.

Hoặc I went by + phương tiện đi lại.

Tôi đi bằng...

Ex: How did you get there?

Bạn đã đến đó bằng gì/cách nào?

By train.

Bằng tàu lửa.

I went by train.

Tôi đi bằng tàu lửa.

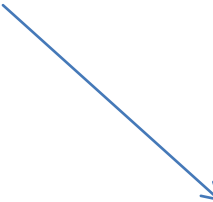
Một số phương tiện đi lại mà các em cần nhớ:

By bus (bằng xe buýt)

By coach (bằng xe đò /xe khách)

III. PRACTICE .

Task 1. Read and match . There is one example.

0. It is long and it can go on the ground.		
1. It can fly in the sky.		
2. It can go in the sea.		
3. It is long. It can go under the ground.		

4. You must wear a helmet when you ride it.		
---	--	---

Task 2. Read ,complete and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

coach	parents	Museum	visited	ate	different
-------	---------	--------	---------	-----	-----------

Alex is my penfriend. He lives with his(0) parents in Da Nang. He likes visitingplaces and meeting people. Last summer, he Hoi An Ancient Town. It is a small town in central Viet Nam. Alex went there by He visited many places like Hoi An of History and Culture, and Japanese Bridge. He delicious food and swam in the sea. Alex had a good time there.

	True	False
6. Alex lives in Da Nang.		
7. His hobby is travelling and meeting people.		
8. He went to Hoi An last summer.		
9. He went there by train.		
10. He enjoyed the trip.		

Task 3. Read and number the sentences in the correct order. The conversation begins with 0.

	A	Mai: Yes, I did. I went to the seaside with my brother.
	B	Phong: I visited my grandparents in the countryside.
	C	Phong: How did you get there?
0	D	Phong: Did you have a nice holiday, Mai?
	E	Mai: I went by plane. What about you? Where did you go?

Task 4. Look and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).

Linda comes from England. She lives with her sister in Ho Chi Minh (0)



City. Last

weekend, they had a wonderful trip to Ha Long (1)



_____ . This is an amazing place

in the north of Viet Nam. The sisters went to Ha Noi by (2)



_____ . Then they went to

the Quang Ninh by (3)



_____ . At the bay, they had a boat cruise around the islands

and took a lot of photos. They (4)



_____ in the sea and had delicious (5)



_____ . They had

a wonderful weekend at the seaside.

Task 5. Odd one out.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. a. big | b. small | c. old | d. well |
| 2. a. flower | b. lake | c. sea | d. garden |
| 3. a. town | b. city | c. country | d. house |
| 4. a. travel | b. bike | c. bus | d. car |
| 5. a. get | b. leave | c. school | d. start |

Task 6. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of others in each group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1/ A. <u>w</u> ent | B. <u>w</u> here | C. <u>n</u> ever | D. <u>g</u> et |
| 2/ A. <u>t</u> rip | B. <u>d</u> id | C. <u>w</u> ith | D. <u>n</u> ice |
| 3/ A. <u>B</u> ay | B. <u>p</u> lay | C. <u>s</u> tay | D. <u>w</u> atch |

Task 7. Pick out the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1/ A. holiday | B. ancient | C. imperial | D. summer |
| 2/ A. photo | B. seaside | C. island | D. about |

Task 8. Choose the correct answer.

1/ I went a trip with my family.

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

2/ What was the trip

- A. is B. was C. like D. were

3/ did you go on holiday?

- A. What B. Where C. Which D. How many

4/ She went to Hoi An Ancient

- A. city B. village C. town D. island

5/ Where you last summer?

- A. are B. was C. were D. is

Task 9. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: last / wonderful / a / he / trip / summer / had

He had a wonderful trip last summer.

1. you / go / did / where / weekend / last
_____?

2. went / to / I / hometown / my
_____.

3. you / how / there / get / did
_____?

4. train / went / I / there / by
_____.

Task 10. Read the questions. Write about your last holiday. There is one example (0).



0. What's your name?

My name is _____.

1. Where do you live?

I live _____.

2. Where did you go to last holiday?

Last holiday, I _____.

3. How did you get there?

I went there by _____.

4. What was the trip like?

It _____.



UNIT 4

DID YOU GO TO THE PARTY ?



I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
birthday	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/	ngày sinh nhật
party	/ˈpɑːti/	bữa tiệc

fun	/fʌn/	vui vẻ/ niềm vui
visit	/'vɪsɪt/	đi thăm
enjoy	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	thưởng thức
funfair	/'fʌnfɛə/	khu vui chơi
flower	/'flaʊə/	bông hoa
different	/'dɪfrənt/	khác nhau
place	/pleɪs/	địa điểm
festival	/'festɪvəl/	lễ hội, liên hoan
teachers' day	/'ti:tʃə dei/	ngày nhà giáo
hide-and-seek	/haɪdənd'si:k/	trò chơi trốn tìm
cartoon	/kɑ:'tu:n/	hoạt hình
chat	/tʃæt/	tán gẫu
invite	/ɪn'vaɪt/	mời
eat	/i:t/	ăn
food and drink	/fu:d ænd drɪŋk/	đồ ăn và thức uống
happily	/'hæpɪli/	một cách vui vẻ
film	/fɪlm/	phim
present	/pri'zent/	quà tặng
sweet	/swi:t/	kẹo
candle	/'kændl/	đèn cầy
cake	/keɪk/	bánh ngọt
juice	/dʒu:s/	nước ép hoa quả
fruit	/fru:t/	hoa quả
story book	/'stɔ:ri buk/	truyện
comic book	/'kɒmɪk buk/	truyện tranh

sport	/spɔ:t/	thể thao
start	/stɑ:t/	bắt đầu
end	/end/	kết thúc

II. GRAMMAR

1. Cách dùng thì quá khứ đơn

Thì quá khứ đơn (The simple past) được dùng thường xuyên để diễn tả:

a) Sự việc diễn ra trong một thời gian cụ thể trong quá khứ và đã thúc ở hiện tại.

Ex: She came back last Friday.

Cô ấy đã trở lại từ thứ Sáu tuần trước.

I saw her in the street.

Tôi đã gặp cô ấy trên đường.

They didn't agree to the deal.

Họ đã không đồng ý giao dịch đó.

b) Sự việc diễn ra trong một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc ở hiện tại.

Ex: She lived in Tokyo for seven years.

Cô ấy đã sống ở Tô-ky-ô trong 7 năm.

They were in London from Monday to Thursday of last week.

Tuần vừa rồi họ ở London từ thứ Hai đến thứ Năm.

When I was living in New York, I went to all the art exhibitions I could.

Lúc tôi còn sống ở New York, tôi đã đi xem tất cả các cuộc triển lãm nghệ thuật mà tôi có thể.

2. Hỏi và đáp về ai đó có làm một cái gì đó không

Khi chúng ta muốn hỏi ai đó có làm điều gì đó trong quá khứ hay không, ta dùng mẫu câu sau. Vì câu ở quá khứ nên ta mượn trợ động từ "did" cho tất cả các chủ ngữ và chuyển "did" ra đầu câu, cuối câu đặt dấu "?":

Did + she (he/you/they) + động từ +...?

Cô ấy (cậu ấy/bạn/họ) có làm / đi / thực hiện ... phải không?

Đáp: Vì là câu hỏi "có, không" nên câu trả lời là "Yes, No".

- Nếu người được hỏi đã làm điều được hỏi, thì trả lời:

Yes, she (he/I/they) + did.

Vâng, cô ấy (cậu ấy/tôi/họ) có.

- Còn nếu người được hỏi không làm điều được hỏi, thì trả lời:

No, she (he/I/they) + didn't.

Không, cô ấy (cậu ấy/tôi/họ) không có.

Ex: Did you visit Tuan Chau island?

Bạn có thăm đảo Tuần Châu không?

Yes, I did.

Vâng, có chứ.

3. Hỏi và đáp về ai đó đã làm gì ở bữa tiệc

Để hỏi ai đó đã làm gì trong bữa tiệc, chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau

What did you do at the party? Bạn đã làm gì ở bữa tiệc?

Ate a lot of food. Tôi đã ăn nhiều thức ăn.

Hỏi và đáp về ai đó đã qua sinh nhật khi nào, chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

Ex: When was your birthday?

Sinh nhật đã qua của bạn là khi nào?

When was Khang's birthday party?

Tiệc sinh nhật đã qua của Khang là khi nào?

It was last Sunday.

Nó đã diễn ra Chủ nhật trước. / Chủ nhật trước.

Mở rộng: Khi chúng ta muốn hỏi một ai đó đã ở đâu trong quá khứ, có thể sử dụng các cấu trúc sau:

Ở cấu trúc (1) dùng để hỏi ai đó đã ở đâu. Chúng ta sử dụng động từ chính là động từ "to be", chủ ngữ chính trong câu là she/he nên động từ "to be" ta dùng là "was".

(1) Where was + she/he + trạng từ chỉ thời gian ở quá khứ? Cô ấy/Cậu ấy đã ở đâu vào...?

Ở cấu trúc (2), chúng ta dùng động từ "to be" là "were" khi chủ ngữ chính trong câu là you/they.

(2) Where were + you/they + trạng từ chỉ thời gian ở quá khứ? Bạn/Họ đã ở đâu vào...

Đáp:

(3) She (He/I/They) + động từ ở thể quá khứ + ... Cô ấy (Cậu ấy/Tôi/Họ) đã...

Ex: Where did you go yesterday?

Hôm qua bạn đã đi đâu?

I went to the zoo.

Tôi đã đến sở thú.

4) Hỏi đáp về ai đó đã tặng quà gì

Nếu chúng ta muốn hỏi và trả lời về việc bạn đã tặng cho ai đó món quà gì, thông thường chúng ta sử dụng mẫu câu sau:

- Tên người được tặng (her/him): đóng vai trò là tân ngữ trong câu.

- Give (tặng) là động từ thường, vì câu ở quá khứ nên ta mượn trợ động từ "did" cho tất cả các chủ ngữ.

Để trả lời câu trúc trên, chúng ta có thể dùng: _____

I gave + tên người được tặng /her/him + tên món quà.

Tôi đã tặng.../ Hoặc trả lời tóm gọn tên món quà.

- Gave là dạng quá khứ của give.

Ex: What present did you give her?

Bạn đã tặng quà gì cho cô ấy?

I gave her a pink clock. / A pink clock.

Tôi đã tặng cho cô ấy một cái đồng hồ màu hồng. / Đồng hồ màu hồng.

III. PRACTICE .

Task 1. Odd one out.

1. Sunday	Tuesday	party	Friday
2. enjoyed	went	played	joined
3. had	have	did	went
4. yesterday	last Sunday	last week	today
5. birthday	party	cake	zoo

Task 2. Look and match . There is one example.

Example: It's an occasion when you take a meal to eat outdoors.		
1. It's a party for you to celebrate your birthday.		
2. It's a film or television show made by a series of drawings.		
3. It's an event for you to see various kinds of flowers at a place.		

4. It's an outdoor event for you to take part in various kinds of games and entertainment.		
--	--	---

Task 3. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

Last summer, Linda and her friend John were on their holiday. They went to different places of interest. Linda went to the festival of flowers in Da Lat in Viet Nam. John joined The Medway Festival of Sport in England. They enjoyed their holiday very much.

0. Linda and John were on holiday last summer.
1. They went to Viet Nam and England together.
2. Linda visited the festival of flowers in Da Lat.
3. John wanted Linda to join a festival of sport in Medway.
4. They liked their holiday a lot.

True	False
☒	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐

Task 4. Find the verbs and give the correct form in the blanket.

My name is Linh. Last Thursday, I to Peter's birthday party. His mother  a lot of fruits, cakes and candies. I  him a robot. Peter very happy with my gift. We  the party very much. We to music and of course. We



fruit juice and coke and



.....all things. We also



.....some

games.

The

party



.....at 8 pm. We



.....really funny.

Answer the questions using the paragraph above:

1. When was Peter's birthday party?

.....

2. What present did Linh give to Peter?

.....

3. What did Peter's mother buy?

.....

4. What did they play?

.....

5. When did the party end?

.....

6. Did they enjoy the party?

.....

7. Was Peter sad with Linh's gift?

.....

8. What did they drink?

.....

9. What did they do at the party?

.....

10. Did they sing at the party?

.....

Task 5. Look and fill each gap with one word from the box. Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).

books

bought

bookstall

photographs

fair

bookshop

Last weekend, there was a book (0) fair in the centre of the city. Jack and I went there in the morning. First,



we visited a (1) _____ to look for our favourite books. Jack likes detective



stories, so he (2) _____



Case Closed and Sherlock Holmes. I like (3) _____, so I bought



Doraemon and Sailor Moon. Then we took a lot of (4) _____

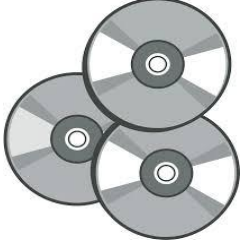


with a few famous writers. In the end, we (5) _____ lunch in a food stall

near the fair. We enjoyed the book fair very much.

Task 6. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: It was my birthday last <u>Sunday</u>.	
1. I invited some of my friends to the _____.	

2. They gave me some flowers, robots and music _____	
3. We ate cakes, fruit and drank fruit _____.	
4. We sang and _____ happily.	

Task 7. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: was / last / her / party / when / birthday

When was her last birthday party?

1. you / go / did / party / the / to/?

_____?
2. the / what / party / was / like/?

_____?
3. there / do / what / did / you/?

_____?
4. party / enjoy / the / did / you/?

_____?

Task 8. Read the questions. Write about your friend. There is one example (0).



0. What's his/her name?

My friend is _____.

1. When was his/her last birthday?

It was _____.

2. Who did he/she invite to the party?

He/She _____.

3. How was the party?

The party _____.

4. What did you do there?

We _____.



UNIT 5

WHERE WILL YOU BE THIS WEEKEND ?



I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
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mountain	/'maʊntən/	ngọn núi
picnic	/'pɪknɪk/	chuyến dã ngoại
countryside	/'kʌntrisaɪd/	vùng quê
beach	/bi:tʃ/	bãi biển
sea	/si:/	biển
English	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	Người Anh
visit	/'vɪzɪt/	thăm quan
swim	/swɪm/	bơi
explore	/ɪks'plɔ:/	khám phá
cave	/keɪv/	hang động
island	/'aɪlənd/	hòn đảo
bay	/beɪ/	vịnh
park	/pɑ:k/	công viên
sandcastle	/sænd'kæstl/	lâu đài cát
tomorrow	/tə'mɒrəʊ/	ngày mai
weekend	/wi:kend/	ngày cuối tuần
next	/nekst/	kế tiếp
seafood	/si:fʊd/	hải sản
sand	/sænd/	cát
sunbathe	/sʌn'beɪð/	tắm nắng
build	/bɪlt/	xây dựng
activity	/æk'tɪvɪti/	hoạt động
interview	/ɪntəvju:/	phỏng vấn

II. GRAMMAR

1. Hỏi đáp ai đó sẽ làm gì

Khí muốn hỏi ai đó sẽ làm gì trong tương lai, chúng ta có thể sử dụng các mẫu sau:

What will + s + do + thời gian ở tương lai?

... Sẽ làm gì..?

S (Subject) chủ ngữ trong câu, có thể là "He/She/It/danh từ số ít I/You/We/They/danh từ số nhiều..."

'll là viết tắt của will.

Để trả lời cho câu trúc trên, chúng ta có thể sử dụng mẫu câu sau:

s + will + be/v (nguyên thể) ... sẽ...

Ex: What will we do in the morning?

Chúng ta sẽ làm gì vào buổi sáng?

We'll cruise around the islands.

Chúng ta sẽ đi thuyền xung quanh đảo.

What will you be this Sunday?

Bạn sẽ làm gì vào Chủ nhật này?

I'll go for a picnic. Tôi sẽ đi dã ngoại.

2. Hỏi đáp ai đó sẽ ở đâu

Khi muốn hỏi ai đó sẽ ở đâu trong tương lai, chúng ta có thể sử dụng các mẫu sau:

Where will + s + be + thời gian ở tương lai?... sẽ ở đâu...?

Để trả lời cho câu trúc trên, chúng ta có thể sử dụng mẫu câu sau:

(S think) + s will be/v (nguyên thể)..... sẽ...

Ex: Where will you be tomorrow? Bạn sẽ ở đâu vào ngày mai?

I'll be at school. Tôi sẽ ở trường học.

3. Hỏi đáp ai đó sẽ đi đâu

Khi muốn hỏi ai đó sẽ đi đâu trong tương lai, chúng ta có thể sử dụng các mẫu sau:

Where will + s + go? ... sẽ đi đâu?

hoặc Where will + s + go + thời gian ở tương lai? ... sẽ đi đâu...?

Để trả lời cho câu trúc trên, chúng ta có thể sử dụng mẫu câu sau:

(S think) + s will be/v (nguyên thể). ... sẽ ...

(S think): có thể có hoặc không.

Ex: Where will they go next month? Họ sẽ đi đâu vào tháng tới?

They'll go to Nha Trang Beach. Họ sẽ đi bờ biển Nha Trang.

III. PRACTICE.

Task 1. Odd one out.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. a. home | b. beach | c. mountain | d. where |
| 2. a. seafood | b. build | c. sunbathe | d. visit |
| 3. a. island | b. interview | c. bay | d. cave |

4. a. this weekend b. tomorrow c. explore d. next month
5. a. by b. in c. on d. trip

Task 2 . Read and match.

1. Where will you be this weekend?	a. They'll be by the sea.	1.
2. Where will Mai be tomorrow?	b. I think I'll swim in the sea.	2.
3. Where will Hung be next weekend?	c. He'll be in the mountains.	3.
4. What will your family do this weekend?	d. Yes, I will.	4.
5. Will you visit Tuan Chau Island?	e. Because I have to study.	5.
6. Where will Tom and Peter be next month?	f. I think we will go for a picnic.	6.
7. What will you do at Ha Long Bay?	g. She'll be on the beach.	7.
8. Why will you be at home, Hoa?	h. I think I'll be at home.	8.

Task 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. What will you do Ha Long Bay?
a. on b. in c. for d. at
2. We will take a trip to a small island.
a. boat b. ship c. good d. mountain
3. My Dad will take the family to Da Nang train.
a. with b. by c. on d. in
4. Where you go this weekend?
a. did b. do c. will d. are
5. I we will have a wonderful summer camp.
a. take b. explore c. have d. think

Task 4 . Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

My name's Vinh. This weekend, Dad will take the family to Nghe An by train. We will visit Uncle Ho's house and learn about Uncle Ho and his family. It will be amazing to visit Uncle Ho's hometown. I am so happy because it will be the first history lesson I can learn from a trip.

	True	False
0. Vinh's family will go to Nghe An.	✓	
1. They will get there by bus.		
2. They will know about Uncle Ho and his family.		
3. Nghe An is Uncle Ho's hometown.		
4. It's Vinh's first history lesson at school.		

Task 5. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: 0. I will take a boat trip around the <u>island</u>.	
1. She thinks she'll explore the _____.	
2. We'll swim in the _____.	
3. We'll fly a kite on the _____.	
4. Our school will have a picnic in the _____ of Ba Vi this Sunday.	
5. I think I will be at _____.	

Task 6. Look and read then fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).



Next (0) weekend, we will leave the city for a summer camp. First, we will explore a



tropical (1) _____. We will study plants, trees and animals there. Then we will



work in the nursing (2) _____ It's a place for old people. Finally, we will take a (3)



_____ trip to a small island and swim in the (4) _____ I



think we will have a wonderful (5) _____ camp.

Task 7. Fill in the gap with "What, Where, When, Who, Why, How, What time":

1. will they do tomorrow? - I will do my homework.
2. will go camping next Sunday? - Nam and Quang will.
3. will we meet? - We will meet at Lan's house.
4. will you be back? - I will be back at 8 O'clock.
5. will she go to the zoo? - She will go by bus.
6. will your father travel to Ha noi ? - He will travel next week.
7. will Nam go to bed early tonight? - Because he will have a test tomorrow.
8. will Nam go to next summer vacation? - I will go to Nha Trang .

Task 8. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: this / sea / weekend / we'll / by / be / the

We'll be by the sea this weekend.

1. sports / my / the / play / family / beach / will / on / .

you / next / will / be / where / year / ?

2

.

__?

3

.

parents / our / summer / have / with / a / we'll / holiday ?

__?

4

.

they / will / the / what / next / do / month / .countryside / in/.

__.

Task 9. Read the questions. Write about your holiday. There is one example (0).



0. When will your holiday be?

My holiday will be next week.

1. Where will you go?

I will _____.

2. Who will you be with?

I _____.

3. What will you do?

I _____.

4. What will your holiday be like? Why?

I think _____ because _____.



UNIT 6

HOW MANY LESSONS DO YOU HAVE TODAY?

I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
Subject	/ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/	môn học
Maths	/mæθ/	môn Toán
Science	/ˈsaɪəns/	môn Khoa học
IT	/aɪ ti:/	môn Công nghệ Thông tin
Art	/ɑ:t/	môn Mỹ thuật
Music	/ˈmju:zɪk/	môn Âm nhạc
English	/ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ/	môn tiếng Anh
Vietnamese	/vjetnə'mi:z/	môn tiếng Việt
PE	/Pi: i:/	môn Thể dục
trip	/trip/	chuyến đi
lesson	/ˈlesn/	bài học
still	/stil/	vẫn
pupil	/ˈpju:pl/	học sinh
again	/ə'gen/	lại, một lần nữa
talk	/tɔ:k/	nói chuyện

break time	/breik taim/	giờ giải lao
school day	/sku:l dei./	ngày phải đi học
weekend day	/'wi:k end dei/	ngày cuối tuần
except	/ik sept /	ngoại trừ
start	/sta:t/	bắt đầu
August	/ɔ:'gʌst/	tháng Tám
primary school	/'praɪməri sku:l/	trường tiểu học
timetable	/'taɪmtəbl/	thời khóa biểu

II. GRAMMAR.

1. Hỏi đáp về môn học yêu thích của ai đó

What lessons do you like?

Bạn thích học môn nào?

What lessons do you like, Trang?

Bạn thích học môn nào vậy Trang?

I like + môn học.

Tôi thích môn..

Ex: What lessons do you like? Bạn thích môn học nào?

I like Maths and IT. Tôi thích môn Toán và môn Tin học.

Khi chúng ta muốn hỏi ai đó có thích môn học nào đó không, chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau. Like (thích) là động từ thường, câu sử dụng thì hiện tại mà chủ ngữ chính là he/ she ở ngôi thứ 3 số ít nên ta phải mượn trợ động từ “does”.

Hỏi:

Does she/ he like + môn học?

Cô ấy/ cậu ấy thích môn... không?

Đáp: Đây là dạng câu hỏi "có/ không", nên. - Nếu cậu ấy/ cô ấy thích môn học đó thì bạn trả lời:

Yes, she/ he does. Vâng, cô ấy/ cậu ấy thích môn học đó.

- Nếu cậu ấy/ cô ấy không thích môn học đó thì bạn trả lời:

No, she/ he doesn't. Không, cô ấy/ cậu ấy không thích môn học đó.

Ex: Does she like Music? Cô ấy thích môn Âm nhạc không? Yes, she does./ No, she doesn't. Vâng, cô ấy thích./

Không, cô ấy không thích.

Nếu chủ ngữ chính là “you/ they” thì ta phải mượn trợ động từ “do”.

Do you like + môn học? Bạn thích môn... không?

Đáp: - Nếu thích môn học đó thì bạn trả lời: Yes, I do. Vâng, tôi thích môn đó.

- Nếu không thích môn học đó thì bạn trả lời: No, I don't. Không, tôi không thích môn đó.

Do you like Music? Bạn thích môn Âm nhạc không? Yes, I do./ No, I don't.

Vâng, tôi thích./ Không, tôi không thích.

2. Hỏi đáp về ai đó hôm nay có bao nhiêu môn học

How many lessons do you have today? Hôm nay bạn có bao nhiêu môn học?

Đáp: I have... Tôi có ...

How many lessons do you have today? Hôm nay bạn có bao nhiêu môn học?

I have three: Vietnamese, English and IT. Tôi có ba môn học: Tiếng Việt, Tiếng Anh và Tin học.

Mở rộng: Khi các bạn muốn hỏi ai đó có bao nhiêu môn học vào những ngày (thứ) trong tuần. Chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

Hỏi: How many lessons do you have + on + các ngày trong tuần?

Bạn có bao nhiêu môn học vào những ngày...?

Lưu ý: Các ngày trong tuần luôn ở dạng số nhiều, ví dụ: Monday: (những ngày thứ Hai), Wednesdays (những ngày thứ Tư),...

Ex: How many lessons do you have on Thursdays? Bạn có bao nhiêu môn học vào những ngày thứ Năm?

I have Maths, Science, Art and Vietnamese. Tôi có môn học Toán, Khoa học, Mỹ thuật và Tiếng Việt.

3. Hỏi đáp ai đó thường có môn học nào đó bao nhiêu lần trong tuần

Hỏi: How often do you have + môn học

Bạn thường có môn ... bao nhiêu lần?

Ex: How often do you have Vietnamese?

Bạn thường có môn tiếng Việt bao nhiêu lần?

III. PRACTICE .

Task 1. Read and match.

1. Do you like music?	1.....	a. It's English.
2. How often does she have PE?	2.....	b. No, I am at home.
3. How many lessons do you have today?	3.....	c. No, I don't.
4. What's your favorite subject?	4.....	d. Yes, I do. I like it very much.

5. What subjects do you have today?	5.....	e. I have five.
6. Are you at school now?	6.....	f. twice a week.
7. Do you have school today?	7.....	g. Vietnamese, Art and PE.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer.

1.....do you have English? – On Monday and Tuesday.

- a. When b. How long c. How far d. What time

2. Good.....you

- a. for b. with c. of d. from

3.....lessons do you have today? – We have four lessons.

- a. How far b. How much c. How many d. What time

4. Mai goes to school..... a week.

- a. five time b. fifth time c. five times d. five

5. How many does Hung have on Wednesday?

- a. lesson b. lessons c. class d. classroom

6. How often.....you have Science? I have it twice a week

- a. do b. are c. does d. can

7. What is “PE” stand for?

- a. Physics education b. Physical education
c. Philosophy education d. Football English

Task 3. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

Minh is my best friend. He lives with his family in Ho Chi Minh City. He’s in Class 5A, Nguyen Trai Primary School. Minh goes to school five days a week, from Monday to Friday. He has five lessons a day. Yesterday was Monday. He had Maths, Vietnamese, Art, Science and English. He has Maths, English, Music, IT and PE today. He has Maths four times a week. He often studies with a partner in Maths lessons. Learning Maths is really interesting to him.

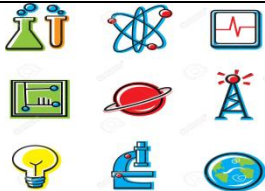
True False

0. Minh is a primary pupil.

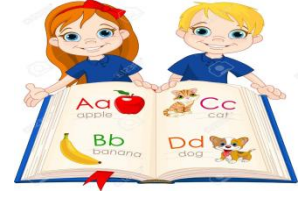
✓	
---	--

1. He goes to school every day.
2. He had Maths, Vietnamese, Art, Science and PE yesterday.
3. He has Maths, English, Music, IT and PE on Tuesday.
4. He likes learning Maths.

Task 4. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: I have five lessons on <u>Wednesday</u>.	
1. I have English, Maths, Art and _____ today.	
2. Minh goes to school every _____.	
3. Mary has Art _____ a week.	
4. Today is Sunday. Yesterday was _____.	

5. _____ is our favourite subject



Task 5. Look and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).

Jill comes from (0)



England. She lives with her parents in Ho Chi Minh City. She's in Class



5E, Le Hong Phong (1)

_____. She goes to school five days a (2)



_____, from Monday to (3)



_____. She has five lessons a day. Today she has (4) _____,



Vietnamese, Music, IT and PE. PE is her favourite subject. She has it (5) _____ a week. She often studies PE in the gym. Sometimes she

plays sports with her friends in the school yard.

Task 6. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: had / yesterday / four / he / lessons

He had four lessons yesterday.

1.

you / how / have / often / do / Maths/?

2. _____?
have / week / I / twice / Music / a/.

3. _____.
you / how / today / lessons / have / many / do/?

4. _____.
to / goes / weekday / she / every / school/.

5. _____.
Your /What's/ favourite / brother / subject/ younger/ ?

6. _____.
on/ Monday/ How/ Vietnamese/ does /your /many/ lessons /sister /have /?

7. _____.
Thao Trang/ have/ does /Science/ How often /?

8. _____.
John/ have/ Maths /and/ Jame /on /morning/ the/.

Task 7. Translate into English:

1. Nam có bao nhiêu bút chì màu? – Cậu ấy có 3 cây.
 - a. How many lesson does Nam have? – He has three.
 - b. How many crayons does Nam have? – He have three.
 - c. How many crayon does Nam have? – He has two.
 - d. How many crayons does Nam have? – He has three.
2. Bạn có đến trường hàng ngày không?
 - a. Do you have school every day?
 - b. Are you at school today?
 - c. How often do you have English?
 - d. Where are you now?
3. Ami và những người bạn của cô ấy học bao nhiêu môn hôm nay?
 - a. What lessons do Ami and her friends have today?

- b. How many lesson does Ami and her friends have today?
- c. How many lessons do Ami and her friends have today?
- d. When do Ami and her friends have break time?

Task 8. Read the questions. Write about your timetable. There is one example (0).

0. What's your name? My name is _____.

1. How many lessons do you have a day?

I have _____.

2. What's your favourite subject?

My favourite _____.

3. How often do you have your favourite subject?

I have _____.

4. Do you like English ?

Yes / No _____.



UNIT 7

HOW DO YOU LEARN ENGLISH ?



I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
skill	/skil/	kĩ năng
speak	/pi:k/	nói
listen	/'lisn/	nghe
read	/ri:d/	đọc
write	/rait/	viết
vocabulary	/və'kæbjuləri/	từ vựng
grammar	/'græmə/	ngữ pháp
phonetics	/fə'netiks/	ngữ âm
notebook	/'noutbuk/	quyển vở
story	/'stɔ:ri/	truyện

email	/ˈimeɪl/	thư điện tử
letter	/ˈletə/	thư (viết tay)
newcomer	/ˈnjuːkʌmə/	người mới
learn	/lɜːnt/	học
song	/sɒŋ/	bài hát
aloud	/əˈlaʊd/	to, lớn (về âm thanh)
lesson	/lesn/	bài học
foreign	/fɔːrɪn/	nước ngoài, ngoại quốc
language	/læŋɡwɪdʒ/	ngôn ngữ
French	/frentʃ/	tiếng Pháp
favourite	/feɪvərɪt/	ưa thích
understand	/ʌndəˈstʌnd/	hiểu
communication	/kə,mjuːniˈkeɪʃn/	sự giao tiếp
necessary	/ˈnesɪsəri/	cần thiết
free time	/friː taɪm/	thời gian rảnh
guess	/ges/	đoán
meaning	/ˈmiːnɪŋ/	ý nghĩa
stick	/stɪk/	gắn, dán
practise	/ˈpræktɪs/	Thực hành, luyện tập

II. GRAMMAR

1. Hỏi đáp về ai đó học môn nào đó như thế nào:

How do you learn + môn học? Bạn học môn... như thế nào?

How do you learn + môn học, Trang? Bạn học môn.. như thế nào vậy Trang?

I learn... Tôi học...

Trong phần "đáp" các em có thể dựa vào những điều cần học của môn học đó để trả lời.

Ex: How do you learn Music? Bạn học môn Âm nhạc như thế nào?

I learn to sing songs. Tôi học hát.

2. Hỏi đáp về ai đó luyện tập môn nào đó như thế nào:

Hỏi: **How do you practise + ...?** Bạn luyện tập ... như thế nào

I... Tôi

Ex: How do you practise reading? Bạn luyện tập đọc như thế nào?

I read English comic books. Tôi đọc nhiều truyện tranh tiếng Anh.

Một số cụm từ nói về cách học tiếng Anh các em cần nhớ:

learn to speak English học nói tiếng Anh

learn English vocabulary học từ vựng tiếng Anh

learn English grammar học ngữ pháp tiếng Anh

learn to write English học viết tiếng Anh

learn English pronunciation học phát âm tiếng Anh

practise speaking every day luyện nói mỗi ngày

practise making sentences luyện viết câu.

practise to write new words luyện viết từ mới

watch cartoons on TV xem phim hoạt hình trên ti vi

write letters to pen friends viết thư cho bạn trao đổi thư từ

talk with foreign friends nói với những người bạn nước ngoài

read English comic books đọc những cuốn truyện tranh tiếng Anh

3. Hỏi đáp lý do ai đó muốn học môn nào đó

Khi chúng ta muốn hỏi lý do một người nào đó học môn học nào đó, ta sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

Hỏi: **Why does he/ she learn + môn học?** Tại sao cậu ấy/ cô ấy học môn... ?

Đáp: (Thêm s phía sau động từ thường like (likes).)

Because he/ she wants to... Bởi vì cậu ấy/ cô ấy muốn...

Ex: Why does he learn English? Tại sao cậu ấy học tiếng Anh?

Because he wants to sing English songs. Bởi vì cậu ấy muốn hát những bài hát tiếng Anh.

Ex: Why do you learn English? Tại sao bạn học tiếng Anh?

Because I want to sing English songs. Bởi vì tôi hát nhiều bài hát tiếng Anh.

III. PRACTICE .

READING AND WRITING

Task 1. Fill in the blank with a suitable letter.

1. __racti__e	2. S__ea__	3. W__it__	4. E__ail	5. __ea__
6. H__bb__	7. __es__on	8. Li__te__	9. T__lk	10. R__ad

11. W__rd	12. Lea__n	13. V__cab__lary	14. Fo__ei__ner	15. L__ng__age
-----------	------------	------------------	-----------------	----------------

Task 2. Read and match the correct words. There is one example.

Example: speaking or telling someone something, using words	 Listen
1. looking at and understanding the meaning of letters, words, etc.	 Read
2. paying attention to something or someone that you can hear	 Speak
3. talking to someone about something	 write
4. making letters, words, numbers with a pen, pencil, etc.	 say

Task 3. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- A. learn B. read C. speak D. meaning
- A. write B. twice C. stick D. while
- A. few B. new C. knew D. email
- A. room B. book C. school D. soon

Task 4. Choose the best answer.

1. What foreign _____ do you have at school?

- A. subject B. song C. language D. book

2. I want _____ with my foreign friends Tony.

A. to talking B. talking C. talk D. to talk

3. They write emails to _____ other every day.

A. every B. each C. one D. they

4. How do you _____ listening? – I watch English cartoons on TV.

A. practise B. learn C. want D. have

5. She practices _____ by _____ English short stories.

A. reading/ read B. reading/ reading C. read/ reading D. read/ read

6. We learn English _____ we want to read comic books.

A. because B. so C. and D. why

7. When I see a new word, I try to guess its _____.

A. name B. vocabulary C. meaning D. language

Task 5. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

Hello, I'm Quan. I have a friend Akiko. She is from Japan. Her favourite subject is English. She practises listening by watching English cartoons on TV every day. She learns to read by reading English short stories. She writes emails to me every evening. We are both happy because we can understand each other. She says that she learns English because she wants to become a tourist guide.

0. Akiko comes from Japan.

1. Akiko watches English cartoons on TV to practise listening.

2. She reads detective stories in English to practise reading.

3. She can't understand Quan's emails.

4. She learns English to be a tourist guide.

True False

☒	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐

Task 6. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: I speak <u>English</u> every day.	
--	---

1. I love reading English _____ books .	
2. I practise listening by watching _____.	
3. I learn to _____ by writing emails to my pen friend.	
4. I learn to speak by _____ with my foreign friends.	

Task 7. Look and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).

I like reading English (0)



comic books in my free time. When I see a new (1)



_____, I try to guess its meaning. I write it in my (2)



_____ and

say it a few times. I often stick new words on the walls of the bedroom and the (3)



, and practise(4)



_____ them aloud. I also learn English by (5)



_____ English songs.

Task 8. Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.

My name is Linh. I'm a pupil at Kim Dong Primary School. I'm in class 5A with Lee and John. I love reading comic books. I often read them in my free time. When I see a new word, I try to guess its meaning. I write the word in my notebook and say it many times. I often stick new words on my bedroom walls and practise reading them aloud. Lee and John love learning English too. We often learn to speak English by talking with our foreign friends in our free time. Lee is very good at English. She usually practises listening by watching cartoons on TV. She learns to write by writing emails to her friends every day. John loves reading. He goes to the library twice or three times a week. He usually read English books to practise reading. They always help me to learn English. We are happy because we can understand each other. English is necessary for communication.

1. What does Linh do when she see a new word?

2. How do they learn to speak English?

3. Who is good at English?

4. How often does John go to the library?

5. Is English necessary for communication?

Task 9. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: you / how / do / English / learn

How do you learn English?

1.

do / you / how / learn / vocabulary/?

2.

how / speaking / you / practise / do/?

3.

On/ I / stick / new/ walls / bedroom / often / words/ my and/ reading / them/ practise / aloud/ .

4.

learns / She / writing / friends/ to / write / by / emails/ to / her/ day/ every/ .

Task 3. Read the questions. Write about how your friend learn English. There is one example (0)



0. What's his/her name?

_____ is my friend.

1. How does he/she practise reading?

He/She _____.

2. How does he/she practise speaking?

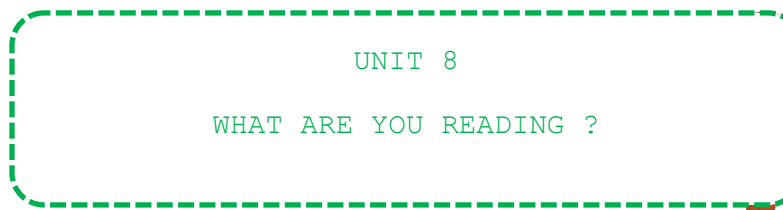
He/She _____.

3. How does he/she learn vocabulary?

He/She _____.

4. Why does he/she learn English?

He/She _____ because _____.



I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
crown	/kraun/	con quạ
fox	/fɒks/	con cáo
dwarf	/dwɔ:f/	người lùn
ghost	/goust/	con ma
Story	/'sto:ri/	câu chuyện
chess	/tʃes/	cờ vua

Halloween	/hælou'i:n/	lễ Ha lo ween
scary	/'skeəri/	đáng sợ
fairy tale	/feəriteil/	truyện cổ tích
short story	/ʃɔ:t'stɔ:ri/	truyện ngắn
I see	/Ai si:/	minh hiểu
character	/'kæriktə/	nhân vật
main	/mein/	chính, quan trọng
borrow	/'bɒrou/	mượn (đi mượn người khác)
finish	/'finiʃ/	hoàn thành, kết thúc
generous	/'dʒenərəs/	hào phóng
hard-working	/hɑ:d 'wə:kiŋ/	chăm chỉ
Kind	/kaɪnd/	tốt bụng
gentle	/'dʒentl/	hiền lành
clever	/'klevə/	khôn khéo, thông minh
favourite	/'feivərit/	ưa thích
funny	/'fʌni/	vui tính
beautiful	/'bjʊ:tiful/	đẹp
policeman	/pə'li:smən/	Cảnh sát

II. GRAMMAR

1. Hỏi đáp về hoạt động đang diễn ra vào thời điểm được nói tới?

What is + he/ she + động từ -ing? Cậu ấy/ Cô ấy đang... gì?

He/ She + is + động từ -ing. Cậu ấy/ Cô ấy đang...

What are + you/ they + động từ -ing? Bạn/ Họ đang...gì?

I'm/ They're + động từ -ing .Bạn/ Họ đang...

Ex: What are you reading? Bạn đang đọc gì vậy?

I'm reading a ghost story. Tôi đang một câu chuyện ma.

2. Hỏi đáp về ai đó đang đọc sách gì?

(1) What book are you/they reading? Bạn/ Họ đang đọc sách gì?

I'm/ They're reading The Legend of Hoan Kiem Lake.

Tôi/ Họ đang đọc “Sự tích Hồ Hoàn Kiếm ”

(2) What book is she/ he reading? Cô/ Cậu ấy đang đọc sách gì?

She/ He is reading The Legend of Hoan Kiem Lake.

Cô/ Cậu ấy đang đọc "Sự tích Hồ Hoàn Kiếm".

3. Hỏi đáp tính cách của ai đó trong truyện

Khi chúng ta muốn hỏi về tính cách của một nhân vật nào đó trong truyện, chúng ta sẽ sử dụng mẫu câu:

What's she/ he like? Cô/ Cậu ấy như thế nào? She/ He is...

Cô/ Cậu ấy...

Ex: What is he like? Cậu ấy như thế nào? He's brave. Cậu ấy dũng cảm.

4. Hỏi đáp về muốn mượn ai cái gì đó

Khi muốn xin phép mượn ai đó cái gì đó, chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

May I borrow + ..? Cho tôi mượn... được không a?/ Có thể cho tôi mượn ... không a?

Khi chấp thuận cho ai đó mượn cái gì, chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

Yes, you can. Vâng, bạn có thể.

Còn khi không chấp thuận cho ai đó mượn cái gì, chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

No, you can't. Không, bạn không có thể.

Lưu ý: can't là viết tắt của cannot.

Ex: May I borrow the book? Cho tôi mượn quyển sách được không ạ?

Yes, you can. Vâng, bạn có thể.

III. PRACTICE .

Task 1. Odd one out.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. Tam | b. Cam | c. Aladdin | d. Character |
| 2. book | b. fairy tale | c. comic book | d. ghost story |
| 3. a. hard-working | b. like | c. kind | d. Gentle |
| 4. a. generous | b. cruel | c. kind | d. clever |
| 5. a. read | b. had | c. bought | d. borrowed |
| 6. a. fairy tale | b. funny story | c. short story | d. book fair |
| 7. a. Magic Lamp | b. Snow White | c. Aladdin | d. Princess Jasmine |
| 8. a. Tam | b. Cinderella | c. Cam | d. Cam's mother |
| 9. a. Malaysian | b. Vietnamese | c. Japanese | d. England |
| 10. a. An Tiem | b. Hung King | c. Watermelon | d. Fox |

Task 2. Read and match.

1. What's An Tiem like?	a. He's a clever boy.	1.
-------------------------	-----------------------	----

2. Do you like reading fairy tales?	b. She's cruel woman.	2.
3. What're you reading?	c. He's hard working.	3.
4. What's Snow White like?	d. No, I like comic books.	4.
5. What's Aladdin like?	e. They are short and generous.	5.
6. What are the seven Dwarfs like?	f. A funny story.	6.
7. What's she reading?	g. She's beautiful and kind.	7.
8. What's Cam's mother like?	h. I'm reading The Fox and the Crow.	8.

Task 3. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

After school, Bill often stays at home and reads books. He likes reading comic books. His favourite story is Doraemon. It is the name of a magic cat, the main character of the story. The cat has a lot of magical things in its pocket. It comes to Japan from the future to help Nobita and his friends. Bill likes the story very much because the magic cat is friendly and very intelligent.

	True	False
0. After school, Bill often reads books in the library.		✓
1. He doesn't like reading comic books.		
2. A magic cat is the main character of the story Doraemon.		
3. The cat has a lot of magical things.		
4. The cat comes from Japan.		

Task 4. Read and number the sentences in the correct order. The conversation begins with 0.

	A	Nam : I'm reading Cinderella.
	B	Nam : No, it isn't. It's a fairy tale. Do you like reading fairy tales?
0	C	Hai : What are you reading, Nam?
	D	Nam : No, I don't. I like funny stories.
	E	Hai : Is it a funny story?

Task 5. Fill in the blank with suitable letters.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. C__mic | 2. B__rrow | 3. Cl__ve__ |
| 4. C__ara__ter | 5. G__ntl__ | 6. D__ar__ |
| 7. Bo__k | 8. Gh__st | 9. fair__ |
| 10. in__eresting | 11. fini__h | 12. be__ause |

Task 6. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: I'm reading <u>Doraemon</u> .	
1. He is reading Snow White and the _____ Dwarfs.	
2. She is reading The Fox and the _____.	
3. My favourite story is Aladdin and the Magic _____.	
4. His hobby is reading _____ stories.	

Task 7. Look and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).

Bill is a (0)  schoolboy. His hobby is (1)  _____. He often goes to the (2)



_____ to read books after school. He likes reading short stories about (3)



_____. He is reading The Fox and the Crow now. The Fox is clever. He gets a piece of (4)



_____ from the Crow. Bill likes the (5)  _____ very much because he can learn a lesson from it.

Task 8. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: like / in / I / the / reading / library / books

I like reading books in the library.

1. you / what / reading / are/?
_____?

2. a / I'm / tale / reading / fairy/.
_____.

3. the / character / who / main / is/?
_____?

4. character / like / is / main / what / the/?
_____?

5. Book/ What/favorite/is/your/?/ -/Lamp/It's/and/the/Magic/Aladdin/.
_____?

6. It's/story/ two/ about/ Vietnamese/a/girls/.
_____.

7. What/like/ generous/ is/he/?/- I/ he/ is/think/.
_____?

8. reading/I /lamp /am /Aladdin/ the /and /Magic/.
_____.

Task 9. Complete the dialogue.

Ben: Hi, Minh. What are you(1)..... this weekend?

Minh: I'm going to stay at home and finish my book.

Ben :(2)..... are you reading?

Minh: Aladdin and the Magic(3).....

2. Nicky: What do you do in your free(4).....?

Harry: I read a lot. I like fairy tales.

Nick: I see. What are you(5)..... now?

Harry: Snow(6)..... and the seven Dwarfs. What about you? Do you like fairy tales?

Nick: No, I(7)..... I like reading short stories.

Harry: What are you reading now?

Nick: A Halloween story.

Task 10. Read the questions. Write about your friend's favourite book/story.

0. What's your friend's name?

_____ is my best friend

1. What does he/she like reading in his/her free time?

He/She likes _____.

2. What's his/her favourite book/story?

His/Her favourite _____.

3. Who's the main character?

The main _____.

4. What's he/she like?

He/She _____.





UNIT 9

WHAT DID YOU SEE AT THE ZOO?



I. VOCABULARY .

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
zoo	/zu:/	sở thú
animal	/'æniməl/	động vật
elephant	/'elifənt/	con voi
tiger	/'taigə/	con hổ
monkey	/'mʌŋki/	con khỉ
gorilla	/gə'rilə/	con khỉ gorila
crocodile	/'krɒkədail/	con cá sấu
python	/'paɪθən/	con trăn
peacock	/'pi:kɒk/	con công
noisy	/'nɔɪzi/	ầm ĩ
scary	/'skeəri/	đáng sợ
fast	/fɑ:st/	nhanh nhẹn
baby	/'beibi/	non, nhỏ
yesterday	/'jestədi/	hôm qua
circus	/'sə:kəs/	rạp xiếc
park	/pɑ:k/	công viên
intelligent	/in'telidʒənt/	thông minh
trunk	/trʌŋk/	cái vòi (của con voi)
spray	/sprei/	phun nước
kangaroo	/kæŋgə'ru:/	con chuột túi

funny	/fʌni/	vui nhộn
loudly	/laʊdli/	ầm ĩ
roar	/rɔ:/	gầm, rú
panda	/'pændə/	con gấu trúc
cute	/kju:t/	đáng yêu
slowly	/'sləʊli/	một cách chậm chạp
quietly	/'kwiətli/	một cách nhẹ nhàng
move	/'mu:v/	di chuyển
walk	/'wɔ:k/	đi bộ, đi lại
a lot of	/ə lɒt əv/	nhều
jump	/dʒʌmp/	nhảy
quickly	/'kwikli/	một cách nhanh nhẹn
have a good time	/Hæv ə gud taim/	vui vẻ

II. GRAMMAR .

1. Hỏi đáp về ai đó đã nhìn thấy gì ở sở thú

What did you/ they see at the zoo? Bạn/ Họ nhìn thấy gì ở sở thú?

I / They saw... Tôi/ Họ đã thấy...

Ex: What did you see at the zoo? Bạn đã nhìn thấy gì ở sở thú?

I saw two tigers. Tôi đã thấy 2 con hổ.

2. Hỏi đáp về những con vật yêu thích của ai đó ở sở thú

(1) What are your favourite animals at the zoo?

Những con vật yêu thích của bạn ở sở thú là gì?

They are/ They're + con vật (số nhiều).

Chúng là... những con...

(2) What did the + con vật (số nhiều) do when you were there?

Những con.... làm gì khi bạn ở đó?

They +Chúng ...

Ex: What are your favourite animals at the zoo?

Những con vật yêu thích của bạn ở sở thú là gì?

They're monkeys. Chúng là những con khỉ.

What did the monkeys do when you were there? Những con khỉ làm gì khi bạn ở đó?

They jumped up and down quickly. Chúng nhảy lên xuống một cách nhanh chóng.

3. Hỏi đáp về ai đó đã đi sở thú khi nào

When did you/ they go to the zoo? Bạn/ Họ đã đi sở thú khi nào?

I/ They went there + thời gian ở quá khứ. Tôi/ Họ đến đó...

Ex: When did you go to the zoo? Bạn đã đi sở thú khi nào?

I went there yesterday. Tôi đã đến đó hôm qua.

III. PRACTICE .

Task 1. Fill in the blank with a suitable letter:

1. Slo_ly 2. Ro_r 3. Q_i_tl_
4. _yth_n 5. P_ac_c_ 6. P_nd_
7. _ov_ 8. L_u_ly 9. _o_il_a 10. B_a_tif_ll_

Task 2. Read and match.

1. Where did you go yesterday?	a. Yes, I did. They were really noisy.	1.
2. What did the lions do when you were there?	b. I saw a baby elephant and some other animals.	2.
3. When did you go to the zoo?	c. They were big and moved slowly.	3.
4. Who did you go with?	d. They roared loudly.	4.
5. Did you see any monkeys?	e. Yes, the tigers were very fast.	5.
6. What is the elephants like?	f. I went there at 8 a.m.	6.
7. What did you see at the zoo?	g. By bus.	7.
8. Did you go to the zoo last weekend?	h. No, I didn't.	8.
9. How did you get there?	i. I went there with my classmates.	9.
10. Did you see any tigers?	j. I went to the zoo.	10.

Task 3. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

Saturday's Shows		Start	Tickets
Early birds	They swim, fly and run to have their breakfast.	11:15	Children < 3 years: FREE

			
Penguin beach live! 	They jump and swim in their new pool.	11:30	Children (3-15 years): £17 Adults: £25
Tigers live! 	5 new Sumatran tigers	12:00	

	True	False
0. There are 4 shows on Saturday.	☐	☒
1. Early birds show is at 11:15.	☐	☐
2. Children under 15 are ticket free for all shows.	☐	☐
3. Tiger show is before Penguin show.	☐	☐
4. Adults must pay for all the shows.	☐	☐

Task 4. Read and number the sentences in the correct order. The conversation begins with 0.

	A	Ms Nga: Let's go to see the monkeys and tigers. Then we will see a peacock show. I hope you will enjoy our penguin show in the end.
	B	Students: Yes, we do.
0	C	Ms Nga: Good morning, children. I'm Nga from the city zoo. Welcome to our zoo.
	D	Ms Nga: There are hundreds of wild animals here. Do you want to see the monkeys and tigers first?
	E	Students: Hi, Ms Nga. Nice to meet you.

Task 5. Read and complete.

A) bus – what – animals – zoo – how – where

- 1..... did you go last week?
2. I went to the
3. did you go to the zoo?
4. I went there by
5. did you see at the zoo?
6. I saw a lot of

B) like – go – big – slowly – zoo – animals

- A: I didn't see you yesterday. Where did you (1) ?
- B: I went to the (2)
- A: What did you see there?
- B: I saw some (3) I enjoyed looking at the baby elephant.
- A: What was it (4)?
- B: It was very (5)
- A: What did it do when you were there?
- B: I t moved (6) and quietly.

Task 6. Look and fill each gap with one word from the box. Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).

Last Sunday, my class went to the zoo. It was a sunny day. We saw a lot of wild (0)



animals. Big tigers (1)

_____ loudly. A baby elephant (2)



_____ water with its trunk. It looked happy. Three (3)



_____ were so noisy on the tree. The (4)





_____ moved so quietly. In the end, we had a lot of fun at the (5)
_____ show. It was a great trip to the zoo.

Task 7. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: We visited London <u>Zoo</u> last week.	
1. A _____ danced beautifully.	
2. A _____ ate a bamboo tree.	
3. Two _____ roared loudly.	
4. I took photos of some _____ for my Science project.	
5. I like _____ because they are lovely .	

Task 8. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: the / zoo / we / visited / yesterday

We visited the zoo yesterday.

1

you / did / see / where / kangaroos / the/?

.

2

do / what / saw / monkeys / you / the / did / them / when/?

.

3

are / your / animals / zoo / what / favourite/?

.

4

go / who / did / you / the / with / zoo / to/?

.

5.

The/ was/ moved/ quickly/ gorillas/ Nam/ at/ the/ when/ .zoo/.

6.

Mai/ fast/ the/ because/ tigers/ they/ liked/were/.

7.

The/ slowly/ pandas/ really/ things/ cute/ were/ and/ did/.

8.

The/ down/ monkeys/ up/ and/ very/ jumped/quickly/.

Task 9. Write complete sentences. Use the past simple of the verbs.

1.

I

go swimming

Yesterday.

2.

Nhung

wash

the dishes.

my mother

go shopping

with

Friends.

3.

.....

4.

Lan

cook

chicken noodles.

.....

5.

Nam

I

study

hard

last weekend.

.....

Task 10. Read the questions. Write about your friend. There is one example (0).

0. What is your friend's name?

_____ is my best friend.

1. When did he/she go to the zoo with you?

We went _____.

2. What animals did you see?

We _____.

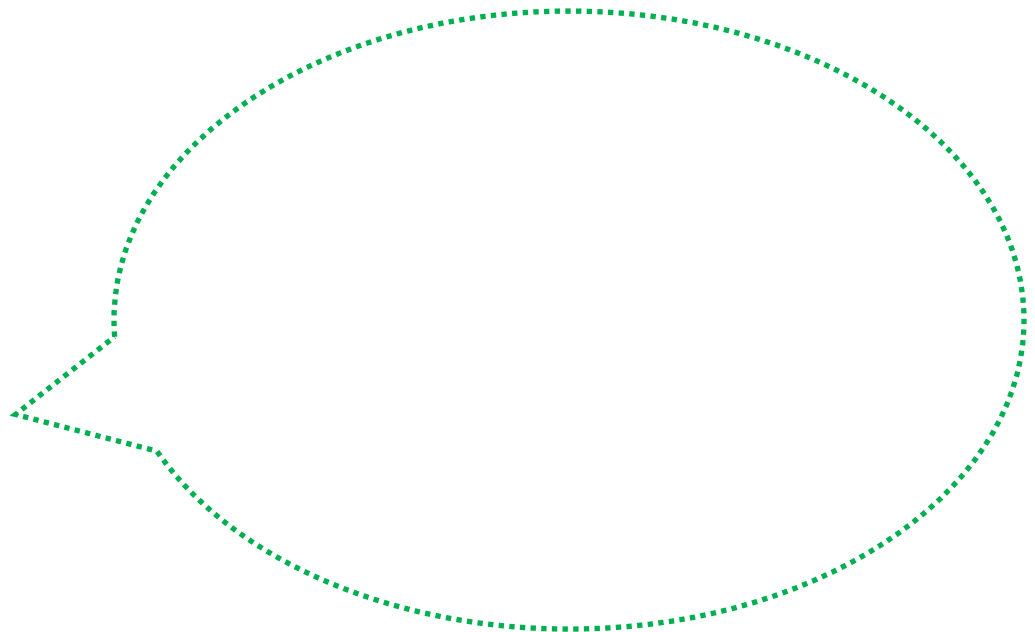
3. What shows did you see?

We _____.

4. What did your friend like the best at the zoo? Why?

My friend _____ because _____.

Task 11. Draw a picture about an animal you like best.





I. VOCABULARY

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
festival	/'festɪvəl/	lễ hội, liên hoan
Sports Day	/spɔ:t dei/	ngày Thể thao
Teachers' Day	/'ti:tʃə dei/	ngày Nhà giáo
Independence Day	/ɪndɪ'pendəns dei/	ngày Độc lập
Children's Day	/'tʃɪldrən dei/	ngày Thiếu nhi
contest	/kən'test/	cuộc thi
music festival	/'mju:zɪk festɪvəl/	liên hoan âm nhạc
gym	/dʒɪm/	phòng tập thể dục
sport ground	/spɔ:t graʊnd/	sân chơi thể thao
play against	/pleɪ ə'geɪnst/	đấu với (đội nào đó) kể
badminton	/'bædmɪntən/	/'fʊt. bɔl/

football	/'fʊt bɔl/	môn bóng đá
volleyball	/'vɒlibɔ:l/	môn bóng chuyền
basketball	/'bɑ:skitbɔ:l/	môn bóng rổ
table tennis	/'teibl tenɪs/	môn bóng bàn
practise	/'præktɪs/	thực hành, luyện tập
competition	/kəmpi'tiʃn/	kì thi
match	/mætʃ/	trận đấu
take part in	/taɪk pa:t ɪn/	tham gia
everyone	/'evriwʌn/	mọi người
next	/nekst/	tiếp
win	/wɪn/	chiến thắng

II. GRAMMAR.

1. Hỏi và đáp về hành động/ ý định/ dự định tương lai:

a) Câu khẳng định

Trong trường hợp này, ta chia "be + going to" thành "is + going to" vì chủ ngữ chính trong câu ở ngôi thứ ba số ít (he/ she).

He/ She is going to + động từ nguyên mẫu không "to".

Cậu/ Cô ấy định...

Ex: He is going to play football tomorrow.

Cậu ấy định chơi bóng đá vào ngày mai.

Còn ta chia "be + going to" thành "am + going to" khi chủ ngữ là I còn chủ ngữ they thì "are + going to".

I am/ They are going to + động từ nguyên mẫu không "to".

Tôi/ Họ định...

Ex: I am going to sell her house. Tôi định bán căn nhà của cô tôi.

b) Câu phủ định

Nếu chúng ta muốn phủ định việc một ai đó không định làm gì ta chỉ cần thêm not sau động từ "to be" ở dạng khẳng định is not, are not viết tắt lần lượt là isn't, aren't.

He/ She + isn't going to + động từ nguyên mẫu không "to".

Cậu/ Cô ấy khẳng định...

I am/ they are + not going to + động từ nguyên mẫu không "to".

Tôi/ Họ khẳng định..

Ex: We aren't going to visit his house.

Chúng tôi không dự định đến nhà anh ấy chơi.

c) Câu nghi vấn - Câu hỏi

Hỏi: Đối với dạng câu hỏi, chúng ta chỉ cần chuyển động từ "to be" ra đầu câu và cuối câu thêm dấu "?"

Is he/ she going to + động từ nguyên mẫu không "to"?

Có phải cậu/ cô ấy định...?

Đáp: Để trả lời những câu hỏi mang tính chất "có, không" này chúng ta dùng cấu trúc trả lời "yes, no".

- Nếu việc dự định của ai đó là có thì trả lời là:

Yes, he/ she is.

Vâng, cậu/ cô ấy sẽ...

- Còn nếu không dự định điều mà ai đó hỏi thì trả lời:

No, he/ she isn't.

Không, cậu/ cô ấy sẽ không...

Ex: Is he going to play football tomorrow?

Có phải cậu ấy định chơi bóng đá vào ngày mai? No, he isn't.

Không, cậu ấy sẽ không chơi bóng đó vào ngày mai.

Hỏi:

Are you/ they going to + động từ nguyên mẫu không "to"?

Có phải bạn/ họ định..?

Đáp:

- Nếu việc dự định của ai đó là có thì trả lời là:

Yes, I am/ they are.

Vâng, tôi/ họ sẽ...

Còn nếu không dự định điều mà ai đó hỏi

No, I am not/ they aren't.

Không, tôi/ họ sẽ không...

Ex: Are you going to learn English here?

Bạn có dự định học tiếng Anh ở đây không?

Yes, I am. Vâng, tôi sẽ học.

Lưu ý: "go, come" được dùng với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn cho dự định tương lai thay cho thì tương lai gần.

Ex: Dùng: I'm going on vacation this summer.

Tôi sẽ đi nghỉ mát vào mùa hè này.

Không: I'm going to go on vacation...

Tương tự như vậy:

Dùng: She's coming this evening. Tối nay cô ta sẽ đến.

Không: She's going to come this evening,

2) Câu hỏi WHAT với “be going to”

Khi chúng ta muốn hỏi ai đó sẽ định làm gì ở sự kiện nào đó trong tương lai thì ta dùng cấu trúc What như sau:

Hỏi:

What's he/ she going to + động từ + for/ on + sự kiện sẽ diễn ra?

Cậu/ Cô ấy sẽ... gì ở...?

Đáp:

He/ She is going to + ...

Cậu/ Cô ấy sẽ...

Ex: What is he going to do on Sports Day? Cậu ấy sẽ làm gì vào hội thao?

He is going to sing a song.

Cậu ấy sẽ hát một bài hát.

Hỏi: What are you/ they going to + động từ + for/ on + sự kiện sẽ diễn ra?

Bạn/ Họ ấy sẽ ... gì ở ... ?

Đáp: I am/ They are going to + ...

Tôi/ Họ sẽ ...

Ex: What are you going to do for the Song Festival?

Bạn sẽ làm gì ở hội diễn văn nghệ?

I am going to dance.

Tôi sẽ múa.

III. PRACTICE .

READING AND WRITING

Task 1. Choose the odd one out

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. a.years | b.subjects | c.week | d.months |
| 2. a.toothache | b.mouth | c.hand | d.stomach |
| 3. a.travelled | b.visited | c.drove | d.speak |
| 4. a.doing | b.going | c.swimming | d. spring |
| 5. a.Chinese | b.Japan | c.American | d.Cambodian |
| 6. a. Monday | b.Sunday | c.Friday | d.today |

Task 2. Find the mistake and circle in each sentence.

1. When will Sport Day be on your school?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| a. when | b. Will | c. be | d. on |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|

2. I am going to playing football with my classmate on this day.

- a. am b. playing c. going d. with

3. Where do Peter and Linda? –They are in the garden.

- a. where b. are c. do d. in the garden

4. What you like to take part in the Sport day at school?

- a. What b. take part in c. at d. like to

5. Do you like play computer games?

- a. do b. play c. computer games d. like

6. Why do you want play sport?

- a. why b. do c. play d. sport

Task 3. Read and match . There is one example.

Example: There are no classes at school and children compete in sports events.	 HAPPY TEACHER'S DAY
1. A special day at school when children give their teachers flowers to honor them.	 Sports Day
2. A special day at school when children compete in some music events.	 Independence Day
3. A special day for children in June.	 Music Festival
4. A national day in September to celebrate the independence of the country.	 Children's Day

Task 4. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

There are some events in Tim's school every year. He is going to take part in the school music festival next month. Tim and his classmates are practising hard for this event. He's going to play the violin. Lisa and Linda are going to play the pianos. Bill is going to play the drums. Some girls and boys are going to sing English songs. The school music festival is really an interesting event.

True **False**

✓	

0. Tim is going to join a school music event.
1. The music festival will be next month.
2. Tim is going to play the violin in the event.
3. Two girls are going to play the drums.
4. Some of the girls and boys are going to dance.

Task 5. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ will the Sports Day take place?
a. When b. Where c. Why d. Which
2. What song are you going to _____ in the contest?
a. draw b. play c. show d. sing
3. When will Teacher's Day be? – _____
a. It'll be in Saturday. b. It's on Saturday.
c. It'll be on Saturday . d. It be on Saturday .
4. _____? – They are going to play football.
a. Where are they? b. When are they going to play football?
c. What are they going to do on Sport Day? d. What do they going to do on Sport Day?
5. Today is Thursday. Tomorrow is _____
a. Sunday b. Friday c. Saturday d. weekend
6. Are they excited about Sport Day? – _____
a. Yes, they do b. Yes, they aren't c. No, they don't d. Yes, they are
7. _____ you play football or baseball on Sport Day?
a. Are b. Do c. Will d. Were
8. Will the Singing Contest on _____, September.
a. twice b. 2nd c. two d. second
9. _____ Linda and Ngoc going to play table tennis on the Sport Day?
a. Are b. Is c. Will d. Do
10. When will _____ be?
a. Teacher Day b. Teachers Day c. Day's Teacher d. Teachers' Day
11. What are Nhung and Lan going to do on Sport Day? – _____

- a. They will play basketball b. They are going to play basketball
c. Sure d. They love play basketball
12. Will Nana's sister _____ the Drawing Contest?
a. take place b. participant c. take part d. participate in
13. 2/9 is Vietnamese _____
a. Independence Day b. Children's Day
c. Sport Day d. Teachers' Day
14. Will you take part in the Sport Day? – _____
a. Yes, I won't b. Yes, I am c. Yes, I do d. Sure
15. Are you going to play table tennis on Sports Day?
a. Yes, I do b. No, I play tennis, not table tennis
c. No, I won't d. Yes, I play tennis
16. The children give flowers and _____ to teachers on Teachers' Day.
a. badminton b. presents c. nothing d. chess
17. We have a rope here. _____ badminton.
a. Let play b. Let's playing c. Let's to play d. Let's play
18. What's your _____ sport? – It's football.
a. favourite b. like c. best d. love
19. They _____ for Sport Day now.
a. is practising b. are practising c. do practise d. will practising
20. _____ Phong going to do on Sport Day?
a. What're b. When's c. What's d. What does

Task 6 . Look and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).



I love all of the events at my (0) school, but I like (1) _____

Day the best. It will be next weekend at the school sports centre. The pupils in my class are going to take part in



this event. I like swimming so I'm going to (2) _____. Nam and Hung are going play in a



(3) _____ match. Hoa and Mai are going to play (4) _____. We are



practising hard for the sports event. And we hope that we'll (5) _____ the competitions.

Task 7. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: <u>Sports Day</u> is going to be next Saturday.	
1. _____ will be on Monday, the twentieth of November.	
2. Mai is going to _____ the violin in the school music festival.	
3. It's only two weeks until _____.	
4. Tomorrow is _____, our national holiday.	

Task 8. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: day / was / it / yesterday / Teachers'

It was Teachers' Day yesterday.

1. will / be / when / Children's / day/.

?

there / music / be / weekend / next / a / festival / will/.

2.

.

you / what / day / going / sports / to / do / are / on/.

3.

?

event / going / the / to / she / table / play / in / is / tennis/.

4.

.

teachers/ Day/ give/ flowers/ we/ the/ and/ cards/ to/ on/Teachers'/.

5.

.

last/ festival/ had/ school/ sports/ my/ Sunday/.

6.

.

stadium/ school/ is/ a/ our/ near/ there/.

7.

.

is/ Teachers'/ Day/ today/ our/.

8.

.

the/ are/ Lan/ in/ room/ and/ Nga/ singing/.

9.

.

When/ will/ the/ singing/ contest/ be/?

10.

Task 9. Translate into English.

1. Ngày Quốc Tế Thiếu Nhi diễn ra vào ngày nào?

a. When will Children's Day be?

b. When will Teachers' Day be?

c. When will Independence Day be?

d. When will Sport Day be?

2. Hằng sẽ tham gia hoạt động gì trong Ngày hội thể thao?

a. What is Hang going to do on Teachers' Day? b. What will Hang play?

c. What is Hang's sister going to do on Sport Day?

d. What is Hang going to do on Sports Day?

3. Bạn thích môn thể thao nào? – Tôi thích chơi cờ

a. What sports do you like? – I like swimming.

b. What sports do you like? – I like playing chess.

c. What do you like best? – I like playing chess.

d. Do you like playing chess? – I like playing chess.

Task 10. Read the questions. Write about one of your school events in the future. There is one example (0).

0. What's your name? My name is _____.

1. Which school event are you going to talk about?

There are a lot of events at my school, but I like _____ the best.

2. When will it be?

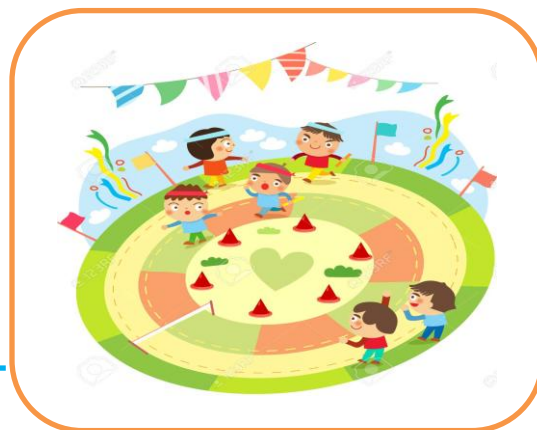
It'll be _____.

3. What are you going to do for it?

I'm going to _____ for the event.

4. Do you like this event? Why? / Why not?

I _____ because _____.



UNIT 11

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU?



I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
breakfast	/'brekfəst/	bữa sáng
ready	/'redi/	sẵn sàng
matter	/'mætə/	vấn đề
fever	/'fi:və/	sốt
temperature	/'temprətʃə/	nhiệt độ
headache	/'hedeik/	đau đầu

toothache	/'tu:θeik/	đau răng
earache	/'iəreik/	đau tai
stomach ache	/'stʌmək eik/	đau bụng
backache	/'bækeik/	đau lưng
sore throat	/sɔ: θrout/	đau họng
sore eyes	/sɔ: aiz/	đau mắt
hot	/hɒt/	nóng
cold	/kould/	lạnh
throat	/θrout/	Họng
pain	/pein/	cơn đau
feel	/fi:l/	cảm thấy
doctor	/'dɒktə/	bác sĩ
dentist	/'dentist/	nha sĩ
rest	/rest/	ngủ ngơi, thư giãn
fruit	/fru:t/	hoa quả
heavy	/'hevi/	nặng
carry	/'kæri/	mang, vác
sweet	/swi:t/	kẹo; ngọt
karate	/kə'ra:ti/	môn karate
nail	/neil/	móng tay
brush	/brʌʃ/	chải (răng)
hand	/hænd/	bàn tay
healthy	/'helθi/	tốt cho sức khỏe
regularly	/'regjuləri/	một cách đều đặn
meal	/mi:l/	bữa ăn

problem	/'prɒbləm/	vấn đề
advice	/əd'vaɪs/	lời khuyên

II. GRAMMAR.

1. Hỏi và đáp về sức khỏe của ai đó

Trong trường hợp khi chúng ta nhìn thấy ai đó trông không được khỏe, có vẻ một bất an,... chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

Hỏi:

What is + the matter with + you (her/ him)?

Có chuyện gì với bạn (cô ấy/ cậu ấy) thế?

"the matter" (có chuyện) là chủ ngữ chính trong câu, chủ ngữ này ở số ít, mà cấu trúc này ta dùng động từ "to be" làm động từ chính trong câu mà ở hiện tại nên động từ "to be" là "is".

Đáp:

I have/ He (She) has + từ chỉ bệnh

Tôi/ Cậu (Cô) ấy bị ...

Ex: What's the matter with you? Có chuyện gì xảy ra với bạn vậy?

I have a fever. Tôi bị sốt.

What's the matter with him? Có chuyện gì xảy ra với cậu ấy vậy?

He has a backache. Cậu ấy bị đau lưng.

2. Cách dùng “should/ shouldn’t” (nên/ không nên)

a) Cách thành lập

Câu khẳng định:

Chủ ngữ (S) + should + động từ (V)

Ex: You should see a doctor. Bạn nên đi khám bác sĩ.

Câu phủ định:

Chủ ngữ (S) + shouldn't + động từ (V)

Ex: You shouldn't eat too many candies.

Bạn không nên ăn quá nhiều kẹo.

Câu nghi vấn:

Should + chủ ngữ (S) + động từ (V)...?

Ex: Should he go to the dentist?

Cậu ấy có nên đi khám ở nha sĩ không?

b) Cách dùng

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

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

Ex: How should I know? Làm sao tôi biết được kia chứ?

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

- Dùng với các đại từ nghi vấn như what/ where/ who để diễn tả sự ngạc nhiên, thường dùng với "but".

Ex: I was thinking of going to see John when who should appear but John himself.

Tôi đang tính đến thăm John thì người xuất hiện lợi chính là anh ấy. What should I find but an enormous spider.

Cái mà tôi nhìn thấy lại chính là một con nhện khổng lồ.

3. Khuyên ai nên/ không nên làm gì (về sức khỏe).

Khi muốn khuyên ai nên/ không nên làm điều gì đó, chúng ta có thể dùng các mẫu câu sau:

a) Khuyên ai nên

You (He/ She) + should + động từ.

Bạn (Cậu/ Cô ấy) nên.

b) Khuyên không nên:

You (He/ She) + shouldn't + động từ.

Bạn (Cậu/ Cô ấy) không nên.

c) Đáp lời khuyên:

Yes, I (He/ She) + will. Thanks.

Vâng: tôi (cậu/ cô ấy) sẽ ... cảm ơn bạn.

OK, I (He/ She) + won't. Thanks.

Được, tôi (cậu/ cô ấy) sẽ không. cảm ơn bạn.

Ex: I have a headache. Tôi bị đau đầu.

You should take some aspirins. Bạn nên uống vài viên aspirin. He has a cold. Cậu ấy bị cảm lạnh.

He shouldn't go out. Cậu ấy không nên ra ngoài.

She has a cough. Cô ấy bị ho.

She shouldn't go to school. Cô ấy không nên đi học.

Nam has a toothache. Nam bị đau răng.

He shouldn't eat too many candies.

Cậu ấy không nên ăn quá nhiều kẹo.

He should go to the dentist. Cậu ấy nên đi khám ở nhà.

III. PRACTICE

Task 1. Find the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. a. cough | b. weak | c. headache | d. sore throat |
| 2. a. flu | b. stomachache | c. cold | d. fat |
| 3. a. sleep | b. happy | c. live | d. smile |

4. a. fever b. dentist c. nurse d. doctor
 5. a. eat fruits b. heavy c. take a rest d. go to the dentist

Task 2. Look and write the correct words. There is one example.

 fever	 dentist	 sore eye
 headache	 sweets	 toothache

Example: It's a pain in your tooth.

toothache

1. Your eyes become red.
2. It's a high temperature.
3. You go to see him/her when you have a bad tooth.
4. You have a pain in your head.
5. You have a toothache. You shouldn't eat them.

Task 3. Complete the sentences using Should/ shouldn't.

1. Lan had a headache, she _____ take a rest in her bed.
2. My friends usually have toothache, they _____ eat candies.
3. My granpa has a backache, he _____ carry heavy things.
4. It's too cold today, you _____ wear warm clothes.
5. Quan has a fever, he _____ go out.
6. You has a stomach ache, you _____ drink warm water.
7. Your teeth is not good, you _____ go to the dentist.
8. You _____ go to bed late, because it's not good for your health.
9. After school, you _____ play sports to relax.
10. You _____ brush your teeth twice a day, after meals.
11. You _____ eat too much because it's easy to make you has a stomach ache
12. You _____ stay at home when it has a storm.
13. When you watch TV too much, you has a headache, you _____ continue to watch.

14. Drinking enough water is very good for health, so everyone _____ do it.
15. In the morning, you ____ do morning exercise to feel well, and you _____ have breakfast.
16. You _____ eat too much fast food because it's fatty.
17. When you don't feel well, you _____ go to the doctor now.
18. When you are in high temperature, you _____ take some aspirins.

Task 4. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

My sister May is four years old. She likes eating candy in the evening. She does not like brushing her teeth before going to bed. Yesterday she could not sleep because she had a terrible pain in her tooth. In the morning, Mum took her to the hospital to see the dentist. The dentist said that Mary should brush her teeth after meals. She should not eat sweet things in the evening.

	True	False
0. My sister is 4 years old.	☒	☐
1. She likes eating sweet things in the evening.	☐	☐
2. She had a toothache yesterday.	☐	☐
3. She went to the hospital with her father.	☐	☐
4. The dentist said that she should brush her teeth every morning.	☐	☐
5. May shouldn't eat sweet things in the evening.	☐	☐

Task 5. Complete the words.

1, do__t__r	11, h__s	21, t__ __th
2, p__ __n	12, st__m__c__	22, th__o__t
3, ma__ __ __r	13, s__r__	23, f__v__r
4, de__r	14, b__c__a__ch__	24, ta__e
5, sh__ __ld	15, l__t__r	25, r__st
6, h__ __vy	16, acc__d__nt	26, s__f__
7, ca__r__	17, co__n__r	27, h__ __ r
8, c__ld	18, e__r	28, g__t
9, ad_i_e	19, st__rt	29, ne__es__ar__

10, scr__t__h

20, b__t__

30, k__ __e

Task 6. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. What's the matter to you? ->.....
2. He should carry heavy things because he has a backache. ->.....
3. She don't have a fever. ->.....
4. Lan has a earache. ->.....
5. Peter has a stomach ache last night. ->.....
6. He doesn't feels well. ->.....
7. You shouldn't brush your teeth twice a day. ->.....
8. Linda eated too much at dinner last night. ->.....
9. He can't speaks. ->.....
10. Quan are in bed. ->.....
11. He not eat anything last night, but he had a stomach ache. ->.....
12. She has an fever. ->.....
13. Doing morning exercise is bad for health. ->.....
14. You shouldn't came to class today, you should take a rest. ->.....
15. He's on the corner of the gym. ->.....
16. My father has a throatache. ->.....
17. I doesn't see Phong today. ->.....
18. Nam did go to the dentist in the morning. ->.....

Task 7. Look and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).



It was (0) sunny and hot yesterday. In the afternoon, my little brother Sam played (1)



_____ with his friends in the playground. Later at night, Sam had a (2)



_____. This morning, my mum took him to the (3)  _____. The doctor said that he

(4)  _____ take a rest and eat a lot of (4)  _____ like bananas, apples

and grapes. He should not (5)  _____ cold water and eat ice-cream.

Task 8. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: She has a <u>stomach</u> ache	
1. She has an _____.	
2. She has a _____.	
3. You should not drink _____.	
4. We shouldn't carry _____.	

5. She shouldn't _____ TV.



Task 9. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: feel / very / I / don't / today / well

I don't feel very well today.

1. you / the / what's / with / matter/?
_____?
2. have / a / I / throat / sore/.
_____.
3. should / see / you / doctor / the/.
_____.
4. shouldn't / carry / you / things / heavy/.
_____.
5. a / I / bad / have / cough/.
_____.
6. Shouldn't/ sweets/ much/ you/ eat/ too/.
_____.
7. Sports/ is/ playing/ for/ good/ health/.
_____.
8. eat/He/did/not/ anything/a stomach ache/ but/ he /had / last night/.
_____.
9. Do/ day/ you/ should/ exercise/ morning/ every/.
_____.

10.

Have/ does/ toothache/ a/ he/?

?

Task 10. Read and choose the answer.

Yesterday..... (1) a terribly cold day but Jim..... (2) out without warm clothes, so he..... (3) a bad fever. His mother took him to the doctor. The doctor gave him..... (4) aspirins and said " You should..... (5) warm clothes and you shouldn't go out. I think you will get better soon. "

1. A. was B. were C. is D. are
2. A. go B. going C. went D. goes
3. A. has B. have C. had D. having
4. A. an B. a C. any D. some
5. A. wear B. wore C. wearing D. to wear

Task 11. Read the questions. Write about your friend's health problem and give advice. There is one example (0).

0. What's her name?
0. My friend is _____.
1. How old is he/she?
- He/She is _____.
2. What's the matter with him/her?
- He's/She's _____.
3. Where's he/she now?
4. What should he/she do? Why?
- He/She should _____
- because _____.
5. What should he/she not do? Why not?
- He/She shouldn't _____ because _____





UNIT 12

DON'T RIDE YOUR BIKE TOO FAST!



I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
knife	/naif/	con dao
cut	/kʌt/	vết cắt, cắt
cabbage	/'kæbidʒ/	cải bắp
stove	/stouv/	Bếp lò
touch	/tʌtʃ/	chạm vào
bum	/bʌm/	vết bỏng, đốt cháy
match	/mætʃ/	que diêm
run down	/rʌn'daʊn/	chạy xuống
stair	/steə/	cầu thang
climb the tree	/klaɪm ði tri:/	trèo cây
bored	/bɔ:d/	chán, buồn
reply	/ri'plai/	trả lời
loudly	/'laʊdli/	ầm ĩ
again	/ə'gen/	lại
run	/'rʌn/	chạy
leg	/leg/	chân
arm	/ɑ:mz/	tay
break	/breɪk/	làm gãy, làm vỡ
apple tree	/'æpltri:/	cây táo
fall off	/fɔ:l ɒv/	ngã xuống

hold	/hould/	cầm, nắm
sharp	/ʃɑ:p/	sắc, nhọn
dangerous	/'deindəʒrəs/	nguy hiểm
common	/'kɒmən/	thông thường, phổ biến
accident	/'æksɪdənt/	tai nạn
prevent	/'pri'vent/	ngăn chặn
safe	/seɪf/	an toàn
young children	/jʌŋgə 'tʃɪldrən/	trẻ nhỏ
roll off	/roul ɔ:f/	lăn khỏi
balcony	/'bælkəni/	ban công
tip	/tɪp/	mẹo
neighbour	/'neɪbə/	hàng xóm

II. GRAMMAR

1. Câu mệnh lệnh (hay yêu cầu)

a) Câu khẳng định

Câu mệnh lệnh là câu bắt đầu bằng một động từ nguyên mẫu không "to", ở thể khẳng định có nghĩa là hãy làm điều gì đó phụ thuộc vào động từ mà người nói sử dụng.

Động từ (V) + tân ngữ (O)/ bổ ngữ (C)/ trạng ngữ (adv)!

Chú ý: O (tân ngữ) có thể theo sau một số động từ khi cần. Trong tiếng Anh có một số động từ không cần tân ngữ. Tùy vào ý nghĩa của câu mà chúng ta có thể sử dụng dấu (!) để sử dụng yêu cầu "nhẹ nhàng" hơn. Còn không dùng dấu (!) mang nghĩa ra lệnh với ngữ khí "rất mạnh".

Ex: Go. Hãy đi đi.

Come in. Hãy vào đi.

Sit down! Hãy ngồi xuống!

Close your book! Hãy gấp sách của bạn lại

Open your book! Hãy mở sách của bạn ra!

b) Câu phủ định

Còn ở thể phủ định có nghĩa là đừng làm điều gì đó phụ thuộc động từ mà người nói sử dụng.

Don't + động từ (V) + tân ngữ (O)/ bổ ngữ (C)/ trạng ngữ (adv)!

V là động từ thường nên ta dùng trợ động từ do để chia ở thể phủ và thêm not vào sau trợ động từ là do not viết tắt là don't.

Ex: Don't go. Đừng đi.

Don't ride your bike too fast! Đừng cưỡi xe đạp quá nhanh!

Don't climb the tree! Đừng leo cây!

LƯU Ý: Để câu mệnh lệnh hay yêu cầu có phần lịch sự hơn ta thêm "please" (xin, xin vui lòng) vào trước hoặc sau câu mệnh lệnh đó và dấu (!) vào cuối câu (có hoặc không có cũng được) nếu có thì nghĩa của câu mang tính lịch sự hơn.

Ex: Sit down, please. Vui lòng ngồi.

Sit down, please! Xin vui lòng ngồi xuống!

Please open your book! Xin vui lòng mở sách của bạn ra!

Please don't open your book. Vui lòng đừng mở sách ra.

Don't go, please. Xin đừng đi.

2. Hỏi đáp lý do tôi không nên làm điều gì

Khi muốn hỏi đáp lý do tôi không nên làm điều gì đó, chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

Why shouldn't I + ...?

Tại sao tôi không nên...?

Because you may + ...

Bởi vì bạn có thể...

Ex: Why shouldn't I play with the knife?

Tại sao tôi không nên chơi với dao?

Because you may cut yourself.

Bởi vì bạn có thể bị đứt tay.

3. Mở rộng: Cách dùng “may” may (có thể, biết)

a) Cách thành lập “may”

1) Câu khẳng định

Chủ ngữ (V) + may + động từ (V bare-infi) +...

Ex: He may speak English and Japanese.

Anh ta có thể nói tiếng Anh và tiếng Nhật.

2). Câu phủ định

Chủ ngữ (S) + may not + động từ V (bare-infi) +...

I may not speak French. Tôi không thể nói tiếng Pháp.

3) Câu nghi vấn

May + chủ ngữ (S) + động từ (V bare-infi) +...?

Để trả lời cho câu hỏi trên, ta có thể dùng cấu trúc sau với 2 trường hợp:

* Nếu có thể làm được yêu cầu của người hỏi, ta dùng:

Yes, chủ ngữ (S) + may.

Còn nếu không thể làm được yêu cầu của người hỏi, ta dùng:

No, chủ ngữ (S) + may not.

Ex: May you speak French? Bạn có thể nói tiếng Pháp không?

Yes, I may. Vâng, tôi có thể nói được tiếng Pháp.

No, I may not. Không, tôi không thể nói được tiếng Pháp.

Câu hỏi Wh- với may:

Wh- + may + chủ ngữ (S) + động từ (V bare-infi) + ...?

Ex: What may you do? Bạn có thể làm gì?

b) Cách dùng “may”

1) “may” có nghĩa là có thể, được dùng để xin phép một cách rất lịch sự, trang trọng.

Ex: May I go out? Cho tôi ra ngoài được không ạ?

May I use your pen to write a letter?

Tôi có thể dùng viết của anh để viết thư được không ạ?

May I take this book? - Yes, you may.

Tôi có thể lấy quyển sách này không? - Vâng, bạn có thể.

2) “may” được dùng để diễn đạt khả năng một hành động, sự việc có thể hoặc không thể xảy ra, khả năng này không chắc chắn lắm.

Ex: You can try calling her. She may go out.

Bạn có thể thử gọi điện thoại cho cô ta. Cô ấy có thể đi ra ngoài.

It may rain. Có lẽ trời mưa.

He admitted that the news might be true

Anh ta thừa nhận rằng tin tức đó có thể là sự thật.

3) Dùng trong câu cảm thán may diễn tả một lời câu chúc.

Ex: May all your dreams come true!

Chúc cho tất cả ước mơ của bạn sẽ thành sự thật!

Lưu ý:

- maybe (có lẽ) là trạng từ chỉ mức độ chắc chắn.

Ex: Maybe I will go to the cinema tonight.

Có lẽ tối nay tôi sẽ đi xem phim.

- may be là động từ khiếm khuyết may dùng với động từ to be

Ex: He looks unhappy. I don't think he is unhappy. He may be tired.

Anh ta trông không được vui. Tôi không nghĩ là anh ta đang buồn. Anh ta có thể đang mệt.

III. PRACTICE

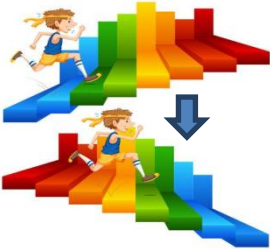
Task 1. Read and match.

1. Don't play with the knife.	A. Because you may fall.
2. He is riding his bike too fast.	g. A knife
3. What are you holding in your hand?	c. Because You may get a burn.
4. Why shouldn't I climb a tree?	d. OK, I won't.
5. Why shouldn't I play with the stove?	e. He may fall off his bike and break his arm
1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....	

Task 2. Fill in the blank

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. F_ST | 2. TOU_H | 3. C_IMB |
| 4. CA_BAGE | 5. BOR_D | 6. K_IFE |
| 7. MA_CHES | 8. S_AIR | 9._TOVE |
| 10. B_EAK | 11. DAN_EROUS | 12. BU_N |

Task 3. Look and write the correct words. There is one example.

		
climb	fall off	cut yourself
		
run down	get a burn	roll off

Example: You go up a tree or the stairs with your feet and hands.

climb

1. You hurt yourself with a knife.
2. You drop yourself from something like a bike or a tree.
3. You hurt yourself by touching very hot things like fire.
4. You go down very fast.
5. You fall off a bed or a sofa

Task 4. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

One day Mike was bored. He was in the living room when his mother was in the kitchen. Suddenly, his mother smelled something burned. She went into the living room and said, ‘Mike, stop it. Don’t play with those matches or you may get a burn’. Mike answered, ‘OK, I won’t do that again. I’ll put them away.’

	True	False
0. One day, Mike was happy.	☐	☒
1. He was in the living room.	☐	☐
2. From the kitchen, his mother could see him playing with matches.	☐	☐
3. She asked Mike to stop playing with them.	☐	☐
4. Mike got a burn.	☐	☐
5. He did not want to put away the matches.	☐	☐

Task 5. Read and answer the question.

Falling is common type of accident for young children at home. Your baby brother or sister may fall off a bed or a sofa. He or she may also fall down the stairs. The following tips can help to keep your baby brother or sister safe:

- Make sure he or she can’t roll off the bed.
- Make sure he or she can’t open any windows.
- Don’t let him or her go near the stairs.
- Don’t let him or her out on the balcony.

1. What is the common type of accident for young children at home?

.....

2. How to prevent a child from falling out of the windows?

.....

3. What may happen if a child goes near the stairs?

.....

4. What should we do when a child is on the bed or a sofa?

.....

Task 6. Give the correct form of the verbs in the bracket

1. Don't (let) _____ your child play with a knife.
2. Mary (cook) _____ in the kitchen at present.
3. Where are you, Peter? I (be) _____ upstairs, Mom.
4. Jimmy (climb) _____ the apple tree yesterday. He (fall) _____ and (break) _____ his leg.
5. Look! He (run) _____ down the stair. He may break his arm.
6. Mai has a _____. She (go) _____ to the dentist tomorrow.
7. Hoa (wash) _____ her hair three times a week.
8. Last Monday, My mother (have) _____ a bad pain in her stomach.

Task 7. Look and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).



Summer is coming, here are some tips to keep your children safe. First, don't let them (0)



play alone near water like a lake or a swimming pool. They may (1) _____ into the water.



Second, never let them (2) _____ trees. They may fall down and (3) _____ their arms or legs.



Third, don't let them play with dangerous things like (4) _____ or



matches. They may cut themselves or get a (5) _____.

Task 8. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Don't touch the <u>stove</u> .	
1. Don't _____ the stairs.	
2. You shouldn't play with _____.	
3. He is easy to _____ off the bed.	
4. The knife is very sharp, you may _____ yourself.	
5. The stove is very hot, you may _____.	

Task 9. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: bike / off / his / he / fall / may

He may fall off his bike.

- too / I / ride / shouldn't / why / fast/?

_____?
- you / the / what / doing / stove / are / with/?

_____?

_____?

3.

do / I / that / won't / ok / again/.

_____, _____.

4.

shouldn't / why / I / touch / knife / the/?

_____?

5.

with / the / play / don't / cat/.

_____, _____.

6.

and/ He / may / bike/ fall/ his / off / his/ break / arm/ .

_____, _____.

7.

matches/ What / are / doing / with/ you/ the / .

_____, _____.

8.

common/Falling/ is/ home/ type/ of /for /young/ accident /children /at /.

_____, _____.

Task 10. Rewrite the sentences positive or negative.

1) Ride your bike too fast !

.....

2) Talk loudly !

.....

3) Play with the knife!

.....

4) Don't read magazines !

.....

5) Play with the matches !

.....

Task 11. Read the questions. Write safety tips for children. There is one example (0).

0. Why shouldn't children climb trees? Children shouldn't climb trees because they may fall down and break their arms or legs.

1. Why shouldn't children play with a knife?

They shouldn't play with a knife because _____.

2. Why shouldn't children play with matches?

They shouldn't play with matches because _____.

3. Why shouldn't children ride their bike too fast?

They shouldn't ride their bike too fast because _____.

4. Why shouldn't children go out alone?

They shouldn't go out alone because _____.

5. Why shouldn't children play on the balcony?

They shouldn't play on the balcony because _____.



UNIT 13

WHAT DO YOU DO IN YOUR FREE TIME ?



I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên Âm	Tiếng Việt
free time	/fri: taim/	thời gian rảnh
watch	/wɒtʃ/	xem
surf the Internet	/sə:f ði 'intə:net/	truy cập Internet
ride the bike	/raid ði baik/	đi xe đạp
animal	/æniməl/	động vật
program	/'prougɾæm/	chương trình
clean	/kli:n/	dọn dẹp, làm sạch
karate	/kə'ra:ti/	môn karate
sport	/spɔ:t/	thể thao
club	/klʌb/	câu lạc bộ
dance	/da:ns/	khiêu vũ, nhảy múa
sing	/siŋ/	ca hát

question	/'kwestʃən/	câu hỏi
survey	/'sə:vei/	bài điều tra
cartoon	/kɑ:'tu:n/	hoạt hình
ask	/ɑ:sk/	hỏi
go fishing	/gou 'fɪʃɪŋ/	đi câu cá
go shopping	/gou ʃɒpɪŋ/	đi mua sắm
go swimming	/gou 'wɪmɪŋ/	đi bơi
go camping	/gou 'kæmpɪŋ/	đi cắm trại
go skating	/gou 'skeɪtɪŋ/	đi trượt pa-tanh
go hiking	/gou 'haɪkɪŋ/	đi leo núi
draw	/drɔ:/	vẽ
Red river	/red 'rɪvə/	sông Hồng
forest	/'fɒrɪst/	khu rừng
camp	/kæmp/	trại, lều

II. GRAMMAR.

1) Câu hỏi lúc rảnh thường bạn thường làm gì?

What do + you/they + do + in your/their free time?

Bạn (Họ) làm gì trong thời gian rảnh của mình/của họ?

I/They often + động từ + ...

Tôi/Họ thường...

Ex: What do you do in your free time?

Bạn làm gì trong thời gian rảnh của mình?

I often watch TV.

Tôi thường xem tivi.

2) Câu hỏi cô ấy/cậu ấy nào đó lúc rảnh thường làm gì?

What does + she/he + do in her/his free time?

Cô/Cậu ấy làm gì trong thời gian rảnh của cô/cậu ấy?

She/He often + động từ + ...

Cô/Cậu ấy thường...

Chủ ngữ (S) chính trong câu thuộc ngôi thứ 3 số ít nên ta sử dụng trợ động từ "does" để chia cho động từ thường "do" (làm).

Ex: What does he do in his free time?

Cậu ấy làm gì trong thời gian rảnh của mình?

He often draws pictures.

Cậu ấy thường vẽ tranh.

3) Khi muốn hỏi cha/mẹ/anh/chị em... của bạn lúc rảnh thường làm gì?

What does + your... + do in her/his free time?

...của bạn làm gì trong thời gian rảnh của bà/ông ấy?

She/He often + động từ + ...

Bà/Ông ấy thường...

Ex: What does your mother do in her free time?

Mẹ bạn làm gì trong thời gian rảnh của bà ấy?

She often plays the piano.

Bà ấy thường chơi đàn piano.

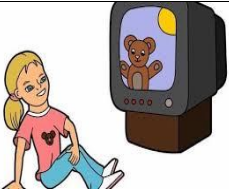
III. PRACTICE.

Task 1. Read and odd one out.

1. A. karate B. clean C. surf D. do
2. A. beach B. programme C. house D. cinema
3. A. come B. ride C. watch D. free
4. A. sing B. fishing C. swimming D. skating
5. A. mother B. father C. friend D. brother

Task 2. Leave one out.

1. SURF THE INTERNET	1.....	
2. CLEAN	2.....	

3. KASRATE	3.....	
4. FREE TIMES	4.....	
6. WATECH	5.....	

Task 3. Look and write the correct words. There is one example.

Example: The sport of moving on ice (/the ground) on skates.

skating

1. You use hands and feet as weapons in fighting.

2. You live in a tent on holiday.

3. The sport or business of catching fish.

4. You go to stores and buy things.

5. You go to this building to watch films.

Task 4. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

My dad and I have the same hobby. We both like fishing very much because it is a quiet sport. There are a lot of big trees around quiet ponds and rivers in our neighbourhood. We often go fishing there. Dad and I can sit for hours

to wait for the fish. We often talk about my study or our relatives.

	True	False
0. My father and I like different sports.	☐	☒
1. Fishing is a quiet sport.	☐	☐
2. We often go fishing in the forest.	☐	☐
3. My father and I often talk to each other while fishing.	☐	☐
4. We can't sit long when we go fishing.	☐	☐
5. We have friendly chats while fishing.	☐	☐

Task 5. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: I like <u>swimming</u>	
1. They often go _____ in summer.	
2. He often surfs the _____ in the evening.	
3. Phong goes _____ every Sunday.	
4. My younger brother often do _____ in the gym.	

5. I ride my _____ to school every day



Task 6. Look and fill each gap with one word from the box. Write the word next to the number. There is one example (0).

Summer holiday is great. We do not go to (0) school and we can do a lot of things. I like (1) _____ . I go to the swimming pool three times a week. My brother Nick can't swim but he



can (2) _____



very well. He often goes skating with his friends in their free time. When our (3) _____



_____ are free at the weekend, we often go (4) _____ in



the neighbourhood. Mom prepares a lot of delicious (5) _____ . We can fish and enjoy our meal outdoors.



Task 7. Order the words. There is one example.

Example:

watch / in / I / my / time / free / TV

-> I watch TV in my free time

1. often / what / in / free / do / you / time / do / your/?

?

2.

a / my / twice / swimming / week / goes / sister/.

3.

do / in / karate / my / I / time / free / often/.

4.

often / go / you / how / English / the / club / to / do/?

?

5.

one / fishing / brother's / of / my / is / hobbies/.

Task 8. Read the questions. Write about yourself. There is one example (0).

0. What's your name?

1. What do you do in your free time?

2. Why do you do that in your free time?

3. How often do you do that?

4. Who do you like to spend your free time with?

5. What do your parents often do in their free time?

Hello. (0) My name is _____.

1. I often _____.

2. I _____ because _____.

3. I _____.

4. I _____.

5. My parents _____.





UNIT 14

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE STORY ?



I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
story	/'stɔ:ri/	câu chuyện
watermelon	/wɔ:tə'melən/	quả dưa hấu
delicious	/di'liʃəs/	ngon
happen	/'hæpən/	xảy ra
island	/'aɪlənd/	hòn đảo
order	/ɔ:də/	ra lệnh
far away	/fɑ:ə'wei/	xa xôi
seed	/si:d/	hạt giống
grow	/grou/	trồng, gieo trồng
exchange	/iks'tʃeɪndʒ/	trao đổi
lucky	/'lʌki/	may mắn
in the end	/in ði end/	cuối cùng
hear about	/hə:d ə'baut/	nghe về
let	/let/	cho phép
go back	/gou bæk/	trở lại
first	/fɜ:st/	đầu tiên
then	/ðen/	sau đó
next	/nekst/	kế tiếp
princess	/prin'ses/	công chúa

prince	/prɪns/	hoàng tử
ago (in the past)	/ə'ɡəʊ/	cách đây (trong quá khứ)
castle	/'kɑːsl/	lâu đài
magic	/'mædʒɪk/	phép thuật
surprise	/sə'praɪz/	ngạc nhiên
happy	/hæpi/	vui mừng, hạnh phúc
walk	/wɔːk/	đi bộ
run	/rʌn/	chạy
ever after	/evə 'ɑːftə/	kể từ đó
marry	/'mæri/	kết hôn
meet	/miːt/	gặp gỡ
star fruit	/staː fruːt/	quả khế
golden	/'ɡəʊldən/	bằng vàng
greedy	/'ɡriːdi/	tham lam
kind	/kaɪnd/	tốt bụng
character	/'kærɪktə/	nhân vật
angry	/'æŋɡri/	tức giận
one day (in the future)	/wʌn dei/	một ngày nào đó
roof	/ruːf/	mái nhà
piece	/piːs/	mảnh, miếng, mẩu
meat	/miːt/	thịt
give	/ɡɪv/	đưa cho
beak	/biːk/	cái mỏ (chim, quạ)
pick up	/pɪk ʌp/	nhặt, lượm
ground	/ɡraʊnd/	sân

folk tales	/fouk teili:z/	truyện dân gian
honest	/'ɒnist/	thật thà
wise	/waiz/	khôn ngoan
stupid	/'stju:pid/	ngốc nghếch

II. GRAMMAR

1. Hỏi đáp về diễn biến câu chuyện xảy ra thế nào?

What happened In the story? Điều gì xảy ra trong câu chuyện?

First (Đầu tiên), Then (Sau đó), Next (Tiếp theo), In the end (Cuối cùng) để bắt đầu kể lại câu chuyện. Cụ thể như sau:

Ex: First, the fox asked, "Can you give me some meat?"

Đầu tiên, cáo hỏi: "Bạn sẽ cho tôi một ít thịt được không?"

Then, the fox asked, "Can you dance?". The crow shook its head. Sau đó, cáo hỏi: "Bạn có thể khiêu vũ không?"

Con quạ lắc lắc cái đầu của mình.

Next, the fox asked, "Can you sing?" "Yes,..." the crow opened his beak and said.

Tiếp theo, cáo hỏi: "Bạn có thể hát không? Có... con quạ mở miệng và đáp.

In the end, the fox picked up the meat and said, "Ha ha!".

Cuối cùng, con cáo nhặt miếng thịt và nói, "Ha ha!".

2. Hỏi đáp về ai đó thích những loại truyện, sách nào?

Khi chúng ta muốn hỏi đáp ai đó thích những loại truyện nào, chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

What kinds of stories do you like?

Bạn thích những loại truyện nào? What kinds of books do you like?

Bạn thích những loại sách nào?

I like + ...

Tôi thích...

3. Hỏi đáp về ai đó nghĩ gì về nhân vật nào đó trong truyện?

What do you think of...?

Bạn nghĩ gì về...?

I think he/ she/ it + is + ...

Tôi nghĩ cậu/ cô ấy /nó...

Ex: What kinds of stories do you like? Bạn thích những loại truyện nào?

I like The story of Mai An Tiem. Tôi thích Câu chuyện về Mai An Tiêm.

What do you think of Mai An Tiem? Bọn nghĩ gì về Mai An Tiêm ?

I think he is hard-working. Tôi nghĩ cậu ấy chăm chỉ.

III. PRACTICE

Task 1. Read and odd one out.

1. A. story B. ordered C. grew D. exchanged
2. A. Snow White B. right C. An Tiem D. Mouse
3. A. found B. heard C. went D. happened
4. A. one day B. first C. then D. next
5. A. greedy B. intelligent C. younger D. kind

Task 2. Change these words into past form.

V(INF)	V (PAST)	V(INF)	V (PAST)
1. visit		6. Read	
2. work		7. Hear	
3. Find		8. Stand	
4. Think		9. Exchange	
5. Watch		10. Play	

Task 3. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each unfinished sentence below or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.

1. What do you think An Tiem?
 - a. of b. to c. with d. behind
2. One Day, An Tiem some black seed
 - a. finding b. find c. found d. going
3. character do you like best? It is Snow White
 - a. Why b. Which c. Who d. a & c
4. Many years ago, There a beautiful girl who lived in a castle.
 - a. had b. have c. were d. was
5. We have a Vietnamese story about called the story of Mai An Tiem
 - a. oranges b. apples c. watermelons d. All are correct

Task 4. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

A long time ago, the father of two brothers died. The elder brother got most of the land and the younger brother got only one starfruit tree. One day, a big bird came and ate the starfruit. Then it carried the younger brother to an island to get gold. His brother knew about this. He waited for the bird. And the bird also brought him to the island to get gold. He was greedy and got a lot of gold. The bag was very heavy and he fell off the bird, into the sea.

	True	False
0. The elder brother got more land than his brother.	☒	☐

1. The younger brother had only one starfruit tree.		
2. A big bird ate the starfruit and paid gold for the elder brother.		
3. The bird also carried the elder brother to the island to get gold.		
4. The younger brother got a lot of gold and carried the bird home.		
5. The greedy elder brother fell into the sea because of the heavy gold.		

Task 5. Look and fill each gap with one word from the box. Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).



One day, there was a (0) race between a hare and a tortoise. First, the (1)



_____ ran very fast and soon passed the tortoise. Then he stopped and fell (2)
_____ under a tree. The tortoise walked and



walked very slowly. And he passed the sleeping hare. In the end, he passed the finish (3)



_____. The (4) _____ cheered loudly for the (5)
_____. The hare woke up and began to run again, but it was too late.



Task 6. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example <u>An Tiem</u> was hard-working.	
1. The _____ was wise.	

2. The _____ was stupid.	
3. The elder _____ was greedy.	
4. The _____ was beautiful and kind.	
5. The _____ was slow, but hard-working.	

Task 7. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: what / in / happened / the / story

What happened in the story?

- of / you / do / what / think / Snow White/?

_____?
- tales / do / like / you / folk/?

_____?
- of / what / like / stories / kinds / you / do/?

_____?
- story / end / how / did / the/?

_____?
- you / do / why / the / story / like/?

_____?

Task 8. Choose the following words to fill in the blanks.

1 - Prince	2 - magical apple	3 - castle	4 – got married
------------	-------------------	------------	-----------------

5 - seed	6 - exchange	7 - order	8 - greedy
9 - character	10 - surprise	11 - type	12 - interesting
13 - delicious	14 - kind		

1. An Tien recieved some _____ from the crow. He grew them.
2. Folk tales are usually short and _____. They give me one surprise after another.
3. The _____ visited the castle and he met the beautiful princess.
4. The brother in the story was so _____. He wanted to have all of the money.
5. The main _____ in this story is Snow White.
6. The King _____ the princess not to go outside. The pricess was very upset.
7. In the past, people often _____ salt for food and drink.
8. My mother was very _____ when we had a big birthday party for her.
9. Linda is a _____ person. She often help other people when they have trouble.
10. In the end, the Prince and the Princess _____ and lived hapily ever after.

Task 9. Read the questions. Write about your favourite story.

0. What's your name?

My name's _____.

1. What's your favourite story?

1. My favourite story is _____.

2. Who is the main character in the story?

The main character is _____.

3. What happened in the story?

First, _____. Then, _____.

4. How did the story end?

In the end, _____.

5. What do you think of the main character? Why?

I think he/she/the _____ because _____.





UNIT 15
WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE
IN THE FUTURE ?

I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
future	/'fju:tʃə/	tương lai
pilot	/'pailət/	phi công
doctor	/'dɒktə/	bác sĩ
teacher	/'ti:tʃə/	giáo viên
architect	/'ɑ:kitekt/	kiến trúc sư
engineer	/endʒi'niə/	kỹ sư
writer	/'raitə/	nhà văn
accountant	/ə'kauntənt/	nhân viên kế toán
business person	/'biznis 'pɜ:sn/	doanh nhân
nurse	/nɜ:s/	y tá
artist	/'ɑ:tist/	họa sĩ
musician	/mju:'ziʃn/	nhạc công
singer	/'siŋə/	ca sĩ
farmer	/'fɑ:mə/	nông dân
dancer	/'dɑ:nsə/	vũ công
fly	/flai/	bay
of course	/əv kɔ:s/	dĩ nhiên
scared	/'skeəd/	sợ hãi
leave	/li:v/	rời bỏ, rời

grow up	/grou ʌp/	trưởng thành
look after	/luk ɑ:ftə/	chăm sóc
patient	/'peɪʃnt/	bệnh nhân
design	/di'zain/	thiết kế
building	/'bɪldɪŋ/	tòa nhà
comic story	/'kɒmɪk 'stɔ:ri/	truyện tranh
farm	/fɑ:m/	trang trại
countryside	/kʌntrɪsaɪd/	vùng quê
space	/spies/	không gian
spaceship	/speɪs'ʃɪp/	phi thuyền
astronaut	/'æstrɒnɔ:t/	phi hành gia
planet	/'plænɪt/	hành tinh
important	/ɪm'pɔ:tənt/	quan trọng
dream	/dri:m/	mơ ước
true	/tru:/	thực sự
job	/dʒɔb/	công việc

II. GRAMMAR

1. Hỏi đáp ai đó muốn làm gì trong tương lai

What + would + s + like to be in the future?

Bạn muốn trở thành gì trong tương lai?

S + would + like to be + a/ an + ...

... muốn trở thành...

Chủ ngữ (S) có thể thay bằng: I, you, we, they, she, he, It hoặc danh từ riêng như Khang, Jack,... đều được.

Ex: What would you like to be in the future?

Bạn muốn trở thành gì trong tương lai?

I would like to be a teacher.

Bạn muốn trở thành giáo viên.

2. Hỏi đáp lý do ai đó muốn trở thành gì trong tương lai

3. He/She works in a field or in a farm.

4. Their job is dancing.

5. He can keep our town or city safe.

		
workers	policeman	dancers
		
farmer	teacher	architect

Task 4. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

Dear Grandpa,

How are you? Last week, Dad took me to Kid city. There were a lot of people and interesting things to see there. I was very excited to be on a plane, and watched some video clips about pilots. It was great to see them fly lots of planes. I'd like to be a pilot in the future like you. I want to fly to many countries around the world. Now I prepare for my dream job by running two kilometres in the morning. A good pilot must be strong, right?

Love you,

Jim

0. Jim writes to his grandmother.

True

☐

False

☒

1. Jim's father took him to Kid city.

☐
☐

2. He saw a lot of pilots there.

☐
☐

3. His father is a pilot.

☐
☐

4. He does morning exercise by running 2 kilometres to be strong.

☐
☐

5. He wants to be a pilot in the future.

☐
☐

Task 5. Find the mistake and write the correct sentence.

1. What do you like to be in the future?

=> _____

2. Why would you to be a teacher?

=> _____

3. I'd like to be a astronaut.

=> _____

4. Because I like travelling on space.

=> _____

5. Because he like teaching young children.

=> _____

Task 6. Look and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).



Hi, I'm Le. I'm 10 years old. Let me tell you about my dream. I'd like to be an (0) architect in the future because I'd like to design schools very much. Look at this picture. This is a nice (1)



_____ for primary children. There are many (2) _____ in



this building. There is also a beautiful (3) _____ with a lot of books for children. After



school, the children can play football with their friends in the school (4) _____ or



swim in a modern swimming (5) _____.

Task 7. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: He'd like to be a good <u>farmer</u> .	
1. He would like to be a _____.	
2. He wants to be a great football _____.	
3. He'd like to be an _____ in the future.	
4. Her dream is to be a _____ in the hospital.	
5. He wants to be a _____ like his father.	

Task 8. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: a / doctor / like / to / he / future / in / would / the / be

He would like to be a doctor in the future.

1. you / do / to / you / what / like / would / grow / up / when



?

2. you / to / where / work / would / like



_____?

3. is / your / dream / job / Susan / what

_____?

4. old / took / she / people / to / would / like / after

_____.

5. job / Maths / teaching / dream / is / my

_____.

Task 9. Read the questions. Write about your dream job. There is one example (0).

0. What's your name?

1. What would you like to do when you grow up?

2. Where would you like to work?

3. Who would you like to work with?

4. Why would you like to do that job?

5. What should you do now to be able to do that job in the future?

0. My name's _____.

1. I'd like _____.

3. I'd like to work _____.

4. I'd like to do that job because _____.

5. I should _____.



UNIT 16

WHERE IS THE POST OFFICE?



I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
place	/pleis/	địa điểm
post office	/poust ɔfis/	bưu điện
bus stop	/bʌs stɒp/	trạm xe bus
pharmacy	/fɑ:məsi/	hiệu thuốc
cinema	/sinimə/	rạp chiếu phim
museum	/mju:ˈziəm/	Bảo tàng
park	/pɑ:kə/	công viên
zoo	/zu:/	Sở thú
theatre	/θiətə/	rạp hát
restaurant	/restrɒnt/	nhà hàng
supermarket	/su:pəmə:kit/	siêu thị
next to	/nekst tu:/	bên cạnh
behind	/biˈhænd/	đằng sau
in front of	/in frʌnt əv/	ở phía trước
opposite	/ɒpəzit/	đối diện
between	/biˈtwi:n/	ở giữa
on the corner	/ɔn ðə kɔ:nə/	ở góc
go straight	/gou streit/	đi thẳng
ahead	/ə'hed/	về phía trước

turn left	/tə:n left/	rẽ trái
turn right	/tə:n rait/	rẽ phải
at the end	/æt ðə end/	ở cuối cùng
near	/niə /	ở gần
take a coach	/teik ə koutʃ/	đón xe ô tô khách
take a boat	/teik ə bout/	đi tàu
go by plane	/gou bai plein/	đi bằng máy bay
giving directions	/giviŋ di'rekʃn/	chỉ đường
fence	/fens/	hàng rào

II. GRAMMAR.

1. Cách dùng các những giới từ chỉ nơi chốn.

- At: tại (dùng cho nơi chốn nhỏ như trường học, sân bay.)

- In: trong (chỉ ở bên trong), ở (nơi chốn lớn thành phố, tỉnh, quốc gia, châu lục..)

Ex: in the box (trong hộp), in Vietnam (ở Việt Nam)

- On: ở trên nhưng có tiếp xúc bề mặt.

Ex: On the table trên bàn

There is a plane on the field.

Có một chiếc máy bay đậu trên cánh đồng.

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

Ex: There is a plane above the field.

Có một máy bay trên cánh đồng.

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

Ex: There is a plane over the field.

Có một chiếc máy bay bay trên cánh đồng.

- In front of (trước): người (vật) ở đằng trước người (vật, địa điểm) khác (tùy thuộc vào vị trí của người nói với vật được chọn làm mốc).

- In the front of (trước): người (vật) ở bên trong địa điểm nhưng thuộc về phần đầu của nó.

- Opposite (trước): người (vật) đối diện với người (vật) khác.

- Before (trước): giống opposite nhưng dùng với nghĩa trang trọng hơn.

Ex: Before the crown, I swear trước ngai vàng, tôi xin thề

- Behind: người (vật) ở đằng sau của người (vật) khác (tùy thuộc vào vị trí của người nói với vật được chọn làm mốc)
- At the back of: người (vật) ở bên trong địa điểm, nơi chốn nhưng thuộc phần cuối của nó.
- At the end of: người (vật) ở bên trong địa điểm, nơi chốn nhưng thuộc điểm mút cuối cùng của địa điểm, nơi chốn đó.
- Near, by, next to, close to, close up (gần)

Ex: There Is a bookshop next to a post office. Có 1 nhà sách gần bưu điện.

2. Cách sử dụng động từ khiếm khuyết (động từ đặc biệt) “can” (có thể, biết)

a) Cách thành lập

Câu khẳng định:

Chủ ngữ (S) + can + động từ (V bare-infi) +...

Ex: He can speak English and Japanese.

Anh ta có thể nói tiếng Anh và tiếng Nhật.

Câu phủ định:

Chủ ngữ (S) + cannot + động từ (V bare-infi) +...

Lưu ý: cannot ta phải viết dính liền nhau, cannot viết tắt là can't.

Ex: I can't speak Chinese. Tôi không thể nói tiếng Trung Quốc.

Câu nghi vấn:

Can + chủ ngữ (S) + động từ (V bare-infi) +...?

Để trả lời cho câu hỏi trên, ta có thể dùng cấu trúc sau với hai trường hợp:

* Nếu có thể làm được yêu cầu của người hỏi, ta dùng:

Yes, chủ ngữ (S) + can.

* Còn nếu không thể làm được yêu cầu của người hỏi, ta dùng:

No, chủ ngữ (S) + can't

Ex: Can you speak French? Bạn có thể nói tiếng Pháp không?

Yes, I can. Vâng, tôi có thể nói được tiếng Pháp.

No, I can't. Không, tôi không thể nói được tiếng Pháp.

Câu hỏi Wh-/ How với “can”:

Wh-/ How + can + chủ ngữ (S) + động từ (V bare-infi) +...?

Ex: What can you do? Bạn có thể làm gì?

How can I get to the zoo?

Tôi có thể đến sở thú bằng cách nào/ bằng phương tiện gì?

b) Cách dùng

- Dùng để diễn tả khả năng (ability) của chủ ngữ ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Ex: I can dance. Tôi có thể khiêu vũ./ Tôi biết khiêu vũ.

I can communicate with foreigners.

Tôi có thể giao tiếp với người nước ngoài.

- Dùng để diễn tả khả năng một hành động, sự việc có thể xảy ra hay không.

Ex: I think so, but I can be wrong.

Tôi nghĩ như vậy, nhưng mà tôi có thể sai.

- Dùng để xin phép, yêu cầu giữa hai người quen thân, không khách sáo, trang trọng bằng could (quá khứ của can) hoặc may.

Ex: Can I borrow your bike tonight?

Tối nay tôi có thể mượn xe đạp của anh được không?

Could I use your eraser?

Tôi có thể dùng cục tẩy của bạn được không?

III. PRACTICE.

Task 1. Odd one out.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1.a. envelope | b. stamp | c. letter | d. opposite |
| 2.a. next to | b. between | c. on the corner | d. get |
| 3.a. bus stop | b. pharmacy | c. minute | d. supermarket |
| 4.a. walk | b. boat | c. plane | d. coach |
| 5.a. right | b. left | c. kind | d. straight |

Task 2. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each unfinished sentence below or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.

1. Is it..... from school.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|------------|-----------|
| a. far | b. near | c. next to | d. behind |
|--------|---------|------------|-----------|

2. We are..... to have a school trip next weekend?

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| a. go | b. goes | c. went | d. going |
|-------|---------|---------|----------|

3.....go to the park?

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|--------------|----------|
| a. Let's | b. Why don't we | c. Should we | d. b & c |
|----------|-----------------|--------------|----------|

4. His house is..... to my house.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|
| a. behind | b. in front | c. next | d. near |
|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|

5. How.....is it from your house to school?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------------------|
| a. long | b. much | c. far | d. All are correct |
|---------|---------|--------|--------------------|

6. The supermarket is the hospital .

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| a. near to | b. opposite | c. behinds | d. in front |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|

7. It isthe end of the street

- a. at b. on c. of d. with

8. How can I.....to the post office?

- a. get b. to get c. getting d. to geting

Task 3. Read and match. There is one example.

1. 	1. d	a. We send postcards and letters at this place.
2. 	2.....	b. We see plays and operas at this place.
3. 	3.....	c. We see different ancient things at this place.
4. 	4.....	d. We wait for the bus at this place.
5. 	5.....	e. We buy medicine at this place.
6. 	6.....	f. It's a quiet place for people to read books.

Task 4. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

My house is in White Street. My new school is not very far from my house. It's in Pink Street. Every morning, I get out of my house, turn right and walk along the street for five minutes. Then I turn left at Pink Street. From the street corner, I can see my big, yellow school. It's between a green park and a museum.

	True	False
0. My new school is very far from my house.	☐	☒
1. I go to school in the afternoon.	☐	☐
2. My school is near Pink Street.	☐	☐
3. It takes more than five minutes to go to my school.	☐	☐
4. My school is big and yellow.	☐	☐
5. My school is next to a green park.	☐	☐

Task 5. Read and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).



Con Dao is a beautiful (0) _____ island in the South of Viet Nam. From



Ha Noi you can (1) _____ to Ho Chi Minh City. It takes

about one hour and forty five minutes. From there, there are two ways to go to Con Dao: you can take a (2)



_____ to Vung Tau, and then take a (3)

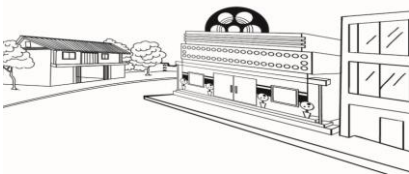


_____ to Con Dao. It takes around twelve hours. Or you can go by (4)



_____. It's only a forty-five minute flight. It is (5) _____ but more expensive.

Task 6. Look at the picture. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: There is a supermarket <u>next</u> to my school.	
1. The bookshop is _____ the museum and the cinema.	
2. There is a _____ stop next to the zoo.	
3. I go to the _____ office to send a postcard.	
4. There is a theatre _____ the bakery.	
5. The cinema is at the _____ of the street.	

Task 7. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: bus / the / is / stop / where

Where is the bus stop?

1. get / I / how / museum / the / excuse / to / can / me

_____, _____ ?

2. the / is / at / pharmacy / the / of / street / end / the

3. a / Ha Noi / coach / take / from / Sa Pa / to / can / you

4. on / the / of / theatre / corner / street / the / is / the

5. takes / to / fifteen / walk / to / my / minutes / it / school

Task 8. Read the questions. Write about yourself. There is one example (0).



0. What's your name?

Hello. My name is _____.

1. How far is it from your school to your house?

My school is _____.

2. Where is your school (include the name of the street)?

It is _____.

3. Are there any buildings next to your school?

4. How do you often get to your school?

I _____.

5. How long does it take you to go to school?

It takes _____.



UNIT 17

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO EAT?



I. VOCABULARY

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
restaurant	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/	nhà hàng
a bowl of	/ə bəʊl əv/	một bát (gì đó)
noodle	/ˈnu:d(ə)l/	mì
water	/ˈwɔ:tə(r)/	nước
a glass of	/ə gla:s əv/	một ly (gì đó)
apple juice	/ˈæp(ə)l dʒu:s/	nước táo
fish	/fɪʃ/	cá
a packet of	/ə ˈpækɪt əv/	một gói (gì đó)
biscuit	/ˈbɪskɪt/	bánh quy
a bar of	/ə bɑ: əv/	một thanh (gì đó)
a carton of	/ə ˈkɑ:(r)t(ə)n əv/	một hộp (gì đó)
lemonade	/ˌleməˈneɪd/	nước chanh
nowadays	/ˈnaʊəˌdeɪz/	ngày nay
sandwich	/ˈsæn(d)wɪdʒ/	bánh sandwich
healthy food	/ˈhelθi fu:d/	Đồ ăn tốt cho sức khỏe
meal	/mi:l/	bữa ăn
canteen	/kænˈti:n/	căn tin

fresh	/freʃ/	tươi
Egg	/eg/	trứng
sausage	/'sɒsɪdʒ/	xúc xích
butter	/'bʌtə(r)/	bơ
bottle	/'bɒt(ə)l/	chai
banana	/bə'na:nə/	quả chuối
diet	/'daɪət/	chế độ ăn kiêng
vegetable	/'vedʒtəb(ə)l/	rau
vitamin	/'vɪtəmin/	Chất dinh dưỡng (vitamin)
sugar	/'ʃʊɡə(r)/	đường
salt	/sɔ:lt/	muối

II. GRAMMAR

1. Hỏi đáp ai đó muốn ăn/ uống gì

Khi muốn hỏi ai đó muốn ăn/ uống gì, chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

What + would + s + like to eat/ drink?

... muốn ăn/ uống gì? s + would + like please.

Làm ơn cho...

Chủ ngữ (S) có thể thay bằng: I, you, we, they, she, he, It hoặc danh từ riêng như Khang, Jack,... đều được.

Ex: What would you like to eat?

Bạn muốn ăn gì?

I would like a bar of chocolate, please.

Làm ơn cho tôi một thanh sô cô la.

2. Hỏi đáp ai đó mỗi ngày ăn/ uống bao nhiêu

(1) How many/ much.. do you/ they eat/ drink every day?

Mỗi ngày bạn/ họ ăn/ uống bao nhiêu...?

I/ They eat/ drink...

Tôi/ Họ ăn/ uống..

(2) How many/much... does she/ he eat/ drink every day?

Mỗi ngày cô/ cậu ấy ăn/ uống bao nhiêu... ?

She/ He eats/ drinks...

Cô/ Cậu ấy ở ăn/ uống...

Ex: How many rice do you eat every day?

Mỗi ngày bạn ăn bao nhiêu cơm?

I eat two bowls. Tôi ăn hai bát cơm.

How much water does she drink every day?

Mỗi ngày cô ấy uống bao nhiêu nước?

She drinks six glasses of water.

Cô ấy uống sáu cốc nước.

III. PRACTICE

Task 1. Odd one out.

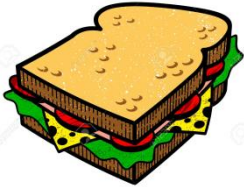
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| 1. a. bowl | b. cup | c. sweet | d. bunch |
| 2. a. banana | b. bread | c. orange | d. apple |
| 3. a. noodles | b. fish | c. pork | d. beef |
| 4. a. cabbage | b. chocolate | c. biscuit | d. sweet |
| 5. a. milk | b. bottle | c. tea | d. water |

Task 2. Choose the best answer for each sentence:

- What's your favorite drink? –.....
A. Chicken B. Orange C. Lettuce D. Soda
- What's the matter? - I'm very hungry. I want some.....
A. knives B. iced tea C. lemonade D. sandwiches
- Which are your brother's favorite dishes? -.....
A. No, thanks. B. I'm thirsty.
C. Cartoons. D. Chicken noodles and apple pies.
- is there to eat? - There're some apples.
A. Who B. Where C. When D. What
- do you feel? - I feel very hungry.
A. Who B. Why C. Which D. How
- We're very now. We don't want any more food or drink.
A. cold B. hot C. full D. hungry
- I would likeorange.
A. a B. an C. much D. any
- Watermelon is his favorite

- A. drink B. vegetable C. meat D. fruit
9. We want five
- A. milk B. bread C. melons D. cheese
10. How about a?
- A. meat B. cheese C. sandwich D. sugar
11. They have apple juice.
- A. apple B. some C. an D. any
12. does Alice want? - She wants some ice-cream.
- A. Who B. What C. How D. Why
13. It's a good idea to drink..... juice between meals.
- A. some B. these C. an D. any
14. I'm hungry. I want some
- A. books B. cakes C. water D. pencils
15. Would you like glass of hot milk?
- A. a B. some C. any D. an
16. Lemonade is my favorite.....
- A. drink B. fruit C. meat D. vegetable
17. Tomatoes are very good.....you.
- A. to B. at C. on D. for

Task 3. Look and write the correct words. There is one example.

		
milk	chocolate	lemonade
		

noodles	meat	sandwich
---------	------	----------

Example: There are long, made from rice or wheat.

noodles

1. sweet and brown candy
2. meat (or cheese) and vegetables between two pieces of bread
3. white drink from cows
4. drink made from lemons
5. food from pigs or cows

Task 4. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

Tom is my classmate. He has good eating habits. He always eats breakfast in the morning. For breakfast, he has a sandwich with a lot of vegetables. Then he drinks a glass of lemonade. For lunch and dinner, he often has some salad, fish and noodles. He drinks a lot of water between meals. He eats fruits and drinks milk every day. He eats meat only twice a week. He rarely eats sweets.

- | | True | False |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0. Tom never misses breakfast. | ☒ | ☐ |
| 1. He has sandwiches for breakfast. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. He has two glasses of lemonade after breakfast. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. He drinks a lot of milk between meals. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. He eats vegetables and fruits every day. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. He never eats sweets. | ☐ | ☐ |

Task 5. Complete the dialogue with the given sentences.

a. What would you like to eat?

b. I like milk.

c. I'd like a glass of the apple juice .

d. I like eating sausage .

e. Could we have a drink?

Minh: Hello, LyLy.

LyLy: Hi Minh. I'm thirsty, Minh. (1)_____?

Minh: Ok. What would you like drink?

LyLy: (2)_____, please.

Minh: Would you like to eat something?

LyLy: Yes, please.

Minh: (3)_____?

LyLy: I'd like a packet of biscuits. How about you? What's your favorite food?

Minh: (4)_____.

LyLy: would you like fruit juice?

Minh: No, I don't. (5)_____.

LyLy: Ok.

Task 6. Read and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).



This is Lucy. She lives with her parents in the (0) _____ countryside. She



likes sweet things very much. In the morning, she has two packets of (1) _____ and a glass of



(2) _____ for breakfast. After lunch, she eats (3)



_____ of chocolate . In the afternoon, she eats a big (4)



_____. After dinner, she eats a packet of candy. Yesterday, she had a terrible (5)



_____. The dentist said that she should eat sweet things only twice a week, and brush her teeth after meals.

Task 7. Choose the correct answer:

Hi! My name's Thu. I'm in grade 5. My sister and I (1) our breakfast at school. She (2) some noodles and a hot drink. I (3) some bread and some milk. We don't have lunch at school. We have lunch at home. We have rice, chicken, cabbage and some apples (4) lunch. Apple is my (20) fruit.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. a. eat | b. eats | c. want | d. wants |
| 2. a. likes | b. wants | c. is liking | d. is wanting |
| 3. a. would like | b. would like to | c. would want | d. would want to |
| 4. a. in | b. on | c. at | d. for |
| 5. a. favor | b. favorite | c. health | d. healthy |

Task 8. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

<i>Example:</i> I'd like some <u>chicken</u>, please.	
1. I'd like a _____ of milk, please.	
2. He'd like a _____ of orange juice.	
3. She'd like a _____ of rice.	
4. They'd like three _____ of water.	
5. They'd like four _____ of chocolate.	

Task 9. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: like / I / fish / eating

I like eating fish.

1.

you / to / eat / what / like / would

2.

like / two / I'd / bars / chocolate / of

3.

you / how / drink / do / much / day / water / every

4.

drink / three / I / bottles

5.

day / of / I / two / bowls / eat / every / rice

Task 10. Read the questions. Write about your favourite food and drinks. There is one example (0).

0. What's your name? My name is _____.

1. What's your favourite food?

I like eating _____.

2. How much do you eat it every day/week?

I _____.

3. What's your favourite drink?

I like drinking _____.

4. How much do you drink it every day/week?

I _____.

5. Do you like sweets? Why or why not?

I _____ because _____.



UNIT 18

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE LIKE TOMORROW?

I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
weather	/ˈweðə(r)/	thời tiết
forecast	/ˈfɔː(r)kɑːst/	dự báo
Hot	/hɒt/	nóng
Cold	/kəʊld/	lạnh
windy	/ˈwɪndi/	có gió
sunny	/ˈsʌni/	có nắng
cloudy	/ˈklaʊdi/	có mây
stormy	/ˈstɔː(r)mɪ/	có bão
Cool	/kuːl/	mát mẻ
Rainy	/ˈreɪni/	có mưa
Warm	/wɔː(r)m/	ấm áp
Snowy	/ˈsnəʊi/	có tuyết
tomorrow	/təˈmɒrəʊ/	ngày mai
temperature	/ˈtemprɪtʃə(r)/	nhiệt độ
popcorn	/ˈpɒp.kɔː(r)n/	bắp rang
Foggy	/ˈfɒgi/	có sương mù
spring	/sprɪŋ/	mùa xuân
summer	/ˈsʌmə(r)/	mùa hè
autumn	/ˈɔːtəm/	mùa thu
winter	/ˈwɪntə(r)/	mùa đông

Plant	/plɑːnt/	cây cối
flower	/'flaʊə(r)/	hoa
country	/'kʌntri/	đất nước
season	/'siːz(ə)n/	mùa
North	/nɔː(r)θ/	phía bắc
South	/saʊθ/	phía nam
month	/mʌnθ/	tháng
Dry	/draɪ/	khô ráo

II. GRAMMAR

1. Hỏi đáp về thời tiết ở tương lai

What will the weather be like + trạng từ chỉ thời gian ở tương lai?

Thời tiết sẽ như thế nào vào...?

It'll be...

Trời sẽ...

Ex: What will the weather be like tomorrow?

Thời tiết ngày mai sẽ thế nào?

It'll be cold and stormy.

Trời sẽ lạnh và có bão.

2. Hỏi đáp về một mùa nào đó trên quốc gia của ai đó

Hỏi và đáp một mùa ở một quốc gia nào đó có đặc trưng gì, chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

What's + mùa trong năm + like in your (her/ his) country?

Mùa... ở nước bạn (cô ấy/ cậu ấy) thế nào vậy?

What's + mùa trong năm + like?

Mùa... như thế nào?

it's + trạng từ tần suất + đặc tính của mùa.

Trời...

There is/ are...

Có...

Ex: What's summer like in your country?

Mùa hè ở nước bạn thế nào vậy?

What's summer like? Mùa hè như thế nào?

It's often/ usually hot. Trời thường/ thường thường nóng.

There are flowers. Có nhiều hoa.

3. Hỏi đáp về ai đó yêu thích mùa nào

Hỏi và đáp về ai đó yêu thích mùa nào đó, chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

What's your (her/ his) favourite season? Bạn (cô ấy/ cậu ấy) yêu thích mùa nào?

I like ... Tôi thích.

She/ He likes... Cô/ Cậu ấy thích..

Ex: What's your favourite season?

Mùa yêu thích của bạn là gì?/ Bạn yêu thích mùa nào?

I like springs. Tôi thích những mùa xuân.

4. Mở rộng

a) Hỏi đáp về thời tiết ở hiện tại

(1) What's the weather like + in + mùa trong năm?

Thời tiết như thế nào vào mùa

Đáp: **It's usually + đặc tính của mùa** Trời thường

Ex: What's the weather like in summer? Thời tiết vào mùa hè thế nào?

It's hot. Trời nóng.

Khi muốn hỏi một đất nước nào đó có mấy mùa (số nhiều), ta dùng cấu trúc bên dưới. "How many" (bao nhiêu), seasons (các mùa mang nghĩa số nhiều), "there are" (có tất cả). Chủ ngữ chính trong câu là "seasons" (các mùa - số nhiều) nên ta chia động từ "to be" "are" vì câu hỏi này ở hiện tại. Đúng phía trước danh từ chỉ nơi chốn, tên quốc gia của một nước nào đó ta dùng giới từ "in" (ở, tại).

How many seasons + are there + in + tên quốc gia?

Có bao nhiêu mùa ở...?

How many seasons + are there?

Ở đó có bao nhiêu mùa?

Đáp: Khi trả lời đi kèm với cấu trúc trên, ta dùng câu sau:

There are + số mùa

Có tất cả...

Ex: How many seasons are there in Vietnam?

Có bao nhiêu mùa ở nước Việt Nam.

There are four. Có tất cả 4 mùa.

c) Hỏi đáp ai đó thường làm gì vào mùa nào đó Khi chúng ta muốn hỏi ai đó thường làm gì vào các mùa trong chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc bên dưới. Động từ chính trong câu là động từ thường "do" (làm), chủ ngữ chính

trong câu là "he/ she" ngôi thứ 3 số ít nên ta phải mượn trợ động từ "does". Ta phải dùng từ "in" (vào) đứng trước các mùa trong năm.

Hỏi

(1) What does she/ he + trạng từ tần suất + do + in + mùa trong năm?

Cô ấy/ Cậu ấy thường làm gì vào....?

Đáp

She/ He + trạng từ tần suất + động từ + in + mùa trong năm.

Cô ấy/ Cậu ấy thường... vào...

Ex: What does she usually do in winter?

Cô ấy thường làm gì vào mùa đông?

She usually goes skiing. Cô ấy thường đi trượt tuyết.

Hỏi: Còn chủ ngữ chính trong câu là "you/ they" ở số nhiều nên phải mượn trợ động từ "do".

Ex: What do you usually do in summer?

Bạn thường làm gì vào mùa hè?

I usually go swimming in summer.

Tôi thường đi bơi vào mùa hè.

III. PRACTICE .

Task 1. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. <u>t</u> ake	B. <u>l</u> ate	C. <u>t</u> able	D. <u>f</u> all
2. A. <u>w</u> inter	B. <u>s</u> pring	C. <u>l</u> ike	D. <u>f</u> ishing
3. A. <u>h</u> ot	B. <u>c</u> old	C. <u>s</u> occer	D. <u>v</u> olleyball
4. A. <u>m</u> usic	B. <u>h</u> undred	C. <u>s</u> ummer	D. <u>b</u> us
5. A. <u>w</u> eather	B. <u>s</u> ea <u>s</u> on	C. <u>w</u> ear	D. <u>b</u> reakfast

Task 2. Odd one out.

1. A. summer	B. cold	C. winter	D. spring
2. A. swimming	B. volleyball	C. bike	D. basketball
3. A. play	B. badminton	C. go	D. ride
4. A. activity	B. season	C. weather	D. like
5. A. cool	B. warm	C. fall	D. hot

Task 3. Look and write the correct words. There is one example.

		
spring	forecast	autumn
		
Foggy	snowy	wind

Example: Say about what will happen in the future, using the present information.

forecast

1. It's usually warm and sunny in this season.
2. The natural movement of air.
3. This season comes after summer and before winter.
4. It's very difficult to see through a thick cloud of very small drops of water in the air.
5. When there are a lot of snow falls.

Task 4. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

Australia is a beautiful country with different types of weather. There are four seasons across most of the country and a wet and dry season in the North. The seasons in Australia are at opposite times to those in Viet Nam. From December to February, it is summer. Autumn lasts from March to May. Between June and August is winter. Spring starts in September and ends in November. The wet season is between November and March. The dry season lasts from April to October.

	True	False
0. Australia has different types of weather.	☒	☐
1. There are four seasons in the North of Australia.	☐	☐

	True	False
2. Australia's seasons are similar to those in Viet Nam.	☐	☐
3. January is in summer in Australia.	☐	☐
4. Winter lasts three months.	☐	☐
5. The dry seasons lasts seven months.	☐	☐

Task 5. Choose the answer.

1. She doing aerobics

- A. are B. does C. is D. has

2. Lan: "..... are you doing, Mai?" – Mai: "I'm reading"

- A. What B. Who C. Which D. When

3. Mr Anh: "..... sports do you play, Binh?" – "Binh: I play soccer"

- A. Where B. Who C. Which D. When

4. What do you do in yourtime?

- A. home B. busy C. good D. free

5. "How do you go swimming?" – Mai: "Once a week."

- A. many B. much C. old D. often

6. Thu's brother plays tennis three a week.

- A. time B. day C. times D. hour

7. My students sometimes their kites.

- A. play B. fly C. flies D. run

8. "..... does Jack often do on Saturdays?" – "He often goes fishing."

- A. When B. Why C. Where D. What

9. How seasons are there in a year?

- A. much B. many C. long D. often

10. George before he goes to club.

- A. usually is swimming B. is usually swimming
C. usually swims D. swims usually

11. It's in the summer.

- A. cold B. hot C. cool D. warm

12. It's cold in the.....

- A. Summer B. Winter C. Fall D. Spring

13. Ba goes when it's hot.

A. swim B. swims C. swimming D. to the swim

14. An: "What do you when it's hot?" – "Ha: I go swimming."

A. do B. does C. doing D. don't

15. What do you do the Spring?

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

16. I like Fall because the is cool.

A. sport B. seasons C. weather D. activities

17. When warm, Ba goes fishing.

A. it's B. it C. they D. they're

18. There are four in a year.

A. spring B. summer C. seasons D. winter

19. you going to visit Hue this summer?

A. Do B. Does C. Are D. Is

20. Trees drop their leaves in.....

A. spring B. summer C. autumn D. winter

Task 6. Look and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).



Good evening and welcome to the weather (0) forecast. What will the weather be like



tomorrow? Well, in Sa Pa, it will be (1) _____ and very cold. In Ha Noi, it will be a warm but



wet (2) _____ day. There will be heavy (3) _____ at night. The





weather will be fine tomorrow in Da Nang. The temperature is between 22 to 26 C⁰. It will be a (4)



_____ day with lots of (5) _____.

Task 7. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: Don't go out in the <u>rain</u>	
1. It will be _____ in London tomorrow	
2. My favourite season is _____.	
3. It is usually _____ at this time of the year.	
4. There are black _____ in the sky.	
5. It will be _____ tomorrow.	

Task 8. Complete the paragraph using the following words.

Pastimes free favorite their
Colors my with swimming

My (1) season is the fall. I like walking and I often walk in the parks near our house. I like the (2) of the trees in the fall: brown, yellow, orange and red. I love summer, too. It's always hot in my country. I go (3)..... every day, and I like going out with (4)..... friends in the long, warm evenings. I don't often stay at home in the summer! I sometimes go to the beach (5) my family for two weeks in August.

Task 9. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: be / it / dry / hot / and / will

It will be hot and dry.

1.

like / the / will / weather / what / be / tomorrow
2.

in / the / there / North / many / are / seasons / how
3.

it / I / is / winter / like / because / cold
4.

autumn / like / in / what / your / is / country
5.

often / is / hot / dry / in / it / season / the

Task 10. Read the questions. Write about weather in your hometown. There is one example (0).



0. Where do you live?

I live in _____.

1. How many seasons are there in your hometown?

There are _____ in my hometown.

2. What are they?

They are _____.

3. What is your favourite season?

My favourite season _____.

4. What is the weather like in that season?

In this season, _____.

5. Why do you like that season?

I like this season because _____.



UNIT 19

WHICH PLACE WOULD YOU LIKE TO VISIT ?



I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
visit	/ˈvɪzɪt/	đi thăm, chuyến đi
pagoda	/pəˈɡəʊdə/	thăm ngôi chùa

park	/pɑː(r)k/	công viên
temple	/'temp(ə)l/	đền
theatre	/'θiətə(r)/	rạp hát
bridge	/brɪdʒ/	cây cầu
city	/'sɪti/	thành phố
village	/'vɪlɪdʒ/	ngôi làng
town	/taʊn/	thị trấn
museum	/mjuː'ziːəm/	viện bảo tàng
centre	/'sentə(r)/	trung tâm
somewhere	/'sʌmweə(r)/	nơi nào đó
zoo	/zuː/	sở thú
lake	/leɪk/	hồ nước
enjoy	/m'dʒɔɪ/	thường thức, thích thú
expect	/ɪk'spekt/	mong đợi
exciting	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	náo nhiệt
interesting	/'ɪntrəstɪŋ/	thú vị
attractive	/ə'træktɪv/	cuốn hút
in the middle of	/ɪn ðə 'mɪd(ə)l əv/	ở giữa
weekend	/,wi:k'end/	ngày cuối tuần
delicious	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	ngon
people	/'pi:p(ə)l/	người dân
history	/'hɪst(ə)ri/	lịch sử
statue	/'stætʃuː/	bức tượng
yard	/jɑː(r)d/	cái sân
holiday	/'hɒlɪdeɪ/	kì nghỉ

place	/pleɪs/	địa điểm
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II. GRAMMAR

1. Hỏi đáp ai đó muốn viếng thăm nơi nào (hai nơi trở lên)

Which place would you like to visit, địa danh 1 or địa danh 2?

Nơi nào bạn muốn viếng,... hoặc...?

I'd like to visit...

Tôi muốn viếng...

Ex: Which place would you like to visit, the Museum of History or Ben Thanh Market?

Nơi nào bạn muốn viếng, Bảo tàng Lịch sử hay chợ Bến Thành?

I'd like to visit the Museum of History. Tôi muốn viếng Bảo tàng Lịch sử.

2. Hỏi đáp ai đó đã đi đâu

Khi chúng ta muốn hỏi đáp ai đó đã đi đâu (đã đi một địa danh nào đó), chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

Where did you go + thời gian ở quá khứ?

Bạn đã đi đâu vào... ?

I went to...

Tôi đã đi đến...

Ex: Where did you go yesterday? Bạn đã đi đâu vào ngày hôm qua?

I went to Ha Long Bay. Tôi đã đi đến vịnh Hạ Long.

3. Hỏi đáp ai đó nghĩ gì về nơi đã đến

Khi chúng ta muốn hỏi đáp ai đó nghĩ gì về nơi đã đến (cảm nghĩ về nơi đã đi), chúng ta có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:

What do you think of + địa danh?

Bạn nghĩ gì về...?

It's more.. than I expected

Nó... hơn tôi mong đợi.

Ex: What do you think of Dam Sen Park? Bạn nghĩ gì về công viên Đầm Sen?

It's more exciting than I expected. Nó náo nhiệt hơn tôi mong đợi.

III. PRACTICE

Task 1. Odd one out.

- a. park b. pagoda c. market d. place
- a. visit b. weather c. get d. expect
- a. beautiful b. delicious c. friendly d. really

4. a. interesting b. exciting c. living d. attractive
5. a. museum b. theatre c. island d. people

Task 2. Select and circle A, B, C or D.

1. Ha Long bay is than I expected.
A. attractiver B. more attractive C. atatractiveness D. attractively
2. There a lot of flowers at the festival last week.
A. are B. were C. was D. is
3. I think I it one day.
A. visit B. visited C. will visit D. visiting
4. you going to Nha Trang next week?
A. Is B. Are C. Do D. Did
5. I'd like Thong Nhat park.
A. visit B. to visit C. visiting D. Visited
6. Which place would you like to visit Ben Thanh market...the city centre?
A. and B. but C. with D. or

Task 3. Look and write the correct words. There is one example.

 market	 bridge	 pagoda
 park	 island	 theatre

Example: We build it to cross a river.

bridge

1. It's a place, often in the countryside, for people buy and sell things.
2. It is land surrounded by water.

3. People go to this green place to relax or do morning exercise. _____
4. It's a place for people to visit and see the image of Buddha. _____
5. It's a place where you can watch plays and other types of entertainment. _____

Task 4. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

Last summer, Dad asked me and Mom, “Which place would you like to visit, Phu Quoc or Sa Pa?” Phu Quoc was always in my dream so we chose it. The island was more attractive than I expected. I liked the blue sea, the beautiful white sandy beaches and delicious sea food of Phu Quoc. We really had a great time there.

- | | True | False |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0. My family went to Phu Quoc last summer. | ☒ | ☐ |
| 1. I did not want to go to Phu Quoc before. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. I did not think Phu Quoc was so attractive. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. I like the colours of the sea and the beaches there. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. I don't like sea food. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. My family did not feel very happy in Phu Quoc. | ☐ | ☐ |

Task 5. Read and number the sentences in the correct order. The conversation begins with 0.

	A	Hoa: Great. I'd like to visit that pagoda someday.
	B	Phong: I was to Ninh Binh Province.
0	C	Hoa: Where were you last weekend?
	D	Phong: I went to see my grandparents and visited Bai Dinh Pagoda.
	E	Hoa: What for?
	F	Phong : You should. It's a very beautiful place!

Task 6. Read and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).



Tam went to Ho Chi Minh City last (0)

week. It was her first time to the city, so she spent the



whole (1)

_____ to see it. First, she went to Ben Thanh (2)





_____ and tried a lot of delicious (3) _____. Then she visited



Dam Sen Water (4) _____ and had a lot fun there. Finally, she watched a (5)



_____ in the

City Theatre. She really enjoyed her trip because Ho Chi Minh City was more exciting than she expected.

Task 7. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: In summer, I often play badminton in Thong Nhat <u>Park</u> .	
1. Thien Mu is an old _____ in the city of Hue.	
2. It's always crowded and noisy in the _____ every morning.	
3. Nhat Tan _____ is very beautiful at night.	

4. Our class went to visit Hoa Lu _____ last week.	
5. Nhat Tan Flower _____ is beautiful and colourful when spring comes.	

Task 8. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: you / place / to / like / visit / which / would

Which place would you like to visit?

1. of / the / let's / history / museum / visit

_____.

2. to / to / we'd / the / go / like / zoo

_____.

3. is / in / this / time / my / Viet Nam / first

_____.

4. than / Ha Noi / is / expected / I / bigger

_____.

5. fun / park / play / water / it's / to / a / in

_____.

Task 9. Read the questions. Write about your holiday. There is one example (0).

0. What's your name?

1. When did you have your last holiday?

2. Which place would you like to visit for the next holiday, the park or the cinema?

3. Who would you like to go with?

4. What do you think about your next holiday?

5. What will you do for it?

0. My name is _____.

1. I had _____.

2. I'd _____.

3. I _____.

4. I think _____.

5. I'll _____.

UNIT 20

WHICH ONE IS MORE EXCITING,
LIFE IN THE CITY OR LIFE IN THE
COUNTRYSIDE

I. VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Phiên âm	Tiếng Việt
address	/əˈdres/	địa chỉ
lane	/leɪn/	ngõ
road	/rəʊd/	đường (trong làng)
street	/stri:t/	đường (trong thành phố)
Flat	/flæt/	căn hộ
city	/ˈsɪti/	thành phố
village	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	ngôi làng
country	/ˈkʌntri/	đất nước
tower	/ˈtaʊə(r)/	tòa tháp
mountain	/ˈmaʊntɪn/	ngọn núi
district	/ˈdɪstrɪkt/	huyện, quận
province	/ˈprɒvɪns/	tỉnh
hometown	/ˈhəʊm taʊn/	quê hương
where	/weə(r)/	ở đâu
from	/frɒm/	đến từ
pupil	/ˈpju:p(ə)l/	học sinh
live	/lɪv/	sống

busy	/'bɪzi/	bận rộn
far	/fɑː(r)/	xa xôi
quiet	/'kwaɪət/	yên tĩnh
crowded	/'kraʊdɪd/	đông đúc
large	/lɑː(r)dʒ/	rộng
small	/smɔːl/	nhỏ, hẹp
pretty	/'prɪti/	xinh xắn
beautiful	/'bjʊ:təf(ə)l/	đẹp

II. GRAMMAR

1. Hỏi đáp về sự so sánh hơn của hai cái nào đó.

Trong trường hợp khi chúng ta muốn hỏi và trả lời về việc so sánh hơn của hai cái nào đó (cái nào hơn cái nào), chúng ta có thể sử dụng mẫu câu sau:

Hỏi:

Which one is + tính từ ngắn so sánh hơn, ... or...?Cái nào... hơn, ... hay ... ?

Which one is more + tính từ dài so sánh hơn,... or...?Cái nào... hơn, ... hay ... ?

Đáp:I think... is.Tôi nghĩ là....

Hay

I think... is + tính từ ngắn so sánh hơn.

I think... is more + tính từ dài so sánh hơn.

Tôi nghĩ là...hơn.

Ex: Which one is bigger, Ho Chi Minh City or Nha Trang City?

I think Ho Chi Minh City is.

Thành phố nào lớn hơn, Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh hay Thành phố Nha Trang?

Tôi nghĩ Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh.

I think Ho Chi Minh City is bigger.

Tôi nghĩ Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh lớn hơn.

Which one is exciting, life in the city or life in the countryside?

Cái nào nào nhiệt hơn, cuộc sống ở thành phố hay cuộc sống ở thôn quê?

I think life in the city is.

Tôi nghĩ là cuộc sống ở thành phố.

I think life in the city is exciting.

Tôi nghĩ là cuộc sống ở thành phố náo nhiệt hơn.

2. So sánh hơn với tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn

Tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn là tính từ/ trạng từ có một vần, ví dụ như long, short, tall, high... Những tính từ/ trạng từ có hai vần nhưng tận cùng bằng "y", "er" "ow" cũng được xếp vào loại tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn. Ví dụ như: happy (hạnh phúc, vui vẻ), clever (thông minh, lanh lợi), narrow (hẹp)

Một số tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn các em cần nhớ :

slim (thon thả), weak (yếu), strong (khỏe), thin (ốm), big (lớn), small (nhỏ), tall (cao), short (ngắn), long (dài), high (cao)..

Cách thành lập tính từ so sánh hơn:

Để thành lập tính từ so sánh hơn, ta thêm er vào sau tính từ (tính từ ngắn).

TÍNH TỪ/ TRẠNG TỪ NGẮN-ER

... hơn

Ex: short (thấp) —> shorter (thấp hơn)

Tham is shorter. Tham thì thấp hơn.

tall (cao) —> taller (cao hơn)

My brother is taller. Anh tôi cao hơn.

Cấu trúc so sánh hơn

Khi so sánh, ta thường đem tính từ/ trạng từ ra làm đối tượng để so sánh.

S+ V + TÍNH TỪ/ TRẠNG TỪ NGẮN + than + N/ Pronoun

...hơn...

tall (cao) —> taller (to hơn) short (ngắn) —> shorter (ngắn hơn)

long (dài) —> longer (dài hơn) high (cao) —> higher (cao hơn)

3. So sánh hơn với tính từ/ trạng từ dài

Tính từ/ trạng từ dài là tính từ có ba âm tiết trở lên hoặc tính từ/ trạng từ có hai âm tiết không tận cùng bằng y

Cấu trúc:

S + V + MORE + TÍNH TỪ/ TRẠNG TỪ DÀI + THAN + N/ Pronoun

... hơn... _____

Ex: I am not more intelligent than you are.

Tôi không có thông minh hơn bạn.

♦ Ngoại lệ:

Tính từ ngắn Tính từ so sánh hơn

good/ well —> better bad —> worse many/ much —> more little —> less

far —> farther/ further quiet —> quieter/ more quiet

clever —> cleverer/ more clever narrow —> narrower/ more narrow

simple —> simpler/ more simple

Lưu ý: (farther dùng khi nói về khoảng cách cụ thể, further dùng để nói về khoảng cách trừu tượng).

III. PRACTICE

Task 1. Odd one out.

1. a. quiet b. small c. large d. than
2. a. countryside b. city c. peaceful d. mountain
3. a. beautiful b. noisy c. expensive d. exciting
4. a. stay b. do c. live d. holiday
5. a. go b. know c. sure d. think

Task 2. Find and correct the mistakes.

1. Da Lat is bigger Ho Chi Minh city is .
A B C D
2. New York City is larger Ha Noi .
A B C D
3. My father in fatter than my mother.
A B C D
4. Ha Long Bay is beautiful than Nha Trang.
A B C D
5. Hue is peaceful than Ha Noi City.
A B C D

Task 3. Look and write the correct words. There is one example.

		
sheep	USA	traffic
		
villager	farm	aunt

Example: an animal with a thick woolly coat

sheep

1. a person of a village _____
2. the abbreviation for the United States of America _____
3. a piece of land used for growing crops or raising animals _____
4. the sister of your father or mother or the wife of your uncle _____
5. people, cars, trucks, motorbikes, bicycles, etc. moving along roads _____

Task 4. Give the correct form of adjectives in comparative.

Long	.....
Big	.....
small	.....
beautiful	.....
Cheap	.....
Happy	.....
Large	.....
Noisy	.....
Busy	.....
Peaceful	.....
Interesting	.....
Exciting	.....

Task 5. Read and tick ☒ True or False. There is one example (0).

Hello. My name's Nick. I live in New York, a big city in the USA. It has a lot of people, buildings, traffic and shops. It is noisy and expensive. But I enjoy living here because city life is exciting. My aunt Laura lives in a village near Canberra, Australia. It is much smaller and quieter. There are not many people and shops. Things are much cheaper. There are a lot of sheep and trees on the farms. She likes living there because the villagers are friendly, and life in the country is more peaceful.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | True | False |
| 0. Nick lives in in New York in the United States of America. | ☒ | ☐ |
| 1. He doesn't like living in New York because it is noisy and expensive. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. His aunt lives in a village near Canberra in Australia. | ☐ | ☐ |

True False

3. There are a few shops in the village, and things are expensive. ☐ ☐
4. People in the village raise a lot of sheep and grow many trees on the farms. ☐ ☐
5. Nick's aunt loves living in the village because the villagers are friendly and life is more peaceful. ☐ ☐

Task 6. Read and number the sentences in the correct order. The conversation begins with 0.

	A	Lan: ...and the seafood there is much cheaper, right?
	B	Phong: I think Gold Coast is. It has a lot of taller buildings along the coast.
0	C	Lan: Which one is larger, Nha Trang in Viet Nam or Gold Coast in Australia, Phong?
	D	Phong: More beautiful? I think Gold Coast is... But Nha Trang is more exciting and...
	E	Lan: And which one is more beautiful?
	F	Phong: That's true. The seafood in Nha Trang is wonderful!

Task 7. Mark the sentence intonation (or). Then say the sentences aloud.

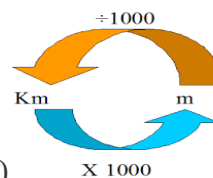
1. Which one is bigger , London or Hai Phong ?
2. Which one is larger, The USA or Vietnam?
3. Which one is more beautiful, Ha Long city or Sydney?
4. Which one is more peaceful , Da Lat or New York City ?

Task 8. Read and fill each gap with one word . Write the word next to the number. There is one word that you do not need. There is one example (0).

Kate lives in an (0) apartment in Sydney. It is a modern city. It has a lot of buildings, shops and (1)



_____. There are often traffic (2) _____ during the rush hours. The city is noisy and expensive. But Kate likes living here because life is exciting. At weekends, she often visits her (3)



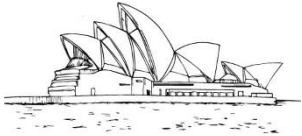
_____ in Brooklyn, a small town about fifty (4) _____ from





Sydney. There are not many people and shops there. The (5) _____ are much cheaper. There isn't much traffic. Kate's grandparents enjoy living there because the people are friendly.

Task 9. Look at the pictures. Read and write one word for each gap. There is one example.

Example: The Sydney Opera <u>House</u> is more beautiful than the Ha Noi Opera House.	
1. New York is busier than _____.	
2. _____ is smaller than Malaysia.	
3. New York is more modern than _____.	
4. _____ is more expensive than Da Nang.	
5. Gold Coast in _____ is more beautiful than Ha Long Bay in Viet Nam.	

Task 10. Order the words. There is one example.

Example: bigger / Ha Noi / is / Hue / than

Ha Noi is bigger than Hue.

1.

is / than / more / exciting / Da Nang / Ho Chi Minh City

2. quieter / is / Da Lat / Can Tho / than

3. is / than / modern / more / New York / Tokyo

4. is / which / larger / Paris / London / one / or

5. beautiful / Ha Long City / Nha Trang / more / which / place / is / or

Task 11. Read and circle a or b.

Hello . My name's Nga. I live in a village in Vinh Phuc Province. It's about sixty kilometres from Ha Noi. The village is small and quiet. The village is small and quiet. There are not many people, shops and traffic. I enjoy living here because life is peaceful and the people are friendly. At weekends, my parents often take me to Ha Noi. It's much noisier and busier. It has lots of large lakes, beautiful parks and tall buildings. The streets are so crowded and things are more expensive. I like Ha Noi because the shops are really nice and life is exciting.

1. What's Nga's village like?

- a. It's small. b. It's large.

2. What's life in the village like?

- a. It's exciting. b. It's peaceful.

3. What's Ha Noi like?

- a. It's quiet.
- b. It's noisy.

4. Which one is busier, Ha Noi or Vinh Phuc?

- a. Ha Noi is b. Vinh Phuc is

5. Things are more expensive in_____.

- a. Ha Noi

Task 12. Read the questions. Write to compare your town with Ha Noi or Ho Chi Minh City. There is one example (0).



0. Where do you live?

I live in _____.

1. What's your place like?

It is _____. There are/is _____ in _____.

2. What's Ha Noi/ Ho Chi Minh like?

Ha Noi/Ho Chi Minh is _____. It has _____.

3. Which place is bigger, your place or Ha Noi/ Ho Chi Minh?

_____ is bigger than _____.

4. Which one is more peaceful, your place or Ha Noi/ Ho Chi Minh?

_____ is more peaceful than _____.

5. Which one is more exciting, your place or Ha Noi/ Ho Chi Minh?

5. _____ is more exciting than _____.

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1

Task 1.

1.A 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.D

Task 2.

1. tower 2. lane 3. village 4. address

Task 3.

1. C 2. A 3. A
4. B 5. C 6. B 7. A

Task 4.

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True

Task 5.

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. E

Task 6.

1. Street 2. mountains 3. Tower 4. flat

Task 7.

1. Where do you live?
2. What is your address?
3. What is your new place like?
4. What is your hometown like?
5. It is 56 Nguyen Trai Street.
6. Where does she live?
7. His hometown is Da nang city.
8. It is a quiet and small village.
9. Do you live with your parents?
10. There are modern towers in my city.

Task 8.

1. mountains 2. address 3. Tower 4. Centre 5. school

Task 9.

1. A
2. B
3. A

Task 10.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 2**Task 1.**

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D

Task 2.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D

Task 3.

1. morning 2. always 3. do homework 4. study with a partner

Task 4.

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False

Task 5.

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. E

Task 6.

- 1 - are; 2 - cooking; 3 - late; 4 - often; 5 - Twice

Task 7.

1. exercise 2. basketball 3. homework 4. Bed 5. 10

Task 8.

1. always 2. rides 3. once 4. study

Task 9.

How often do you do morning exercise?

1. What do you do in the evening?
2. My father goes fishing once a week.
3. I never surf the internet at night.

Task 10.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 3**Task 1.**

1. plane 2. ship 3. underground 4. motorbike

Task 2.

0. parents 1. different 2. visited 3. coach 4. Museum 5. ate
6. True 7. True 8. True 9. False 10. True

Task 3.

1. A 2. C 3. E 4. B

Task 4.

1. Bay 2. plane 3. coach 4. Swam 5. seafood

Task 5.

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C

Task 6.

1. a 2. d 3. d

Task 7.

1. c 2. d

Task 8.

1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. c

Task 9.

1. Where did you go last weekend?
2. I went to my hometown.
3. How did you get there?
4. I went there by train.

Task 10.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 4

Task 1.

1. Party; 2. went; 3. have; 4. today; 5. zoo

Task 2.

1. birthday party 2. cartoon 3. festival of flowers 4. funfair

Task 3.

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True

Task 4.

My name is Linh. Last Thursday, I went to Peter's birthday party. His mother bought a lot of fruits, cakes and candies. I gave him a robot. Peter was very happy with my gift. We enjoyed the party very much. We listened to music and danced of course. We drank fruit juice and coke and ate all things. We also played some games. The party ended at 8 pm. We were really funny.

Answer the questions

1. It was on last Thursday.
2. She gave him a robot.
3. She bought a lot of fruits, cakes and candies
4. They played some games.
5. It ended at 8 p.m.
6. Yes, they did.
7. No, he wasn't.
8. They drank fruit juice and coke.
9. They listened to music, danced, drank fruit juice and coke, ate all things and played some games.
10. No, they didn't.

Task 5.

1. bookstall 2. bought 3. books 4. Photographs 5. had

Task 6.

1. party 2. CDs 3. juice 4. danced

Task 7.

1. Did you go to the party?
2. What was the party like?
3. What did you do there?
4. Did you enjoy the party?

Task 8.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 5

Task 1.

1.d 2.a 3.b 4.c 5.d

Task 2.

1.h 2. g 3. C 4.f 5.d 6.a 7.b 8.e

Task 3.

1.d 2.a 3.b 4.c 5.d

Task 4.

1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False

Task 5.

1. cave(s) 2. sea 3. beach 4. Mountains 5. home

Task 6.

1. forest 2. home 3. boat 4. Sea 5.summer

Task 7.

1.What 2.Who 3.Where 4.What time

5.How 6.When 7.Why 8.Where

Task 8.

1. My family will play sports on the beach.
2. Where will you be next year?
3. What will they do in the countryside next month?
4. We'll have a summer holiday with our parents.

Task 9.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 6

Task 1.

1.D 2.F 3.E 4.A 5.G 6.B 7.C

Task 2.

1.a 2.a 3.c 4.c 5.b 6.a 7.b

Task 3.

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True

Task 4.

1. Science 2. weekday 3. once 4. Saturday 3. English

Task 5.

1. Primary School 2. week 3. Friday 4. Maths 5. twice

Task 6.

1. How often do you have Maths?
2. I have Music twice a week.
3. How many lessons do you have today?
4. She goes to school every weekday.
5. What's your younger brother favourite subject?
6. How many lessons Vietnamese does your sister have on Monday?
7. How often does Thao Trang have Science?
8. John and Jame have Maths on the morning.

Task 7.

1. D 2.A 3.B

Task 8.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 7**Task 1.**

1. practise	2. Speak	3. Write	4. Email	5. read
6. Hobby	7. lesson	8. Listen	9. Talk	10. Road
11. Word	12. Learn	13. Vocabulary	14. Foreigner	15. Language

Task 2.

1. read 2. listen 3. speak 4. write

Task 3.

- 1.A 2.C 3.D 4.B

Task 4.

1. C 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.B 6.A 7.C

Task 5.

1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True

Task 6.

1. comic 2. cartoons 3. write 4. talking

Task 7.

1. word 2. notebook 3. Kitchen 4.reading 5. singing

Task 8.

- 1 - She tries to guess its meaning.

2 - They often learn to speak English by talking with their foreign friends in their free time.

3 - Lee is good at English.

4 - He goes to the library twice or threes times a week.

5 - Yes, it is.

Task 9.

1. How do you learn vocabulary?

2. How do you practise speaking?

3. I often stick new words on my bedroom walls and practise reading them aloud

4. She learns to write by writing emails to her friends every day.

Task 10.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar

UNIT 8

Task 1.

1.D 2.A 3.B 4.B 5.D 6.D 7.A 8.B 9.D 10.C

Task 2.

1.C 2.D 3.H 4.G 5.A 6.E 7.F 8.B

Task 3.

1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False

Task 4.

1. A 2. E 3. B 4. D

Task 5.

1 - Comic; 2 – Borrow 3 – clever 4 - character

5 – gentle 6 – dwarf 7 – book 8 - ghost

9 – fairy 10 – interesting 11 – finish 12 - because

Task 6.

1. Seven 2. Crow 3. Lamp 4. funny

Task 7.

1. reading 2. library 3. animals 4. Meat 5. Story

Task 8. Order the words. There is one example.

1. What are you reading?

2. I'm reading a fairy tale.

3. Who is the main character?

4. What is the main character like?

5. What is your favorite book? - It's Aladdin and Magic Lamp.

6. It is a story about two Vietnamese girls.
 7. What is he like? - I think he is generous.
 8. I am reading Aladdin and the Magic lamp.

Task 9.

- 1 - going to do
 2 - What
 3 - Lamp
 4 - time
 5 - reading
 6 - White
 7 - don't

Task 10.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 9

Task 1.

1. slowly	2. roar	quietly	4. Python	5. Peacock
6. Panda	7. move	8. loudly	9. Gorilla	10. Beautifully

Task 2.

1 - j; 2 - d; 3 - f; 4 - i; 5 - a; 6 - c; 7 - b; 8 - h; 9 - g; 10 - e

Task 3.

1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True

Task 4.

1. E 2. D 3. B 4. A

Task 5.

A. 1 - Where; 2 - zoo; 3 - How; 4 - bus; 5 - what; 6 - animals

B. 1 - go; 2 - zoo; 3 - animals; 4 - like; 5 - big; 6 - slowly

Task 6.

1. roared 2. sprayed 3. monkeys 4. Pythons 5. Penguin

Task 7.

1. peacock 2. panda 3. tigers 4. Gorillas 5. kangaroos

Task 8.

- Where did you see the kangaroos?
- What did the monkeys do when you saw them?

3. What are your favourite zoo animals?
4. Who did you go to the zoo with?
5. *The gorillas moved quickly when Nam was at the zoo.*
6. *Mai liked the tigers because they were fast.*
7. *The pandas were really cute and did things slowly.*
8. *The monkeys jumped up and down very quickly.*

Task 9.

- 1 - *I went swimming yesterday.*
- 2 - *Nhung washed the dishes.*
- 3 - *My mother went shopping with my friends.*
- 4 - *Lan cooked chicken noodles.*
- 5 - *Nam and I studied hard last weekend.*

Task 10.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

Task 11.

Draw a picture.

UNIT 10

Task 1.

1. b 2.a 3.d 4.d 5.b 6.d

Task 2.

- 1.d 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.b 6.c

Task 3.

1. Teachers' Day 2. Music Festival 3. Children's Day 4. Independence Day

Task 4.

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False

Task 5.

- 1.b 2.d 3.c 4.c 5.b 6.d 7.c 8.b 9.a 10.d 11.b 12.d 13.a
14.d 15.b 16.a 17.d 18.a 19.b 20.c

Task 6.

1. Sports 2. swim 3. football 4. Badminton 5. win

Task 7.

1. Teachers' Day 2. play 3. Children's Day 4. Independence Day

Task 8.

1. When will Children's Day be?

2. There will be a music festival next weekend.
3. What are you going to do on Sports Day?
4. She is going to play table tennis in the event.
5. We give flowers and cards to the teachers on Teachers' Day.
6. My school had sports festival last Sunday.
7. There is a stadium near our school.
8. Today is our Teachers' Day.
9. Nga and Lan are singing in the room.
10. When will the singing contest be?

Task 9

1.a 2.d 3.b

Task 10.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 11

Task 1.

1.b 2.d 3.b 4.a 5.b

Task 2.

1. sore eye 2. fever 3. dentist 4. headache 5. sweets

Task 3.

1- should	2 - shouldn't	3 - shouldn't	4 - should	5 - shouldn't	6 - should
7 - should	8 - shouldn't	9 - should	10 - should	11 - shouldn't	12 - should
13 - shouldn't	14 - should	15 - should - should	16 - shouldn't	17 - shouldn't	18 - should

Task 4.

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True

Task 5

1, doctor	11, has	21, tooth
2, pain	12, stomach	22, throat
3, matter	13, sore	23, fever
4, dear	14, backache	24, take
5, should	15, liter	25, rest

6, heavy	16, accident	26, safe
7, carry	17, corner	27, hear
8, cold	18, ear	28, get
9, advice	19, start	29, necessary
10, scratch	20, both	30, knee

Task 6.

1 - to -> with

2 - should -> shouldn't

3 - don't -> doesn't / does not

4 - a -> an

5 - has -> had

6 - feels -> feel

7 - shouldn't -> should

8 - eated -> ate

9 - speaks -> speak

10 - are -> is

11 - not -> didn't / did not

12 - an -> a

13 - bad -> good

14 - came -> come

15 - on -> at

16 - throatache -> sore throat

17 - doesn't -> don't

18 - did go -> went / didn't go

Task 7.

1. football 2. fever 3. hospital 4. should . 5. fruits 6. drink

Task 8.

1. earache 2. sore throat 3. Cold water 4. Heavy things 5. watch

Task 2.

1. What's the matter with you?

2. I have a sore throat.

3. You should see the doctor.

4. You shouldn't carry heavy things.
5. I have a bad cough.
6. *You shouldn't eat too much sweets.*
7. *Playing sports is good for health.*
8. He did not eat anything last night, but he had a stomach ache.
9. *You should do morning exercise every day.*
10. *Does he have a toothache?*

Task 10

1.A 2.C 3.C 4.D 5.A

Task 11.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 12

Task 1.

1.d 2.e 3.g 4.a 5.c

Task 2.

1 - fast	2 - touch	3 - climb	4 - cabbage	5 - bored	6 - knife
7 - matches	8 - Stair	9 - stove	10 - break	11 - Dangerous	12 - Burn

Task 3.

1. cut yourself 2. fall off 3. get a burn 4. run down 5. roll off

Task 4.

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False

Task 5.

1 - Falling

2 - Make sure he or she can't open any windows.

3 - He or she may also fall down the stairs

4 - Make sure he or she can't roll off the bed or the sofa.

Task 6.

1 - let	2 - is cooking	3 - am	4 - climbed - fell - broke
5 - is running	6 - toothache - will go	7 - washes	8 - had

Task 7.

1. fall 2. climb 3. break 4. knives 5. burn

Task 8.

1. climb 2. matches 3. roll 4. cut 5. Get a burn

Task 9.

1. Why shouldn't I ride too fast?

2. What are you doing with the stove?

3. Ok, I won't do that again.

4. Why shouldn't I touch the knife?

5. Don't play with the cat.

6. He may fall off his bike and break his arm.

7. What are you doing with the matches.

8. Falling is common type of accident for young children at home

Task 10.

1) Don't ride your bike too fast !

2) Don't talk loudly !

3) Don't Play with the knife!

4) Read magazines !

5) Don't play with the matches !

Task 11.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 13

I. READING

Task 1.

1.A 2.B 3.D 4.A 5.C

Task 2.

1. SURF THE INTERNET

2. CLEAN

3. KARATE

4. WATCH

5. FREE TIME

Task 3.

1. karate 2. camping 3. fishing 4. shopping 5. cinema

Task 4.

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

Task 5.

1. camping 2. Internet 3. skating 4. karate 5. bike

Task 6.

1. swimming 2. skate 3. parents 4. fishing 5. food

Task 7.

1. What do you often do in your free time?
2. My sister goes swimming twice a week.
3. I often do karate in my free time.
4. How often do you go to the English club?
5. Fishing is one of my brother's hobbies. (/ One of my brother's hobbies is fishing.)

Task 8.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 14**Task 1.**

1.A 2.B 3.D 4.A 5.C

Task 2.

V(INF)	V (PAST)	V(INF)	V (PAST)
1. visit	1. visited	6.Read	6.Read
2. work	2. worked	7.Hear	7.Heard
3. Find	3. Found	8. Stand	8. Stood
4. Think	4. Thought	9. Exchange	9. Exchanged
5. Watch	5. Watched	10.Play	10.Played

Task 3.

1.A 2.C 3.B 4.D 5.C

Task 4.

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

Task 5.

1. hare 2. asleep 3. line 4. animals 5. winner

Task 6.

1. fox 2. crow 3. brother 4. princess 5. tortoise

Task 7.

1. What do you think of Snow White?
2. Do you like folk tales?
3. What kinds of stories do you like?
4. How did the story end?
5. Why do you like the story?

Task 8.

1 - seed	2 - interesting	3- prince	4 - greedy	5 - character
6 - ordered	7 - exchanged	8 - surprised	9 - kind	10 - get married

Task 9.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 15**Task 1.**

1.C 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.A

Task 2.

1 - C; 2 - A; 3 - B; 4 - C; 5 - B; 6 - A

Task 3

1. teacher 2. architect 3. farmer 4. dancers 5. policeman

Task 4.

1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True

Task 5.

1 - What would you like to be in the future?

2 - Why do you want to be a teacher?

3 - I'd like to be an astronaut.

4 - Because I like travelling in space.

5 - Because he likes teaching young children

Task 6.

1. school 2. classrooms 3. library 4. playground 5. pool

Task 7.

1. pilot 2. player 3. architect 4. nurse 5. policeman

Task 8.

1. What would you like to do when you grow up?

2. Where would you like to work?

3. What is your dream job, Susan?

4. She would like to look after old people.

5. My dream job is teaching Maths.

Task 9.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 16

Task 1.

1. d 2.d 3.c 4.a 5.c

Task 2

1. A 2.D 3.A 4.C 5.C 6.B 7.A 8.A

Task 3.

2.c 3.b 4.f 5.a 6.e

Task 4.

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

Task 5.

1. fly 2. coach 3. boat 4. plane 5. faster

Task 6.

1. between 2. bus 3. post 4. opposite 5. corner

Task 7.

1. Excuse me, how can I get to the museum?
2. The pharmacy is at the end of the street.
3. You can take a coach from Ha Noi to Sa Pa (or from Sa Pa to Ha Noi).
4. The theatre is on the corner of the street.
5. It takes fifteen minutes to walk to my school.

Task 8. Read the questions. Write about yourself. There is one example (0).

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 17

Task 1.

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b

Task 2.

1. D; 2. D; 3. D; 4. D; 5. D; 6. C; 7. B; 8. A; 9. C; 10. C;
11. B; 12. B; 13. A; 14. B; 15. A; 16. A; 17. D;

Task 3.

1. chocolate 2. sandwich 3. milk 4. lemonade 5. meat

Task 4.

1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False

Task 5.

1 - e; 2 - c; 3 - a; 4 - d; 5 - b;

Task 6.

1. biscuits 2. milk 3. a bar of 4. cake 5. toothache

Task 7.

1. a 2. a 3. a 4. d 5. b

Task 8.

1. carton 2. glass 3. bowl 4. bottles 5. bars

Task 9.

1. What would you like to eat?
2. I'd like two bars of chocolate.
3. How much water do you drink every day?
4. I drink three bottles.
5. I eat two bowls of rice every day.

Task 10.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 18

Task 1.

1 - D; 2 - C; 3 - B; 4 - A; 5 - B;

Task 2.

1 - B; 2 - C; 3 - B; 4 - D; 5 - C;

Task 3:

1. spring 2. wind 3. autumn 4. foggy 5. snowy

Task 4.

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

Task 5.

1 - C; 2 - A; 3 - C; 4 - D; 5 - D;
6 - C; 7 - B; 8 - D; 9 - B; 10 - C;
11 - B; 12 - B; 13 - C; 14 - A; 15 - B;
16 - C; 17 - A; 18 - C; 19 - C; 20 - C;

Task 6

1. snowy 2. spring 3. rain 4. cool 5. clouds

Task 7.

1. foggy 2. summer 3. sunny 4. clouds 5. stormy

Task 8.

1 - favorite; 2 - colors; 3 - swimming; 4 - my; 5 - with;

Task 9.

1. What will the weather be like tomorrow?

2. How many seasons are there in the North?
3. I like winter because it is cold.
4. What is autumn like in your country?
5. It is often hot in the dry season.

Task 10.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 19

Task 1.

1.D 2.B 3.D 4.C 5.D

Task 2.

1.b 2.b 3.c 4.b 5.b 6.d

Task 3.

1. market 2. island 3. park 4. pagoda 5. theatre

Task 4.

1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False

Task 5.

1. B 2. E 3. D 4. A 5. F

Task 6.

1. weekend 2. Market 3. food 4. Park 5. play

Task 7.

1. Pagoda 2. market 3. Bridge 4. Temple 5. Village

Task 8.

1. Let's visit the Museum of History.
2. We'd like to go to the zoo.
3. This is my first time in Viet Nam.
4. Ha Noi is bigger than I expected.
5. It's fun to play in a water park.

Task 9.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.

UNIT 20

Task 1.

1.d 2.c 3.b 4.d 5.c

Task 2.

1 - bigger - > bigger than;

2 - larger - > larger than;

3 - in - > is;

4 - beautiful - > more beautiful;

5 - peaceful - > more peaceful;

Task 3

1.villager 2. USA 3. farm 4. aunt 5. traffic

Task 4.

Long-> Longer.....

Big.....Bigger.....

Small.....Smaller.....

Beautiful.....More beautiful.....

Cheap.....Cheaper.....

Happy.....Happier.....

Large.....Larger.....

Noisy.....Noisier.....

Busy.....busier.....

Peaceful.....more peaceful.....

Interesting.....More interesting.....

Exciting..... more exciting.....

Task 5.

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

Task 6.

1. B 2. E 3. D 4. A 5. F

Task 7.

1. Which one is bigger, ↘ London ↗ or Hai Phong? ↘

2. Which one is larger, ↘ the USA ↗ or Vietnam? ↘

3. Which one is more beautiful, ↘ Ha Long City ↗ or Sydney? ↘

4. Which one is more peaceful, ↘ Da Lat ↗ or New York City? ↘

Task 8.

1. banks 2. jams 3. grandparents 4. kilometres 5. goods

Task 9.

1. Paris 2. Singapore 3. Bangkok 4. Tokyo 5. Australia

Task 10.

1. Ho Chi Minh City is more exciting than Da Nang.

2. Da Lat is quieter than Can Tho.

3. New York is more modern than Tokyo.

4. Which one is larger, Paris or London?

5. Which place is more beautiful, Ha Long City or Nha Trang?

Task 11.

1. a

2. b

3. b

4. a

5. a

Task 12.

Student's answers vary with correct grammar.