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TRƯỜNG MẦM NON MỘT SỐ TRƯỜNG TIỂU HỌC



Em học giỏi **Tiếng Anh** **Lớp 8**



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

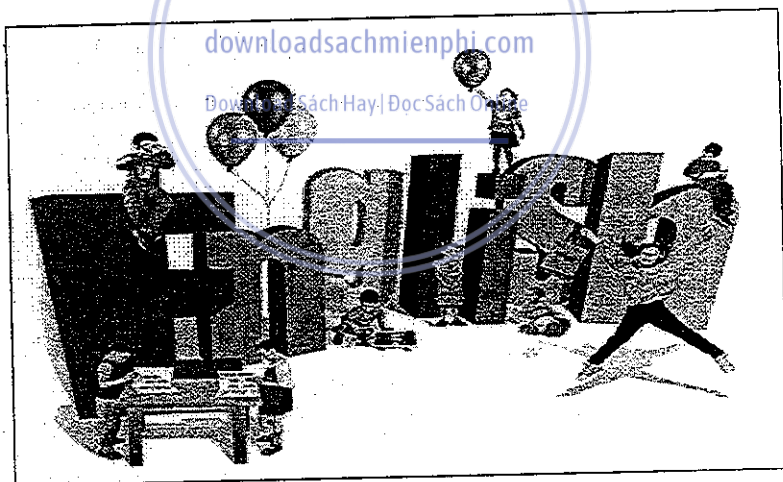
The Windy

ĐẠI LỢI - HƯƠNG GIANG (Chủ biên)

Hiệu đính: NHUNG ĐỖ

Em học giỏi tiếng Anh

Lớp 8



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Đất nước đang bước vào thời kỳ hội nhập và phát triển nên nhu cầu học tiếng Anh đang ngày càng tăng lên, đặc biệt ở lứa tuổi học sinh, sinh viên. Rất nhiều bậc phụ huynh mong muốn tìm cho con em mình một phương pháp học tiếng Anh tốt nhất, hiệu quả nhất, với hy vọng trang bị cho con em mình hành trang vững chắc để hòa nhập với thế giới. Thấu hiểu được những tâm tư nguyện vọng chính đáng đó của các bậc cha mẹ cũng như của các em học sinh thân yêu, chúng tôi đã biên soạn bộ sách “Em học giỏi tiếng Anh”. Bộ sách được biên soạn một cách logic, dễ hiểu nhất, đi từ dễ đến khó, từ đơn giản đến phức tạp để các em học sinh có thể dễ dàng lĩnh hội kiến thức.

Cuốn “Em học giỏi tiếng Anh lớp 8” được lấy cảm hứng từ chương trình “Tiếng Anh hoa mặt trời” – một chương trình rất hay và được nhiều trường THCS trên khắp mọi miền đất nước sử dụng. Nay chúng tôi tập hợp lại thành sách để các em học sinh dễ dàng hơn trong việc tiếp cận. “Em học giỏi tiếng Anh lớp 8” được biên soạn bám sát nội dung học trên lớp và được kết hợp một cách chặt chẽ giữa lý thuyết và bài tập, giúp các em dễ dàng áp dụng những điều mình vừa học. Các bài tập được thiết kế một cách đa dạng, dễ hiểu và dễ ghi nhớ. Thêm vào đó là mỗi bài học đều được đính kèm một bài trắc nghiệm nhằm tổng hợp lại kiến thức các em đã được học trong sách giáo khoa, học tập trên lớp để các em có thể vừa ôn lại, vừa đánh giá kiến thức của mình. Cuối mỗi bài tập đều được thiết kế phần đáp án để các em có thể dễ dàng kiểm tra kết quả của mình và từ đó rút ra kinh nghiệm từ những lỗi sai.



Chúng tôi hy vọng bộ sách này sẽ là một tài sản quý báu giúp các em học, hiểu và áp dụng kiến thức tiếng Anh một cách hoàn hảo nhất. Trong quá trình biên soạn chắc chắn không thể tránh khỏi thiếu sót, chúng tôi mong muốn nhận được những góp ý chân thành nhất từ các thầy cô, bạn bè đồng nghiệp và các em học sinh cũng như các độc giả để lần xuất bản sau cuốn sách sẽ hoàn thiện hơn. Lời cuối cùng chúng tôi xin chúc các em học sinh thân yêu luôn gặt hái được những kết quả tốt trong học tập. Chúc các em ngày càng yêu thích môn học hơn.

Trân trọng!



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Unit 1

MY FRIENDS

I. PRESENT SIMPLE

1) Cách thành lập:

Câu khẳng định: S + V(s/es)

Câu phủ định: S + do/ does + not + V

Câu nghi vấn: Do/ Does + S + V?

S + am/ is/ are

S + am/ is/ are + not

Am/ Is/ Are + S?

2) Cách dùng chính:

Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả:

2.1: Một thói quen hoặc một hành động lặp đi lặp lại. Trong câu thường có các trạng từ: *always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, rarely, every day/ week/ month ...*

Ex: Mary often gets up early in the morning.

(Mary thường dậy sớm vào buổi sáng.)

2.2: Một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lí.

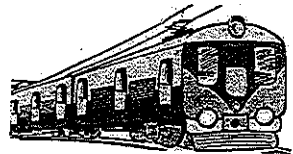
Ex: The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

(Mặt trời mọc ở phía đông và lặn ở phía tây.)

2.3: Một thời gian biểu hoặc một lịch trình.

Ex: The last train leaves at 4.45.

(Chuyến tàu cuối khởi hành vào lúc 4 giờ 45 phút)





3) Cách thêm đuôi *s, es* khi chủ ngữ là ngôi thứ 3 số ít (he, she, it)

- Thông thường ta thêm *s*.

Ex: want → wants drink → drinks

- Đối với các động từ có tận cùng là *o, sh, ch, s, x* ta thêm *es*.

Ex: go → goes brush → brushes watch → watches
cross → crosses fix → fixes

II. ADJECTIVE/ ADVERB ENOUGH

Enough luôn đứng sau các tính từ và trạng từ

adjective/ adverb + enough (đủ ... để có thể)

Ex: He is old enough to go to school by bus.

(Cậu ấy đủ lớn để đi học bằng xe buýt.)

She doesn't work well enough to pass the exam.

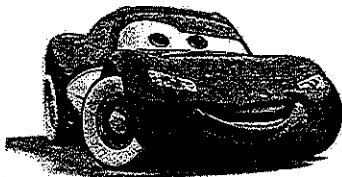
(Cô ấy học không đủ tốt để vượt qua kì thi)

Enough có thể dùng trước danh từ số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

Ex: I have enough books to read. (Tôi có đủ sách để đọc)

Ex: She has enough money to buy this car.

(Cô ấy có đủ tiền để mua chiếc ô tô này.)



III. Giới từ định từ
Op: opinion
S: size, lịch
A: age
O: original
M: material
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LANGUAGE FOCUS EXERCICE

I. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

1. Give the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1) If the telephone(ring) while I am out, please answer it.
- 2) If the weather.....(be) nice next Sunday, we will go to the seashore.
- 3) If the men(go) on strike, production will be greatly reduced.
- 4) Keep an eye on my bag while I(get) my ticket.
- 5) Please call me as soon as you(get) back from your trip.

2. Give the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1) I won't go unless he(invite) me.
- 2) If the river(rise) much higher, there will be a flood.
- 3) Don't leave until I(call) you.
- 4) If it(rain) next Saturday, I may have to cancel my trip.
- 5) When the weather(get) warmer, we can go swimming.

3. Give the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1) I plan to wait here until the mail(arrive)
- 2) If you(not arrive) on time, you will not get a seat.
- 3) When you(see) the light turn red, be sure to stop your car.
- 4) If you(sit) in the sun too long, you may get sick.
- 5) Give him this report as soon as you(see) him.

4. Give the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1) I have a motorbike but I(not use) it very often.
- 2) How many cigarettes(you/ smoke) a day?
- 3) What(you/do) ? I'm an advertisement director?





4) Where(your mother/come) from?

- She(come) from New Zealand.

5) If you need money, why.....(you/ not/ get) a job?

5. Give the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1) I(play) the guitar but I(not play) very well.

2) I don't understand the word "perceive". What(perceive/ mean) ?

3) The Earth(go) round the sun.

4) Nurses(look after) patients in hospitals.

5) I(work) in a bank. Henry(work) in a shop.

6. Complete the sentences using one of the following.

cause close drink live speak

1) Ann German very well.

2) I never coffee.

3) The swimming pool at 18.30 every day.

4) Bad driving many accidents.

5) My parents in a very small flat.

7. Give the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1) What time(the banks/ close) in Britain?

2) Where(Martin/ come) from? - He's Scottish.

3) What(you/ do) ? - I'm an electrical engineer.

4) It (take) me an hour to get to work. How long
..... (it/ take) you?

5) I don't understand this sentence. What.....(this word/ mean) ?





8. Make questions with the words given.

1) Ba plays the piano. (how often)

.....

2) His son gets up in the morning. (what time/ usually)

.....

3) Nam watches television. (how often)

.....

4) I write to my parents. (how often)

.....

5) My grandparents have dinner in the evening. (what time/ usually)

.....

9. Make questions with the words given.

1) Hoa works in a hospital. (where)

.....

2) I go to the water park. (how often)

.....

3) People do the stupid things. (why)

.....

4) The train breaks down. (how often)

.....

5) Bill comes there. (when)

.....

10. Rewrite the sentences using the new subjects in the brackets.

1) They wish to speak to you. (he)

He wishes

2) Busses pass my house every hour. (this train)

.....

3) They help their father. (she)

.....



4) I change plane at Heathrow. (Jack)

.....

5) You watch TV too much. (Alice)

.....

II. ADJECTIVE + ENOUGH

1. Choose the correct form in the parentheses.

- 1) There were not (enough people/ people enough) to have the meeting.
- 2) Allen has learned (enough French/ French enough) to study in France next year.
- 3) Do you have (enough time/ time enough) to talk now?
- 4) She drove (enough fast/ fast enough) to win the race.
- 5) Mike will graduate from Law school (enough soon/ soon enough) to join his father's firm.

2. Choose the correct form in the parentheses.

- 1) We arrived (enough early/ early enough) to have some coffee before class began.
- 2) It has rained (enough hard/ hard enough) to flood the low lying areas.
- 3) You should type (enough slowly/ slowly enough) that you won't make an error.
- 4) She has just (enough flour/ flour enough) to bake that loaf of bread.
- 5) There are (enough books/ books enough) for each student to have one.

3. Complete the sentences. Using *enough* with one of the following words.

big cups warm qualifications time

- 1) Try this jacket on and see if it's for you.
- 2) I didn't finish the exam. I didn't have
- 3) Are you? Or shall I switch on the heating?
- 4) Do you think I've got to apply for the job?
- 5) I couldn't make coffee for everybody. There weren't



4. Complete the sentences. Using *enough* with one of the following words.

well room money old experience

- 1) Bob didn't feel to go to work this morning.
- 2) Bill would like to buy a car but he hasn't got
- 3) It's only a small car. There isn't for all of you.
- 4) She can't get married yet. She's not
- 5) He didn't get the job because he didn't have

5. Answer these questions using the words in brackets.

1. Is she getting married? (not old enough)
.....
2. Why don't we sit in the garden? (not warm enough)
.....
3. Are you going on holiday this year? (not enough money)
.....
4. Can he make himself understood in English? (not enough English)
.....
5. Why doesn't everyone sit down? (not enough chairs)
.....

6. Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence using *enough* with infinitive.

- 1) Would you be very kind and answer this letter by return?
.....
- 2) The ladder wasn't very long. It didn't reach the window.
.....
- 3) He hadn't money. He couldn't live on it.
.....
- 4) The fire isn't very hot. It won't boil a kettle.
.....



5) Ben was very foolish. He told lies to the police.

.....

Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence using *enough* with infinitive.

1) It's not very dark. We can't see the stars clearly.

.....

2) It was very hot. You could fry an egg on the pavement.

.....

3) Would you be very kind and turn down the radio a little?

.....

4) He is strong. He can carry it.

.....

5) It's not very cool. We can't go out.

.....



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I. WORD FORM

Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) People in my country are very warm and(friend) .
- 2) An(orphan) is a home for children whose parents are dead.
- 3) L.A. Hill is a(humor) writer.
- 4) I'm(extreme) sorry for the delay.
- 5) She looks more(beauty) than her sister.

Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) They were(luck) to survive a shipwreck.
- 2) I love the(peaceful) of summer evenings in the countryside.
- 3) Those cats look(love) .
- 4) Bao is very(social) , kind and generous.
- 5) Each of my friends has a(differ) character.



3. Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) She is a (beauty) singer and she sings (beauty) .
- 2) My parents enjoy the (peaceful) of the countryside.
- 3) Everybody works (quiet) in the library.
- 4) Nguyet does everything (different) from his classmates.
- 5) Nga felt (extreme) upset about losing her job.

4. Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) Tom is (unhappy) with his examination results.
- 2) We had a very (love) evening with Phong's family.
- 3) It is such a (please) to meet you.
- 4) Our neighbors are always very (friend) with us.
- 5) Peter is very (social) . He likes having parties.

5. Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) He writes (humor) stories for teenagers.
- 2) Why do you (like) him so much?
- 3) My little sister is such a pleasant and (help) girl.
- 4) He decided to take part in the English - (speak) contest.
- 5) An (orphan) is a home for children whose parents are dead or unable to look after them.

IV. WRITING

1. Arrange the adjectives in brackets in the correct order.

- 1) Mrs Thanh has a (black/ long/ straight) hair.
Mrs Thanh has
- 2) It is a (wooden/ round) table.
It is



- 3) She is wearing a (gree/ new/ beautiful) dress.

She is

- 4) What a (sunny/ lovely) day!

What a

2. Arrange the adjectives in brackets in the correct order.

- 1) My uncle lives in a (old/ lovely/ small) house.

My uncle

- 2) That girl has (blue/ nice/ big) eyes.

That girl

- 3) He gave me (black/ leather) gloves.

He

- 4) My teacher has a (round/ pink/ small) face.

My teacher

- 5) It's a (small/ metal/ black) box.

It's

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3. Give the correct form of the verb.

Nien.....(1.be) Hoa's next-door neighbor in Hue.
 She.....(2.be) very beautiful. She.....(3.have) big
 brown eyes and a lovely smile. Last week, she.....(4.go) to
 Hanoi.....(5.visit) Hoa. They.....(6.travel) around the
 city and.....(7.see) a lot of interesting places. Nien.....
 (8.think) Hanoi.....(9.be) beautiful but noisy and busy, so
 she.....(10.not like) (11.live) there.

4. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence.

Using (not) adjective + enough + to V.

- 1) He is tall. He can play volleyball.

He is



2) My sister is old. She can drive a car.

My sister is

3) The radio isn't small. You can't put it in your pocket.

The radio isn't

4) This coat isn't warm. I don't wear it in winter.

This coat isn't

5. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence.

Using (not) adjective + enough + to V.

1) She is beautiful and intelligent. She can become Miss World.

She is

2) The weather was fine. We could go camping.

The weather was

3) Those apples aren't ripe. We can't eat them.

Those apples

4) Mr Robinson isn't rich. He can't buy a house.

Mr Robinson isn't

5) The worker is clever. He can make fine things from wood.

The worker is

V. ESSAY

Write a paragraph about Trung, using the following information:

Name : Nguyen Manh Trung

Age : 14

Appearance : tall, fat, short curly hair

Characters : sociable, generous, kind

Address : 24 Nguyen Du Street, Ho Chi Minh City

Family : father, mother and two younger sisters

Hobbies : swimming, reading

Friends : Nam, Thanh, Phong





I. TEST

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

- 1) A. classmate B. character C. grade D. place
- 2) A. enough B. extremely C. generous D. planet
- 3) A. lucky B. volunteer C. sun D. public
- 4) A. brown B. however C. know D. town
- 5) A. reserved B. received C. booked D. annoyed

Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

- 1) A. annoy B. enough C. lucky D. reserved
- 2) A. humor B. orphan C. receive D. curlly
- 3) A. appearance B. annoyance C. outgoing D. character
- 4) A. extremely B. generous C. orphanage D. humorous
- 5) A. sociable B. volunteer C. photograph D. beautiful

Choose the best answer.

- 1) The River Amazon into the Atlantic Ocean.
A. flow B. flows C. flew D. is flowing
- 2) My sister and I the cartoons on TV every Saturday last summer.
A. watch B. watched C. watches D. watching
- 3) I don't have enough money for a taxi.
A. to pay B. for paying C. for pay D. paying
- 4) Surely 15 minutes is enough time.....
A. for you to have a bath
B. to you for having a bath
C. to you to have a bath
D. for you for having a bath



- 5) This is my ear. I'm rather deaf in the other one.
A. best B. well C. perfectly D. good
 - 6) He prefers
A. go for a swim to study B. going for a swim to study
C. going for a swim to studying D. go fow a swim to studying
 - 7) Each of the rooms a different color.
A. has B. have C. have had D. are having
 - 8) He rarely shows his feelings. He's rather
A. reserved B. sociable C. humorous D. helpful
 - 9) The audience didn't laugh his joke.
A. at B. on C. to D. for
 - 10) He worked as a volunteer Oxfarm.
A. at B. for C. to D. with
4. Choose the words or phrases that are not correct.
- 1) Harry went (A) to Disneyland (B) and (C) has a good (D) time.
 - 2) (A) Her grandmother (B) has a (C) big beautiful (D) old brown table.
 - 3) Some (A) of us (B) had to sit (C) on the floor because there weren't (D) enough chair.
 - 4) I (A) washed (B) my hands, (C) although (D) they still looked dirty.
 - 5) Each (A) of the (B) rooms (C) have a color (D) television.

5. Choose the word that best fits each of the blank spaces.

Dear Juan,

Hello! I'm your new pen friend. My name is Helen. That's my first name. My(1) is Jones.

I'm from Cardiff, in Wales. I'm fifteen years(2)

The name of my school is the Central Cardiff Comprehensive. I'm in class 8.

There(3) twenty-seven students(4) my class.

My.....(5) singer is Justin Timberlake. Who is your favorite singer?

Best wishes,



Helen

This is a(6) of me!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) A. second name | B. nickname | C. middle name | D. family name |
| 2) A. age | B. ages | C. old | D. ago |
| 3) A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were |
| 4) A. in | B. at | C. on | D. of |
| 5) A. favorite | B. interesting | C. please | D. best |
| 6) A. photo | B. photograph | | |
| C. book | D. A and B are correct | | |



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Unit 2

MAKING ARRANGEMENTS

1.

BE GOING TO

1) Cấu trúc:

S + is/am/are + going to + V

Ex: We are going to buy a new house.

(Chúng tôi sẽ mua một ngôi nhà mới)

2) Cách dùng: BE GOING TO được dùng để:

- Nói về một dự định sẽ được thực hiện trong tương lai hoặc một quyết định đã sẵn có.

Ex: I am going to study French next month.

(Tôi sẽ học tiếng Pháp vào tháng tới)

- Đưa ra dự đoán về tương lai dựa trên sự việc hiện tại.

Ex: Look at the sky! It's going to rain.

(Nhìn bầu trời kìa! Sắp mưa rồi)





II. ADVERBS OF PLACE

Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn cho biết sự việc diễn ra ở đâu. Nó thường đứng cuối mệnh đề.

Một số trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn thường gặp:

here	there	outside
inside	upstairs	downstairs
around	in London	out of the window ...

Ex: She's sitting at the end of the garden.

(Cô ấy đang ngồi ở cuối vườn.)

He usually comes here.

(Anh ấy thường đến đây)



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LANGUAGE FOCUS EXERCISE

I. BE GOING TO

1. Complete the sentences with *be going to*.

- 1) Would you like to join Mai and me tomorrow? We visit the natural history museum.
- 2) What's all this paint for? You..... paint your house?
- 3) I have somethings I have to do today. I..... wash my car and then clean out the basement.
- 4) She..... make a lot of spaghetti sauce.
- 5) Nam and Ba..... be a day off.

2. Complete the sentences with *be going to*.

- 1) You (miss) your train.
- 2) The pressure cooker (explode)
- 3) When (you/ pay) the bill?
- 4) She (dye) the old blue curtains.
- 5) We (make) this whisky bottle into a lamp.

3. Complete the sentences with *be going to*.

- 1) What (you/do) with this room?
- I (paint) the walls in black and white stripes.
- 2) The umpire (blow) his whistle.
- 3) (you/eat) all that?
- 4) That man with the tomato in his hand (throw) it at the speaker.
- 5) I (not sleep) in this room. It is haunted.



4. Say when you are going to do something using the words in brackets.

- 1) Have you cleaned the car? (tomorrow)

Not yet, I

- 2) Have you phoned Ba? (after lunch)

Not yet, I

- 3) Have you had breakfast? (just)

Not yet, I

- 4) Have you painted your house? (soon)

Not yet, I

- 5) Have you repaired my motorbike? (just)

Not yet, I

5. Write questions with *be going to* using the words in brackets.

- 1) I've won a lot of money. (what/ you/ do/ with it?)

.....

- 2) I'm going to a party tonight. (what/ you/ wear?)

.....

- 3) Nam has just bought a painting. (where/ he/ hang it?)

.....

- 4) I've decided to have a party. (who/ you/ invite?)

.....

- 5) There's a film on television tonight. (where/ you/ watch it?)

.....

6. Complete the sentences using *will* or *be going to*.

- 1) Why are you turning on the television?

I..... (watch) the news.

- 2) Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.

Don't worry- that's no problem. I..... (lend) you some.

- 3) Those clouds are very black, aren't they?

I think it..... (rain)



- 4) Why are you filling that bucket with water?
I..... (wash) the car.
- 5) Oh. I'm sorry. I completely forgot. I..... (do) it now.

7. Complete the sentences using *will* or *be going to*.

- 1) Look at those black clouds. It (rain) .
- 2) I feel terrible. I think I (be) sick.
- 3) Tom (probably get) here at about 8 o'clock.
- 4) I think Sarah (like) the present we bought for her.
- 5) We (visit) my grandparents this evening.

8. Complete the sentences using *will* or *be going to*.

- 1) "Gary phoned you while you were out".
- "Ok. I (call) him back".
- 2) This cheese looks horrible. I (eat) it.
- 3) Tom..... (not/ pass) the exam. He hasn't study hard enough.
- 4) "Are you going out this morning?"
"No. I (tidy) my room".
- 5) (you/ watch) television this evening?

II. ADVERBS OF PLACE

1. Complete the sentences, using the appropriate adverbs in the box.

outside inside here there upstairs downstairs

- 1) Hai ran back
- 2) The old man has been for years.
- 3) Her family lives of Paris.
- 4) Our form-teacher is waiting for us
- 5) Five minutes later I was the bus.
- 6) My classmates will soon be



2. Complete the sentences, using the appropriate adverbs in the box.

outside inside here there upstairs downstairs

- 1) How can I get
- 2) It was dark Let's turn on the light.
- 3) It's too noisy Can we go somewhere quieter?
- 4), there were four little bedrooms.
- 5) They were the palace.

3. Complete the sentences, using the appropriate adverbs in the box.

outside inside here there upstairs downstairs

- 1) Last night someone broke into the kitchen and stole the microware oven while we were
- 2) He feel broke his wrist.
- 3) We like that city so much that we re going again this year.
- 4) The visitors had to move when it started to rain.
- 5) Where do you live? I live in this town.
- 6) Don't go It's too cold.

4. Complete the sentences, using the appropriate adverbs in the box.

outside in downstairs inside there

- 1) The children love Disneyland. They want to go..... again.
- 2) I opened the box and look
- 3) She ran to open the door for him.
- 4) I'm afraid I can't drink coffee with milk
- 5) Let's go and sit in the sun.

5. Complete the sentences, using the appropriate adverbs in the box.

- 1) Wait I'll be back in a minute.



- 2) He ran up the stairs to see what happened
- 3) What's at the Rex Movie Theater this week?
- 4) Come to my place and we'll discuss it.
- 5) Dr Hung is right now. Can I take a message?

III. WORD FORM

1. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1) I'll make for the meeting tonight. (arrange)
- 2) There was still no (agree) on what to do next.
- 3) HCM city is an important (commerce) center.
- 4) Michael Faraday made a lot of (invent) in the field of electricity.
- 5) We're thinking of (emigrate) to Australia.

2. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1) There was an (exhibit) of painting at the Art Gallery.
- 2) Your order is ready for (deliver)
- 3) This old man is (deafen) in one ear.
- 4) Thomas Watson was Bell's (assist), wasn't he?
- 5) He was (success) in demonstrating his invention.

3. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1) You needn't shout because I am not (deafness)
- 2) Alexander Graham Bell was born in (Scottish)
- 3) He told this fairy story to his daughter (count) times.
- 4) Nga is one of my (friendly). She always talks to everyone in a (friend) way.
- 5) Alexander Graham Bell..... (success) demonstrated his (invent) in the publish.



4. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1) She went(stairs) to answer the phone in the living room.
- 2) Thanks for(invite) to your birthday party.
- 3) I have to do my(work) before watching television.
- 4) They made all the(arrange) for the party.
- 5) Children usually develop.....(speak) in the second year of life.
- 6) My brother is working as an(assist) manager.

5. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1) The.....(commerce) future of the company looks very promising.
- 2) The.....(succed) of any plan depends largely on its manager.
- 3) Do you have any(inform) about train times?
- 4) They get two(deliver) of mail a day.
- 5) The world changed rapidly after the(invent) of the telephone.
- 6) There are(count) arguments against the building of a new stadium in the city center.

IV. WRITING

1. Complete the sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. Peter is too young to see the horror film.
Peter is not.....
2. Remember to turn off the light before going out.
Don't
3. That girl is very intelligent.
What
4. I intend to come over to pick you up.
I am.....
5. Hoa is older than Nien.
Nien.....



2. Complete the sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

- 1) Her hair is long and black.

She has

- 2) The theater is near Hoa's house.

The theater isn't.....

- 3) Alexander G.Bell invented the telephone.

Alexander G Bell was

- 4) I'll telephone you tomorrow evening.

I'll make

- 5) How about going to the movie tonight?

Let's.....

3. Give the correct form of the verbs.

Isaac Newton(1.be) one of the greatest men in the history of scientists. He.....(2.bear) in a small village of Wootspore in England. His father(3.be) a poor farmer when the boy was fourteen, his father.....(4.die). Newton left school and(5.help) his mother on the farm. But the boy (6.not like) farming. He was fond of the poetry and mathematics. So Newton was sent to school. After he (7.leave) school, Newton studied at Cambridge University. He lectured on mathematics at Cambridge University after (8.graduate). His greatest discovery (9.be) the law of gravitation.

4. Write a question with *be going to* for each situation. Use the words in brackets.

- 1) I'm going to play soccer this afternoon. (what/ you/ do?)

.....

- 2) Phuong is going to a party tonight. (what/ she/ wear?)

.....



3) I have just bought a poster. (where/ you/ put it?)
.....

4) My parents are going to China next summer. (where/ they/ travel?)
.....

Write a question with *be going to* for each situation. Use the words in brackets.

1) We are having a dinner party next Saturday. (who/ you/ invite?)
.....

2) They are meeting Tom at the airport. (when/ he/ arrive?)
.....

3) My sister has visited some friends home for lunch. (What/ she/ cook?)
.....

4) I'm too busy to paint the door today. (you/ paint it/ tomorrow?)
.....

5) Minh isn't going to visit his parents on Saturday. (he/ visit them/ Sunday?)
.....

ESSAY

Read and complete the message

A: Brown's Builders, good afternoon.

B: Good afternoon, I'd like to speak to Miss Dixon, please.

A: I'm afraid she's not in the office at the moment.

B: Can you give her a message for me?

A: Yes, certainly. Who's calling please?

B: My name is Peter Pike. Could you tell her that the time of the meeting has changed?

A: Is that the meeting about the new houses?



B: No, about the new factory.

A: I see. And when is it?

B: It's on Wednesday at half past eleven. It's in our main office. Ask her to go to room 21.

A: Right, I'll tell her.

B: And could you tell her to bring the photographs with her?

A: Which photos do you mean?

B: She'll know which ones. They're very important.

A: Don't worry. I'll tell her.

B: Thank you very much. Goodbye.

MESSAGE	
To:	
From:	
Meeting about:	
Day:	
Time:	
Place:	
Please take:	

VI. TEST

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) A. message | B. arrange | C. emigrate | D. stationery |
| 2) A. <u>m</u> obile | B. teleph <u>o</u> ne | C. hold | D. c <u>o</u> mmerce |
| 3) A. <u>m</u> uch | B. cl <u>u</u> b | C. <u>f</u> urniture | D. int <u>r</u> o <u>d</u> uction |
| 4) A. c <u>o</u> untless | B. c <u>o</u> usin | C. ab <u>o</u> ut | D. <u>o</u> utside |
| 5) A. ans <u>w</u> er | B. al <u>w</u> ays | C. <u>w</u> rong | D. <u>w</u> rite |



2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

- 1) A. message B. furniture C. cousin D. invent
- 2) A. countless B. service C. transmit D. answer
- 3) A. invention B. agreement
C. arrangement D. demonstrate
- 4) A. exhibition B. introduction
C. emigration D. stationery
- 5) A. orphanage B. delivery C. experiment D. directory

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) We are going to visit my American aunt
A. next Wednesday B. last Wednesday
C. at Wednesday D. in Wednesday
- 2) I went upstairs to bed.....
A. in or on a higher floor of a building
B. in or on a lower floor of a building
C. in or to the inside of something.
D. in or to a place that is not inside a building.
- 3) Is Chris going to close his shop early?
A. last night B. tonight C. last month D. yesterday
- 4) Let's go to the theater this evening!
A. Let me B. Let us C. You should D. Would you like
- 5) Rome next week?
A. Will they visit B. Are they going to visit
C. Are they visiting D. All are correct
- 6) I can see something moving out
A. here B. there C. near D. nearby
- 7) We all have our favorite of doing certain things.
A. roads B. paths C. ways D. streets



8) I can't reach him by phone.

- A. arrive at B. achieve C. contact D. come to

9) She came with a new idea for increasing sales.

- A. in B. on C. to D. up

10) He agreed our suggestion.

- A. of B. to C. in D. for

4. Choose the words or phrases that are not correct.

1) Sophie (A) is going to leave (B) at 9.00 (C) because she (D) have to go home.

2) He (A) left school (B) and disappeared two (C) weeks (D) late.

3) The scientists (A) plan to (B) introduction their (C) invention (D) next month.

4) Ian (A) is not going (B) to buy a (C) big house (D) yesterday.

5) He (A) was born (B) in Oxford or (C) somewhere near (D) to here.

5. Choose the word that best fits each of the blank spaces.

Secretary: Hello. Grant and Lee.

Ms. Curtis: May I speak (1) Ms. Grace Schmidt, please?

Secretary: I'm sorry. She's (2) Can I (3) a message?

Ms. Curtis: Yes, please. This is Ms. Curtis. Would you (4) her that I'm staying at the Plaza Hotel? The (5) is 735-9001, Room 605. Could you tell her to call me again?

Secretary: OK, Ms. Curtis. I'll give her the (6)

Ms. Curtis: Thank you very much. Goodbye.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1) A. with | B. to | C. about | D. up |
| 2) A. in | B. out | C. upstairs | D. downstairs |
| 3) A. take | B. leave | C. give | D. hear |
| 4) A. ask | B. tell | C. talk | D. speak |
| 5) A. number | B. numbers | C. address | D. place |
| 6) A. telephone | B. note | C. news | D. message |



Choose the best answer.

Jim,

Meg Shaw called. She and her family want to go to Br Harbor, Maine, from July 19 to 26. Their two children are three and five, so they need baby-sitting. They want a hotel with a restaurant, but they'd also really like a refrigerator in the room.

The Shaws are very interested in exercise. They like to play tennis and swim, and they really want a health Club. They'd like to spend under \$1.000 for the week. Please call Meg with some recommendations. Her number is 7218296.

Nellie.



- 1) This is a/ an
A. letter B. paragraph C. dialogues D. telephone message
- 2) How many people are there in Meg Shaw's family?
A. two B. three C. four D. five
- 3) What do the Shaws want?
A. They want to go to Bar Harbor, Maine, from July 19th to 26th.
B. They want a hotel with a restaurant.
C. They want a health Club.
D. All are correct.
- 4) Which sport do the Shaws like?
A. tennis B. soccer C. swimming D. A and B are correct
- 5) What do you think Jim does?
A. He's a tennis player. B. He's a hotel clerk.
C. He's a travel agent. D. He's a swimmer.

Unit 3

AT HOME

I. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN (*Đại từ phản thân*)

Subject	Reflexive pronouns
I	Myself
You	Yourself/ Yourselves
We	Ourselves
They	Themselves
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself

- Đại từ phản thân được dùng để nói về một hành động mà cả chủ ngữ và tân ngữ của nó đều là một.

Ex: I hurt myself this morning. (*Tự tôi làm đau tôi*)

- Đại từ phản thân còn được dùng để nhấn mạnh cho chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ.

Ex: He himself told me this secret.

(*Chính anh ấy nói với tôi bí mật đó*)

She talks to the president himself.

(*Chính cô ấy nói chuyện với tổng thống*)





II. MODAL VERBS: MUST, HAVE TO, OUGHT TO

1. Must:

Được dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên hoặc một đề nghị được nhấn mạnh. **Must** cũng thể hiện một sự bắt buộc đến từ người nói.

Ex: You must go to school. (*Bạn phải đi học*)

You mustn't watch this film. (*Bạn không được xem bộ phim này*)

2. Have to

Chỉ một sự bắt buộc đến từ bên ngoài (không phải đến từ phía người nói như **must**). Ví dụ như các nội quy, thỏa thuận, điều luật.

Ex: You have to wear uniform to school.

(*Bạn phải mặc đồng phục đến trường*)

Chú ý: Ở dạng phủ định **mustn't** có nghĩa khác hoàn toàn so với **have to**.

+ **Mustn't**: Chỉ sự cấm đoán.

Ex: You mustn't go out. (*Bạn không được phép ra ngoài*)

+ **Don't/ doesn't have to**: Chỉ sự không cần thiết

Ex: You don't have to go out. (*Bạn không cần phải ra ngoài*)

3. Ought to

Dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên. (**ought to** có thể được thay bằng **should**)

Ex: You ought to give up smoking. (You should give up smoking)

(*Bạn nên từ bỏ việc hút thuốc*)





WHY – BECAUSE

→ Why là trạng từ nghi vấn dùng để hỏi về nguyên nhân hoặc lí do.

→ Because được dùng để trả lời cho câu hỏi với *why*

Why + auxiliary V + subject?

Ex. Why were you late for school? (*Tại sao bạn đến trường muộn?*)

Because I missed the bus. (*Bởi vì tôi bị lỡ xe buýt*)



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LANGUAGE FOCUS EXERCISE

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Supply the necessary reflexive pronoun.

- 1) I will do the work.
- 2) The car was undamaged.
- 3) The little girl hurt when she fell.
- 4) We protect from the rain with an umbrella.
- 5) The girl taught to sew.

Supply the necessary reflexive pronoun.

- 1) Both boys taught to swim.
- 2) We all enjoyed at the concert last night.
- 3) The children amuse with the kitten.
- 4) The policeman shot by accident.
- 5) Did you enjoy at the party?

Using the reflexive pronouns with the verbs in the box.

locked kick cut burn blame

- 1) Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't!
- 2) They couldn't get back into the house. They had out.
- 3) It isn't her fault. She really shouldn't
- 4) What a stupid I am! I could
- 5) Ben while he was shaving this morning.

4. Using the reflexive pronouns with the verbs in the box.

hurt talk to look after teach do it

- 1) The boy was lucky when he fell down the stairs. He didn't
- 2) I'm trying to Spanish but I'm not making much progress.



- 3) He spends most of his time alone so it's not surprising that he
- 4) Don't worry about us. We can
- 5) I'm not going to do it for you. You can

5. Using the reflexive pronouns with the verbs in the box.

cut burn paint think of pay for turn off

- 1) Tom shaving this morning.
- 2) I don't want you to pay for me. I'll
- 3) Some people are very selfish. They only
- 4) Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't
- 5) The computer will if you don't use it.
- 6) Let's the house

6. Using the reflexive pronouns with the verbs in the box.

cut decorate it look after help buy defend

- 1) Don't worry about Jane and me. We can
- 2) Who decorated the Christmas tree? The children
- 3) Joanna these gifts
- 4) John shaving this afternoon.
- 5) If you want more to eat, children.
- 6) If someone attacks you, you need to be able to

7. Answer the questions using reflexive pronouns.

- 1) Who cut your hair for you?
Nobody, I cut it
- 2) Who told you Alice was getting married?
Alice
- 3) Does Mr John have a secretary to type his letters?
No, he



- 4) Do you want me to post that letter for you?

No, I'll

- 5) Can you clean the windows for me?

Why don't you ?

8. Put in *myself/ yourself/ ourselves ... or me/ you/ us*.

- 1) Julia had a great holiday. She enjoyed
- 2) It's not my fault. You can't blame
- 3) What I did was very wrong. I'm ashamed of
- 4) We've got a problem. I hope you can help
- 5) "Can I take another biscuit?" "Of course. Help"!
- 6) Take some money with in case you need it.
- 7) Don't worry about Tom and me. We can look after
- 8) I gave them a key to our house so that they could let..... in.
- 9) When they come to visit us, they always bring their dog with

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9. In place of the word *alone*, substitute the preposition by + required reflexive pronoun.

- 1) He went for a walk in the park alone.
He went for a walk in the park
- 2) They made the long trip through the woods alone.
.....
- 3) I don't like to go to the movie alone.
.....
- 4) Mary, however, prefers to go to the restaurant alone.
.....
- 5) Mike likes to take long walks in the woods alone.
.....



10. In place of the word *alone*, substitute the preposition *by* + required reflexive pronoun.

1) I can finish this work alone.

.....

2) He prefers to do his homework alone.

.....

3) The dog found its way home alone.

.....

4) He plans to make a trip to Mexico alone.

.....

5) Do you like to eat alone?

.....

II. MODAL VERBS: MUST, HAVE TO, OUGHT TO

1. Complete the following sentences with *must* or *have to*.

1) Lan was feeling ill last night. She leave the party early.

2) You really work harder if you want to pass that examination.

3) Many children in Britain wear uniform when they go to school.

4) Last night Bill suddenly became ill. We call the doctor.

5) Mai wear glasses since she was eight years old.

2. Complete the following sentences with *must* or *have to*.

1) I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I work late.

2) I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I go to school.

3) Jack may go away next week.

4) We couldn't repair the car ourselves, we take it to a garage.

5) When you come to Moscow again, you come and see us.



Complete the following sentences with *must* or *have to*.

- 1) We buy some food. We've got nothing for dinner.
- 2) My hair is dirty. I wash it.
- 3) You can't always have things immediately. You..... be patient.
- 4) These cakes are very nice. You have one.
- 5) Come on! We hurry. We haven't got much time.
- 6) This letter is very important. You read it.
- 7) We take an umbrella. It's going to rain.
- 8) The windows are very dirty. I clean them.
- 9) At the end of the couse, all the students do a test.
- 10) He doesn't understand much English, so I speak very slowly to him.

Complete the following sentences with *mustn't* or *don't/ doesn't have to*.

- 1) She get up early. She gets up early because she prefers to.
- 2) We leave yet. We've got plenty of time.
- 3) I promised I'd be on time. I be late.
- 4) She wear a suit to work but she usually does.
- 5) Nam stays in bed because he go to work.

Substitute *have to* for *must* in the following sentences.

- 1) He must leave at once
He leave at once.
- 2) They must stay there at least an hour.
.....
- 3) You must send it by airmail.
.....
- 4) He must have more practice in conversation.
.....
- 5) They must help her with that work.
.....



6. Make questions with *have to*.

1) I had to go to hospital last week.

Why you go to hospital?

2) I have to get up early tomorrow.

Why early?

3) Lan has to go somewhere now.

Where ?

4) I had to wait a long time for the bus.

How long ?

5) I have to phone my sister now.

Why ?

7. Complete these sentences using *don't/ doesn't/ didn't have to* + one of the verbs.

get up pay work go shave

1) I'm not working tomorrow, so I early.

2) The car park is free - you to park your car there.

3) Sally is extremely rich. She.....

4) We've got plenty of time. We..... yet.

5) Jack has got a beard, so he.....

8. Complete the following sentences with *ought to*.

1) He(not waste) so much time on unimportant details.

2) I..... (write) them a letter but I don't have anything to say.

3) You (not work) so hard.

4) You (rest) more and try to build up.

5) We (pay) more attention to what the teacher says.



9. Complete the following sentences with *should*.

- 1) He (try) to come to class on time.
- 2) They (not make) so much noise.
- 3) I (spend) more time on my English.
- 4) Mr. Thinh (not smoke) so much.
- 5) You (learn) as many new words as possible.

10. Complete the following sentences with *should*.

- 1) You (ask) permission before doing it.
- 2) He (take) more physical exercises.
- 3) You (really go) and see a doctor.
- 4) Someone (tell) him all about it.
- 5) No one (spend) as much money as he does.

III. WHY – BECAUSE

1. Make questions with *why*.

- 1) Why/ you/ be/ so/ late?
- 2) Why/ she/ like/ walking?
- 3) Why/ they/ be/ at school/ today?
- 4) Why/ Mai/ be/ at/ home?
- 5) Why/ they/ often/ talk in class?

2. Make questions with *why*.

- 1) Why/ you/ not/ like her?



2) Why/ you/ not/ have/ any?

..... ?

3) Why/ it/ not/ be/ good?

..... ?

4) Why/ they/ not/ keep/ one's word?

..... ?

5) Why/ she/ not/ go/ to school?

..... ?

3. Read the following situations then make up questions and answer them.

Ex: Tom didn't work hard so he failed the exam.

A: Why did Tom fail the exam?

B: Because he didn't work hard.

1) The shops were closed so Marry didn't get any milk.

A: ?

B:
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2) The headmaster was ill so David went in his place.

A: ?

B:

3) It rained all day and night so they didn't go to the beach.

A: ?

B:

4. Read the following situations then make up questions and answer them.

1) Tom didn't work hard so he failed the exam.

A: ?

B: ?



2) Bob didn't have a city map so he got lost.

A:

B:

3) The party was boring so the students arrived late.

A:

B:

Make up questions and answer them with the suggested words, using *why-because*.

Ex: You/ mustn't/ make/ noise/ after 11.00?

You/ wake/ other guests.

A: Why mustn't you make any noise after 11.00?

B: Because you'll wake the other guests.

1) I/ shouldn't/ watch TV / too much?

You/ harm/ your/ eyes.

A:

B:

2) You/ get up/ early/ every day?

I/ want/ revise/ all my lessons.

A:

B:

Make up questions and answer them with the suggested words, using *why-because*.

1) You/ shouldn't/ go to bed/ late?

I/ want/ keep/ good health.

A:

B:



2) You/ mustn't/ go to school/ late?

It/ be/ our school/ regulation.

A:

B:

7. Make up questions and answer them with the suggested words, using *why-because*.

1) I/ keep silent/ while/ I/ be/ in the library?

You/ affect/ other people.

A:

B:

2) You/ learn/ English?

I/ want/ read books/ in English.

A:

B:

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IV. WORD FORM

1. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1) She's always worried about the(safe) of her family.

2) Don't leave the light on it. It wastes(electric)

3) Most teenagers like taking parting.....(communal) service.

4) This river is very(danger) for swimmers.

5) The(destroy) of atom bomb is very terrible.

2. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1) Hard work always brings(succeed)

2) Those clothes are(suit) for cold weather.

3) You must put all medicines in(lock) cupboards.

4) The disco was so(noise) that you couldn't hear yourself speak



- 5) My dad is really(generosity) . He always buys presents for every one.

3. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1) A small group of(child) are playing outside the door.
- 2) I never play ice hockey. I think it is very(danger)
- 3) Several passengers received serious.....(injure) in the accident.
- 4) It's not(suit) to wear short skirts to church.
- 5) Many people are very concerned about the(destroy) of the rainforests.

4. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1) By the 1990s most(house) had a television.
- 2) Could you load the(wash) machine, please?
- 3) Be careful with that knife or you'll cut(you) .
- 4) The rice(cook) is next to the stove.
- 5) Every year, factories release thousands of tons of posonous (chemistry) into the atmosphere.

5. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1) My sister has got a very nice stamp(collect) .
- 2) The most popular(act) at recess is talking.
- 3) In most countries, there are organizations especially for (teen).
- 4) More and more young people want a university (educate)
- 5) You can get a credit card, you have to provide a lot of (person) details.
- 6) I tried to lead a(health) lifestyle – lots of exercises, fruit, and no junk food.



V. WRITING

1. Give advice with *ought to* or *ought not to*. Use the words given.

1) I feel sick. (go to the doctor)

You

2) Minh looks very tired. (go to bed late)

He

3) My parents are going to visit France. (learn a few French words)

Your parents

4) There is a traffic jam and the people are rushing forward. (drive like that)

People

2. Give advice with *ought to* or *ought not to*. Use the words given.

1) It's eight o'clock. Helen is still sleeping. (get up earlier)

She

2) The speed limit is 30 mph, but Catherine is driving 50 mph (drive so fast)

She

3) The street is too narrow. It's always full of vehicles. (widen this street)

They

4) I'm bored. I need a change. (go away for a few days)

You

3. Complete the passage with the correct form of the word in brackets.

It's a (1.marvel) idea for children to do some cooking at an early age. Generally (2.speak), most children can't wait to help in the kitchen and love getting involved in the (3.prepare) of their meals. They should be (4.courage) to do so. It's important to show them how to do things



(5.correct) but they should not be criticized too much. Although the finished result may not be quite to your (6.like), the young cook will undoubtedly find it quite the (7.taste) food he or she has ever eaten. Kitchens can, of course, be (8.danger) places and so the absolute (9.important) of keeping an eye on the children at all times cannot be emphasized too heavily. Sharp knives, for example, should be avoided until children are old enough to handle them (10.safe)

Complete the passage with the correct form of the word in brackets.

Although I (1.have)..... a car, I prefer (2.travel) by train, especially if I have to (3.make) a long journey. As the train (4.travel) at full speed through the countryside, I can (5.relax), drink a coffee, read a book, or just (6.look) out of the window, sometimes the movement of the train (7.keep) me asleep, something you couldn't do while (8.drive) a car. The trouble (9.be) that I hate (10.wait) in cold stations, and I (11.get) angry when I have to waste time on (12.look) for a taxi or a bus at the beginning or the end of my journey.

Make questions for the following sentences.

1) I had to go to the police station last week.

Why.....

2) They must leave soon.

When.....

3) Jane has to go away for a long time.

How long.....

4) You ought to practice English frequently.

How often.....



6. Make questions for the following sentences.

1) We have to go home early.

What time

2) Children mustn't see that film.

Why

3) He'll have to go somewhere for a few days.

Where

4) You should do something to help homeless people.

What

VI. ESSAY

Describe your house!



VII. TEST

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1) A. <u>safe</u> | B. <u>refrigerator</u> | C. <u>market</u> | D. <u>dangerous</u> |
| 2) A. <u>boot</u> | B. <u>poor</u> | C. <u>cook</u> | D. <u>book</u> |
| 3) A. <u>drug</u> | B. <u>rug</u> | C. <u>bus</u> | D. <u>century</u> |
| 4) A. <u>beneath</u> | B. <u>heavy</u> | C. <u>bread</u> | D. <u>wear</u> |
| 5) A. <u>fire</u> | B. <u>ride</u> | C. <u>include</u> | D. <u>drive</u> |

2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1) A. beneath | B. scissors | C. wardrobe | D. cover |
| 2) A. cooker | B. folder | C. destroy | D. injure |
| 3) A. flying | B. towel | C. socket | D. include |
| 4) A. chemical | B. precaution | C. electric | D. destruction |
| 5) A. remember | B. dangerous | C. vegetable | D. opposite |



3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) is a big metal box for keeping food and drink cold and fresh.
A. Counter B. Sink C. Jar D. Refrigerator
- 2) We amused..... playing cards.
A. we B. our C. ourself D. ourselves
- 3) I go and see that film at the Odeon?
A. Should B. Ought C. Could D. Have to
- 4) You..... to eat more, you are far too thin.
A. should B. ought C. could D. must
- 5) The storm destroyed two houses..... here.
A. next B. near C. nearly D. nearby
- 6) We found a picnic area down..... the river.
A. beside B. besides C. outside D. inside
- 7) She is looking at the woman sitting.....
A. next B. opposite C. near D. nearly
- 8) She used dried leaves and twigs to..... up the hole.
A. over B. cover C. paint D. coat
- 9) Ted was putting his clean clothes away in the.....
A. desk B. wardrobe C. refrigerator D. bookshelf
- 10) On the left..... the picture, you can see his grandmother, Jane.
A. to B. from C. of D. on

4. Choose the words or phrases that are not correct.

- 1) I (A) painted my car (B) myself (C) so that I didn't want (D) to take it to the garage.
- 2) We (A) must not go (B) to school tomorrow (C) because the teachers (D) are having a meeting.
- 3) It (A) is (B) dangerous not (C) to cover (D) electricity sockets.
- 4) Police (A) were there (B) to make (C) sure there (D) be no violence.



- 5) He decided (A) to visit a friend who (B) lived very (C) next to where he was (D) at that moment.

5. Choose the word that best fits each of the blank spaces.

We don't live (1) a house or a flat. We live on houseboat. The boat (2) small, but it's quite big inside. Apart from the bathroom, it has only one room, so we (3) do everything there – eat, cook, sleep and watch TV. We usually keep our houseboat at Little Venice (4) London. We're almost in the center of the city there. That's great for clubs, pubs, the theatre, and so on. But the (5) thing about a houseboat is that you can move and take your home (6) :..... you.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1) A. in | B. at | C. on | D. inside |
| 2) A. is | B. was | C. looks | D. looked |
| 3) A. should | B. have to | C. need | D. could |
| 4) A. in | B. at | C. on | D. of |
| 5) A. best | B. most | C. worse | D. fastest |
| 6) A. for | B. to | C. with | D. of |

6. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

I live in a house near the sea. It's an old house, about 100 years old, and it's very small. There are two bedrooms upstairs but no bathroom. The bathroom is downstairs next to the kitchen and there's a living room where there is a lovely old fireplace. There's a garden in front of the house. The garden goes down to the beach and in spring and summer there are flowers everywhere. So, I have a lot of visitors. My city friends often stay with me.

I love my house for many reasons: the garden, the flowers in summer, the fire in winter, but the best thing is the view from my bedroom window.



- 1) Where does the author live?
A. near the sea B. in the country C. in the city D. A and B
- 2) How many rooms are there in his/ her house?
A. two B. three C. four D. five
- 3) There's a garden the house.
A. before B. behind C. beside D. beneath
- 4) The author loves the house because of.....
A. the garden B. the flowers
C. the fire in winter D. all are correct
- 5) What does the author like best?
A. the lovely old fireplace
B. the garden
C. the flowers in spring and summer
D. the view from his/ her bedroom window



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Unit 4

OUR PAST

I. PAST SIMPLE TENSE

1. Cách thành lập: Normal V

- Câu khẳng định: S + V2/ ed;

- Câu phủ định: S + did + not + V;

- Câu hỏi: Did + S + V?;

To be

S + was/ were

S + was/ were + not

Was/ Were + S?

2. Cách dùng chính:

QKD dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.

3. Trong câu thường có các trạng ngữ:

yesterday, ago, last week/ month/ year, in the past, in 1990,

Ex: Uncle Ho passed away in 1969.

(Bác Hồ đã qua đời vào năm 1969)

4. Phát âm:

“ed” có 3 cách phát âm:

- Nếu động từ tận cùng bằng các âm /t/ hoặc /d/, thì “ed” được đọc là /ɪd/

Ex: need → needed want → wanted

- Nếu những động từ tận cùng bằng các phụ âm vô thanh như /p/, /k/, /f/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/ thì ed phát âm là /t/



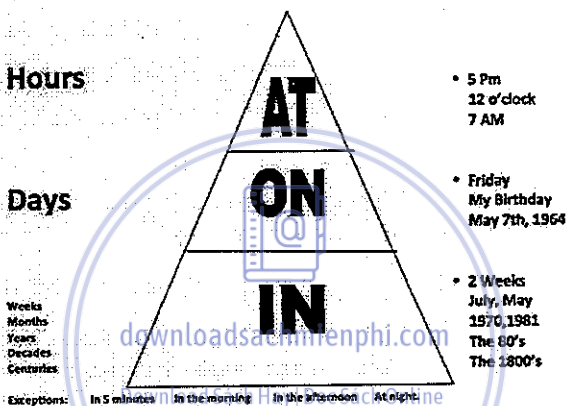
Ex: wash → washed book → booked stop → stopped

- Nếu động từ kết thúc bằng các âm còn lại ta phát âm là /d/

Ex: play → played plan → planed

II.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME:



A. In: được dùng

Để chỉ buổi trong ngày nói chung, tháng, năm, mùa, thập niên, thế kỷ, thiên niên kỷ.

- in the morning / afternoon / evening
- in February, in 1999
- in (the) spring / summer / autumn / winter
- in the 1990s, in the 21st century, in the 3rd millennium

Trong một số cụm từ để chỉ một khoảng thời gian trong tương lai.

- in a few minutes, in an hour, in a day / week / month ...

Ex: Daisy has gone away. She'll be back in a week.

(Daisy đã đi xa. Cô ấy sẽ trở về trong một tuần.)



- Trong cụm từ “in the end” với nghĩa cuối cùng (finally, at last) , in time với nghĩa kịp lúc.

Ex: Peter got very angry. In the end, he walked out of the room.

(Peter rất giận. Cuối cùng, nó ra khỏi phòng.)

Will you be home in time for dinner?

(Bạn sẽ về nhà kịp giờ ăn tối?)

* Chú ý: on time (đúng giờ)

B. On: được dùng

Để chỉ thứ trong tuần, ngày trong tháng.

- on Monday, on 5th March, on this/that day

Ex: I was born on 27th June, 1983.

(Tôi sinh ngày 27 tháng 6 năm 1983.)

Để chỉ buổi trong ngày cụ thể hoặc một ngày cụ thể.

- on Friday morning / Christmas Day/ New Year's Day/ my birthday.

Ex: See you on Friday morning.

(Hẹn gặp bạn vào sáng thứ sáu)



C. At: được dùng

Để chỉ thời gian, các bữa ăn trong ngày.

- at 5 A. m., at sunrise/ sunset/ dawn/ noon / twilight/ night/ midnight

- at breakfast / lunch / dinner / supper



I get up at 5 o'clock every morning.

(Tôi thức dậy lúc 5 giờ sáng hàng ngày)

Đề chỉ một dịp lễ hội, một thời khắc nào đó.

- at/on the weekend, at Christmas / Easter

- at present / the moment / the same time / this (that) time

Mr. Brown is busy at the moment.

(Vào lúc này ngài Brown rất bận)

Đề tạo thành các cụm giới từ.

- at the end/beginning of, at the age of, at first/last

He came to live in London at the age of 25.

(Anh ấy đến sống ở Luân Đôn lúc 25 tuổi)



LƯU Ý: KHÔNG dùng IN, ON, AT

He has worked hard all morning. (in all morning) trước *all, every, this*
month/ year, next, last, tomorrow, yesterday, today.

(Anh ấy đã làm việc vất vả cả buổi sáng)

I hope to see you next Friday. (on next Friday)

(Tôi hi vọng sẽ gặp bạn vào thứ sáu tuần tới)

BEFORE (trước lúc) / AFTER (sau khi)

Come and see me before / after lunch.

(Hãy đến gặp tôi trước/ sau bữa trưa)





III. USED TO:

1) Cấu trúc:

- a. **Khẳng định:** S + used to + V
- b. **Phủ định:** S + didn't use to + V
- c. **Nghi vấn:** Did + S + use to + V

Used to được dùng để diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ (nay không còn nữa)

Ex: When I was small, I used to go fishing.

(Khi tôi còn bé, tôi thường đi câu cá)

Did you use to play football with him before?

(Trước đây bạn có thường chơi bóng đá với anh ấy không?)

Lưu ý: có một sự khác nhau giữa: used to + V, be used to + Ving, và used to + Ving

Used to + V : chỉ thói quen trong quá khứ (không còn ở hiện tại)

Be used to + Ving : chỉ thói quen ở hiện tại

Get used to + Ving : trở nên quen với việc gì.



LANGUAGE FOCUS EXERCISE

I. PAST SIMPLE TENSE

1. Complete the conversation. Put in the past simple.

Claire: (1.you/have) a nice trip to Vietnam?

Maryam: Yes, thanks. It was a wonderful trip!

Claire: What sights..... (2.you/see) ?

Maryam: Well, my friend, Lan..... (3.take) me to a lot of beautiful sights in Hanoi. We also..... (4.visit) some historical places such as Hoan Kiem Lake, Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum, the History museum, Van Mieu and so on.

Claire: (5.you/go) to a mosque in Hanoi?

Maryam: Yes, I..... (6.come) to pray in the mosque on Hang Luoc street. And on the weekend, we..... (7.go) to see a show.

Claire: What show..... (8.you/go) to?

Maryam: Oh, a musical. I forget the name. I..... (9.not like) it.

Claire: Oh, dear. And..... (10.Lan/enjoy) it?

Maryam: No, not really. But we..... (11.enjoy) the weekend.

2. Give the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1) He..... (be) at school yesterday afternoon.

2) She..... (listen) to music every night when she
..... (be) still at the university three years ago.

3) I wish my mother..... (be) at home with me when I am sad.

4) My father..... (not used to) smoke, but now he smokes ten cigarettes a day.

5) you..... (used) cry for candies?

6) What were you doing when the fire..... (take) place?



3. Choose the correct column according to how the -ed ending is pronounced.

	Simple past verb	/t/ (A)	/ɪd/ (B)	/d/ (C)
1	missed			
2	ended			
3	called			
4	occurred			
5	added			
6	invited			
7	polluted			
8	studied			
9	closed			
10	laughed			

4. Choose the correct column according to how the -ed ending is pronounced.

	Simple past verb	/t/ (A)	/ɪd/ (B)	/d/ (C)
1	worked			
2	collected			
3	wished			
4	watched			
5	rented			
6	robbed			
7	answered			
8	decided			
9	enjoyed			
10	separated			



Give the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- a. My uncle(1.take) me to a piano concert last night. It (2.be) a pleasant evening, I (3.meet) many interesting people. The weather(4.be) nice. I really(5.enjoy) the concert.
- b. American engineer Henry Ford (1.start) the Ford Motor Company in 1903. Ford (2.produce) the first cheap motor car. He(3.call) the car the Ford Model T. He (4.start) making the Ford Model T in Detroit in 1908. Millions of people(5.buy) the car and Ford (6.become) a very rich man.

Give the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Two people (die) died in a fire in Ellis Street, Oldport yesterday morning. They (1.be) Herbert and Molly painter, a couple in their seventies. The fire (2.start) at 3.20 A.m. A neighbor, Mr. Aziz, (3.see) the flames and (4.call) the fire brigade. He also (5.try) to get into the house and rescue his neighbours, but the heat (6.be) too great. The fire brigade (7.arrive) in five minutes. Twenty fire fighters (8.fight) the fire and finally (9.bring) it under control. Two fire-fighters (10.enter) the burning building but (11.find) the couple dead.

Give the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Picasso(1.be) born in 1881 in Malaga, Spain. When he (2.begin) work, the great painters of Impressionist movement (3.be) still alive. His early pictures-done mainly in blue-shoed the poverty he saw around him in Barcelona.



Later he(4.move) to where he(5.work) , w
Geogres Braque on pictures showing figures as fragments of geomet
shapes the style we know as cubism.

He(6.become) more deeply involved with politics, especia
during the Spanish Civil War. One of Picasso's most famous paintin
is Guernica, which depicts the destruction of a Spanish town. Picas
.....(7.die) in the south of France in 1973.

8. Choose the best answer.

1) How long have you been with the company?

Iwith the company for six months.

A. will work

B. was working

C. worked

D. have worked

2) When are you planning to send the memo to the staff?

I ... it already

A. send

B. had sent

C. have sent

D. was to sent

3) Betty told me that you have a cottage on Lake Superior.

Yes, we it since we first moved to Michigan.

A. had bought B. bought

C. was buying D. have bought

4) What have you learned since you here?

A. came

B. come

C. have came

D. have been coming

5) Where are Ken and Margaret?

They were hungry, so they to the grocery store.

A. go

B. had gone

C. went

D. were gone

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

1) Last (A) night (B) I (C) don't (D) watch television.

2) (A) He made his (B) first film (C) when he (D) is 12 years old.

3) Melinda Burns (A) is a famous film star. (B) Two weeks ago she (
suddenly (D) disappear.

4) No, (A) we didn't. We (B) was (C) at home (D) yesterday.



- 5) (A) Her family (B) comed (C) to California (D) in 1960.
- 6) (A) Mr Smith (B) left (C) for Paris (D) ago two days.
- 7) When (A) did you (B) buy your (C) car? (D) The last week.
- 8) (A) My friend and (B) I (C) play chess (D) last weekend.
- 9) She (A) gived me (B) a nice (C) present for (D) my birthday yesterday.
- 10) I (A) see a terrible (B) accident (C) on my way to school (D) last Sunday.

II. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

1. Fill in with: in, at, on.

- 1) Our train arrived York 6.30.
- 2) There was an accident..... the crossroads midnight last night.
- 3) the daytime the streets are crowded but night they are quite deserted.
- 4) We'd better start seven.
- 5) They start serving breakfast 7.30.

2. Fill in with: in, at, on.

- 1) He's always a bad temper breakfast time.
- 2) that time my mother in law was staying with us.
- 3) I'm going to Bath Sunday.
- 4) It depends the weather wet days.
- 5) Children get presents Christmas and their birthdays.

3. Fill in with: in, at, on.

- 1) He arrived London 6p.m a foggy November day.
- 2) We often have fogs November.
- 3) They met Sunday night.
- 4) The world exists space and time.
- 5) Will they be time for the train?





4. Fill in with: *after, before, and between.*

- 1) Mr and Mrs John left lunch.
- 2) We met two days Christmas.
- 3) The Beatles were a bit your time.
- 4) He arrived just breakfast.
- 5) The building was built 1840 and 1842.

5. Fill in with: *in, at, on, after, before, and between.*

- 1) Mozart was born Salzburg1756.
- 2) I'll see you the evening.
- 3) They got married 21 April 2002.
- 4) I'm usually free 8pm and 10 pm.
- 5) The course begins..... 12 May and ends sometimes August.
- 6) She doesn't like travellingnight.
- 7) I'll leave 7 o'clock, so you should call me 7.
- 8) My English class finishes 7.30. Let's meet 7.30.
- 9) Do you give each other presents Christmas?
- 10) They are usually a lot of parties New Year's Eve.

6. Fill in with: *in, at, on, after, before, and between.*

- 1) He was born.....1986.
- 2) I haven't seen Mary for a few days. I last saw her
Wednesday.
- 3) The price of electricity is going up November.
- 4) I've been invited to a party 14 February.
- 5) We will go to a party Sunday afternoon.
- 6) Saturday night I went to bed 11 o'clock.
- 7) I usually do all my homework going to school.
- 8) The course begins 7 January and ends April.
- 9) The weather is very hot June and August.
- 10) I'm busy just now but I'll be with you I finish the work.



I. Fill in with: *in, at, on, after, before, and between.*

- 1) The show begins 2 January 2005 and ends sometimes March.
- 2) The children aren't here the moment, but they'll be back a few minutes.
- 3) We're having a party New Year's Eve. Can you come?
- I'm afraid I can't. I don't like going out night.
- 4) Please wait until half past ten. She'll definitely be back half past ten.
- 5) Sandra often goes to church 5 o'clock Sundays.
- 6) The office will be closed Christmas and New Year. It will be open 5 January.
- 7) I'm starting a new job in sales I finish college.

II. USED TO

Complete the sentence with *used to*.

- 1) When I was a child, I(like) ice-cream, but I don't like it now.
- 2) Now Jack has got a car. He(ride) a motorcycle.
- 3) I(play) tennis a lot, but now I'm too lazy.
- 4) This building is now a furniture shop. It(be) a cinema.
- 5) Do you see that hill over there? There(be) a castle on that hill.

Complete the sentence with *used to + Verb*.

- 1) Henry doesn't smoke any more but he 40 cigarettes a day.
- 2) The baby doesn't cry so much now but she every night.
- 3) She.....my best friend but we aren't friends any longer.
- 4) We live in England now but we in France.
- 5) Now there's only one shop in the village but there three.



3. Rewrite the sentence with *used to* or *didn't use to*.

- 1) He stopped studying hard.
- 2) Janet stopped going to bed early.
- 3) He started smoking.
- 4) Mike started going out every morning.
- 5) Bill stopped running three miles every evening.

4. Complete the sentence with *used to* or *be used to*.

- 1) I (live) in Moscow, but now I live in Paris.
- 2) I (live) in Vietnam. I've lived here all my life.
- 3) Helen (work) for the telephone company, but now she has a job at the post office.
- 4) This work doesn't bother me. I (work) hard. I've worked hard all my life.
- 5) Jack (have) a mustache, but he doesn't have any more. He shaved it off because his wife didn't like it.

5. Complete the sentence with *used to* or *be used to*.

- 1) When I was a child, I (think) anyone over 40 was old. Of course, now that I'm middle aged. I agree with those who say "life begins at 40".
- 2) It (take) weeks or months to cross the Atlantic Ocean from Europe to the Americas, but now it takes only a matter of hours.
- 3) Michael (take) care of himself. He left home when he was 15 and has been on his own ever since.
- 4) I (not/see) him without his mustache. He still looks strange to me.



5) Even though Jason is only 12, he (fly) on airplanes. His father is a pilot and has taken Jason with him in a plane many times.

6. Complete the sentence with *get used to* or *be used to*.

- A. Jane is American. She came to Britain and at first she found driving on the left difficult. When she arrived in Britain, she (1. not drive) on the left, but she soon (2.) it. Now she has no problems. She (3. drive) on the left.
- B. Juan is Spanish and came to live in England. In Spain he always had dinner late in the evening, but in England dinner was at 6 o'clock. This was very early for him. When Juan first came to England, he (1. not have) dinner so early, but after sometimes he (2.) it. Now he finds it quite normal. He (3. have) dinner at six o'clock.

7. Complete the sentence using the verbs in parentheses.

- Jane had to get used to (drive) on the left.
- We used to (live) in a small village but now we live in London.
- Tom used to (drink) a lot of coffee. Now he prefers tea.
- I feel very full after that meal. I'm not used to (eat) so much.
- I wouldn't like to share an office. I'm used to (have) my own office.
- I used to (have) a car but I sold it a few months ago.
- When we were children, we used to (go) swimming every day.
- There used to (be) a cinema here but it was knocked down a few years ago.
- I'm the boss here. I'm not used to (be) told what to do.



IV. WORD FORM

1. Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) Our life is much better with the help of modern (equip)
- 2) All the dancers wore (tradition) costumes.
- 3) My uncle is an (electricity) engineer.
- 4) (fortunate), I lost my keys on the way home.
- 5) When the (electric) failed, he struck the match to find the candles.

2. Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) She was (fool) enough to believe him.
- 2) A fairy (magic) changed little Pea's rags into beautiful clothes.
- 3) Everyone was very (excite) after hearing that news.
- 4) Her father died of a (break) heart.
- 5) You made a wise (decide) when you chose to study Spanish.

3. Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) She fell off the bike, but her (injure) were not serious.
- 2) You must read the following (safe) precautions carefully.
- 3) I receive a lot of (encourage) from my parents.
- 4) My parents are very (pride) of me.
- 5) The children should be punished because of their bad (bahave)

4. Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) Life is not comfortable without modern (equip)
- 2) The disease causes thousands of (die) a year.
- 3) They had a long and happy (marry)



- 4) I don't like to work, but I don't have much (choose)
 5) (fortunately) I didn't have enough money to buy that book.

Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) Two million people in the country live in (poor)
 2) I have to make some difficult (decide)
 3) Before he went to university, his father gave him a few words of (wise)
 4) The sun (appear) behind a cloud.
 5) The school uses a combination of modern and (tradition) methods for teaching reading.

WRITING

Give the correct form of the verbs.

THE ANT AND THE PIGEON

An ant (1.go) down to brook to drink. A wave (2.knock) him over and he nearly drowned. At the moment, a pigeon (3.fly) overhead with a twig in her beak. She (4.see) the ant drawing in the brook and (5.drop) the twig to him. The ant (6.climb) onto the twig and was saved. Then a hunter (7.throw) a net over the pigeon and was about to pull it tight. The ant (8.crawl) up to the hunter and (9.bite) his leg. The hunter (10.cry) out with pain and dropped the net. Out (11.soar) the pigeon and (12.fly) away.

Rewrite these sentences, beginning with the word given.

- 1) I lived on a farm once, but I don't any more.
 I used
 2) Mark is too young to ride his bike to school.
 Mark isn't





3) Nga enjoys listening to traditional stories.

Nga is

4) Let's meet at the café corner.

Bao suggested

5) Sao Mai movie theater is near Hoa's house.

Sao Mai movie theater is not.....

3. Rewrite these sentences using the cue words.

1) We/ not go/ school/ Saturdays.

2) They/ usually/ hold/ party/ New Year's Eve.

3) I/ going/ see/ Joanna/ lunchtime.

4) Last night/ she/ come home/ 10.30 and 11 o'clock.

5) Jazz/ become/ popular/ United States/ the 1920s.

4. Rewrite these sentences using the cue words.

1) We/ going/ see/ movie Dream City/ 7.00/ this evening

2) Tam/ live/ 26 Tran Phu Street/ Hanoi/ his grandparents

3) Last week/ Tina/ break/ arm/ and/ have to/ go/ hospital

4) Children/ ought/ spend/ free time/ play/ sports

5) I/ used/ look after/ younger/ brother/ when/ parents/ go/ work



VI. ESSAY

Tam changed his lifestyle. He stopped doing some things and started doing other things. Write sentences about him, using "used to-infinitive", "didn't use to-infinitive" and the prompts below:

The past	Now
- go to bed early	- go to bed late
- didn't study hard/ got bad marks	- study hard/ make progress
- didn't help parents	- do a lot of house chore
- spent a lot of money	- save money

VII. TEST

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

- 1) A. graze B. past C. tale D. name
 2) A. folder B. cover C. mobile D. wardrobe
 3) A. drug B. cupboard C. sure D. destruction
 4) A. brought B. course C. sound D. ought
 5) A. school B. chore C. kitchen D. choose

2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

- 1) A. fairy B. appear C. cruel D. master
 2) A. after B. servant C. grandpa D. nearby
 3) A. farmer B. village C. escape D. sister
 4) A. festival B. excited C. traditional D. immediately
 5) A. magically B. buffalo C. everyone D. equipment



3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) Mark long hair when he was a teenager.
A. has B. have C. had D. was having
- 2) Many people wear new clothes Easter Sunday too.
A. in B. at C. on D. when
- 3) I found it on a table.
A. mear B. nearly C. nearby D. nearside
- 4) The service is free in the evenings and weekends.
A. in B. at C. on D. B and C
- 5) There so much violence.
A. wasn't use to B. weren't use to being
C. used not to be D. used not to being
- 6) He decided what would happen.
A. to stay and see B. staying and seeing
C. to stay and seeing D. staying and see
- 7) Flowers and candies are popular gifts Valentine's Day.
A. in B. at C. on D. about
- 8) I went to every bookshop, but of them had the book I wanted.
A. none B. no C. some D. anything
- 9) I did some stupid things when I was young and
A. fool B. foolish C. foolishly D. foolery
- 10) Ann downstairs and hurt her back.
A. fall B. fell C. fallen D. felt

4. Choose the words or phrases that are not correct.

- 1) He woke (A) up and (B) finded (C) himself in the (D) hospital.
- 2) (A) On Christmas, neighborhoods (B) are beautiful (C) with many bright Christmas (D) lights.
- 3) When he (A) told me (B) the price, I (C) nearly died (D) for shock.





- 4) (A) It's a (B) traditional to sing "Auld Lang Syne" (C) on New (D) Year's Eve.
- 5) (A) Many people (B) wisdom stayed (C) at home in the (D) bad weather.

Choose the word that best fits each of the blank spaces.

(1) The United States and Canada, (2) a popular legend about a monster. People say that it is very big and that it has a lot of hair. (3) name is Bigfoot, (4) there are big footprints in the snow. The footprints are 60 centimetres (5) and 20 centimetres wide. But (1) Bigfoot really exist? We don't know!

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1) A. In | B. At | C. On | D. From |
| 2) A. there is | B. there are | C. have | D. having |
| 3) A. its | B. it | C. it's | D. it has |
| 4) A. so | B. because | C. so that | D. although |
| 5) A. length | B. width | C. height | D. long |
| 6) A. do | B. does | C. did | D. are |

Read the passage and choose the best answer.

In Scotland, there is a popular legend about a monster. The monster lives in a lake called Loch Ness, near the town of Iverness. Loch Ness is 32km long, 5 km wide, and very, very deep. The monster's name is Nessie. People say that she is very big, and that she has got a long neck, like a snake.

The legend of the monster is very famous, and millions of the tourists from all over the world come to Loch Ness. Everybody wants to be the first person to see Nessie. Come to Scotland and Loch Ness that person may be you!



- 1) What does the word “popular” in the first line mean?
A. ancient B. modern C. famous D. interesting
- 2) What is the length of Loch Ness?
A. 32km B. 5km C. very deep D. no information
- 3) Which of the following does the word “she” in line 3 refer to?
A. legend B. Loch Ness C. the monster D. the town
- 4) The tourists want to.....
A. hear about the monster B. swim in the lake
C. be the first person to see the monster D. catch the monster
- 5) Which of the following is not true?
A. the name of the monster is Nessie.
B. the lake where the monster lives is near the town of Inverness.
C. Millions of tourists saw Nessie.
D. The lake where monster lives is in Scotland.

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Unit 5

STUDY HABITS

I. ADVERBS OF MANNER

Trạng từ chỉ thể cách cho biết điều gì đó được thực hiện như thế nào.

Ex: She speaks English fluently.

(Cô ấy nói tiếng anh thành thạo)

He dances beautifully.

(Anh ấy khiêu vũ rất đẹp)



Trạng từ chỉ thể cách được hình thành bằng cách thêm *ly* sau tính từ.

Ex: careful → carefully beautiful → beautifully

Chú ý:

- Nếu tính từ tận cùng bằng *y* thì ta đổi *y* thành *i* rồi mới thêm *ly*.
lucky → luckily
- Nếu tính từ tận cùng bằng *ic* thì ta thêm *al* trước khi thêm *ly*.
scientific → scientifically
- Một số tính từ tận cùng bằng *ly* như: *lively, lovely, friendly*



II. MODAL VERB: SHOULD

Should:

được dùng để diễn đạt một lời khuyên hoặc một lời đề nghị. Theo sau *should* là **V bare infinitive** (động từ nguyên thể không to)

S + should + V

Ex: You look tired. You should go to bed early.

(Trông bạn thật mệt mỏi. Bạn nên đi ngủ sớm)

- **Should** có cùng nghĩa với *ought to*.

Ex. You are sick. You should/ ought to see a doctor.

(Bạn đang ốm. Bạn nên đến bác sĩ khám)

Trong câu hỏi **should** được dùng để xin lời khuyên hay chỉ dẫn.

Ex: Should we visit them?

(Chúng ta có nên đến thăm họ không?)

What should I do to get good mark?

(Tôi nên làm gì để đạt điểm cao?)

III. COMMANDS, REQUESTS AND ADVICES IN REPORTED SPEECH

1. COMMANDS AND REQUESTS IN REPORTED SPEECH

(Câu mệnh lệnh trong lời nói gián tiếp)

Ta dùng các động từ mở đầu là: asked (yêu cầu), told (báo), ordered (ra lệnh), suggested (đề nghị).

S + asked/told + O + (not) to + V

Ex: "Don't leave the room, Tom!" the teacher said.

("Tôm, không được ra khỏi phòng", giáo viên nói.)

The teacher asked Tom not to leave the room.

(Giáo viên yêu cầu Tôm không được ra khỏi phòng)





2. ADVICE IN REPORTED SPEECH

(Lời khuyên trong câu gián tiếp)

ong câu gián tiếp, động từ *should* trong lời khuyên trực tiếp thường không

S + said/told + (that) + S + should + bare infinitive

: “You should stop smoking” he said.

(Anh ấy nói, “bạn nên ngừng hút thuốc”)

He said I should stop smoking

(Anh ấy bảo tôi nên ngừng hút thuốc)



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LANGUAGE FOCUS EXERCISE

I. ADVERBS OF MANNER

1. Put in the right word.

- 1) I opened the door(slow/ slowly) .
- 2) Why are you(angry/ angrily) ? I haven't done anything.
- 3) He looked at me.....(angry/ angrily) when I interrupted him.
- 4) Can you please repeat that(slow/ slowly) ?
- 5) The party was very(good/ well) . I enjoyed it very much.
- 6) Tom didn't do very(good/ well) in his examination.
- 7) Jane is studying(hard/ hardly) for her examination.
- 8) Don't eat your dinner so(quick/ quickly) . It's not good for you.
- 9) Please be(quiet/ quietly) . I'm reading.
- 10) It was A.(bad/ badly) match. They played
(bad/ badly)

2. Put in the right word.

- 1) The driver of the car was(serious/ seriously) injured.
- 2) The driver of the car had(serious/ seriously) injured.
- 3) I think you behaved very(selfish/ selfishly)
- 4) Rose is(terrible/ terribly) upset about losing her job.
- 5) There was a.....(sudden/ suddenly) change in the weather.
- 6) Everybody at the party was.....(colorful/ colorfully) dressed.
- 7) Linda likes wearing(colorful/ colorfully) clothes.
- 8) She fell and hurt herself quite(bad/ badly)
- 9) He says he didn't do well at school because he was
(bad/ badly) taught.
- 10) Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look(safe/ safely)



3. Complete the sentences with adverbs.

- 1) We didn't go out because it was raining(heavy) .
- 2) We had to wait for a long time but we didn't complain. We waited (patient) .
- 3) I lost the match because I played very(bad) .
- 4) I don't think he trusted me. He looked at me so (suspicious) .
- 5) Sorry, I didn't mean to kick you. I didn't do it (intentional) .

4. Complete the sentences with adverbs.

- 1) Nobody knew he was coming. He arrived(unexpected) .
- 2) He is only working there(temporary) until he can find another job.
- 3) My French isn't very good but I can understand (perfect) if people speak slowly and clearly.
- 4) I had little difficulty finding a flat. I found one quite (easy) .
- 5) It's a reasonably cheap restaurant and the food is (extreme) good.

5. Complete the sentences with adverbs.

- 1) I thought the restaurant would be expensive but it was (reasonable) cheap.
- 2) Alice's mother is.....(serious) ill in hospital.
- 3) The fire destroyed our house but luckily we were(full) insured.
- 4) What a big house! It's(absolute) enormous.
- 5) It wasn't a serious accident. The car was only(slight) damaged.



6. Complete each sentences using a word from the list.

fluent(ly) quick(ly) happy/happily careful(ly) continuous(ly)

- 1) Our holiday was too short. The time passed very
- 2) Tom doesn't take risks when he's driving. He's always
- 3) Sue works She never seems to stop.
- 4) Alice and Stan are very married.
- 5) Monica's English is very although she makes quite a lot of mistakes.

7. Complete each sentences using a word from the list.

special(ly) complete(ly) perfect(ly) nervous(ly) financial(ly)

- 1) I cooked this meal for you, so I hope you like it.
- 2) Everything was very quite. There was silence.
- 3) I tried on the shoes and they fitted me
- 4) Do you usually feel before examinations?
- 5) I'd like to buy a car but it's impossible for me at the moment.

8. Decide if each underline word is an adjective or adverb.

Phrase	Adj	Adv
1) She speaks English perfectly.		
2) We had a nice lunch and some lively conversation.		
3) Don't run too far.		
4) How far is it from your house to school?		
5) Do you have to play that music so loud?		
6) Go straight and then turn left. You can't miss it.		
7) Mary is a beautiful girl.		
8) That woman dances beautifully.		



Decide if each underline word is an adjective or adverb.

Phrase	Adj	Adv
1) My brother always drives fast.		
2) I'd like to arrive early if I can.		
3) I haven't seen you for a long time.		
4) We did some hard work.		
5) You have been working so hard!		
6) Why are you wearing that silly hat?		
7) You should ask Peter. He's very friendly.		

MODAL VERB: SHOULD

Complete the sentences with **should + the verb in brackets**.

- Margaret.....(pass) the exam. She's been studying very hard.
- We don't see you enough. You(come) and see us more often.
- I'm in a difficult position. What do you think I (do) ?
- I'm playing tennis with Jill tomorrow. She (win)
She's much better than me.
- "Is John here yet?" "Not yet, but he(be) here soon"

Complete each sentence using **should** or **shouldn't** _ one of the following.

go away for a few days

look for another job

take a photograph

go to bed so late

put some picture on the walls

use her car so much



1) (Liz needs a change)

She

2) (My salary is very low)

You.....

3) (Jack always has difficulty getting up) :

He

4) (What a beautiful view!)

You.....

5) (Sue drives everywhere. She never walks) :

She.....

6) (Bill's room isn't very interesting) :

He.....

3. Give advice with *should* or *shouldn't*.

Ex: I'm feeling sick. (see a doctor)

You should see a doctor.

1) Tim's Spanish pronunciation is so bad. (practice speaking more often)

2) I always have difficulty getting up. (go to bed so late)

3) Mai's room isn't interesting. (put some pictures on the walls)

4) What a beautiful view! (take a photograph)

5) I has a bad cold. (go to school)

4. Give advice with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1) Her parents were very kind to us. (write them a letter of thanks)





- 2) Mai is outting on a lot of weight. (eat too much fatty food)
.....
- 3) My first semester report is not good. (study harder next semester)
.....
- 4) Liz needs a change. (go away for a few days)
.....
- 5) I've got a bad cough. (smoke)
.....

III. COMMANDS, REQUESTS AND ADVICE IN REPORTED SPEECH

1. Complete the sentences with *say* or *tell* (in the correct form) .

- 1) Ann goodbye to me and left.
- 2) us about your holiday. Did you have a nice time?
- 3) Don't just stand there! something!
- 4) I wonder where Sue is. She she would be here at 8 o'clock.
- 5) Jack me that he was fed up with his job.

2. Complete the sentences with *say* or *tell* (in the correct form) .

- 1) The doctor that I should rest for at least a week.
- 2) Don't anybody what I It's a secret just between us.
- 3) Did she you what happened?
No, she didn't anything to me.
- 4) Geogre couldn't help me. He me to ask Kate.
- 5) Geogre couldn't help me. He to ask Kate.

3. Change the sentences from direct to reported speech.

- 1) Nam said to me "Wait five minutes for me".
.....
- 2) The teacher said to us "Don't make so much noise"
.....



3) He told me "Try to come on time"

.....

4) She said to me "Don't forget what I have told you".

.....

5) He said to me angrily "Don't make the same mistake again"

.....

4. Change the sentences from direct to reported speech.

1) The teacher said to John "Write that exercise out carefully".

.....

2) The hunter said to his friend "Shoot the wolf"

.....

3) Ben said to me "Read my exercise"

.....

4) He said to me "Don't believe everything she says"

.....

5) The lady said to her friend "Lock the front door when you go out"

.....

5. Change the sentences from direct to reported speech.

1) She said to her classmates, "Be quiet!".

.....

2) The mother said to her son, "Don't stand there doing nothing".

.....

3) The boss said to his personnel, "Do these jobs".

.....

4) The policeman said to the passer-by, "stop"

.....

5) My father said to my brother "put your book here"

.....



WORD FORM

Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) What is the correct(pronounce) of this word?
- 2) There is room for further,(improve) in your English.
- 3) My grandmother can read(good) without glasses.
- 4) She actively(participation) in social work.
- 5) Last year we had an(enjoy) summer holiday.

Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) He was.....(pride) of his achievements in this field of politics.
- 2) You'd better do some(revise) for the final exams.
- 3) The(important) of the project made me tense.
- 4) It's a very simple question. You can(easy) answer it.
- 5) This grammar book is(suit) both for classroom use and for independent study.

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Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) Our life is much better with the help of modern(equip)
- 2) She was(fool) to say that.
- 3) You shouldn't talk about her character only through her (appear)
- 4) She works for a(nation) bank in Hanoi.
- 5) Fruit juices and milk are (health) drink, aren't they?

Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) The food at this restaurant is(excel)
- 2) They're very(pride) of their company's success.
- 3) You can't watch TV until you've done your(work) .
- 4) He sent me a(card) during his vacation in Hue.
- 5) There's some(improve) in his speaking English.



5. Use the correct form of the words in brackets for each gap.

- 1) I had a very(enjoy) evening at Tom's birthday party.
- 2) Their(behave) to me shows that they don't like me.
- 3) His visit gave his grandparents much(please)
- 4) There's very little.....(cooperate) between the two countries.
- 5) All the teachers think that his work is(satisfy) .

V. WRITING

1. Put the following commands and requests into reported speech.

- 1) Their mother said to them "Don't make so much noise".
.....
- 2) The traffic policeman said "Show me your driving license, please".
.....
- 3) Mrs Jackson said to Tim "Could you give me a hand, please?"
.....
- 4) The lifeguard said "Don't swim out too far, boy"
.....
- 5) Nam said to the taxi driver "Please turn left at the first traffic light."
.....

2. Put the following commands and requests into reported speech.

- 1) She said to her son "Go straight upstairs and get into bed"
.....
- 2) The policeman said "Don't touch anything in the room"
.....
- 3) Mary said to John "Can you carry my suitcase, please"
.....
- 4) Mr Atkins said to David "You mustn't leave the door unlocked"
.....
- 5) I said to my neighbors "Would you mind turning the music down?"
.....



3. Report the following sentences.

- 1) "You should stay in bed for a few days".

The doctor said he should

- 2) "You should take these medicines every four hours".

The doctor said

- 3) "You ought to keep your body warm"

The doctor said

- 4) "You shouldn't drink alcohol or smoke"

The doctor said

4. Report the following sentences.

- 1) "You should take a little hot milk before sleeping".

The doctor said he should

- 2) "You shouldn't stay up late at night"

The doctor said

- 3) "You ought not to eat fatty food"

The doctor said

- 4) "You should stop smoking right now".

The doctor said

- 5) "You should take a few days off"

The doctor said

5. Put the sentences into directed speech.

- 1) I told Tim to hurry up.

I said to Tim:

- 2) The teacher asked Susan to go to the backboard.

The teacher said to Susan:

- 3) He told me not to leave the door open.

He said:

- 4) My mother asked me to help her with that heavy box.

My mother said to me:





6. Put the sentences into directed speech.

- 1) They asked their mother not to worry about them.

They said:

- 2) Nam's mother advised him not to drive too fast.

Nam's mother said:

- 3) The policeman told me to move my car.

The policeman said to me:

- 4) The doctor said I should stay in bed for a few days.

The doctor said:

- 5) Mrs Jackson said Tim should improve his Spanish pronunciation.

Mrs Jackson said to Tim:

7. Complete the sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

- 1) "Don't make so much noise" my father said.

My father told
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- 2) They are good teachers at Maths.

They teach

- 3) He actively participates in outdoor activities.

He is

- 4) "You should practice speaking English every day", my teacher said.

My teacher said

- 5) We intend to join in an English Club.

We are

8. Complete the sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

- 1) The word is so difficult that we can't spell it.

It's such

- 2) It's necessary to revise new words regularly.

You



-) The film's ending is dramatic.
The film
-) "Try your best to improve your pronunciation, Tim" Miss Jackson said.
Miss Jackson asked
-) I learn English so that I can communicate with foreigners.
I learn English so as

ESSAY

Read the letter that Linh received from her Australian pen pal. Help her write a letter to this friend.

23 Clever St.

NSW 1234, Australia

June 15, 2011

Dear Linh,

I got your letter yesterday. I'm pleased you got good grades in the exam. You had excellent scores for English.

It's winter in Australia now and I'm having a break before the second semester that will start next month. Do you find my photo together with this one? It's me with my dog in front of my house. Do I look good?

What's the weather like in Vietnam now? Are you going anywhere after your year's hard work? Remember to take photos and send me some. We should keep contact and tell me more about your family and classmates.

With best wishes,

Liz May



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VII. TEST

1. Choose the word that has underlined part pronounced different from the others.

- 1) A. vacation B. festival C. grade D. celebrate
- 2) A. highlight B. meaning C. stick D. habit
- 3) A. memory B. try C. directory D. necessary
- 4) A. pronounce B. cousin C. enough D. country
- 5) A. highlight B. although C. neighbor D. laugh

2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

- 1) A. across B. report C. lunar D. pronounce
- 2) A. aloud B. comment C. believe D. improve
- 3) A. meaning B. mother C. promise D. revise
- 4) A. excellent B. memory C. festival D. semester
- 5) A. behavior B. participate C. necessary D. traditional

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) I'm afraid our team's doing very
A. good B. bad C. badly D. goody
- 2) You really Italia, it's a fantastic place.
A. ought to go B. should to go to
C. should go to D. need go to
- 3) Mr White her to stand up.
A. spoke B. asked C. tell D. say
- 4) I was very to be able to help.
A. please B. pleased C. pleasure D. pleasing
- 5) Try here on time.
A. to be B. be
C. being D. to being



- 6) She spends too much money clothes.
A. for B. with C. to D. on
- 7) You have to promise anyone.
A. not to tell B. won't tell C. not telling D. don't tell
- 8) I got a Grade 2 math.
A. about B. on C. for D. to
- 9) She made some interesting about the film.
A. comments B. commenting
C. commences D. commends
- 10) us studying again something that you have learnt before an exam.
A. revision B. experiment C. practice D. semester

4. Choose the words or phrases that are not correct.

- 1) It (A) doesn't matter (B) if you don't (C) win, just try your (D) most.
- 2) It's all right (A) to borrow money (B) occasional, but don't (C) let it become a (D) habit.
- 3) It didn't (A) take her (B) long to learn (C) her lines (D) with heart.
- 4) Tim (A) promised (B) trying his best (C) in (D) learning Spanish.
- 5) They (A) didn't try (B) learning all (C) new words they came (D) across.

5. Choose the word that best fits each of the blank spaces.

We got up early in the morning. We (1)..... prepared our food boxes to take with us. We left the house and had to drive (2) through the town traffic. However, in the countryside we drove (3) After an hour we reached the foot of the mountain. We climbed the first part easily, but when we were nearly at the top we naturally slowed down (4)..... it was difficult. We tried (5) to reach the top and when we did, Dad said we had done (6)



- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1) A. care | B. careless | C. careful | D. carefully |
| 2) A. slow | B. slowly | C. lovely | D. lately |
| 3) A. fast | B. fastly | C. quick | D. slow |
| 4) A. but | B. however | C. because | D. for example |
| 5) A. hard | B. hardly | C. best | D. most |
| 6) A. good | B. well | C. fine | D. bad |



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Unit 6

THE YOUNG PIONEERS CLUB

I. GERUNDS (danh động từ)

- Danh động từ là danh từ được thành lập từ động từ bằng cách thêm đuôi **-ing**.

Ex: working, watching, smoking ...

) Danh động từ làm tân ngữ trực tiếp cho các động từ sau (theo sau các động từ sau) : **avoid, begin, consider, enjoy, finish, like, hate, stop ...**

Ex: He stops smoking.

(Anh ấy ngừng hút thuốc)

) Danh động từ làm tân ngữ của giới từ (theo sau giới từ) .

Ex: She is interested in collecting stamps.

(Cô ấy quan tâm đến việc sưu tầm tem)

) Danh động từ có thể làm chủ ngữ của câu.

Ex: Smoking is bad for your health.

(Hút thuốc có hại cho sức khỏe của bạn)

II. MODAL VERBS: MAY, MIGHT, CAN, COULD

1) MAY VÀ MIGHT.

May và might được dùng để đề nghị giúp đỡ người khác hay nói đến khả năng xảy ra của một việc gì đó. (might chỉ sự kém chắc chắn hơn may)



cooked. Next, you beat the eggs in a small bowl until they are frothy. At the same time, you heat the pan, add 2 spoons of oil and wait until the oil is hot enough to add the eggs to it. You stir the eggs until they are lightly scrambled but not too dry. Then, you remove the egg out of the pan, add the rice and 1 spoon of oil to the pan and stir-fry for 2 to 3 minutes until the rice is heated through. After all, you add the soy sauce as much as you want, green onion and the scrambled egg into the pan to stir-fry all the mixture well. Finally, you serve the fried rice in a dish and enjoy it with fried beef if have.

VI. TEST

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

- 1) A 2) D 3) A 4) B 5) A

2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

- 1) D 2) C 3) D 4) A 5) B

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) A 2) A 3) A 4) A 5) A
6) A 7) A 8) B 9) A 10) A

4. Choose the words or phrases that are not correct.

- 1) B 2) B 3) A 4) C 5) D

5. Choose the word that best fits each of the blank spaces.

- 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) A
5) B 6) D

6. Choose the best answer.

- 1) A 2) D 3) C 4) C 5) C

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