

Em Học giỏi **TIẾNG ANH**

- Theo chương trình chuẩn của **BỘ GIÁO DỤC & ĐÀO TẠO (VNEN)**
- Đầy đủ kiến thức: Từ vựng – Ngữ âm – Ngữ pháp
- Rèn luyện trọn vẹn các kỹ năng: Nghe – Nói – Đọc – Viết
- Nội dung chi tiết, rõ ràng, dễ hiểu, hấp dẫn



**DỰA TRÊN MÔ HÌNH
TRƯỜNG HỌC MỚI TẠI VIỆT NAM (VNEN)**

Biên soạn theo sách giáo khoa
dựa trên chương trình cải cách giáo dục 2015
Tài liệu tham khảo dành cho học sinh,
giáo viên và phụ huynh



**NHÀ XUẤT BẢN
ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI**



EM HỌC GIỎI TIẾNG ANH

Lớp 6

TẬP 2



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Lời nói đầu

Bộ sách “Em học giỏi tiếng Anh lớp 6 tập 1 và tập 2” được biên soạn theo khung giáo trình tiếng Anh đang được giảng dạy trong các trường Trung học cơ sở trên toàn quốc.

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

Bộ sách được chia thành 2 tập:

Tập 1: từ Unit 1 đến Unit 6

Tập 2: từ Unit 7 đến Unit 12

Với mỗi bài học, chúng tôi đều biên soạn theo ba phần kiến thức cơ bản: Lý thuyết, thực hành ngôn ngữ và thực hành kỹ năng.

Phần Lý thuyết tổng hợp nội dung ngữ pháp quan trọng của từng bài học.

Phần Thực hành ngôn ngữ được trình bày một cách chi tiết, khoa học theo ba phần: Từ vựng - Ngữ âm - Ngữ pháp giúp các em vận dụng các kiến thức trong phần Lý thuyết.

Phần Thực hành kỹ năng: Các bài tập được biên soạn theo từng bài học có nội dung tương ứng với bài học trong sách giáo khoa giúp các em học sinh thực hành kỹ năng Nghe - Nói - Đọc - Viết.

Kết hợp với nội dung trong sách là đĩa CD phát âm tiếng Anh chuẩn của người bản ngữ. Chúng tôi tin rằng bộ sách sẽ giúp các em học sinh nâng cao kiến thức và là nguồn tài liệu tham khảo đáng tin cậy cho các thầy cô giáo và các vị phụ huynh trong quá trình giúp các em yêu thích môn học này.

Tuy vậy, trong quá trình biên soạn không thể tránh khỏi những thiếu sót, chúng tôi mong muốn nhận được sự đóng góp ý kiến quý báu của độc giả và quý thầy cô để cuốn sách được hoàn thiện, đầy đủ và ý nghĩa hơn.

Xin trân trọng cảm ơn!

Đại diện nhóm biên soạn

Đại Lợi

Các em học sinh thân mến!

Học giỏi tiếng Anh để đạt được thành tích cao trong học tập, và thi đỗ vào các trường THCS nổi tiếng, các trường THPT chuyên ngoại ngữ, giao tiếp thành thạo với người nước ngoài là ước mơ và mục tiêu phấn đấu của tất cả các em học sinh.

Để đạt được ước mơ đó chúng ta hãy bắt đầu lập kế hoạch học tiếng Anh ngay từ bây giờ nhé!

- Bước 1:** Lập kế hoạch thời gian học tiếng Anh mỗi ngày. Mỗi tuần nên học 3 buổi là hợp lý các em nhé!
- Bước 2:** Đọc thật kỹ và nắm chắc lý thuyết trước khi làm bài tập.
- Bước 3:** Làm bài tập để thực hành và luyện tập, làm cẩn thận, chắc chắn, chính xác.
- Bước 4:** Xem lại đáp án, đọc lời giải cẩn thận.
- Bước 5:** Phải chắc chắn các em đã nắm chắc phần kiến thức của bài đó mới tiếp tục chuyển sang bài tiếp theo.

Ước mơ của bạn là gì?

Bạn có biết tiếng Anh không chỉ là một môn học đơn thuần mà còn là chìa khóa mở cánh cửa thành công? Học giỏi tiếng Anh bạn có thể thực hiện được rất nhiều ước mơ như:

Tôi muốn học giỏi tiếng Anh và mơ ước trở thành một đại sứ, đi du lịch khắp nơi và kết bạn với mọi người trên thế giới.

Tôi muốn học giỏi tiếng Anh và trở thành giáo viên dạy tiếng Anh cho học sinh nghèo.

Tôi muốn học tiếng Anh để đi du học ngành bác sĩ tại Hoa Kỳ trong tương lai.

Còn bạn, ước mơ của bạn khi học tiếng Anh là gì? Hãy chia sẻ cùng chúng tôi:

§ LỜI CAM KẾT §

Tên tôi là

Năm nay tôi tuổi.

Tôi sẽ thực hành các kỹ năng Nghe – Nói – Đọc – Viết giờ/ ngày.

Tôi sẽ học cuốn sách Em học giỏi tiếng Anh lớp 6 Tập 2 trong vòng ... tháng.

Tôi sẽ đạt được điểm tiếng Anh trong kì thi

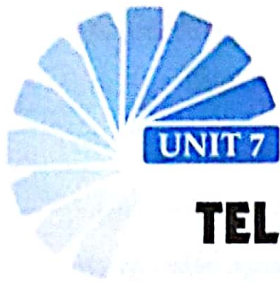
Trong năm tôi sẽ thành thạo 4 kỹ năng tiếng Anh, sử dụng tiếng Anh như ngôn ngữ thứ hai.

Tôi quyết tâm sẽ đạt được những mục tiêu trên vì thành công của chính tôi và vì niềm tin của những người yêu thương tôi.

....., ngày..... tháng năm.....

Ký tên

Chúc các em thành công!



TELEVISION



PART I: THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

English	Word class	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
action film	n	/ 'ækʃn fɪlm/	phim hành động
animal	n	/ 'æniml/	động vật
animals programme	n	/ 'ænimlz 'prəʊgræm/	chương trình thế giới động vật
channel	n	/ 'tʃænl/	kênh
chat show	n	/tʃæt ʃəʊ/	chương trình tán gẫu
clumsy	adj	/ 'klʌmzi/	hậu đậu
comedy	n	/ 'kɒmɪdi/	kịch vui, hài kịch
cute	adj	/kju:t/	đễ thương
documentary (film)	n	/dɒkjʊ'mentri fɪlm/	phim tài liệu
entertain	v	/entə'teɪn/	giải trí
game show	n	/geɪm ʃəʊ/	trò chơi truyền hình
historical drama	n	/hɪ'stɒrɪkl 'dra:mə/	phim, kịch lịch sử
horror film	n	/ 'hɒrə(r) fɪlm/	phim kinh dị
local	adj	/ 'ləʊkl/	mang tính địa phương
MC	n	/em 'si:/	người dẫn chương trình
national	adj	/ 'næʃnəl/	mang tính quốc gia
programme	n	/ 'prəʊgræm/	chương trình

reality show	n	/ri'ælətiʃəʊ/	chương trình truyền hình thực tế
remote control	n	/rɪ'məʊt kən'trəʊl/	điều khiển
romantic comedy	n	/rəʊ'mæntɪk 'kɒmədi/	phim hài lãng mạn
soap opera	n	/səʊp 'ɒprə/	phim dài tập
television	n	/'telɪvɪʒn/	ti vi
the news	n	/ðə nju:z/	bản tin thời sự
TV schedule	n	/ti: 'vi: 'skedʒu:l/	lịch phát sóng
viewer	n	/'vjʊ:ə(r)/	khán giả, người xem
war film	n	/wɔ:(r) fɪlm/	phim chiến tranh
weatherman	n	/'weðəmæn/	người đọc tin dự báo thời tiết

II. GRAMMAR

1. Wh-question

a. WHO hoặc WHAT: câu hỏi chủ ngữ

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

Who/ What + V?

Example

- Who opened the door last night? (Ai đã mở cửa tối qua?)
John opened the door last night. (John đã mở cửa tối qua.)
- What happened last night? (Có chuyện gì đã xảy ra tối qua?)
Something happened last night. (Chuyện gì đó đã xảy ra tối qua.)

b. WHOM hoặc WHAT: câu hỏi cho tân ngữ

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

Whom, What + do, does, did + S + V?

Example

- George bought a packet of buiscuit at the store.
(George đã mua một gói bánh quy ở cửa hàng)
What did George buy at the store?
(George đã mua gì ở cửa hàng?)
- Anna knows Jonathan in UK. (Anna biết Jonathan ở Anh.)
Whom does Anna know in UK? (Anna biết ai ở Anh?)

c. When, Where, How, Why, How many, How often: câu hỏi trạng ngữ

Đây là câu hỏi dùng khi muốn biết thời gian, nơi chốn, cách thức, lý do, số lượng, tần suất của hành động.

When, Where, How, Why, How many, How often + do, does, did + S + V?**Example**

- When did you come to the UK? Bạn tới Anh khi nào?
I came to the UK last week. Tôi tới Anh tuần trước.
- Where did you go last night? Bạn đã đi đâu tối qua?
I went to my grandparents' house. Tối qua, tôi tới nhà ông bà.
- How did you come to the UK? Bạn đến Anh bằng phương tiện gì?
I came to the UK by plane. Tôi đến Anh bằng máy bay.
- Why did you come to the UK? Tại sao bạn tới Anh?
I came to the UK to visit my relatives. Tôi tới Anh để thăm họ hàng.
/ Because I want to visit my relatives. / Vì tôi muốn thăm họ hàng.
- How many books do you have? Bạn có bao nhiêu cuốn sách?
I have three books. Tôi có ba cuốn.
- How often do you visit your grandparents?
Bạn đến thăm ông bà bao lâu một lần?
I visit my grandparents twice a month. Tôi đến thăm ông bà 2 lần 1 tháng.

2. Conjunction (Liên từ)

AND: và , She is a good and loyal wife.

OR: hoặc	Hurry up, or you will be late.
BUT: nhưng	He is intelligent but very lazy.
WHILE: trong khi	Don't sing while you are working.
SO: nên, cho nên	He is a good teacher, so he is very popular.
AFTER: sau khi	A man should take a little rest, after he has worked hard.
BÉFORE: trước khi	Don't count your chickens before they hatch.
UNTIL: cho tới khi	People do not know the value of health until they lose it.
WHEN: khi	When you visit this country, you should bring thick winter clothes.
TO: để	I go to the library to borrow books.
BECAUSE: bởi vì	We could not pass the test because we didn't learn hard.
ALTHOUGH: mặc dù	Although it rained hard, I went out with her.

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 **Track 01**

/θ/	<u>th</u> ank	<u>th</u> ought	<u>th</u> ick	<u>th</u> in
/ð/	<u>th</u> ough	<u>th</u> at	<u>th</u> en	<u>th</u> em



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Complete the second part of the phrase using the following words.

control	film (x2)	operas	programme
schedule	show(x2)	comedy	drama
1. game _____		6. TV _____	
2. war _____		7. remote _____	
3. historical _____		8. animal _____	
4. romantic _____		9. action _____	
5. soap _____		10. reality _____	

2. Complete the sentences with available words.

weather forecast	remote control	soap opera
animal programme	TV schedule	national comedymovies
game show	channel	educational

- _____ is a programme about animals' life.
- VTV3 is a _____ channel.
- The programme of forecasting weather is called _____.
- "Who is millionaire" is a very famous _____.
- "One versus one hundred" is a game show which is both _____ and entertaining.
- Could you give me the _____? I want to change to another channel.
- My mother loves Indian films, so her favourite _____ is TodayTV.
- If you want to have fun, let's watch _____.
- Where can I check the _____?
- _____ is a kind of film that consists of many episodes.

II. GRAMMAR

1. Complete each sentence with a suitable question word.

- _____ did you live last year? – In London.
- _____ lessons do you have today? – Five.
- _____ is that man at the door? – My uncle.
- _____ do you go to the Music Club? – At six o'clock.
- _____ did you feel yesterday? – Awful.
- _____ is your sister? – Seven years old.
- _____ will the concert start? – At 8 p.m.
- _____ is playing with the dog? – My friend, Tom.
- _____ are you going shopping with? – Rosy and Nana.
- _____ nationality are you? – American.
- _____ books should I buy? – 20.

12. _____ are you crying? – Because I have lost my key.
13. _____ is the T-shirt? – 40,000 VND.
14. _____ class are you and Minh in? – 6C.
15. _____ sports do you like? – Basketball.
16. _____ do you go to the bookshop? – To buy some new magazines.
17. _____ do you visit your grandparents? – Once a month.
18. _____ do you get to Ho Chi Minh City? – By car.
19. _____ is the kitten? – In the cage.
20. _____ are you going to meet? – My pen pal.

2. Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. Paul will have six lessons tomorrow.
.....
2. They are going to the stadium after school.
.....
3. Mona plans to buy a new mobile next month.
.....
4. They are watching TV at 7 o'clock in the evening.
.....
5. Ben is meeting his friends at the railway station tonight.
.....
6. Helen has got a license to drive her new car.
.....
7. They will spend their vacation in Spain next year.
.....
8. Kate is afraid of sitting in the dark room.
.....
9. Tom breaks the window in the classroom because he is careless.
.....

10. We usually have lunch in the garden.

.....

11. Pam has a terrible headache.

.....

12. Nick lives next to school.

.....

13. That shop is only five minutes' walk from my house.

.....

14. I am buying four new CDs.

.....

15. This ring is \$100.

.....

16. I usually have a shower at 7 a.m.

.....



17. I am going to the post office because I need some stamps and send some letters.

.....

18. My brother looks tall and quite thin.

.....

19. I am going to the cinema tonight.

.....

20. She is going shopping with Lucy.

.....

III. PHONETICS

Divide the words into two columns. 🎧 Track 02

Thursday	third	healthy	feather	clothing
think	them	smooth	mother	thing
there	weather	those	anything	brother
they	month	birthday	bathtub	another

/θ/		/ð/	
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed.  Track 03

1. Choose the correct answer.

- At what time and on what channel is the reality show?
 - At 7:00 on channel 5
 - At 7:30 on channel 7
 - At 8:00 on channel 11
- Why does the boy not want to watch the reality show?
 - He watched the same program last week.
 - He isn't interested in the show's theme.
 - He wants to go swimming instead.
- How does the boy feel about watching Star Wars on TV?
 - He wouldn't mind seeing it again.
 - He'd like to watch it if he had more time.
 - He'd like to watch something else.
- Which statement best describes the boy's feelings about watching the educational show?
 - He does not want to watch it because he does not want to do exercises.
 - He is really tired so he does not want to watch anything.

C. He thinks he does not need to watch it because the exercises are so easy.

5. What does Brenda decide to watch?

- A. a TV drama
- B. a sports event
- C. a talk show

2. Answer the question.

1. What do people do in reality shows?

.....

2. Which animal is the documentary about?

.....

3. Which films has the boy watched million times?

.....

4. Why does the girl think the boy should watch the show called "Learning English with Doraemon"?

.....

5. What sports event is on TV at that time?

.....

II. SPEAKING

Base on available information, make a conversation between a foreign boy and a Vietnamese boy about New Year of two countries, you can add more information if you want. (The answer may vary.)

USA

- Occur on 1st January
- Gather at Times Square
- Count down to zero
- Set fireworks

Vietnam

- Occur at late January or early February
- Set fireworks
- Have fifteen days off
- Decorate house, visit friends and relatives

.....

.....

III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

Stuart

There's a lot of good stuff on TV, so I watch something most days of the week. It's the easiest thing to do when I get home from school and I'm too tired to go out or read a book. I watch quite a lot of documentaries and the news, because I want to know what's happening in the world, and I'm also a big fan of reality shows like Big Brother.

In Big Brother, they get real people together in a house for a few weeks, and because the house is full of camera, you can watch how they behave. Sometimes the people are celebrities. As a viewer you can decide which of the people you don't like, and then vote to evict them from the house – I love that!

Patricia

Most of the time I'm too busy to watch TV, and anyway there's so much rubbish on these days. Apart from the news – which I find interesting, it's difficult to find anything intelligent on any of the channels.

What I really hate are those reality shows, like the one where they put people in a house for a few weeks and then film how they behave, as if they were animals in a zoo. From the little I've seen, it seems the people who make these programmes always put some really ignorant or selfish people in the house, and then expect the viewers to find their behaviour entertaining. I find it depressing.

1. Decide which person like to do each of these actions.

- spend much time watching TV
- too busy to watch TV
- watch documentaries and news
- just watch news
- find reality shows depressing
- find reality shows interesting
- hate Big Brothers
- love Big Brothers

Stuart	Patricia
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

2. Answer the question.

1. Why does Stuart not go out or read books?

.....

2. What programmes does Stuart watch lots of?

.....

3. What can you do as a viewer of Big Brother?

.....

4. Why does Patricia not watch much TV?

.....

5. What do people do when they take part in Big Brothers?

.....

6. What does Patricia think about the people who make Big Brothers?

.....

IV. WRITING

Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe what TV programmes you and your family like and why you like it. (The answer may vary.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



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SPORTS AND GAMES



PART I: THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

English	Word class	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
athletics	n	/æθ'letiks/	điền kinh
badminton racquet	n	/'bædmintən 'rækit/	vợt cầu lông
baseball bat	n	/'beɪsbɔ:l bæ't/	gậy bóng chày
boxing	n	/'bɒksɪŋ/	đấm bốc
boxing glove	n	/'bɒksɪŋ glɒvz/	găng tay đấm bốc
canoeing	n	/kə'nu:ɪŋ/	chèo thuyền ca-nô
cycling	n	/'saɪklɪŋ/	đua xe đạp
draw	v	/drɔ:/	vẽ
fishing	n	/'fɪʃɪŋ/	sự câu cá/sự đánh cá
fishing rod	n	/'fɪʃɪŋ rɒd/	cần câu cá
football boots	n	/'fʊtbɔ:l bu:ts/	giày đá bóng
golf	n	/gɒlf/	môn đánh gôn
golf club	n	/gɒlf klʌb/	gậy đánh gôn
hockey	n	/'hɒki/	khúc côn cầu
hockey stick	n	/'hɒki stɪk/	gậy chơi khúc côn cầu
horse racing	n	/hɔ:s 'reɪsɪŋ/	đua ngựa
ice hockey	n	/aɪs 'hɒki/	khúc côn cầu trên sân băng
ice skating	n	/aɪs 'skeɪtɪŋ/	trượt băng

jogging	n	/'dʒɒɡɪŋ/	chạy bộ
judo	n	/'dʒuːdʊ/	võ judo
karate	n	/kə'reɪ.ti/	võ karate
lose	v	/luːz/	thua
loser	n	/'luːzə(r)/	người thua cuộc
match	n	/mætʃ/	trận đấu
motor racing	n	/'məʊtə(r) 'reɪsɪŋ/	đua xe mô tô
mountain climbing	n	/'maʊntən 'klaɪmɪŋ/	leo núi
opponent	n	/ə'pəʊnənt/	đối thủ
rugby	n	/'rʌɡbi/	bóng bầu dục
sailing	n	/'seɪlɪŋ/	chèo thuyền
score	n	/skɔː(r)/	tỉ số
scuba diving	n	/'skuːbə daɪvɪŋ/	lặn có bình khí
skateboarding	n	/'sketbɔːdɪŋ/	trượt ván
spectator	n	/spek'tetə(r)/	khán giả
umpire	n	/'ʌmpaɪə(r)/	trọng tài
victory	n	/'vɪktəri/	chiến thắng
weightlifting	n	/'weɪtlɪftɪŋ/	cử tạ
win	v	/wɪn/	thắng
windsurfing	n	/'wɪndzɜːfɪŋ/	lướt ván buồm
winner	n	/'wɪnə(r)/	người thắng cuộc
wrestling	n	/'reslɪŋ/	môn đấu vật

II. GRAMMAR

1. Past simple

a. Form

Normal Verb
(+) S + Ved

To be
You, we, they + were
I, he, she, it + was

(-) S + didn't + V-inf

You, we, they + weren't

I, he, she, it + wasn't

(?) Did + S + V-inf?

Were + you, we, they?

Was + I, he, she, it?

Example

She walked to school yesterday. (Cô ấy đã đi bộ đến trường ngày hôm qua.)

b. How to transfer infinitive verbs into past form

Động từ được chia làm 2 loại: có quy tắc và bất quy tắc.

- ❖ Đối với động từ có quy tắc, khi chuyển sang dạng quá khứ, ta thêm đuôi "ed".

play → played

want → wanted

- ❖ Nếu động từ kết thúc bằng nguyên âm + y, ta thêm đuôi "ed" như bình thường.

play → played

stay → stayed

- ❖ Nếu động từ kết thúc bằng phụ âm + y → ta đổi y → ied.

cry → cried

study → studied

- ❖ Đối với động từ bất quy tắc, tra dạng quá khứ trong Bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

c. Use

Dùng để diễn đạt hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ và không còn ảnh hưởng tới hiện tại

Example

She worked for the AI Company last year. Now she is working for the BBC Company.

(Năm ngoái cô ấy làm việc cho công ty AI. Năm nay cô ấy làm việc cho công ty BBC.)

d. Signals

- yesterday (*hôm qua*), at that moment (*lúc đó*), last night (*tối hôm qua*)
- last + week/ month/ year: *tuần/ tháng/ năm vừa rồi*

- Khoảng thời gian + ago (cách đây ...): two days ago (cách đây 2 ngày), three years ago (cách đây 3 năm)
- In + năm: in 2000 (năm 2000)

2. Imperatives

Câu mệnh lệnh dùng khi ta muốn bảo ai làm việc gì đó

Form

(+) **V!**

(-) **Don't + V!**

Example

- Look at the board! (Hãy nhìn lên bảng!)
- Don't play with the dog! (Đừng chơi với con chó!)

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 **Track 04**

/eə/	pair	fair	dare	share
/ɪə/	near	here	clear	deer



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Look at the picture and write the name of sports under each picture.



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



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

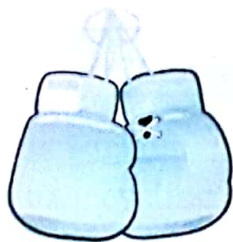


11. _____

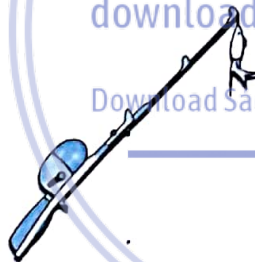


12. _____

2. Write the name of relevant sports.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



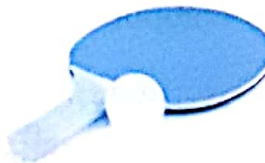
4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

II. GRAMMAR

1. Put the verbs into past tense.

No.	Present tense	Past tense
1	go	
2	do	
3	speak	
4	write	
5	talk	
6	have	
7	play	
8	cry	
9	lose	
10	draw	
11	win	
12	think	
13	work	
14	study	
15	learn	

2. Put the verbs in brackets in simple past tense.

- Daisy (not bring) _____ some chocolates to the birthday party last night.
- You (hear) _____ a new song on the radio yesterday morning?
- There (be) _____ a good film on yesterday. I (not see) _____ it.
- The Smiths (not speak) _____ Italian to the waitress when they had a meal there.
- Peter (understand) _____ during the class this morning, but now he doesn't understand.

6. My mother (forget) _____ to buy some milk when she went to the supermarket.
7. You (be) _____ at the hospital three days ago?
8. We (not lose) _____ our keys last Friday.
9. They (swim) _____ 500 meters yesterday afternoon?
10. I (give) _____ my mother a CD for her last birthday.

3. Rewrite the sentence using adverb phrase in brackets.

1. I see her parents every Sunday morning. (last Sunday)
.....
2. My friend John always asks a lot of questions. (this morning)
.....
3. They go to the mountain in the winter. (last winter)
.....
4. Julie meets Tom from school every afternoon. (this afternoon)
.....
5. He eats a lot in the evenings. (last night)
.....
6. I love cycling at the weekend. (when I was a child)
.....
7. That TV programme starts at 7:30 every Friday. (this morning)
.....
8. We always have a nice time with them. (on holiday)
.....
9. The garden looks lovely in the spring. (last spring)
.....
10. The sun rises at 6 a.m. every morning. (yesterday)
.....

4. Write question for the underlined part.

1. I watched TV last night.

.....

2. I enjoyed the party yesterday.

.....

3. She had a good vacation last summer.

.....

4. My parents got up early this morning.

.....

5. We listened to music last night.

.....

6. I drank a lot of coffee yesterday morning.

.....

7. He missed them so much when he didn't live with them.

.....

8. I went to the cinema last Sunday.

.....

9. I slept well last night.

.....

10. They sat and talked about their schooldays.

.....

III. PHONETICS**1. Listen and circle the words you hear. 🎧 Track 05**

1. hear/hair

2. chair/cheer

3. beer/bear

4. tear/tears

5. downstairs/steer

6. dairy/dreary

7. rarely/really

8. fair/fear

9. stare/steer

10. ear/air

2. Divide the words into two columns. 🎧 Track 06

real square care area where
clear near wear their dear

/ɪə/	/eə/
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING



I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 07

1. Listen and answer the question.

1. When did the Olympics start for the first time? —

.....

2. How often is the Olympics Games held?

.....

3. Where is the Olympics Games held?

.....

4. Where will the 2016 Olympics Games be held?

.....

5. When will the Olympics Torch relay begin?

.....

6. When will the Olympics Torch relay finish?

.....

7. When will the 2016 Olympics Games finish?

.....

2. Listen again and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F) or Not Given (NG).

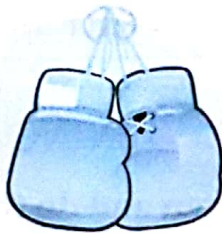
1. In the 2016 Olympics Games, there will be about 10,000 athletes taking part in.

2. The official list of athletes will be in large size.

3. There will be about 100 medals in total.

II. SPEAKING

Look at the picture and answer the question.

1. What do you use to do boxing? _____ downloadsachmienphi.com	
2. What is your favourite sport? _____ Download Sách Hay Đọc Sách Online	
3. Do you like mountain climbing? _____	
4. What sport is this? _____	

5. How many people are there in this sport?



6. What is he doing?



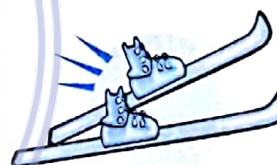
7. Is she going cycling or jogging?



8. What do you use to go skiing?

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9. Is this used for shuttlecock kicking?



10. Do you use a ball or a fishing rod to play volleyball?



III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

FOOTBALL

Football is considered to be one of the most popular sports in the world. It is a team sport and it is played between two teams of eleven players using a spherical ball.

The object of the game is to score by putting the ball into the adversary goal. The goal is kept by a goalkeeper. He is allowed to use his hands in the game while other players are just allowed to use legs and head. The winners are those who score the most goals. If the football match ends in a draw, the two teams may be redirected to play extra time and/ or penalty shootouts (each team takes turns to have a set number of kicks at the goal.)

The way football is played now was first systemized in England. Nowadays, it is governed by the International Federation of Association Football. The game is played now all over the world and competitions are organized nationally, continentally and internationally. One of the most famous football competitions is the World Cup, which is held every four years.

1. Answer the question.

1. Is football a team sport or an individual sport?

.....

2. How many players take part in one football match?

.....

3. What is the object of the football game?

.....

4. Based on what rules is the winner decided?

.....

5. Who is allowed to use hands in a football game?

.....

2. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. When the football game ends in a draw, the teams are forced to play extra time and/ or penalty shootouts. _____
2. England was the first country to systemize the way football is played now. _____
3. International Federation of Association Football is an organization that governs football. _____
4. There are national, continental but not international football competitions in the world. _____
5. World Cup is held every four years. _____

IV. WRITING

Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe the sport you (and your family) like. (The answer may vary.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



CITIES OF THE WORLD



PART I: THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

English	Word class	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
Angkor Wat Temple	n	/ˈɛŋkɔː wɑt 'templ/	Đền Angkor Wat
Big Ben	n	/bɪg ben/	Tháp đồng hồ Big Ben
capital	n	/ˈkæpɪtl/	thủ đô
city	n	/ˈsɪti/	thành phố
continent	n	/ˈkɒntɪnənt/	lục địa
country	n	/ˈkʌntri/	quốc gia
creature	n	/ˈkri:tʃə(r)/	sinh vật (không phải người)
design	v	/dɪˈzaɪn/	thiết kế
Dom Tower	n	/dɔːm 'taʊə/	tòa tháp Domtoren
Eiffel Tower	n	/ˈeɪfəl 'taʊə(r)/	Tháp Eiffel (ở Pháp)
heritage	n	/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/	di sản, gia tài
Louvre Museum	n	/ˈluːvə(r) mjuːˈziːəm/	viện bảo tàng Louvre
Medieval Architecture	n	/mediˈiːvl 'ɑːkɪtektʃə(r)/	công trình kiến trúc thời Trung cổ
Merlion	n	/ˈmɜːlɪn/	Tượng Merlion (tượng sư tử biển ở Singapore)
Neuschwanstein castle	n	/nɔːˈfaːnstain 'kɑːsl/	lâu đài Neuschwanstein

Opera Sydney	n	/'ɒprə 'sɪdni/	<i>nhà hát Opera Sydney</i>
Red Square	n	/red skweə(r)/	<i>quảng trường Đỏ</i>
Royal Palace of Amsterdam	n	/'rɔɪəl 'pæləs əv 'amstɜːm/	<i>cung điện Hoàng gia Amsterdam</i>
Sanctuary of Sagrada Familia	n	/'sæŋktʃuəri əv sə'grɑːdə(r) fə'mɪliə/	<i>thánh đường Sagrada Familia</i>
Stonehenge	n	/'stəʊn hendʒ/	<i>bãi đá cổ Stonehenge</i>
symbol	n	/'sɪmbəl/	<i>biểu tượng</i>
Temple of Literature	n	/'templ əv 'lɪtrətʃə(r)/	<i>Văn Miếu</i>
The Church of Saint Peter	n	/ðə tʃɜːtʃ əv seɪnt pi:tə(r)/	<i>nhà thờ lớn Thánh Peter</i>

II. GRAMMAR

1. Present perfect

a. Form

(+) I, you, we, they + **have + V3**

He, she, it + **has + V3**

(-) I, you, we, they + **haven't + V3**

He, she, it + **hasn't + V3**

(?) **Have + I, you, we, they + V3?**

Has + he, she, it + V3?

Example

- She has lived here for 10 years.
- Have you ever seen this movie before?

b. How to form V3 or PII

- ❖ Đối với động từ có quy tắc, ta thêm đuôi -ed. Xem lại cách thêm đuôi -ed ở unit 8.
- ❖ Đối với động từ bất quy tắc, tra Bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

b. Uses

- ❖ Diễn đạt một hành động xảy ra ở một thời điểm không xác định trong quá khứ
 - John has travelled around the world.
 (John đi du lịch vòng quanh thế giới.)
- ❖ Chỉ một hành động xảy ra nhiều lần trong quá khứ
 - George has seen this movie three times.
 (George đã xem bộ phim đó ba lần.)
- ❖ Một hành động bắt đầu diễn ra trong quá khứ và kéo dài tới hiện tại
 - John has lived in that house for 20 years. He still lives there.
 (John đã sống trong ngôi nhà đó 20 năm. Anh ấy vẫn đang sống ở đó.)

c. Signals

- already (rồi), yet (chưa), ever (đã từng), never (chưa từng), recently = lately (thời gian gần đây), so far = until now = up to now (cho tới bây giờ)
- since + mốc thời gian: từ khi....: since 2000 (từ năm 2000), since I was a child (từ lúc tôi còn bé)
- for + khoảng thời gian: trong...: for 2 years (trong 2 năm), for a month (trong 1 tháng)

2. Superlative of long adjectives

1. So sánh nhất của tính từ dài

Để chuyển sang dạng so sánh hơn nhất ta thêm “most” đằng trước tính từ dài.

expensive → most expensive beautiful → most beautiful

2. Cấu trúc so sánh nhất của tính từ dài

Form

(+) S + be the most + adj + N + in + Ns

S + be the most + adj + N + of + Npl

(-) S + be not the most adj + N + in + Ns

S + be not the most adj + N + of + Npl

(?) Be + S + the most adj + N + in + Ns

Be + S + the most adj + N + of + Npl

Example

- She is the most beautiful member in her family. (Cô ấy xinh nhất nhà.)
- This dress is the most expensive of these things. (Cái váy này là thứ đắt nhất trong đồng đồ này.)

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 08

/əʊ/	show	close	bowl	those
/aɪ/	shy	nice	fine	tight



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

downloaadsachmienphi.com

I. VOCABULARY

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1. Divide these places into four categories: city, country, continent, landmark.

London	Big Ben	British	Eiffel Tower
Neuschwanstein Castle	Germany	New York	Asia
Australia	Paris	Dom Tower	Europe
Italy	Melbourne	Antarctica	Africa

City	Landmark	Country	Continent

2. Complete the rest of each phrase of place.

- Eiffel _____
- Angkor Wat _____
- Royal _____ of Amsterdam
- Louvre _____

5. Medieval _____

6. _____ of Literature

7. Red _____

8. _____ of Sagrada Familia

9. The _____ of Saint Peter

10. Dom _____

II. GRAMMAR**1. Change the verb into past form and past participle form.**

No.	Verb infinitive	Past simple form	Past participle form
1	bring		
2	get		
3	forget		
4	understand		
5	say		
6	read		
7	write		
8	swim		
9	visit		
10	enjoy		
11	design		
12	build		
13	create		
14	see		
15	eat		

2. Put the verbs in brackets in present perfect tense.

- There is no more cheese. I (eat) _____ it all, I'm afraid.
- It'll soon get warm here. I (turn) _____ the heating on.
- You (ever/ eat) _____ Sushi?
- She (not/ come) _____ here for a long time.

5. I (work) _____ here for three years.
6. You (ever/ be) _____ to New York?
7. You (not/do) _____ your project yet, I suppose.
8. I (just/ see) _____ Andrew and he said he (already/ do) _____ about half of the plan.
9. I (just/ decide) _____ to start working next week.
10. My father (not/ play) _____ any sports since last year.

3. Choose the correct answer.

1. When _____ the school?
A. have you joined B. did you joined
C. did you join D. have you ever joined
2. _____ in England?
A. Did you ever worked B. Have you ever worked
C. Worked you D. Didn't you have worked
3. That's the best speech _____
A. I never heard B. I didn't hear
C. I used to hear D. I've ever heard
4. He's the most difficult housemate _____.
A. I never dealt with B. I never had to deal with
C. I've ever had to deal with D. I've never had to deal with
5. _____ to him last week.
A. I spoke B. I've already spoken
C. I didn't spoke D. I speaked
6. _____ a contract with FPT Company recently.
A. We have signed B. We signed
C. We haven't sign D. We have sign
7. _____ from a business trip to France.
A. I come back B. I came back
C. I never came back D. I've just come back

2. Underline the word that is pronounced /aɪ/, then listen and check. 🎧 Track 10

sunny	ride	philosophy	spring	pride
might	fly	sky	think	shine
night	ridden	sing	thigh	raise
skiing	slim	height	chicken	rise

**PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING****I. LISTENING****Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 11****1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).**

- The speaker went on holiday in Paris in May. _____
- They visited nowhere except for the Eiffel Tower and Notre Dame. _____
- Her friend took lots of photos, but she did not. _____
- The market was full of little stalls. _____
- They bought few souvenirs. _____

2. Listen and answer the question.

- Who did she go on holiday with?
.....
- What did they do first?
.....
- What are some beautiful places in Paris?
.....
- Where did they get lost?
.....
- What were sold at the market?
.....

II. SPEAKING

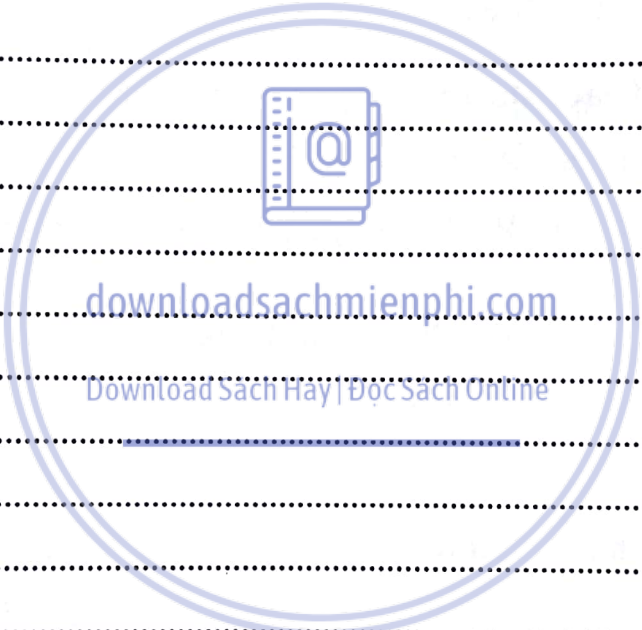
Base on available information, make a conversation about two cities in the world. (The answer may vary.)

London

- Capital of England
- 1.577,3 km²
- 8,600,000 people
- Famous for London Eye, Westminster Palace
- One of the world's leading financial centres

Paris

- Capital of France
- 2,153,600 people
- Largest city in the western world
- A romantic city
- An important centre of finance, commerce, fashion, science, and arts.



.....

.....

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.....

.....

III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

SAO PAULO

Sao Paulo is the largest city in South America and the third most populous in the world, with more than 10 million inhabitants. It is the economical capital of Brazil and a very busy place. It is also the richest place in culture, parks and museums.

The subway system here is cheap and efficient but it covers only a

few areas of the city, although extensions are being made. The most interesting neighborhoods and places to visit include Jardins, Uaim and The Ibimpuera Park.

The main tourist attractions in the city include the different neighborhoods with their special Italian, Japanese or Arabic influence. They have their own characteristic atmosphere and it is a lot of fun to walk around, go to one of the many small restaurants or have a drink somewhere.

Automotive traffic in Sao Paulo is complicated, especially in main routes all along the weekdays and gets worse at rush hours (from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.). On the weekend, traffic is good with some impediments in places where there are bars, shopping centers or other public attractions.

1. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. Sao Paulo is the third largest city in the world. _____
2. Some neighborhoods are influenced by Italian, Japanese or Arabic's culture. _____
3. We had better take a taxi when we are in a neighborhood with Italian influence. _____
4. The subway system is being contracted. _____
5. The population of Sao Paulo is about 10 million people. _____

2. Answer the question.

1. Where is Sao Paulo located?
.....
2. What's the subway system like?
.....
3. What are the most interesting areas to visit in Sao Paulo?
.....
4. When are the rush hours in Sao Paulo?
.....

5. When does traffic get better?

.....

IV. WRITING

Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning.

1. This is the first time he went abroad.

He

2. She started driving 1 month ago.

She

3. We began eating when it started to rain.

We

4. I last had my hair cut when I left her.

I

5. The last time she kissed me was 5 months ago.

She

6. It is a long time since we last met.

We

7. When did you have it?

How long

8. This is the first time I had such a delicious meal.

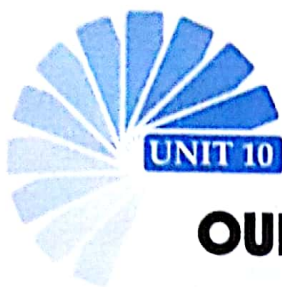
I

9. I haven't seen him for 8 days.

The last time.....

10. I haven't taken a bath for 30 hours.

It



OUR HOUSE IN THE FUTURE



PART I: THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

English	Word class	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
apartment	n	/ə'pɑ:tmənt/	căn hộ
automatic	adj	/ɔ:tə'mætrɪk/	tự động
basement	n	/'beɪsmənt/	tầng hầm
CD player	n	/si: 'di: 'pleɪə(r)/	máy chạy CD
condominium	n	/kɒnɒ'mɪniəm/	nhà chung cư
cook meals	v	/kʊk mi:lz/	nấu ăn
electric fire	n	/'ɪlektrɪk 'faɪə(r)/	lò sưởi điện
games console	n	/geɪm kən'səʊl/	máy chơi điện tử
gas fire	n	/gæs 'faɪə(r)/	lò sưởi ga
hoover / vacuum cleaner	n	/'hu:və(r) / 'væk-juəm 'kli:nə(r)/	máy hút bụi
houseboat	n	/'haʊsbəʊt/	nhà thuyền
iron	n	/'aɪən/	bàn là
look after children	v	/lʊk 'ɑ:ftə(r) 'tʃɪldrən/	chăm sóc trẻ
modern	adj	/'mɒdn/	hiện đại
motorhome	n	/'məʊtəhəʊm/	nhà trên xe (xe được thiết kế để làm nhà)
mountain	n	/'maʊntən/	núi
ocean	n	/'əʊʃn/	đại dương

palace	n	/'pæləs/	cung điện
penthouse	n	/pent 'haus/	tầng cao nhất của một tòa nhà cao tầng, tầng mái
radiator	n	/'reɪdiətə(r)/	lò sưởi
record player	n	/'rekɔ:d 'pleɪə(r)/	máy hát
skyscraper	n	/'skaɪskreɪpə(r)/	tòa nhà chọc trời
spin dryer	n	/spɪn 'draɪə(r)/	máy sấy quần áo
UFO	n	/ju: ef 'əʊ/	vật thể bay không xác định
villa	n	/'vɪlə/	biệt thự
wash and dry clothes	v	/wɒʃ ənd draɪ kləʊðz/	giặt và làm khô quần áo
wash and dry dishes	v	/wɒʃ ənd draɪ dɪʃɪz/	rửa và làm khô bát đĩa
wireless	adj	/'waɪələs/	không dây

II. GRAMMAR downloadsachmienphi.com

1. Will for future prediction

a. Form

Khi muốn nói về những sự việc mà chúng ta nghĩ rằng nó sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai, ta dùng *will*.

Form: xem lại unit 6

Example

- I will travel to the Moon in the future.
(Tôi sẽ đi du lịch tới Mặt trăng trong tương lai.)
- People will live on the Moon someday.
(Một ngày nào đó con người sẽ sống trên Mặt trăng.)

2. Might for future possibility

Khi muốn nói về những sự việc có thể xảy ra trong tương lai nhưng ta cũng không chắc chắn là nó có xảy ra hay không, ta dùng *might*.

Form

- (+) S + might + V-inf
 (-) S + might not + V-inf
 (?) Might + S + V-inf?

Example

- John might come here tonight. (John có thể sẽ đến đây tối nay.)
- She might work for that company. (Cô ấy có thể sẽ làm cho công ty đó.)

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 12

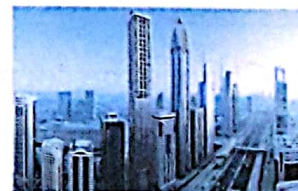
/dr/	<u>d</u> runken	<u>d</u> rop	<u>d</u> rought	<u>d</u> ried
/tr/	<u>t</u> ree	<u>t</u> rick	<u>t</u> reat	<u>t</u> rack

**PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS**

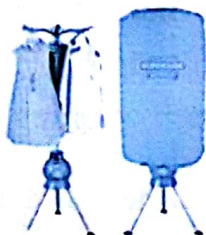
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I. VOCABULARY

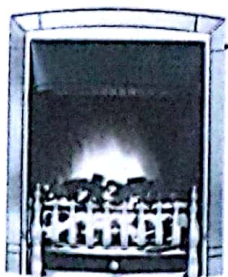
1. Look at the picture and write the correct word.



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



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



9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____

2. Complete the gap with a suitable word.

1. _____ is a boat that is designed as a house.
2. _____ is a very tall building.
3. _____ is a type of house usually for King and Queen to live in.
4. In winter, you usually use a _____ to keep warm.
5. When you sweep the floor, instead of using a broom, you can use _____.
6. You use _____ to iron your clothes.
7. In humid days, you use a _____ to make your wet clothes dry.
8. _____ is the highest floor of a building.
9. _____ is a vehicle that is designed as a house.
10. _____ is a block of apartments.

II. GRAMMAR

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. You study very well at school. I believe you **will have/won't have** an excellent job after graduation.
2. It's very important. Are you sure that there **will be/won't be** any problems?
3. Your parents **will be/won't be** very proud of you if you win this last match.
4. They **will let/won't let** you come because they hate you.
5. I am wondering if she **will be/might be** able to help me.
6. If my parents give me some money, I **will buy/won't buy** a new sweater. My sweater is quite old fashioned.
7. I **will go/won't go** to South Africa. I prefer China.

8. I'm afraid I *will be/won't be* able to come tomorrow.
9. She *might be/won't be* Linh. I guess.
10. We *might have/might not have* a barbecue next weekend if you are free.

2. Complete the sentences with forms of *will (not)* or *might (not)*.

1. Leave early so that you _____ miss the bus.
2. _____ you be in Rome tonight?
3. Today is a busy day. We _____ have time to help you tomorrow.
4. I think I _____ go shopping. I've run out of food.
5. We have enough food for dinner, so I _____ go shopping today.
6. The space explorers _____ find water on Mars.
7. Regular trips to space _____ be available in the next century.
8. One day they _____ find life on other planets.
9. It _____ be sunny tomorrow.
10. It _____ be cloudy in June.

3. Tick ✓ to the correct sentence and correct the wrong sentence.

1. They might be away for the weekend but I'm not sure. _____
2. You will be right but I'm going back to check any way. _____
3. I'm going to take a raincoat. It won't rain later. _____
4. I don't have time to finish it today. Will tomorrow be OK? _____
5. I think he won't win. He is on good form at the moment. _____
6. We aren't working on the project tonight. We will do it tomorrow. _____
7. What might you be after graduating? _____
8. He might not come to the party tonight because he is going to the airport at 2 p.m. _____
9. I won't get home late. I have lots of things to do before I can leave. _____
10. I might not get the job. There are lots of good candidates. _____

III. PHONETICS

Complete each word below then listen to check. 🎧 Track 13

__own	__ug	__umpet	__ain	__affic
__ied	__eam	__um	__easures	__uck
__avel	__ousers	__opical	__ust	__ead
__opped	__ouble	__ink	An__oid	__ain



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 14

1. Listen and answer the question: "What type of house is it?"



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

2. Listen and complete the blank with the available type of house.

- A. *Tower block*
- B. *Semi-detached house*
- C. *Detached house*
- D. *Cottage*

1. uses reinforced concrete
2. stands alone with nothing on either side
3. is joined to another house on one side
4. is divided into flats and offices
5. traditional one had a thatched roof

6. is mainly founded in the residential areas of towns or cities _____
7. many of them have become very fashionable on the property market _____
8. has an upstairs and a downstairs and a small garden _____
9. is also called skyscraper _____
10. is a small house in the countryside _____
11. can be found in the suburbs _____
12. is usually surrounded by a garden _____

II. SPEAKING

Base on available information, make a conversation to describe what a future car is like in the future. (The answer may vary.)

Future cars will:

- Have wings
- Can drive themselves
- Use solar energy.

Emma:

Nam:

.....

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III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

Do you live in a house? You might be surprised to know that there are many, many kinds of houses. Normal houses are usually made of wood, bricks, or concrete. Sometimes people live in houses made of grass, dirt, or cloth.

In Andalusia, in the South of Spain, some people live in underground houses. This kind of house is called a “cueba”. During the winter, the houses stay warm. During the summer, the houses stay cool.

In Mindanao in the Philippines, some people still live in tree houses. The tree houses are made of bamboo with grass roofs. The houses are good lookouts for snakes and wild animals. The air is cool and the houses stay dry. Now, most people use these tree houses as meeting places.

People build their houses to fit the needs of their lives. The houses are different, but one thing is the same wherever you go: There is no place like home!

1. Answer the question.

1. Besides wood, bricks, and concrete, what materials do people use to build houses?



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2. Where in the world do people live in underground houses?

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3. What are tree houses made of?

4. Besides a place for living, what are tree houses considered as?

5. Why do people build houses?

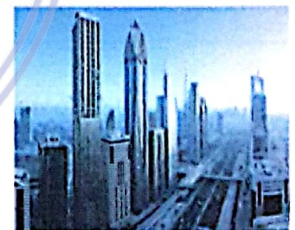
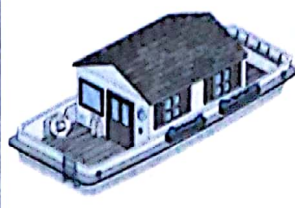
2. Put these phrases in suitable place in the table below.

- called “cueba”	- made of bamboo with grass roofs	- made of bricks
- made of wood	- made of cloth, grass	- founded in Spain
- warm in winter and cool in summer	- founded in Philippines	- used as meeting places

Normal house	Underground house	Tree house
.....		
.....		
.....		

IV. WRITING

Look at the picture and write description for each type of house. The first one has been done for you as an example. (The answer may vary.)

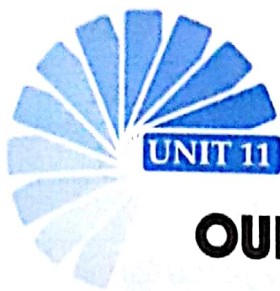
0. This is a cottage. It is a small house in the countryside. Many of them have been renovated and become very fashionable now.	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

5. 	
6. 	



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OUR GREENER WORLD



PART I: THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

English	Word class	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
air pollution	n	/eə(r) pə'lu:ʃn/	sự ô nhiễm không khí
contaminate	v	/kən'tæmɪneɪt/	làm ô nhiễm
control	v	/kən'trəʊl/	kiểm soát
deforestation	n	/di:fɒrɪ'steɪʃn/	sự chặt phá rừng
destroy	v	/di'strɔɪ/	phá hủy
environmental pollution	n	/ɪnvaɪrən'menti pə'lu:ʃn/	sự ô nhiễm môi trường
greenhouse gas emission	n	/'gri:nhaʊs gæs i'mɪʃn/	khí thải nhà kính
ground water	n	/graʊnd 'wɔ:tə(r)/	nguồn nước ngầm
marine ecosystem	n	/mə'ri:n 'i:kəʊsɪstəm/	hệ sinh thái dưới nước
natural resource	n	/'nætʃrəl rɪ'sɔ:s/	tài nguyên thiên nhiên
noise pollution	n	/nɔɪz pə'lu:ʃn/	sự ô nhiễm tiếng ồn
plastic	n	/'plæstɪk/	nhựa
pollutant	n	/pə'lu:tənt/	chất gây ô nhiễm
polluter	n	/pə'lu:tə(r)/	người/ tác nhân gây ô nhiễm
pollution	n	/pə'lu:ʃn/	sự/ quá trình ô nhiễm
preserve biodiversity	v	/prɪ'zɜ:v baɪəʊdaɪ'vɜ:səti/	bảo tồn sự đa dạng sinh học

recycle	v	/ri:'saɪkl/	tái chế
reduce	v	/rɪ'dju:s/	giảm thiểu
reusable	adj	/ri:'ju:zəbl/	có thể tái sử dụng
reuse	v	/ri:'ju:s/	tái sử dụng
soil pollution	n	/sɔɪl pə'lu:ʃn/	sự ô nhiễm đất
the ozone layer	n	/ðə 'əʊzəʊn 'leɪə(r)/	tầng ozon
water pollution	n	/'wɔ:tə(r) pə'lu:ʃn/	sự ô nhiễm nước

II. GRAMMAR

Conditional sentence type 1: câu điều kiện loại 1

a. Form

If clause		Main clause
(+) If + S + V1,		S + will/ can/ may + V-inf
(-) If + S + don't/ doesn't + V-inf,		S + won't/ can't/ may not + V-inf
(?) If + S + V1,		Will/ Can/ May + S + V-inf?

Chú ý: mệnh đề điều kiện và mệnh đề chính là ĐỘC LẬP về vấn đề phủ định, tức là mệnh đề điều kiện ở thể khẳng định thì mệnh đề chính cũng có thể ở thể phủ định và ngược lại.

V1: động từ ở thì hiện tại đơn

b. Use

Dùng để diễn đạt một hành động hoặc một tình huống sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai nếu điều kiện ở mệnh đề chính được thỏa mãn.

If he tries much more, he will improve his English.

(Nếu anh ấy cố gắng nữa, anh ấy sẽ cải thiện được vốn tiếng Anh của bản thân.)

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 15

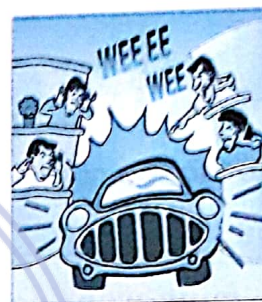
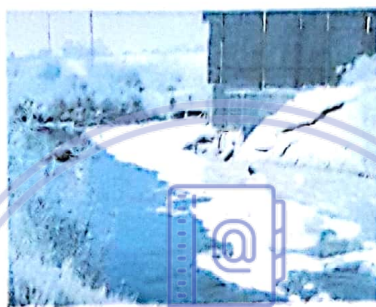
/ɑ:/	d <u>a</u> rk	ma <u>r</u> k	la <u>r</u> ge	sha <u>r</u> k
/æ/	bla <u>ck</u>	pa <u>ck</u>	tra <u>ck</u>	cr <u>a</u> ck



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Look at the picture and complete with the suitable kind of pollution.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____



4. _____ 5. _____

2. Complete each gap with an available word.

global warming

marine ecosystem

deforestation

noise pollution

ozone layer

natural resources

air pollution

pollutant

contamination

ground water

- _____ is the substance that causes pollution.
- Some _____ such as coals, oil, naturals are being overexploited.

3. _____ functions as a blanket that protects the Earth from ultraviolet.
4. The air which is contaminated is also called _____.
5. That the forests are destroyed and overexploited is also called _____.
6. We can get _____ when we dig wells.
7. That the temperature of the Earth is increasing is called _____.
8. When you live near a noisy neighborhood, such as near an airport, you may suffer from _____.
9. Shrimps, fishes, crabs, ... belong to _____.
10. A synonym of "pollution" is _____.

II. GRAMMAR

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. If it _____, the children _____ for a walk.
 A. rains, won't not go B. rains, will not go
 C. rain, will not go D. doesn't rain, doesn't go
2. If she _____ the novel, she _____ the literature test.
 A. does read, will pass B. reads, will not pass
 C. does not read, won't not pass D. does not read, will not pass
3. If I _____ with my father, he _____ me his motorbike.
 A. do not argue, will lend B. don't argue, will not lend
 C. argue, will lend D. don't argue, don't lend
4. If we _____ the bus instead of walking, we _____ in time.
 A. don't take, doesn't arrive B. will take, don't arrive
 C. take, will arrive D. takes, will arrive
5. If Dick _____ the book, his friends _____ angry with him.
 A. does not buy, will be B. buys, are
 C. doesn't buy, won't is D. buy, is
6. If Tom _____ his room, Victoria _____ him with the muffins.
 A. doesn't tidies up, won't help B. tidies up, helps
 C. doesn't tidy up, won't help D. do tidy up, will help

7. If the boys _____ football, the girls _____ to the football pitch.
A. doesn't play, will come B. don't play, don't come
C. play, come D. don't play, won't come
8. If you _____ too much junk food, you _____ weight.
A. eat, won't lose B. eats, lose
C. eat, will lose D. don't eat, won't lose
9. If I _____ breakfast tomorrow morning, my girlfriend _____ me anymore.
A. won't make, won't love B. don't make, won't love
C. makes, love D. make, will love
10. If they _____, they _____ the train.
A. are not hurry, won't catch B. do not hurry, will not catch
C. do not hurry, catch D. won't be hurry, will catch
11. If we _____ at 9:30, we _____ plenty of time.
A. meet, have B. will meet, will have
C. meet, won't be have D. meet, will have
12. If we _____ an invitation, our friends _____ to our party.
A. send, will come B. are sending, come
C. will be send, will be come D. send, will not be coming
13. He _____ you if you _____.
A. understand, whisper B. will understand, whisper
C. will not understand, whisper D. won't not understand, whisper
14. They _____ in the desert if they _____ extra water with them.
A. will not survive, do not take B. won't survive, won't take
C. survive, won't take D. survive, will take
15. If you _____ CTRL + S, you _____ the file.
A. will press, save B. won't press, save
C. presses, will save D. press, will save

2. Put the verbs in brackets in conditional sentence type 1.

1. If I (study) _____ hard, I (pass) _____ the exams.
2. If the sun (shine) _____, we (walk) _____ to the town.
3. If he (have) _____ a temperature, he (see) _____ the doctor.
4. If my friends (come) _____, I (be) _____ very happy.
5. If she (earn) _____ a lot of money, she (fly) _____ to New York.
6. If we (travel) _____ to London, we (visit) _____ the museums.
7. If you (wear) _____ sandals in the mountains, you (slip) _____ on the rocks.
8. If Rita (forget) _____ her homework, the teacher (give) _____ her a low mark.
9. If they (go) _____ to the disco, they (listen) _____ to loud music.
10. If you (wait) _____ a minute, I (ask) _____ my parents.
11. If you (pass) _____ your examination, we (have) _____ a celebration.
12. If you (swim) _____ in this lake, you (suffer) _____ from cold.
13. The flight (be cancelled) _____ if the fog (get) _____ thick.
14. The door (be unlock) _____ if you (press) _____ the green button.
15. If you (go) _____ to Paris, where you (stay) _____?

3. Tick ✓ to the correct sentence and correct the wrong sentence.

1. If she has a college degree, she can be employed. _____
2. If I will have enough money, I can go on a long holiday this year. _____
3. If he isn't very slow, we will give him such an important task. _____
4. If I don't have to work this Sunday, I won't join your picnic. _____
5. If he doesn't have to pay his father's debt, he won't work overtime to get more money. _____

6. If everything aren't very expensive, city life will be enjoyable. _____
7. If she learn hard, she won't get bad marks. _____
8. If you are not careful, you will meet with accidents. _____
9. If I don't forget the map, I not may get lost. _____
10. If their friends come on time, they won't be very angry. _____

III. PHONETICS

1. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced different from the other, then listen to check. 🎧 Track 16

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>bar</u> | B. <u>p</u> addle | C. <u>s</u> tart | D. <u>h</u> ard |
| 2. A. <u>f</u> ather | B. <u>c</u> at | C. <u>c</u> alculate | D. <u>s</u> lack |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> arp | B. <u>l</u> augh | C. <u>p</u> erh <u>a</u> ps | D. <u>d</u> ra <u>u</u> ght |
| 4. A. <u>p</u> an | B. <u>l</u> atter | C. <u>s</u> hall | D. <u>s</u> mart |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> unt | B. <u>b</u> lack | C. <u>h</u> eart | D. <u>f</u> lat |
| 6. A. <u>g</u> uard | B. <u>u</u> n <u>h</u> appy | C. <u>h</u> and | D. <u>s</u> lang |
| 7. A. <u>b</u> ar | B. <u>g</u> uard | C. <u>h</u> eart | D. <u>b</u> ank |
| 8. A. <u>t</u> h <u>a</u> nk <u>s</u> | B. <u>r</u> ank | C. <u>h</u> e <u>a</u> rk <u>e</u> n | D. <u>m</u> all <u>e</u> t |
| 9. A. <u>f</u> ather | B. <u>s</u> tart | C. <u>n</u> arrow | D. <u>h</u> ard |
| 10. A. <u>c</u> andle | B. <u>m</u> ar <u>v</u> elous | C. <u>c</u> aptain | D. <u>m</u> anner |

2. Divide the words into two columns, then listen to check. 🎧 Track 17

thatch	aunt	shark	sad	sharp
heart	dam	fan	hard	fat

/æ/	/ɑ:/
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 18

1. Listen and answer the question.

1. What are some of containers of water?

.....

2. Do we have more water than we need?

.....

3. How much water is stored in oceans?

.....

4. How much water is fresh water?

.....

5. Where is most of fresh water locked?

.....

2. Listen again and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. If we do not have water, we could not be alive.

2. Actually we have plenty of fresh water that we can use.

3. Half of water on the Earth is stored in oceans.

4. Ice caps and glaciers are salt water that is frozen.

5. Water is recycled many times.

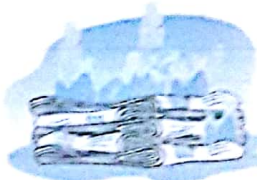
II. SPEAKING

1. Look at the picture and answer the question "What it is and what do you do to reduce this?" The first one has been done for you as an example. (The answer may vary.)

0. This is noise pollution. In order to reduce noise pollution, we can plant more trees because they help reduce noise.	
1.	
2.	
3.	

2. Look at the picture and say what they are doing.

1.	
2.	

3. 	
4. 	
5. 	

III. READING

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Read and do the tasks followed.

EARTH DAY

Earth Day is a day that is intended to inspire awareness and appreciation for the Earth's natural environment. On April 22nd, 1970, people all over the country made promises to help the environment - and the tradition continues. April 22nd, 2012 marks the 42nd anniversary of the first Earth Day. Earth Day is now coordinated globally by the Earth Day Network, and is celebrated in more than 175 countries every year.

There are so many ways to celebrate the Earth Day, but many like to take that extra step and do a little something more for the Earth on the Earth Day of this year by planting a tree or participating in a community cleanup event. Planting trees helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, cleans pollutions, secures soil in place to prevent erosion, and provides homes for a lot of biodiversity.

People also can save the Earth everyday by recycling, starting a compost

pile, taking public transportation, carpool, replacing light bulbs with energy efficient bulbs, donating old electronics instead of throwing them away and having a garage sale.

1. Answer the question.

1. What is the aim of Earth Day?

.....

2. When is Earth Day celebrated every year?

.....

3. How many countries is the Earth Day celebrated in?

.....

4. What are some people going to do on the Earth Day of this year?

.....

5. What are some advantages of planting trees?

.....

2. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F) or Not Given (NG).

1. The first Earth Day was celebrated in 1970.

2. The first country to celebrate Earth Day is England.

3. The Earth Day of 2012 is the twenty fourth Earth Day.

4. We had better use energy efficient bulbs.

5. People celebrate Earth Day just by planting trees and collecting rubbish.

IV. WRITING

Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe what you do to protect the environment. (The answer may vary.)

Some ways you can do to protect the environment:

- Plant trees
- Avoid discharging rubbish

- Avoid burning rubbish
- Reduce, reuse, and recycle

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ROBOTS



PART I: THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

English	Word class	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
cut the hedge	v	/kʌt ðə hedʒ/	cắt tỉa hàng rào
dangerous	adj	/'deɪndʒərəs/	nguy hiểm
do household chores	v	/də 'haʊshəʊld tʃɔ:(r)z/	làm việc nhà
do the laundry	v	/du: ðə 'lɔ:ndri/	giặt quần áo
doctor robot	n	/'dɒktə(r) 'rəʊbɒt/	robot bác sĩ
energy	n	/'enədʒi/	năng lượng, điện
future	n	/'fju:tʃə(r)/	tương lai
help sick people	v	/help sɪk 'pi:pl/	cứu người (bị ốm)
home robot	n	/həʊm 'rəʊbɒt/	robot gia đình
make the bed	v	/meɪk ðə bed/	dọn dẹp giường
modern	adj	/'mɒdn/	hiện đại
moon	n	/mu:n/	mặt trăng
planet	n	/'plæni:t/	hành tinh
power	n	/'paʊə(r)/	năng lượng
robot	n	/'rəʊbɒt/	người máy
space robot	n	/speɪs 'rəʊbɒt/	robot thám hiểm không gian
space station	n	/speɪs 'steɪʃn/	trạm vũ trụ
teach children	v	/ti:tʃ 'tʃɪldrən/	dạy trẻ

teaching robot	n	/'ti:tʃɪŋ 'roubot/	robot giảng dạy
worker robot	n	/'wɜ:kɜ 'roubot/	robot công nhân

II. GRAMMAR

1. Can

Ta dùng *can* để nói về khả năng làm việc gì ở hiện tại

Form

S + can + V-inf

Example

He can play football very well. (Anh ấy có thể chơi bóng đá rất giỏi.)

2. Could

Ta dùng *could* để nói về khả năng làm việc gì ở trong quá khứ

Form

S + could + V-inf

Example

My father could play soccer very well when he was young.

(Bố tôi có thể chơi bóng đá rất giỏi hồi ông ấy còn trẻ.)

3. Will be able to

Ta dùng *will be able to* để nói về khả năng làm việc gì ở trong tương lai

Form

S + will be able to + V-inf

Example

I will be able to speak English very well in six months.

(Tôi sẽ có thể nói tiếng Anh rất tốt trong 6 tháng tới.)

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 19

/ɔɪ/	no <u>i</u> se	mo <u>i</u> sture	so <u>y</u>	co <u>i</u> n
/aʊ/	trou <u>s</u> ers	drou <u>g</u> ht	mo <u>u</u> se	to <u>u</u> n



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Complete each phrase with a suitable verb.

1. _____ the hedge 4. _____ the dishes
2. _____ English 5. _____ the laundry
3. _____ the bed

2. Complete each phrase with each kind of robot.

1. _____ helps me do household chores such as washing the dishes, doing the laundry, cooking, etc.
2. _____ teaches me some subjects such as English, History, Literature, etc.
3. _____ builds houses and buildings.
4. _____ cures and looks after patients.
5. _____ works as an astronaut or builds space stations.

II. GRAMMAR

1. Choose the correct answer.

- Kemal _____ afford this watch. It's too expensive.
A. could B. can't
C. am not able to D. will not be able to
- She _____ swim very well. She learnt how to swim when she was five.
A. can't B. cannot C. could D. can
- Larry Bird _____ score 30 points in the last match next weekend.
A. will be able to B. won't C. could D. couldn't

4. Sinan _____ find the password after the first trial. The password is really easy to guess.
A. cannot be B. won't be C. can D. couldn't
5. I _____ open the door since my hands were full.
A. can't B. couldn't
C. am not able to D. will not be able to
6. _____ watch the football match in your house tonight?
A. I will be able to B. Could you
C. Will I be able to D. Can you
7. Linda is a practical girl. She _____ do every housework very quickly.
A. can B. will be able to C. can't D. couldn't
8. When I was a child, I _____ skateboard.
A. can B. am able to C. could D. is able to
9. I am busy now but I _____ help you later.
A. can't B. can help
C. won't be able to D. will be able to
10. As soon as I saw the boy in front of my car, I _____ step the brake.
A. couldn't B. can
C. will be able to D. won't be able to
11. Because it was foggy, Tim _____ see clearly.
A. didn't can B. couldn't
C. cannot D. will be able to
12. My grandfather _____ walk alone without any help last night.
A. can B. won't C. will be able to D. could
13. _____ play the piano well in six months?
A. Can B. Will you be able to
C. Could D. Couldn't
14. If I continue training, I _____ run the marathon next summer.
A. am can B. can't be
C. will be able to D. won't be able to

15. George is absent from class today. He still _____ get good results because today's lesson is not so important.

A. could

B. couldn't

C. can

D. can't

2. Complete the sentence with forms of *can/could/be able to*.

1. She was very strong. She _____ swim all day and dance all night.

2. When I was younger, I _____ stay up all night and not get tired.

3. I am sorry I _____ come to the meeting next week.

4. Before he had the car accident, he _____ run very fast.

5. I _____ remember his name. I'm sorry.

6. Diana _____ play the piano very well. Her mother is proud of her.

7. She _____ come on holiday next month if her parents give her permission.

8. At four years old he _____ read quite well.

9. They _____ go. The weather was too bad.

10. A: Can you lend me some money?

B: Sorry. I _____. I haven't got any either.

11. I told my son that it was too late and he _____ go to the party.

12. If you continue drinking, you _____ drive home.

13. He _____ go to France because he had lost his passport.

14. Fred _____ speak Russian when he was six years old.

15. When _____ (you) come tomorrow?

3. Tick ✓ to the correct sentence and correct the wrong sentence.

1. My brother can cook very well. He is a chef in a French restaurant. _____

2. I have to go to a business dinner tomorrow night so I will be able to come to the party. I'm very sorry. _____

3. When I was very young, I can touch my toes, but I can't now! _____

4. This telephone is terrible. I can't hear you at all. _____

5. Despite the arrival of the storm, they could finish the football match tomorrow. _____
6. Do you think we will be able to park over there? _____
7. When I arrive there, everyone may be asleep. I hope I will be able to wake my sister up and she will let me in. _____
8. The police were suspicious at first but I could convince them that we were innocent. _____
9. I don't know the town so I can advise him where to go. _____
10. Jack was an excellent tennis player. He could beat anybody. _____

III. PHONETICS

Divide the words into two columns, then listen to check. 🎧 Track 20

boy	doubt	voice	destroy	crown
found	coin	south	power	oil
cloud	toy	tower	point	drown
boil	mouth	joy	enjoy	coward

/ɔɪ/		/aʊ/	
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 21

1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. The speaker only mentions 2 types of robots: home robots and teaching robots. _____
2. ROVs are used to reach places in the ocean. _____
3. ROVs have one large camera. _____
4. ROVs can collect samples. _____
5. Mars Rover is a robot that was sent to the Moon. _____

2. Listen and answer the question.

1. Who uses ROVs to explore the oceans?
.....
2. Why do ROVs help us learn about all the animals that live down the ocean?
.....
3. Why do ROVs have cameras?
.....
4. What do most robots have?
.....
5. What can Roomba do? _____

II. SPEAKING

Base on available information, make a conversation about robots in the future. (The answer may vary.)

HOME ROBOT

- mow the lawn
- vacuum the furniture
- not wash clothes or do laundry

Ross:.....

Emily:

.....

TEACHING ROBOT

- teach English
- talk in English
- check vocabularies

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

ROBOTS

When will we have robots? We already have many kinds of robots! Industries use many different types of robots and now robots are becoming more common in houses.

The Husqvarna company makes a lawn mowing robot called the Auto Mower. The robot can cut the grass while you relax with a glass of lemonade! Also, Eureka company is making a robotic vacuum cleaner now. Like the lawn mowing robot, the vacuum cleaner automatically detects where the furniture is and vacuums around it.

Cars are becoming robots now. There are many cars that have GPS (Global Positioning Systems) on them. A car with a GPS system can give you directions on how to go somewhere, tell you where the closest gas station is, and, some day in the future, will drive itself. You will take a nap or read a newspaper while the car drives itself to your destination.

1. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. Robots are becoming more popular. _____
2. You can have a robot cut the grass while you are relaxing. _____
3. Robotic vacuum cleaner cannot find out where the furniture is. _____
4. Cars with GPS won't be able to find out where the closest gas station is. _____
5. Cars might be driving itself in the future. _____

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. In what field(s) are robots used much?
A. Industry B. Environment C. Politics
2. Who makes robots that can mow the lawn?
A. Auto Mower B. Husqvarna C. Eureka
3. What can robotic vacuum cleaner do?
A. Mow the lawn B. Clean the toilet C. Vacuum furniture
4. What cars are becoming robots?
A. Cars with GPS
B. Cars without wheels
C. Cars that are faster than planes
5. What might the cars be like in the future?
A. Cars can fly
B. Cars are decorated like a house
C. Cars can work without drivers

IV. WRITING

Do you think robots are good or bad for people? Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe if they are good or bad for people. (The answer may vary.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

ANSWER KEY



TELEVISION



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Complete the second part of the phrase, using the following words.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. game show | 6. TV schedule |
| 2. war film | 7. remote control |
| 3. historical drama | 8. animal programme |
| 4. romantic comedy | 9. action film |
| 5. soap opera | 10. reality show |

2. Complete the sentences with available words.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Animal programme | 6. remote control |
| 2. national | 7. channel |
| 3. weather forecast | 8. comedy movies |
| 4. game show | 9. TV schedule |
| 5. educational | 10. Soap opera |

II. GRAMMAR

1. Complete each sentence with a suitable question word.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1. Where | 2. How many | 3. Who | 4. When |
| 5. How | 6. How old | 7. When/What time | 8. Who |
| 9. Whom | 10. What | 11. How many | 12. Why |

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 13. How much | 14. What | 15. What | 16. Why |
| 17. How often | 18. How | 19. Where | 20. Whom |

2. Write questions for the underlined parts.

- How many lessons will Paul have tomorrow?
- Where are they going after school?
- When does Mona plan to buy a new mobile?
- What are they doing at 7 o'clock in the evening?
- Where is Ben meeting his friends tonight?
- What has Helen got to driver her new car?
- Where will they spend their vacation next year?
- What is Kate afraid of?
- Why does Tom break the window in the classroom?
- Where do you usually have lunch?
- Who has a terrible headache?
- Where does Nick live?
- How far is that shop from your house?
- How many new CDs are you buying?
- How much is this ring?
- When/ What time do you usually have a shower?
- Why are you going to the post office?
- What does your brother look like?
- What are you going to do tonight?
- Whom is she going shopping with?

III. PHONETICS

Divide the word into two columns. 🎧 Track 02

/θ/		/ð/	
Thursday	third	those	feather

think	healthy	them	mother
month	smooth	there	clothing
birthday	anything	they	brother
thing	bathtub	weather	another



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 03

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. A

5. B

2. Answer the question.

1. They do crazy things.
2. It is about panda bears.
3. He has watched Star Wars million times.
4. Because he has some English exercises to do.
5. It is a basketball game.

II. SPEAKING

Base on available information, make a conversation between a foreign boy and a Vietnamese boy about New Year of two countries, you can add more information if you want. (The answer may vary.)

Hoang Minh: When does New Year take place in your country?

Jemily: It takes place on the first day of January.

Hoang Minh: How do you celebrate it?

Jemily: We gather at Times Square and count down to zero.

Hoang Minh: Are there fireworks?

- Jemily: Yes. When the clock strikes midnight, colorful fireworks light up the sky.
- Hoang Minh: It seems fantastic.
- Jemily: Yeah. How about you? Do you celebrate New Year?
- Hoang Minh: Actually we celebrate Lunar New Year. It usually takes place in late January or early February.
- Jemily: Is it a big festival?
- Hoang Minh: It's the most important festival of Vietnam.
- Jemily: How do you celebrate it?
- Hoang Minh: We have fifteen days off. We decorate the house, cook special food, visit relatives and friends, and children like us receive lucky money.
- Jemily: How much of lucky money do you get?
- Hoang Minh: It's not important. The luckiness it brings doesn't depend on how much it is.

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III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

1. Decide which person like to do each of these actions.

Stuart	Patricia
Spend much time watching TV	Find reality shows depressing
Find reality shows interesting	Too busy to watch TV
watch documentaries and news	Hate Big Brothers
Love Big Brothers	Just watch news

2. Answer the question.

1. Because he is too tired.
2. He watches lots of documentaries and the news.
3. I can decide which of the people I don't like, and then vote to evict them from the house.

4. Because she is too busy to watch TV, and anyway there's so much rubbish on these days.
5. They are put in a house for a few weeks and they are filmed how they behave.
6. She thinks they always put some really ignorant or selfish people in the house, and then expect the viewers to find their behaviour entertaining.

IV. WRITING

Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe what TV programmes you and your family like and why you like it. (The answer may vary.)

Everyone in my family likes different kinds of TV programmes. My father likes to watch sports, especially football and baseball. My mother is not like that. She loves programmes of cooking because she loves to prepare good meals for the family. My brother James loves watching cartoons. He watches lots of cartoons: Doraemon, Detective Conan, Tom and Jerry. I sometimes watch them with him, but actually I don't like cartoons very much. I love films and entertainment shows. Sitcom Friends and game show "One versus one hundred" are two programmes I love the most.

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SPORTS AND GAMES



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY – GRAMMAR – PHONETICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Look at the picture and write the name of sports under each picture.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. canoeing | 2. boxing | 3. athletics |
| 4. mountain climbing | 5. hockey | 6. golf |
| 7. fishing | 8. cycling | 9. horse racing |
| 10. skateboarding | 11. badminton | 12. basketball |

2. Write the name of relevant sports.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. boxing | 2. fishing | 3. badminton | 4. football |
| 5. baseball | 6. skateboarding | 7. table tennis | 8. skiing |

II. GRAMMAR

1. Put the verbs into past tense.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. went | 6. had | 11. won |
| 2. did | 7. played | 12. thought |
| 3. spoke | 8. cried | 13. worked |
| 4. wrote | 9. lost | 14. studied |
| 5. talked | 10. drew | 15. learned/learnt |

2. Put the verb in brackets in past tense.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. didn't bring | 2. Did you hear | 3. was - didn't see |
| 4. didn't speak | 5. understood | 6. forgot |

7. Were you 8. didn't lose 9. Did they swim
10. gave

3. Rewrite the sentence using adverb phrase in brackets.

1. I saw her parents last Sunday.
2. My friend/John asked a lot of questions this morning.
3. They went to the mountain last winter.
4. Julie met Tom from school this afternoon.
5. He ate a lot last night.
6. I loved cycling at the weekend when I was a child.
7. That TV programme started at 7:30 this morning.
8. We had a nice time with them on holiday.
9. The garden looked lovely last spring.
10. The sun rose at 6 a.m. yesterday.

4. Write question for the underlined part.

1. What did you do last night?
2. When did you enjoy the party?
3. How was her vacation last summer?
4. Who got up early this morning?
5. When did you listen to music?
6. What did you drink a lot of yesterday morning?
7. When did he miss them so much?
8. Where did you go last Sunday?
9. How did you sleep last night?
10. What did they sit and talk about?

III. PHONETICS

1. Listen and circle the words you hear. 🎧 Track 05

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------------|
| 1. hear | 2. chair | 3. bear | 4. tears | 5. downstairs |
| 6. dairy | 7. really | 8. fair | 9. stare | 10. air |

2. Divide the word into two columns. 🎧 Track 06

/ɪə/	/eə/
real	square
clear	care
near	wear
area	their
dear	where



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 07



1. Listen and answer the question.

1. It started over 2700 years ago.
2. It is held every four years.
3. It is held in a different city across the world.
4. It will be held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.
5. It will begin on the 21st of April.
6. It will finish on the 5th of August.
7. It will finish on the 21st of August, 2016.

2. Listen again and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F) or Not Given (NG).

1. T 2. NG 3. F

II. SPEAKING

Look at the picture and answer the question.

1. I use boxing gloves. 2. It's boxing.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3. No, I don't. | 4. It is athletics. |
| 5. There are five people. | 6. He is skateboarding. |
| 7. She is cycling. | 8. I use skis. |
| 9. No, it isn't. | 10. I use a ball. |

III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

1. Answer the question.

1. It is a team sport.
2. There are twenty two players.
3. It is to score by putting the ball into the adversary goal.
4. The winner is the team who scores the most goals.
5. The goalkeeper is.

2. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|

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IV. WRITING

Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe the sport you (and your family) like. (The answer may vary.)

All of my family likes different kinds of sports, though not all of them plays sports. For example, my father likes football a lot. Twenty years ago, when he was a young man, he played football with his friend after school every day. However, now he just watches it on TV every night. My mother likes jogging. She goes jogging with my sister every morning in the park. Sometimes they go cycling too. My brother Ben and I play sports a lot. We usually play badminton, sometimes we play baseball. We also watch football with my father every night. Tonight there is a football game between Arsenal and Manchester City. I am going to watch it.



CITIES OF THE WORLD



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Divide these places into four categories: city, country, continent, landmark.

City	Landmark	Country	Continent
London	Neuschwanstein Castle	Australia	Antarctica
Paris	Big Ben	Italy	Asia
Melbourne	Dom Tower	Germany	Europe
New York	Eiffel Tower	British	Africa

2. Complete the rest of each phrase of place.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Eiffel Tower | 6. Temple of Literature |
| 2. Angkor Wat Temple | 7. Red Square |
| 3. Royal Palace of Amsterdam | 8. Sanctuary of Sagrada Familia |
| 4. Louvre Museum | 9. The Church of Saint Peter |
| 5. Medieval Architecture | 10. Dom Tower |

II. GRAMMAR

1. Change the verb into past form and past participle form.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. brought - brought | 6. read - read | 11. designed - designed |
| 2. got - gotten | 7. wrote - written | 12. built - built |
| 3. forgot - forgot/forgotten | 8. swam - swum | 13. created - created |
| 4. understood - understood | 9. visited - visited | 14. saw - seen |
| 5. said - said | 10. enjoyed - enjoyed | 15. ate - eaten |

2. Put the verb in brackets in present perfect tense.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. have eaten | 6. Have you ever been |
| 2. have turned | 7. haven't done |
| 3. Have you ever eaten | 8. have just seen – has already done |
| 4. hasn't come | 9. have just decided |
| 5. have worked | 10. hasn't played |

3. Choose the correct answer.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. C | 5. A |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. B | 9. D | 10. A |

4. Put the adjectives in brackets into correct form of comparison.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. more intelligent | 6. the most useful |
| 2. the most beautiful | 7. more convenient than |
| 3. the most horrible | 8. more expensive than |
| 4. the most boring | 9. more interesting than |
| 5. the most helpful | 10. more useful than |



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III. PHONETICS**1. Underline the word that is pronounced /əʊ/, then listen and check. 🎧 Track 09**

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|---------|
| bow | blows | know | foal | phoned |
| hole | load | hose | show | groaned |

2. Underline the word that is pronounced /aɪ/, then listen and check. 🎧 Track 10

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| might | night | ride | fly | sky |
| height | thigh | pride | shine | rise |

**PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING****I. LISTENING**

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 11

1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

2. Listen again and answer the question.

1. Her friend. 4. On their way back to the hotel.
2. They did a lot of sightseeing. 5. Everything from apples to antiques.
3. The Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame...

II. SPEAKING

Base on available information, make a conversation about two cities in the world. (The answer may vary.)

Johnsy: Where do you come from, Dora?

Dora: I'm from London. It's the capital of England.

Johnsy: How large it is?

Dora: It's about 1577,3 km². It's quite populous.

Johnsy: How populous is it?

Dora: There are about 8,600,000 people live there.

Johnsy: What's it famous for?

Dora: It's famous for many things. And the most famous constructions are London Eye and Westminster Palace. It's one of the world's leading financial centres.

Johnsy: Do you like living there?

Dora: Of course! How about you, where do you come from?

Johnsy: I'm from Paris.

Dora: Is it in France?

Johnsy: Yes, it is the capital of France. It's populous, too.

Dora: How many people are there?

Johnsy: About 2,153,600 people. And it is the largest city in the western world.

Dora: Is there anything special about it?

Johnsy: It is a romantic city. And it is an important centre of finance, commerce, fashion, science, and arts.

III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

1. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

2. Answer the question.

1. It is located in Brazil.
2. It's cheap and efficient but it covers only a few areas of the city.
3. They are Jardins, Uaim and The Ibimpuera Park.
4. They are from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
5. It gets better on the weekend.

IV. WRITING

Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning.

1. He hasn't gone abroad before.
2. She has driven for 1 month.
3. We have eaten since it rained.
4. I haven't had my hair cut since I left her.
5. She hasn't kissed me for five months.
6. We haven't met for a long time.
7. How long have you had it?
8. I haven't had such a delicious meal before.
9. The last time I saw him was 8 days ago.
10. It is 30 hours since I took a bath.



OUR HOUSE IN THE FUTURE



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Look at the picture and write the correct word.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. UFO | 5. spin dryer | 9. iron |
| 2. houseboat | 6. CD player | 10. radiator |
| 3. motorhome | 7. games console | 11. ocean |
| 4. skyscraper | 8. Hoover/ vacuum cleaner | 12. villa |

2. Complete the gap with a suitable word.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Houseboat | 2. Skyscraper |
| 3. Palace | 4. radiator |
| 5. Hoover/ vacuum cleaner | 6. iron |
| 7. spin dryer | 8. Penthouse |
| 9. Motorhome | 10. condominium |

II. GRAMMAR

1. Choose the correct answer.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. will have | 2. won't be | 3. will be | 4. won't let | 5. might be |
| 6. will buy | 7. won't go | 8. won't be | 9. might be | 10. might have |

2. Complete the sentences with forms of *will (not)* or *might (not)*.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. won't | 2. Will | 3. will | 4. will | 5. won't |
| 6. might | 7. might | 8. might | 9. might | 10. might |

3. Tick ✓ to the correct sentence and correct the wrong sentence.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. ✓ | 6. ✓ |
| 2. will → might | 7. might → will |
| 3. won't → might | 8. might not → won't |
| 4. ✓ | 9. won't → might |
| 5. won't → might | 10. ✓ |

III. PHONETICS

Complete each word below then listen to check. 🎧 Track 13

drown	drug	trumpet	drain	traffic
dried	dream	drum	treasures	truck
travel	trousers	tropical	trust	dread
dropped	trouble	drink	Android	train



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

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Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 14

1. Listen and answer the question: "What type of house is it?"

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Cottage | 2. Detached house |
| 3. Tower block | 4. Semi-detached house |

2. Listen and complete the blank with the available type of house.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. D | 6. C |
| 7. D | 8. B | 9. A | 10. D | 11. B | 12. C |

II. SPEAKING

Base on available information, make a conversation to describe what a future car is like in the future. (The answer may vary.)

Emma: What are you doing?

- Nam: I'm drawing a car in the future.
- Emma: It looks different from cars now. It has wings.
- Nam: Yes. It has two wings, so it can fly.
- Emma: So it's a type of plane. Is there anything else?
- Nam: It will have a GPS, and it can drive itself.
- Emma: So we can sleep while it is working. And when we are awake, we reach the destination.
- Nam: Is it interesting?
- Emma: It's fantastic. And, what is it?
- Nam: It's solar panel. It is used to transfer heat from sun to energy.
- Emma: So will we have to use oil anymore?
- Nam: I think we won't. It's better for environment.

III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

1. Answer the question.

1. They use grass, dirt, or cloth to build houses.
2. People in Andalusia live in underground houses.
3. They are made of bamboo with grass roofs.
4. They are considered as meeting places.
5. They build their houses to fit the needs of their lives.

2. Put these phrases in suitable place in the table below.

Normal house	Underground house	Tree house
made of wood	is called "cueba"	made of bamboo with grass roofs
made of cloth, grass	warm in winter and cool in summer	used as meeting places
made of bricks	founded in Spain	founded in Philippines

IV. WRITING

Look at the picture and write description for each type of house. The first one has been done for you as an example. (The answer may vary.)

1. This is a motorhome. It concludes accommodation for from two to eight people. It also has a cab with a driver and passenger seat. Another name of motorhome is "recreational vehicle".
2. These are skyscrapers. They are very tall buildings of over twenty storeys. They use reinforced concrete.
3. This is a detached house. There is usually a garden around this house. They are usually built in the residential areas of towns or cities.
4. This is a houseboat. It is a boat that is designed to be used as a house. It is used much in Hong Kong and India.
5. This is a semi-detached house. It is a house joined to another house by a shared wall. It can be found in the suburbs.
6. This is a villa. It is a luxurious, large house with gardens, vineyard, pools and fountains. Villa is usually used as a destination for people who go on vacation.

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OUR GREENER WORLD



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Look at the picture and complete with the suitable kind of pollution.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Air pollution | 4. Deforestation |
| 2. Water pollution | 5. Soil pollution |
| 3. Noise pollution | |



2. Complete each gap with an available word.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Pollutant | 6. ground water |
| 2. natural resources | 7. global warming |
| 3. Ozone layer | 8. noise pollution |
| 4. air pollution | 9. marine ecosystem |
| 5. deforestation | 10. contamination |

II. GRAMMAR

1. Choose the correct answer.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. A | 9. B | 10. B |
| 11. D | 12. A | 13. C | 14. A | 15. D |

2. Put the verb in brackets in conditional sentence type 1.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. study - will pass | 2. shines - will walk | 3. has - will see |
| 4. come - will be | 5. earns - will fly | 6. travel - will visit |

7. wear - will slip 8. forgets - will give 9. go - will listen
 10. wait - will ask 11. pass - will have 12. swim - will suffer
 13. will be cancelled - gets
 14. will be unlocked - press 15. go - will you stay

3. Tick ✓ to the correct sentence and correct the wrong sentence.

1. ✓ 6. aren't → isn't
 2. will have → have 7. learn → learns
 3. ✓ 8. ✓
 4. won't → will 9. not may → may not
 5. ✓ 10. ✓

III. PHONETICS



1. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced different from the other, then listen to check. 🎧 Track 16

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B
 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. B

2. Divide the word into two columns, then listen to check. 🎧 Track 17

/æ/	/ɑ:/
thatch	heart
dam	aunt
fan	shark
sad	hard
fat	sharp

**PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING****I. LISTENING**

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 18

1. Listen and answer the question.

1. They are oceans, lakes, rivers, streams.
2. No, we don't.
3. 97%.
4. About 3%.
5. It is locked in ice caps and glaciers.

2. Listen again and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

II. SPEAKING

1. Look at the picture and answer the question "What it is and what do you do to reduce this?" The first one has been done for you as an example. (The answer may vary.)

1. This is water pollution. In order to reduce water pollution, we should not discharge wastewater directly to rivers and lakes before treating it.
2. This is soil pollution. In order to reduce soil pollution, we should not use much fertilizer.
3. This is air pollution. In order to reduce air pollution, we can plant more trees because they can transfer carbonic into oxygen. We also can limit using cars and motorbikes to avoid emissions.

2. Look at the picture and say what they are doing.

1. They are planting trees.
2. He is sweeping the road.
3. He is collecting rubbish.
4. He is taking a shower.

5. They are burning rubbish.

III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

1. Answer the question.

1. It is to inspire awareness and appreciation for the Earth's natural environment.
2. It is celebrated on April 22nd every year.
3. The Earth Day is celebrated in more than 175 countries.
4. They are going to plant a tree or participate in a community cleanup event.
5. They are: helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, cleaning pollutions, securing soil in place to prevent erosion, and providing homes for a lot of biodiversity.

2. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F) or Not Given (NG).

1. T

2. NG

3. F

4. T

5. F

IV. WRITING

Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe what you do to protect the environment. (The answer may vary.)

There are so many ways to protect our environment. In general, we have to reduce the greenhouse gases which cause greenhouse effect which changes our environment. In order to reduce greenhouse gases, we should plant more trees in our community such as around the house, in the school, around factories. We also should protect the air environment by avoiding discharging and burning too much rubbish because burning it will cause air pollution. Instead of discharging rubbish, we had better reuse and recycle the reusable and recyclable things such as clothes, bottle, paper, ... If we do them, we will contribute to make a greener world.



ROBOTS



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Complete each phrase with a suitable verb.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. cut the hedge | 4. wash the dishes |
| 2. teach English | 5. do the laundry |
| 3. make the bed | |

2. Complete each phrase with each kind of robot.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Home robot | 2. Teaching robot | 3. Worker robot |
| 4. Doctor robot | 5. Space robot | |

II. GRAMMAR

1. Choose the correct answer.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. A | 8. C | 9. D | 10. A |
| 11. B | 12. D | 13. B | 14. C | 15. C |

2. Complete the sentence with forms of *can/could/be able to*.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. could | 2. could | 3. won't able to | 4. could |
| 5. can't | 6. can | 7. will be able to | 8. could |
| 9. couldn't | 10. can't | 11. couldn't | 12. won't be able to |
| 13. couldn't | 14. could | 15. will you be able to | |

3. Tick ✓ to the correct sentence and correct the wrong sentence.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ✓ | 6. will be able to → can |
| 2. will be able to → won't be able to | 7. ✓ |
| 3. can → could | 8. ✓ |
| 4. ✓ | 9. can → can't |
| 5. could → will be able to | 10. ✓ |

III. PHONETICS

Divide the word into two columns, then listen to check. 🎧 Track 20

/ɔɪ/		/aʊ/	
boy	boil	found	tower
coin	toy	cloud	power
voice	joy	doubt	crown
enjoy	point	mouth	drown
oil	destroy	south	coward

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PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 21

1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

2. Listen and answer the question.

- Ocean explorers do.
- Because they go where people can't.
- To send pictures back to a computer.
- They have a remote control.
- It can sweep, vacuum, and mop the floor.

II. SPEAKING

Base on available information, make a conversation about robots in the future. (The answer may vary.)

Ross: Look! What is that machine?

Emily: It's a home robot.

Ross: What can he do?

Emily: He can do housework such as mowing the lawn and vacuuming the furniture.

Ross: Can he do something related to water, such as washing clothes or doing laundry?

Emily: No, he can't. He just can work in dry places. If the level of humidity in the future is too high, he will be damaged.

Ross: Is he expensive?

Emily: Not so expensive. My father bought it. I don't know how much it is.

Ross: I want to have a robot, too. But I need a teaching robot.

Emily: What can he do?

Ross: He can teach me English. I will have a friend- to talk in English, too. He also can help me check vocabularies.

Emily: It sounds nice. Then you might improve your English quickly.

Ross: I hope so.

III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

1. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. T

2. T

3. F

4. F

5. T

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. A

5. C

IV. WRITING

Do you think robots are good or bad for people? Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe if they are good or bad for people. (The answer may vary.)

Robots are becoming more and more popular in our life. They play many important roles in our life. For example, teaching robots can teach some subjects, so human teachers will ease their role of teaching. Worker robots can work in factories, and they do not need time to rest. Therefore the efficiency of work can increase. Space robots can make space trip and find out if there is any signals of life in other planets. However, there is some concern that robots will replace people in everything. I think we do not need to worry about this because robots are made by humans. Robots are just tools that help people, and they never can replace people.



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TRANSCRIPT



TELEVISION



PART I: THEORY

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 01

/θ/	<u>th</u> ank	<u>th</u> ought	<u>th</u> ick	<u>th</u> in
/ð/	<u>th</u> ough	<u>th</u> at	<u>th</u> en	<u>th</u> em



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

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III. PHONETICS

Divide the word into two columns. 🎧 Track 02

Thursday	third	healthy	feather	clothing
think	them	smooth	mother	thing
there	weather	those	anything	brother
they	month	birthday	bathtub	another



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 03

1. Choose the correct answer.

2. Answer the question.

Paul: So, what do you want to watch on TV tonight?

Brenda: Well, what's on?

Brenda: Well, hmm. There is a reality show on at 7:00 on channel 5.

Paul: Nah, you know I don't like reality shows. I mean, they usually show people doing crazy things like, you know, eating live fish or swimming in a pool full of snakes. I don't like any of that.

Brenda: Okay. Well, how about watching a documentary on the life of panda bears in the wild?

Paul: Personally, I'd like to watch something with a little bit more action.

Brenda: Well, then. Ah, here's something. Do you want to watch Star Wars?

Paul: Nah, I've seen it a million times. I'd like to see something different.

Brenda: Okay, let's see here. Oh, how about this? On channel 2 at 9:00, there's a show called "Learning English with Doraemon". You have some English exercises left.

Paul: English exercises? Oh, I'm so tired ... I think I'm going to bed now.

Brenda: You're going to bed?

Paul: Yeah. I have to get up early tomorrow. Good night.

Brenda: Okay. There's a basketball game on right now, but... but I guess you can catch the score in tomorrow's newspaper.

Paul: Oh, okay. I'll stay up a little while I... I mean, you... I mean, we can watch the game.

Brenda: I thought you'd change your mind. I'll get the popcorn.



SPORTS AND GAMES



PART I: THEORY

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 04

/eə/	pair	fair	dare	share
/ɪə/	near	here	clear	deer



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

III. PHONETICS

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1. Listen and circle the words you hear. 🎧 Track 05

1. Could you hear me clearly?
2. That is my favourite chair.
3. Look at that bear! He is so big.
4. She broke into tears when she heard the news.
5. Don't run downstairs or you may break your leg.
6. Milk, butter, and cheese are called dairy products.
7. Did you really think that I was going to hurt you?
8. We are going to take part in the book fair next month.
9. Don't stare at me like that.
10. Do you think that air in the city is less polluted than air in the countryside?

2. Divide the word into two columns. 🎧 Track 06

real	square	care	area	where
clear	near	wear	their	dear

**PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING****I. LISTENING**

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 07

1. Listen and answer the question.

2. Listen again and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F) or Not Given (NG).

RIO OLYMPICS 2016

The Olympics started over 2700 years ago. They take place every four years and each Olympic Games takes place in a different city across the world. In 2016, the Olympics are being held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil. The Olympics Torch relay will begin on the 21st of April and will end on the 5th of August. The opening ceremony will take place on the 5th of August and the closing ceremony will occur on the 21st of August, 2016.

During the Olympics Games, teams from 200 countries will compete with more than 10,000 athletes competing in the first round of the 2016 Olympics Games. The qualifying events began in 2014 and the official list of athletes will be available shortly before the Games begin. There will be 136 medals for women, 161 for men and 9 mixed medals.



CITIES OF THE WORLD



PART I: THEORY

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 08

/əʊ/	show	close	bowl	those
/aɪ/	shy	nice	fine	tight



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

III. PHONETICS

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1. Underline the word that is pronounced /əʊ/, then listen and check. 🎧 Track 09

bow	phoned	town	foal	hose
know	mouse	show	hole	house
trousers	crown	blows	foul	ground
how	load	blouse	howl	groaned

2. Underline the word that is pronounced /aɪ/, then listen and check. 🎧 Track 10

sunny	ride	philosophy	spring	pride
might	fly	sky	think	shine
night	ridden	sing	thigh	raise
skiing	slim	height	chicken	rise



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 11

1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

2. Listen again and answer the question.

In May, I went on holiday to Paris with my friend. We had a great time there. In the first few days, we did a lot of sightseeing. We saw many beautiful places such as the Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame and other usual tourist attractions. I took hundreds of photos. One day we got lost on our way back to the hotel. It didn't matter because we found a really good market with lots of little stalls. They sold just about everything from apples to antiques. We bought many lovely souvenirs there. We spent a lot of money, but I feel very happy. I think those were the best days. Paris is worth visiting.

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OUR HOUSE IN THE FUTURE



PART I: THEORY

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 12

/dr/	<u>d</u> runken	<u>d</u> rop	<u>d</u> rought	<u>d</u> ried
/tr/	<u>t</u> ree	<u>t</u> rick	<u>t</u> reat	<u>t</u> rack

**PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS****III. PHONETICS**

Complete each word below then listen to check. 🎧 **Track 13**

drown	drug	trumpet	drain	traffic
dried	dream	drum	treasures	truck
travel	trousers	tropical	trust	dread
dropped	trouble	drink	Android	train

**PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING****I. LISTENING**

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 **Track 14**

1. Listen and answer the question: "What type of house is it?"
2. Listen and complete the blank with the available type of house.

SOME TYPES OF HOUSES IN BRITAIN

1. A tower block is a very tall building of over twenty storeys. It is divided into flats and offices. Reinforced concrete is used in their construction and they are called skyscrapers in the USA.
2. A semi-detached house is a house joined to another house on one side only, by a shared wall. They usually have an upstairs and a downstairs and a small garden, and can be found in the suburbs.
3. A detached house is a house which stands alone with nothing on either side. A garden usually surrounds the whole house to keep it separate from other houses in the street. They are mainly built in the residential areas of towns or cities.
4. A cottage is a small house in the countryside. Traditional cottages had a thatched roof. Nowadays many cottages have been renovated and have become very fashionable on the property market.



OUR GREENER WORLD



PART I: THEORY

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 15

/ɑ:/	dark	mark	large	shark
/æ/	black	pack	track	crack



PART II: LANGUAGE VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

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III. PHONETICS

1. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced different from the other, then listen to check. 🎧 Track 16

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>bar</u> | B. <u>p</u> addle | C. <u>s</u> tart | D. <u>h</u> ard |
| 2. A. <u>f</u> ather | B. <u>c</u> at | C. <u>ca</u> lculate | D. <u>sl</u> ack |
| 3. A. <u>car</u> p | B. <u>la</u> ugh | C. <u>perh</u> aps | D. <u>dra</u> ught |
| 4. A. <u>pan</u> | B. <u>lat</u> ter | C. <u>sh</u> all | D. <u>sm</u> art |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> unt | B. <u>bl</u> ack | C. <u>he</u> art | D. <u>fl</u> at |
| 6. A. <u>gu</u> ard | B. <u>un</u> happy | C. <u>han</u> d | D. <u>slan</u> g |
| 7. A. <u>bar</u> | B. <u>gu</u> ard | C. <u>he</u> art | D. <u>ban</u> k |
| 8. A. <u>than</u> ks | B. <u>ran</u> k | C. <u>he</u> arken | D. <u>mal</u> let |
| 9. A. <u>f</u> ather | B. <u>s</u> tart | C. <u>nar</u> row | D. <u>h</u> ard |
| 10. A. <u>can</u> dle | B. <u>mar</u> velous | C. <u>cap</u> tain | D. <u>man</u> ner |

2. Divide the word into two columns, then listen to check. 🎧 Track 17

thatch	aunt	shark	sad	sharp
heart	dam	fan	hard	fat



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 18

1. Listen and answer the question.

2. Listen again and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

Without water, life could not exist. Because water is essential to all lives, we must manage it intelligently and carefully. We think there is plenty of it - oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams. It may even seem as though we have more water than we need. However, the real situation is not like that because 97% of the water on Earth is salt water stored in oceans. Only about three percent of the Earth's water is fresh water, and most of that is locked up in ice caps and glaciers.

Water is essential to people in more ways than you might think. We need water for cooking, bathing, transportation and recreation. We eat aquatic plants and animals. We use water to irrigate our crops, and to manufacture products.

There will never be more water on Earth than there is now. The same water is simply recycled over and over again. In other words, the water we are using now is the very same water the dinosaurs used to drink millions of years ago.



ROBOTS



PART I: THEORY

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 19

/ɔɪ/	no <u>i</u> se	mo <u>i</u> sture	so <u>y</u>	co <u>i</u> n
/aʊ/	trou <u>s</u> ers	drou <u>g</u> ht	mo <u>u</u> se	town



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

III. PHONETICS

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Divide the word into two columns, then listen to check. 🎧 Track 20

boy	doubt	voice	destroy	crown
found	coin	south	power	oil
cloud	toy	tower	point	drown
boil	mouth	joy	enjoy	coward



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 21

1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

2. Listen and answer the question.

Robots are part of our lives every day. There are robots that clean our houses, robots that help us learn, and robots that keep us safe.

ROVs are robots that ocean explorers use to reach places in the ocean where humans can't go yet. They go where people can't, so we can learn about all the animals that live down there. The robots have little cameras that send pictures back to a computer, and "hands" that can collect samples.

The Mars Rover is a robot that was sent to Mars and has been sending pictures back to Earth so we can learn about Mars.

You might even have a robot in your house. There are a lot of robots that are toys. Most of them work with a remote control. A "Roomba" is a robot that can sweep, vacuum, and mop your floor.



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BẢNG ĐỘNG TỪ BẤT QUY TẮC THÔNG DỤNG

No.	V-inf	V2	V3	Meaning
1	awake	awoke	awoken	đánh thức
2	be	was, were	been	thì, là, ở
3	beat	beat	beaten	đánh bại
4	become	became	become	trở thành
5	begin	began	begun	bắt đầu
6	bend	bent	bent	uốn cong, cúi xuống
7	bet	bet	bet	đặt cược
8	bid	bid	bid	thầu
9	bite	bit	bitten	cắn
10	blow	blew	blown	thổi
11	break	broke	broken	làm gãy, đứt, vỡ
12	bring	brought	brought	mang lại
13	broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	phát sóng
14	build	built	built	xây dựng
15	burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	cháy, đốt
16	buy	bought	bought	mua
17	catch	caught	caught	bắt
18	choose	chose	chosen	chọn
19	come	came	come	đến
20	cost	cost	cost	trị giá, phải trả
21	cut	cut	cut	cắt
22	dig	dug	dug	đào

BẢNG ĐỘNG TỪ BẤT QUY TẮC THÔNG DỤNG

23	do	did	done	làm
24	draw	drew	drawn	vẽ
25	dream	dreamed/ dreamt	dreamed/ dreamt	mơ
26	drive	drove	driven	lái xe
27	drink	drank	drunk	uống
28	eat	ate	eaten	ăn
29	fall	fell	fallen	rơi, ngã
30	feel	felt	felt	cảm thấy
31	fight	fought	fought	chiến đấu
32	find	found	found	tim
33	fly	flew	flew	bay
34	forget	forgot	forgotten	quên
35	forgive	forgave	forgiven	tha thứ
36	freeze	froze	frozen	đóng băng
37	get	got	got	có được
38	give	gave	given	cho, biếu, tặng
39	go	went	gone	đi
40	grow	grew	grown	phát triển
41	hang	hung	hung	treo
42	have	had	had	có
43	hear	heard	heard	nghe
44	hide	hid	hidden	ẩn, trốn, nấp
45	hit	hit	hit	đánh trúng
46	hold	held	held	tổ chức, cầm, nắm, giữ
47	hurt	hurt	hurt	đau, làm đau
48	keep	kept	kept	giữ

49	know	knew	known	biết
50	lay	laid	laid	đặt, để
51	lead	led	led	dẫn dắt, dẫn đến
52	learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	học
53	leave	left	left	rời đi
54	lend	lent	lent	cho vay/ mượn
55	let	let	let	cho phép
56	lie	lay	lain	nói dối
57	lose	lost	lost	mất, thất bại, thua
58	make	made	made	làm
59	mean	meant	meant	có nghĩa là
60	meet	met	met	đáp ứng, gặp gỡ
61	pay	paid	paid	trả
62	put	put	put	đặt
63	read	read	read	đọc
64	ride	rode	ridden	đi xe
65	ring	rang	rung	rung chuông
66	rise	rose	risen	tăng, mọc
67	run	ran	run	chạy
68	say	said	said	nói
69	see	saw	seen	thấy
70	sell	sold	sold	bán
71	send	sent	sent	gửi
72	show	showed	showed/shown	chỉ ra, cho thấy
73	shut	shut	shut	đóng, khép, đây
74	sing	sang	sung	hát
75	sit	sat	sat	ngồi

76	sleep	slept	slept	ngủ
77	speak	spoke	spoken	nói
78	spend	spent	spent	chi tiêu
79	stand	stood	stood	đứng
80	swim	swam	swum	bơi
81	take	took	taken	lấy, cầm
82	teach	taught	taught	dạy
83	tear	tore	torn	xé
84	tell	told	told	nói, kể, bảo
85	think	thought	thought	nghĩ
86	throw	threw	thrown	ném
87	understand	understood	understood	hiểu
88	wake	woke	woken	thức, đánh thức
89	wear	wore	worn	mặc
90	win	won	won	chiến thắng
91	write	wrote	written	viết