

Chinh phục

NGŨ PHÁP VÀ BÀI TẬP

TIẾNG ANH

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

LỚP **6** TẬP 1



- Ngữ pháp trình bày khoa học, dễ hiểu
- Giải thích chi tiết, rõ ràng
- Bài tập đa dạng phong phú
- Tài liệu không thể thiếu cho học sinh và giáo viên



THEO
CHƯƠNG TRÌNH
TIẾNG ANH
MỚI CỦA
BỘ GD & ĐT

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Chủ biên: NGUYỄN THỊ THU HUẾ

Hiệu đính: ThS. ĐÀM TẤT ĐẠT

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Giáo viên Trung tâm Language Link

CHINH PHỤC NGŨ PHÁP VÀ BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

Lớp 6

Tập 1

(Tái bản lần 1)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Lời nói đầu

Bộ sách **Chinh phục ngữ pháp và bài tập tiếng Anh** các lớp 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 được biên soạn theo khung giáo trình tiếng Anh đang được giảng dạy trong các trường Trung học cơ sở và Trung học phổ thông trên toàn quốc.

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

Với mỗi bài học, chúng tôi đều biên soạn theo ba phần kiến thức cơ bản:

Phát âm, ngữ pháp và bài tập ứng dụng.

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

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

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

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

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

Xin trân trọng cảm ơn!

Các em học sinh thân mến!

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

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

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

Chúc các em thành công!

LET'S GO →

Minhthangbooks - Chuyên sách tiếng Anh

Ước mơ của bạn là gì?

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

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

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

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

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

§ LỜI CAM KẾT §

Tên tôi là

Năm nay tôi tuổi.

Tôi sẽ dành thời gian luyện tập Ngữ pháp tiếng Anh giờ/ ngày.

Tôi sẽ học cuốn sách **Chinh phục ngữ pháp và bài tập tiếng Anh** lớp 6 - Tập 1 trong vòng ... tháng.

Tôi sẽ đạt được điểm tiếng Anh trong kì thi

Trong năm tôi sẽ thành thạo 4 kỹ năng tiếng Anh, sử dụng tiếng Anh như ngôn ngữ thứ 2.

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

....., ngày.....tháng năm.....

Ký tên

Trang sách này dành cho em, hãy viết những điều có ý nghĩa về tình yêu thương gia đình, nhà trường, về ước mơ, lòng biết ơn...)

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Unit
1

My new school

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar	- The present simple tense - The present continuous tense
Pronunciation	Sound /ʌ/ and /əʊ/

GRAMMAR

I THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE (THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN).

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC)

a. Động từ TO BE (am, is, are):

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH

I		am	.....
She/he/it	+	is	.....
You/we/they		are	.....

Ex: I **am** a pupil.
She **is** a teacher.

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

I		am	.....	
She/he/it	+	is	+ not	
You/we/they		are	.....	

Ex: She **is not** a student.
They **are not** doctors.

* Chú ý:

is not = isn't
are not = aren't

(?) NGHI VẤN

Am		I	?
Is	+	she/he/it	?
Are		you/we/they	?

Ex: **Are** you a teacher?

Is she happy?

b. Động từ thường (To Verb):

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH

I/ you/ we/ they	+ V
She/ he/ it	+ V(s/es)

Ex: I **live** in Hanoi.

She **works** in the office.

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

I/ you/ we/ they	+ do not + V (do not = don't)
She/ he/ it	+ does not + V (does not = doesn't)

Ex: I **don't** have my own house.

She **doesn't** go to school on Saturdays.

(?) NGHI VẤN

Do + I/you/we/they	+ V?
Does + She/he/it	+ V

Ex: **Do** you teach English?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Does she watch TV in the evening?

Yes, she does.

No, she doesn't.

2. USAGE (CÁCH SỬ DỤNG)

• Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn tả một thói quen hàng ngày.

Ex: They drive to the office every day.

Hàng ngày họ lái xe đi làm.

She often has bread and eggs for breakfast.

Cô ấy thường ăn sáng với bánh mì và trứng.

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

Ex: The sun rises in the East.

Mặt trời mọc ở phía đông.

We have two children.

Chúng tôi có hai đứa con.

• Các trạng từ chỉ thời gian đi kèm thì hiện tại đơn.

Every day/ week/ month : hàng ngày/ tuần/ tháng.

Always : luôn luôn.

Often : thường xuyên.

Normally : thường

Usually : thường xuyên.

Sometimes : thỉnh thoảng.

Seldom : hiếm khi, ít khi.

Never : không bao giờ.

Ex: Peter often watches TV in the evening.

Peter thường xem ti vi vào buổi tối.

3. CÁCH THÊM ĐUÔI "S/ES" SAU ĐỘNG TỪ KHI CHỦ NGỮ LÀ NGÔI THỨ 3 SỐ ÍT (HE, SHE, IT).

- Thông thường ta thêm "s".

Ex: work → works like → likes

- Những động từ tận cùng là "o, s, z, ch, x, sh" ta thêm "es".

Ex: dress – dresses go – goes

- Những động từ tận cùng là "nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) + y" ta giữ nguyên y + s.

Ex: play – plays say – says

- Những động từ tận cùng là "phụ âm + y", ta chuyển y thành i + es.

Ex: study – studies supply – supplies

• Cách phát âm đuôi "s/es":

- Phát âm là /s/ khi động từ kết thúc bằng: -p, -k, -t, -f.

Ex: stops /stɒps/ works /wɜ:ks/

- Phát âm là /ɪz/ khi động từ kết thúc bằng: -s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x, -z (hoặc -ze), -o, -ge, -ee.

Ex: misses /mɪsɪz/ watches /wɒtʃɪz/

- Những từ còn lại phát âm là /z/.

Ex: runs /rʌnz/ travels /trævlz/

II THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE: (THÌ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN).

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC)

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH

I	am	
She/he/it	is	+ V_ing
You/we/they	are	

Ex: I am learning English.

They are playing football.

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

I	am not	
She/he/it	is not	+ V_ing
You/we/they	are not	

Ex: She is not listening to music.

We aren't working now.

(?) NGHI VẤN

Am I	
Is she/he/it	+ V_ing?
Are you/we/they	

Ex: Are you working now?

Is he watching TV?

2. USAGE (CÁCH SỬ DỤNG)

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

Ex: She is learning English now.

Bây giờ cô ấy đang học tiếng Anh.

• Với các trạng từ: now, at the moment, at present, today.

b. Một kế hoạch trong tương lai/ một cuộc hẹn (tomorrow (ngày mai), next week (tuần tới), tonight (tối nay)).

Ex: We are having breakfast at 8 a.m tomorrow.

Chúng tôi sẽ ăn sáng lúc 8 giờ sáng mai.

UNIT 1: MY NEW SCHOOL

• Các trạng từ chỉ thời gian đi kèm thì hiện tại đơn.

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Ex: I am learning English.

They are playing football.

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH	I		am not	
	She/he/it	+	is not	+ V_ing
	You/we/they		are not	

Ex: She is not listening to music.

We aren't working now.

(?) NGHI VẤN	Am I			
	Is she/he/it		+ V_ing?	
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Ex: Are you working now?

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Ex: We are having breakfast at 8 a.m tomorrow.

Chúng tôi sẽ ăn sáng lúc 8 giờ sáng mai.

• Khi trong câu dùng các động từ mang tính chuyển động như: go (đi), come (đến), leave (rời khỏi), arrive (đến nơi), move (di chuyển), have (có)... thì không cần dùng các trạng từ chỉ thời gian.

Ex: Don't come late. We are having a nice party.

Đừng đến muộn. Chúng tôi sẽ có buổi tiệc long trọng.

3. CÁCH THÀNH LẬP ĐỘNG TỪ THÊM "ING" (V-ING)

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

Ex: watch → watching do → doing

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

Ex: invite → inviting write → writing

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

Ex: lie → lying die → dying

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

Ex: see → seeing

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

Ex: begin → beginning swim → swimming

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

Tập phát âm /ʌ/ - nguyên âm trong từ "come" /kʌm/

Lưỡi thu về sau, phần sau của lưỡi hơi nâng lên, đầu lưỡi chạm răng dưới. Miệng mở to, giống khi phát âm [æ], hai môi mở và hơi bẹt về hai bên. [ʌ] là nguyên âm ngắn, phát âm ngắn, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.



Tập phát âm /əʊ/ - nguyên âm đôi trong từ "go" /gəʊ/

Khi phát âm, âm thanh di chuyển nhanh từ [ə] đến [ʊ], hình miệng cũng theo đó mà thay đổi. Vị trí lưỡi từ nửa thấp đến cao, hình miệng từ nửa mở đến khép, hình môi từ bẹt đến tròn. Phát âm trước dài sau ngắn, trước nặng sau nhẹ. [əʊ] là nguyên âm đôi, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.



Cách phát âm - âm /ʌ/

1. "o" thường được phát âm là /ʌ/

Với những từ có một âm tiết, và trong âm tiết được nhấn mạnh của những từ có nhiều âm tiết.

come	/kʌm/	=	tới, đến
some	/sʌm/	=	một vài
done	/dʌn/	=	đã xong
love	/lʌv/	=	tình yêu
does	/dʌz/	=	làm
monkey	/'mʌŋki/	=	con khỉ
mother	/'mʌðə(r)/	=	mẹ
brother	/'brʌðə(r)/	=	anh/em trai
honey	/'hʌni/	=	mật ong

2. Nhóm o - e phát âm là /ʌ/

Với những từ có một phụ âm giữa o và e.

glove	/glʌv/	=	găng tay
dove	/dʌv/	=	chim bồ câu

3. "ou" thường được phát âm là /ʌ/

Với những từ có nhóm "ou"

young	/jʌŋ/	=	trẻ
enough	/ɪ'naʃ/	=	đủ, vừa đủ
country	/'kʌntri/	=	làng quê
couple	/'kʌpl/	=	cặp, đôi
double	/'dʌbl/	=	gấp đôi

4. "u" thường được phát âm là /ʌ/ đối với những từ có tận cùng bằng u + phụ âm

sun	/sʌn/	=	mặt trời
run	/rʌn/	=	chạy
but	/bʌt/	=	nhưng, nhưng mà
cup	/kʌp/	=	cái tách

5. Tiền tố "un, um" phát âm là /ʌ/.

uneasy	/ʌn'i:zi/	=	bút rứt, bức bối
unhappy	/ʌn'hæpi/	=	không hạnh phúc
unable	/ʌn'erbl/	=	không có khả năng
umbrella	/ʌm'brelə/	=	cái ô

Cách phát âm - âm /əʊ/

1. "o" thường được phát âm là /əʊ/ khi nó ở cuối một từ.

no	/nəʊ/	=	không
go	/gəʊ/	=	đi
potato	/pə'tetəʊ/	=	khoai tây
tomato	/tə'mɑ:təʊ/	=	cà chua

2. Nhóm "oa" được phát âm là /əʊ/ trong một từ có một âm tiết tận cùng bằng một phụ âm.

coat	/kəʊt/	=	áo khoác
foam	/fəʊm/	=	bọt (nước/rượu)
goat	/gəʊt/	=	con dê
road	/rəʊd/	=	đường đi
soak	/səʊk/	=	nhúng nước, ngâm nước
soap	/səʊp/	=	xà phòng, xà bông

3. Nhóm "o" được phát âm là /əʊ/ với những từ có một âm tiết và tận cùng bằng hai phụ âm hay phụ âm + e.

comb	/kəʊm/	=	cái lược
cold	/kəʊld/	=	lạnh
gold	/gəʊld/	=	vàng

4. Nhóm "ow" được phát âm là /əʊ/ với những từ có tận cùng bằng ow hay ow với một phụ âm.

know	/nəʊ/	=	biết, hiểu biết
slow	/sləʊ/	=	chậm, thông thả
show	/ʃəʊ/	=	chỉ, chứng tỏ

bowl	/bəʊl/	=	cái bát
widow	/'wɪdəʊ/	=	người góa chồng, quả phụ
window	/'wɪndəʊ/	=	cửa sổ

5. Nhóm "ou" được phát âm là /əʊ/.

soul	/səʊl/	=	tâm hồn
dough	/dəʊ/	=	bột nhào
shoulder	/'ʃəʊldə(r)/	=	vai
poultry	/'pəʊltri/	=	gia cầm

EXERCISES

I PRONUNCIATION

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

month	homework	lunch	come	hungry
post	brother	rose	photo	Sunday
go	Monday	post	money	club

/əʊ/	/ʌ/

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

1. A. come B. month C. mother D. open

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 2. A. brother | B. judo | C. going | D. rode |
| 3. A. fun | B. student | C. hungry | D. sun |
| 4. A. subject | B. club | C. put | D. lunch |
| 5. A. come | B. someone | C. brother | D. volleyball |

II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR.

1. Find the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. rubber | B. ruler | C. engineer | D. pencil |
| 2. A. mother | B. teacher | C. brother | D. father |
| 3. A. evening | B. writing | C. playing | D. teaching |
| 4. A. between | B. under | C. behind | D. large |
| 5. A. apartment | B. bedroom | C. bathroom | D. kitchen |

2. Write the names of these school things and subjects.



1. r _____



3. p _____



2. b _____



4. n _____



5. e _____



7. m _____



9. h _____



6. s _____



8. l _____



10. ph _____

3. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs: go, play, help, have.

1. He football on Sunday.
2. I computer games in the evening.
3. I my friend with his homework.
4. My sister me to clean my bike.
5. We a new classmate, Henry.
6. We to school from Monday to Friday.
7. My father to work at 7 o'clock every morning.
8. On Sundays, my sister shopping.

4. Complete the sentences with the negative forms of the verbs.

1. Peter speaks English, but he Chinese.
2. I understand Maths, but I Science.
3. He helps me with Science, but he me with Maths.
4. I borrow books of English, but I books of History.
5. You play the guitar, but you the piano.

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

1. She not (*drink*) coffee.
She (*drink*) Coca Cola.
2. It (*be*) often hot in the summer.
3. What you (*do*) every evening?
4. The earth (*circle*) the sun every 365 days.
5. I (*see*) her very often.
6. Most rivers (*flow*) into the sea.
7. She (*wash*) clothes twice a week.
8. He (*be*) a teacher of English. He (*teach*) very well.
9. She never (*do*) anything that I (*not, like*).
10. They (*not have*) a bicycle, so they (*walk*) to school every day.
11. She (*study*) hard every day. She (*want*) to be a doctor in the future.
12. He (*like*) drinking coffee in the morning.
13. My father always (*encourage*) me to work hard.
14. She was born in Hanoi but she (*live*) in Hue now.
15. He (*speak*) English very fluently.

6. Complete the sentences with am, is or are.

1. A: Please help me.
B: I reading a book.
2. A: Where is Peter?
B: He in the school.
3. A: Let's play table tennis.
B: Sorry. We having dinner now.

4. A: What is Jack doing?
B: He playing football now.
5. A: What is your father doing?
B: He playing tennis.

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

1. She (*like*) listening to pop music at night?
2. You (*water*) the plant every morning?
3. Mr. Minh (*teach*) you English?
4. He (*fly*) to Brazil every year?
5. They always (*finish*) their homework before going to bed?
6. She rarely (*buy*) meat for meals?
7. He (*not like*) seafood.
8. They won't teach you if you (*not, obey*) them.
9. They (*not walk*) at night.
10. We (*not understand*) what you are saying.
11. They won't go shopping if they (*not, have*) much money.
12. He (*not rest*) after lunch.
13. They (*not swim*) as well as we expect.
14. She (*not go*) to the movie on Friday.
15. We (*not know*) how to use this car.
16. They (*be*) American?
17. She (*be*) happy in her own life?
18. This (*be*) the most beautiful girl that you have ever seen?
19. You (*be*) tired?
20. There (*be*) a lot of people in the meeting room?

8. Choose the best answers.

1. I usually some letters from my wife at the weekend.
A. received B. receive C. am receiving D. will receive
2. My husband English from 7:00 a.m to 5:00 p.m every day.
A. is teaching B. taught C. teach D. teaches
3. time do your classes start?
A. What B. How C. Which D. When

4.many English classes do you have a week?
A. Which B. How C. What D. Who
5. Do you.....to school on weekends?
A. goes B. to go C. go D. going
6. I don't go to school on weekends but I oftento the library on Saturdays.
A. to go B. go C. goes D. going
7. My sister usually goes to the library with me. She likes.....
A. read B. reading C. to read D. reads
8. Does your school librarymagazines and newspapers?
A. has B. have C. having D. to have
9. What time..... your school library usually open?
A. will B. does C. do D. has
10. Theyhot weather.
A. don't like B. liked C. can't like D. will like

9. Make the present simple sentences using given words/ phrases.

1. Where/your sister/live/?
.....
2. Sarah/not/like/classical music/.
.....
3. Bill/play/piano/very well/.
.....
4. The/shops/open/on/Sunday mornings/.
.....
5. This train/go/London/?
.....
6. What time/the lesson/start/?
.....
7. Our cat/never/catch/mice/.
.....
8. How/this camera/work/?
.....

9. She/always/forget/my birthday/.
.....

10. Children/make/a lot of noise/.
.....

10. Put the verb into the most suitable form, present simple or present continuous.

1. He (be)..... a taxi-driver. He (drive)..... a taxi now.
2. What you (do) now? I (write) a book.
3. My wife (enjoy) hamburgers very much.
4. They (like) watching films on TV. They (watch)..... a film on TV.
5. He (play)..... baseball every Sunday.
6. We (work) on the farm at the moment.
7. My parents (work) eight hours a day.
8. Alice and Mary (learn) English. They can't meet you now.
9. I (look) for a job now.
10. She always (sleep) very well at night.

11. Complete the sentences with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs.

1. They usually (have) dinner at the restaurant. They (have) dinner there at the moment.
2. She always..... (sleep) for two hours every afternoon.
3. It (be) very hot in the summer.
4. They (like) picture. They (look) at the picture right now.
5. I..... (stay) at home from 7:00 A.M to 9:00 A.M every day.
6. I frequently (do) my homework at night.
7. My friends (not know) the man very well.
8. He (leave) home at 6:30 a.m and (go) home at 6:00 p.m every day.
9. He..... (repair) the car for her. He always (help) her do anything that she (need).
10. He (watch) a good film with his parent at present.

UNIT 1: MY NEW SCHOOL

12. Write sentences with the cue words. Use the present continuous tense.

1. My father/ watch/ television/ at the moment.
.....
2. We/ walk/ to school/ right now.
.....
3. They/ study/ Geography/at present.
.....
4. He/ listen to/ the radio/now.
.....
5. Nam and Nga/ have/ lunch/ at present.
.....
6. Miss Lien/ play/ the piano.
.....
7. The girls/ eat/ breakfast at the canteen/ now.
.....
8. I/ do/ my homework/ at present.
.....

13. Choose the most suitable word or phrase.

1. I am going to the to borrow some books.
A. bookstore B. cafeteria C. library D. shelf
2. Do you know who is the of this book?
A. author B. audience C. trainer D. directors
3. We have on Monday. I like the subject very much.
A. biology B. education C. novel D. science
4. Do we have Math, Music and Physical on Thursday?
A. Train B. Educate C. Education D. Educates
5. There are a lot of interesting in the festival.
A. game B. activities C. action D. baseball
6. I need a to look up the meaning of the new word.
A. book B. map C. reference D. dictionary

UNIT 1: MY NEW SCHOOL

7. There are a lot of books in our school library.
A. reference B. interested C. well D. favorite
8. I letters from my friends every day.
A. see B. booking C. write D. receive
9. The newspaper a lot of information.
A. contains B. parks C. has D. displays
10. He is interested in He wants to be a scientist.
A. science B. chemistry C. physics D. economics

14. Give the correct forms of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. Students of our school are (*friend*) with one another.
2. When foreigners talk to him, he can speak English (*easy*) with them.
3. Be (*care*) ! The ground is very wet and slippery.
4. I like the fried chicken in our school canteen: it's really (*taste*)
5. Children look very (*excite*) while playing games during break time.
6. The (*long*) of the experiment is 20 minutes.
7. My aunt works as a (*chemistry*) at a university.
8. Pupils are very interested in outside class (*act*)
9. Some people play sport to be (*health*) not because they like it.
10. Sometimes we are bored and (*sleep*) with his long lectures.

15. Find and correct the mistake. Choose the word that needs correcting.

1. What time does Mai has English class?
A B C D
2. Where is Lan's favorite subject?
A B C D
3. Do you often go at school library when you have free time?
A B C D
4. She cleans the floor every morning. She cleans it now.
A B C D
5. We don't stay up late in night.
A B C D
6. When time do you usually get up every day?
A B C

7. Does your mother and Mrs. Lanh work here? Yes, they do.
 A B C D
8. How many child does she have? Two sons and two daughters.
 A B C

III READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the dialogue and fill in the gap with a word or phrase in the box.

what time too classes timetable an favorite will Physics

Peter: I don't have my (1) What do we have today, Mary?

Mary: We have Maths, (2), History and English.

Peter: (3).....do we have Physics?

Mary: We have it from 7.45 to 8.30.

Peter: What (4)will we have tomorrow?

Mary: We (5)have Geography, Art, Music and Physical Education.

Peter: What is your (6)subject, Mary.

Mary: I like Maths most. It's (7).....interesting and important subject.

Peter: Yes, I like Maths, (8).....

2. Read the passage, then write true (T) or false (F) for the following sentences.

Dear Peter,

Thank you for your letter. It's very interesting to know about schools in the USA.

I think schools in Vietnam are a little different. Vietnamese students usually wear school uniform when they are at school. Classes start at 7.00 each morning and end at 11.15. Students have a 30-minute break after three periods. At break, many students play games. Some go to the canteen and buy something to eat or drink. Others talk together. Our school year lasts for nine months, from September to May. Then we have a three-month summer vacation.

Please write soon and tell me about your summer vacation.

Your friend,

Hoa

1. Schools in Viet Nam are the same as schools in the USA.

2. There is no school uniform in Viet Nam.
3. Classes last from seven to a quarter past eleven a.m.
4. Students have a break after the second period.
5. Most students play games at break.
6. The school year begins in September.
7. Summer vacation lasts for three months.

IV WRITING

1. Write sentences with the given cues. Use the present simple tense or present continuous tense.

1. My father/ watch/ the news on TV.
2. Peter / play/ computer games/ in his free time.
3. The boy/ swap/ cards with his friends/ now.
4. Mary/go swimming/ every afternoon.
5. My brothers/ play/ tennis/ at the moment.
6. I/ read/ an interesting novel.
7. We/ sometimes/ play/ marbles at recess.
8. Some students/ eat and drink/ at this time.

2. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. Is there a library at your school?
 Does
 2. How much time do you spend learning English every day?
 How long does

3. Where do you live?
What's
4. We have a break that lasts thirty minutes.
We have a
5. Henry school has more than 400 students.
There are

TEST FOR UNIT 1

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>f</u> arm | B. <u>a</u> fter | C. <u>w</u> alk | D. <u>c</u> lass |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> tole | B. <u>h</u> oney | C. <u>b</u> owl | D. <u>o</u> ld |
| 3. A. <u>t</u> oe | B. <u>l</u> uck | C. <u>S</u> unday | D. <u>u</u> ncle |
| 4. A. <u>b</u> rother | B. <u>c</u> old | C. <u>th</u> ough | D. <u>c</u> omb |
| 5. A. <u>b</u> lood | B. <u>f</u> lood | C. <u>c</u> lose | D. <u>c</u> ountry |

II. Fill in the blanks with am, is, are, do, does, have.

1. How he go to school every day?
2. you hungry?
3. your brother like pop music?
4. Where you going shopping?
5. I having lunch with my new friends.
6. Now Lan watching television.
7. Ha and Nam not doing their homework.
8. We often Maths lessons on Monday.
9. Mr. Tuan our favourite teacher. He teaches Science.
10. What you usually do at break time?

III. Choose the correct answers.

1. There are many kinds of books our school library.
A. in B. on C. at D. of

2. Linh a book about wild animals now.
A. reads B. read C. is reading D. to read
3. In my country, books very cheap.
A. is B. are C. be D. being
4. Not many students are in grammar.
A. interested B. favorite C. good D. excited
5. In Computer Science, Mai learns to use a computer.
A. what B. when C. how D. where
6. She some experiments in Physics class.
A. makes B. learns C. does D. enjoy
7. In, we study past events in Vietnam and around the world.
A. History B. Literature C. Geography D. Physics
8. All the students enjoy on the weekend.
A. to camp B. camping C. camp D. to camping
9. Children will work hard if the lessons are
A. nice B. pleasant C. disappointing D. interesting
10. I'm always nervous when I'm an exam.
A. taking B. making C. working D. writing
11. In many schools in Vietnam students have to wear a
A. clothing B. suit C. uniform D. coat
12. We usually wear school uniforms Mondays and Fridays.
A. on B. at C. in D. of
13. students in your country wear traditional clothes to school?
A. Does B. Do C. Is D. Are
14. My school library is not very big but it more than 50,000 books.
A. have B. to have C. has D. having
15. Volleyball and football popular after-school activities in Vietnam.
A. is B. are C. will be D. being

IV. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms or tenses.

Nam's school (1).....(have) a library. The library (2).....(not be) large but it's nice. There (3).....(be) lots of reference books, novels,

readers, magazines, newspapers, dictionaries, pictures, etc in the library. There (4).....(be) also a comfortable area. The library (5).....(open) at 7 o'clock in the morning and (6).....(close) at 4.30 in the afternoon. Nam's house (7).....(not be)far from his school-about 500 meters, so he (8).....(go) to the library every afternoon. Now he (9).....(sit) in the study area. He (10).....(read) a geography book.

V. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. My favourite subject is English.

.....?

2. He is reading a book.

.....?

3. She goes to school by bike.

.....?

4. I usually listen to music in my free time.

.....?

5. We go to school at 7 o'clock.

.....?

6. We have Chemistry on Wednesday and Friday.

.....?

7. My family has lunch at 11.30.

.....?

8. They are playing soccer in the stadium.

.....?

VI. Give the correct form of the word given in each sentence.

1. History is an subject. (**interest**)

2. They have in finding a suitable apartment. (**difficult**)

3. The most popular after-school are football and basketball. (**act**)

4. The company has only 60 (**employ**)

5. The way to travel is by plane. (**fast**)

6. Her English is than mine. (**good**)

7. What a party! I'd like to go home. (**bore**)

8. Few students like him. He is an teacher. (**popular**)

VII. Complete the passage with the words in the box and answer the questions.

finish last classes at interested Computer Science from grade 6

Mai is a student (1)..... Quang Trung school. She is in (2)..... She goes to school (3)..... Monday to Saturday. (4)..... always begin at seven o'clock and (5)..... at a quarter past eleven. Today, Mai has four classes: English, Geography, Computer Science and Physics. Mai is (6)..... in computer, so her favorite subject is (7)..... She thinks Geography is difficult and so is English. Mai's (8) lesson is Physics. In Physics, she does some experiments.

1. What school does Mai go to?

.....

2. Which grade is she in?

.....

3. How often does she go to school?

.....

4. What time do classes start and end?

.....

5. How many classes does Mai have today? What are they?

.....

6. Which subject does Mai like best?

.....

7. What does she think about Geography and English?

.....

8. What does Mai do in Physics class?

.....

VIII. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

1. my brother/ eats / lunch/ canteen/ school/ the/ in/ every/ day/.

.....

2. the/ my/ father/ goes/ judo/ club/ every/ Sunday/ to/.

.....

3. Sunday/ what/ often/ do/ you/ do/ on?

4. She/ drinks/ after/ sometimes/ coffee/ cup/ breakfast/ of/ a.

5. often/ visit/ you/ her/ do/ how?

6. finishes/ always/ her/ she/ homework.

7. We/ football/ frequently/ play/ him/ with.

8. busy/ is/ always/ she/ on/ Sundays.



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STUDENT'S NOTE

1. Do you remember the most important sentence patterns in this unit? Write them down here and give examples (Em có nhớ các mẫu câu quan trọng nhất trong bài học này không? Viết vào đây và cho ví dụ.)

2. Can you write at least ten new words of this unit? Write them down here. (Em có thể viết ra ít nhất 10 từ mới của bài học này không? Viết vào đây.)

3. Now can you?

Now you can	Tick ✓
❖ Speak fluently in sentences	
❖ Use the present simple The present continuous	
❖ Pronounce sounds: /əʊ/ and /ʌ/	

Các em hãy cố gắng nhé!

Chúc các em ngày càng tiến bộ!

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

- There is, there are
- Preposition of place

Pronunciation

- Sound /s/ and /z/

GRAMMAR

I THERE IS / THERE ARE

Cấu trúc "There is/ are": được sử dụng để miêu tả/ giới thiệu về số người/ số vật ở một nơi nào đó.

- Chúng ta dùng "There is..." khi sau nó là một danh từ số ít (singular noun) hoặc danh từ không đếm được (uncountable noun).

+ Thể khẳng định của There is ... / There are...

There is	+	Singular noun (danh từ số ít)	+ ...
		Uncountable noun (danh từ không đếm được)	

Ex: There is a pen on the table.

Có một cây bút trên bàn.

- Chúng ta dùng "There are..." khi sau nó là một danh từ đếm được dạng số nhiều.

There are + plural countable noun

Ex: There are twenty boys in my class.

Có hai mươi nam sinh trong lớp tôi.

- Thể phủ định của There is ... / There are...

There is not + a/an/any + singular noun/ uncountable noun

There are not + plural countable noun

Ex: There is not any air in the room.

Không có tí không khí nào trong căn phòng cả.

There are not any people in the room.

Không có người nào trong phòng cả.

? Thể nghi vấn của There is ... / There are ...

Is there + (a/an) + singular noun/ uncountable noun ...?

Câu trả lời: Yes, there is/ No, there isn't.

Are there + plural countable noun ...?

Câu trả lời: Yes, there are/ No, there aren't.

Ex: Is there a light on the wall?

Có một cái đèn trên bức tường phải không?

Yes, there is. (Vâng, đúng vậy)

Are there birds on the tree?

Có những con chim trên cây phải không?

No, there aren't. (Không phải đâu)

* Lưu ý:

- Danh từ số ít là danh từ chỉ một người hay một vật.

Ex: a book: một quyển sách.

a pen: một cây bút.

Mr. Tan: Ông Tân.

Miss Huong: Cô Hương.

- Danh từ số nhiều là danh từ chỉ từ hai người hoặc hai sự vật trở lên.

Ex: Two books: hai quyển sách.

Pens: những cây bút.

Mr. Vu and Mr. Hung: ông Vũ và ông Hùng.

- Động từ "to be" phải phù hợp với danh từ (số ít hoặc số nhiều) đi liền theo sau nó.

Ex: There is a table and there are four chairs in the living room.

Có một cái bàn và bốn cái ghế trong phòng khách.

Trong khi phòng có một cái đèn, một cái ti vi, một cái bàn, một đồng hồ treo tường, bốn cái ghế thì động từ "to be" vẫn phải chia theo danh từ đi theo sau nó.

Ex: There is a map, a television, a table, a clock, and four chairs.

There are four chairs, a lamp, a television and a clock.

II PREPOSITION OF PLACE - GIỚI TỪ CHỈ ĐỊA ĐIỂM

- **At: ở, tại ví dụ: at home, at the station, at seaside, at the airport**
At được dùng để chỉ vị trí tại một điểm.

- **In: trong, ở trong.**

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

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

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

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

- **On: trên, ở trên.**

On được dùng để chỉ vị trí trên bề mặt.

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

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

Có một chiếc máy bay đậu trên cánh đồng.

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

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

Có một máy bay bay trên cánh đồng.

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

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

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

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

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

Có một chiếc máy bay bay trên cánh đồng.

- **Under: dưới; ngay dưới.**

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

Chú chó con của tôi đang ngủ dưới gầm bàn.

- **Near: gần (khoảng cách ngắn).**

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

Đừng ngồi gần cửa ra vào.

- **By, beside, next to: bên cạnh.**

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

Hãy đến ngồi cạnh tôi.

- **Inside: bên trong.**

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

Chúng ta hãy đi vào trong nhà.

- **Outside: bên ngoài.**

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

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

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

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

Cô gái đứng giữa Alice và Mary là ai vậy?

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

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

Cô ấy ngồi giữa đám đông.

- **Against: tựa vào.**

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

Tôi đặt cái thang tựa vào tường.

- **In front of: phía trước.**

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

Trước nhà tôi có một khu vườn.

- **Behind: phía sau.**

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

Chiếc ô tô phía sau chúng tôi đang nhấp đèn.

- **Opposite: đối diện.**

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

Ngân hàng ở đối diện/ trước mặt siêu thị.

- **Across: bên kia**

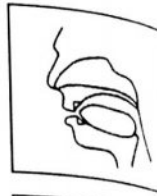
Ex: My house is just **across** the street.

Nhà tôi ở ngay bên kia đường.

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

1. Tập phát âm: phụ âm sát – phụ âm gió /s/.

Hai môi hơi mở ra, đầu lưỡi đưa lên gần nướu răng trên, không khí thoát ra ngoài qua khe hở giữa răng trên và lưỡi, tạo thành âm sát. /s/ là phụ âm thanh (trong), dây thanh âm không rung khi phát âm.



2. Tập phát âm phụ âm sát – phụ âm không gió /z/.

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



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

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

1. Phát âm là /ɪz/ khi từ có tận cùng bằng các phụ âm /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/

Từ gốc	Từ đã thêm “s/es”
Ex: box /bɒks/ → boxes /bɒksɪz/	
rose /rəʊz/ → roses /rəʊzɪz/	
dish /dɪʃ/ → dishes /dɪʃɪz/	
rouge /ruːʒ/ → rouges /ruːʒɪz/	
watch /wɒtʃ/ → watches /wɒtʃɪz/	
change /tʃeɪndʒ/ → changes /tʃeɪndʒɪz/	

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

Từ gốc	Từ đã thêm “s/es”
Ex: stop /stɒp/ → stops /stɒps/	
book /bʊk/ → books /bʊks/	
hat /hæt/ → hats /hæts/	
chef /ʃef/ → chefs /ʃefs/	
heath /hiːθ/ → heaths /hiːθs/	

3. Phát âm là /z/ trong các trường hợp còn lại.

Từ gốc	Từ đã thêm “s/es”
Ex: fan /fæn/ → fans /fænz/	
drum /drʌm/ → drums /drʌmz/	

EXERCISES

I PRONUNCIATION

Put the words with the underlined parts into three groups.

gets	drums	watches	desks	clocks
misses	dishes	chairs	fans	houses
finishes	heaths	rooms	sings	books
/s/	/z/	/ɪz/		

II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR.

1. Write the names of these things at the numbered blanks under the pictures.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

UNIT 2: MY HOME



5. _____



7. _____



9. _____

2. Put the words into the suitable groups.

cupboard, refrigerator, armchair, coffee table, knife, couch, saucepan, bed, television, stereo, chair, fan, desk, pot, wardrobe, oven, steamer, cassette player, rice cooker, dish washer, washing machine.

- Furniture:
- Electrical equipments:
- Kitchen implements:



6. _____



8. _____



10. _____

UNIT 2: MY HOME

3. Put the words or phrases in the correct columns. Some words have more than one answer.

the room	a party	your bag	home	my desk	the wall
school	my bedroom	Spain	the floor	the fridge	the hall

in	at	on

4. Use the structures "There is" and "There are ..." to make sentences.

1. a bank next to my house.
.....
2. some oranges on the table.
.....
3. fifteen boys in my class.
.....
4. twenty - five pupils in her class.
.....
5. five birds on the tree.
.....
6. four members in my family.
.....
7. a lot of people in the hall.
.....
8. a knife in the kitchen.
.....
9. three cars in front of my house.
.....
10. a television on the table.
.....

5. Use "Is there/ Are there" to make questions and answer.

Ex: picture/ on/ wall/ Yes/ No.

Is there a picture on the wall? Yes, there is/ No, there isn't.

chairs/ in/ room// Yes/ No.

Are there any chairs in the room? Yes, there are/ No, there aren't.

1. ball/ on/ floor// Yes.

2. stools/ in/ living room// No.

3. tub/ in/ bathroom// No.

4. dog/ under/ table// Yes.

5. books/ on/ bookshelf// Yes.

6. flowers/ in/ garden// No.

7. refrigerator/ near/ kitchen/ table// No.

8. armchairs/ in front of/ television// Yes.

6. Choose the correct answers.

1. 365 days in a year.

A. There are

B. There is

2. a lot of high buildings in Ho Chi Minh City.

A. There are

B. There is

3. two men in the room.

A. There is

B. There are

4. a lot of green trees in Hue City.

A. There are

B. There is

5. Are there any books on the tables? -

A. Yes, there are

B. No, there are

6. Are there any new shirts in the shop? -

A. No, there aren't

B. Yes, they are

7. Are there any cars in front of the parks? -

A. No, they aren't

B. Yes, there are

8. Is there a telephone in your room? -

A. Yes, there are

B. Yes, there is

9. three hundred questions in this book.

A. There are

B. There is

10. a pencil on the table.

A. There are

B. There is

11. a lot of new words on the blackboard.

A. There is

B. There are

12. five lights on the wall.

A. There are

B. There is

7. Choose the correct answers.

1. There are a lot of on TV today.

A. program

B. films

2. There are four in a year.

A. season

B. seasons

3. There are two in the meeting room.

A. man

B. men

4. There are a lot of in the suitcase.

A. things

B. thing

5. There are forty in the classroom right now.

A. student

B. students

6. There is a good in the CD.

A. song

B. songs

7. There is a near here.

A. restaurant

B. restaurants

8. Are there any in your suitcase?
A. book B. books

8. Complete the sentences with "in, on, to, under, behind, near". Some sentences have more than one answer.

Ex: The book is on the table.

- The picture is the wall.
- Can you see the cat the picture?
- The child is hiding..... a tree.
- The armchairs aren't far from the television. They are the table.
- The water flows the bridge.
- There is a sink, a tub and a shower..... the bathroom.
- They are waiting front of the theater.
- The lamp is next the picture.

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

- How many tables is there in the classroom?
A B C D
- What does your sisters do and how old are they?
A B C D
- This is my chair and that are your chairs.
A B C D
- There are five benchs and two tables in the house.
A B C D
- This is my brother and he's name is Minh.
A B C D
- The cat is among the lamp and the bed.
A B C D
- There are a cupboard, a dishwasher and a table in the kitchen.
A B C D
- Is there a television front of the microwave?
A B C D

III READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the following dialogue and choose the best given answer A, B, C or D to fill in each gap.

- Mr. Minh: Hello, Mary.
Miss Mary: Hi, Minh. Is it difficult (1)..... an apartment near our school?
Mr. Minh: Yes. But I know there is one empty apartment near here.
Miss Mary: Really? Is it good?
Mr. Minh: Well, it's very nice and not very expensive.
Miss Mary: (2)..... many rooms are there?
Mr. Minh: There are four rooms: two large bedrooms, one modern bathroom and one lovely kitchen.
Miss Mary: What (3)..... the price?
Mr. Minh: Hmm. It is 700 USD per month.
Miss Mary: I think it will be suitable (4)..... my family. Can I have a look at it?

Mr. Minh: Yes, I will (5)..... you there.

Miss Mary: Thank you very much. You are so kind.

- A. find B. to find C. finding D. found
- A. Which B. What C. How D. Where
- A. with B. on C. along D. about
- A. for B. to C. with D. of
- A. carry B. ride C. take D. show

2. Complete the passage with the words in the box.

large	tub	wonderful	apartment	rooms
everything	not	bathroom	comfortable	really

Nam lives in a lovely (1)..... in Ho Chi Minh City. His apartment is (2)..... very big but it is very (3)..... There are five (4)..... in the apartment – a living room, two bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. The (5)..... is very beautiful. It has a sink, a (6)..... and a shower. The kitchen is very modern. It has (7).....: a refrigerator, a washing machine, a

dishwasher, a gas cooker, an electric stove, an oven and a kitchen table, etc. Nam's bedroom isn't (8)....., but it is very bright. There is a (9).....view from his bedroom window. Minh (10)..... loves his apartment.

- Where does Nam live?
- How many rooms are there in his apartment?
- What things are there in the bathroom?
- Is there a gas cooker in the kitchen?
- Is Nam bedroom big?
- Does Nam like his apartment?

3. Choose the best answer to complete the passage.

You can't see our house (1) here because it is (2) the church. When you walk up Prince Street, it is (3) the left, next (4) the Black Cat Café.

My room is upstairs (5) the right. I have a desk (6) front (7) the window. And I like looking out because our house is (8) the park. My desk is (9) the bed (10) the wardrobe.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. from | B. behind | C. on | D. in |
| 2. A. in | B. behind | C. on | D. between |
| 3. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. under |
| 4. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. to |
| 5. A. in | B. behind | C. on | D. next |
| 6. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. next |
| 7. A. about | B. of | C. in | D. with |
| 8. A. near | B. on | C. next | D. from |
| 9. A. on | B. in | C. between | D. at |
| 10. A. on | B. behind | C. in | D. and |

IV WRITING

1. Make questions for the underlined words.

- My mother is a teacher.
- That is our brother.
- There are two chairs in the room.
- These are televisions.
- My sister is eighteen.

2. Arrange these words to make complete sentences.

- hundred/ the/ are/ bookshelf/ there/ on/ books/ one/.
- engineer/ father/ old/ an/ is/ my/ 45/ and/ is he/ years/.
- students/ in/ class/ many/ there/ your/ are/ how/?
- that/ chair/ are/ a/ these/ and/ is/ stools/.
- mother/ do/ old/ and/ does/ what/ she/ how/ your/ is/?

3. Write a passage to describe your room.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TEST FOR UNIT 2

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>lives</u> | B. <u>works</u> | C. <u>plays</u> | D. <u>studies</u> |
| 2. A. <u>dances</u> | B. <u>makes</u> | C. <u>asks</u> | D. <u>stops</u> |
| 3. A. <u>cooks</u> | B. <u>tells</u> | C. <u>reads</u> | D. <u>goes</u> |
| 4. A. <u>walks</u> | B. <u>kisses</u> | C. <u>dances</u> | D. <u>boxes</u> |
| 5. A. <u>wishes</u> | B. <u>passes</u> | C. <u>kisses</u> | D. <u>rub</u> s |

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

sofa, television, armchair, coffee table, book case, table, chairs, curtain, fridge, cooker, cupboard, sink, washing machine, wardrobe, chest of drawers, bed, bath, wash basin, shower, toilet, mirror, picture, stereo, shelf, clock, telephone, lamp, vegetable, cupboard, knife, light, fan, saucepan, stove.

Living room	television....
Kitchen	cupboard....
Bedroom	bed.....

Dinning room	fridge....
Bathroom	washing machine....

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

- There is a bus station.....the end of this road.
- Keep those medicinesthe children's reach.
- I lost my keys somewherethe car and the house.
- Comeand sityour sister.
- D comesC in the alphabet.
- The boat sankthe waves.
- Don't shelter.....the trees when it's raining.
- Please put these booksthe bookshelfthe desk.
- I often feel nervous when I amstrangers.
- Children must attend schoolthe ages of 5 and 16.

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

Ex: post office/ next to/ bus stop.
Where is the post office?
The post office is next to the bus stop.

- museum/ front/ park.
.....
- souvenir shop/ between/ bookstore/ toy store.
.....
- stadium/ on/ Phan Dinh Phung Street.
.....
- market/ opposite/ movie theater.
.....
- students/ in/ library.
.....

6. supermarket/ near/ hospital.

7. drugstore/ left/ my house.

8. bank/ opposite/ hospital.

V. Fill in the blanks with is, are, isn't, aren't, do, does, where.

- How many rooms there in the hotel?
- There any chairs in the kitchen. I need four chairs.
- does your friend live?
- They staying at their uncle's house in Da Lat.
- In my house there two bathrooms.
- What you need for the living room?
- The flat have a garden.
- There a desk in my room.
- Where the living room?
- There any pillows on the bed.

VI. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

- Is your house? – No, it isn't. It is new.
A. old B. new C. big D. long
- Is a yard in front of your house?
A. there B. it C. that D. this
- I live in a beautiful area a big city.
A. on B. in C. at D. of
- There many trees around my house.
A. is B. are C. to be D. be
- there a flower garden behind your house?
A. Be B. Are C. Is D. To be
- Is there a lake your house?

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

- My friend like living in the city.
A. no B. isn't C. not D. doesn't
- does your friend go to school every day? – On foot.
A. When B. What time C. How D. Which
- you go to school by motorbike? – No, I don't. I go by bicycle.
A. How B. What C. Do D. Are
- My friend lives near a market. It is noisy.
A. many B. few C. very D. lot
- There isn't a flower garden in front her house.
A. at B. on C. of D. near
- Is there a yard behind her house? No, there.....
A. aren't B. is C. are D. isn't
- There..... paddy fields and a long river near Quang's house.
A. are B. is C. isn't D. be
- Ha lives in a big house in the country. It is very and clean.
A. quiet B. noisy C. thick D. long
- She always..... to school on foot.
A. go B. goes C. to go D. going

VII. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the conversation.

- Jane: Alice, (1) you got a flat of your own?
- Alice: No, it's my (2) flat, but I have a room of my own.
- Jane: Is the flat large?
- Alice: Rather. We have three (3), a kitchen, a hall and a bathroom.
- Jane: Are there (4) modern conveniences in the flat?
- Alice: Yes, there are.
- Jane: (5) does your room look like?
- Alice: My room is not very large, but not very (6) There (7) not much furniture in it. (8) the left there is a divan-bed and a small table near it. At the window there is my writing-desk. In the right-hand corner there is a dressing-table. Near it there is a wardrobe where I (9) my clothes.

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Jane: Where do you keep your books?

Alice: There are bookshelves over the divan-bed.

Jane: Have you got a TV set?

Alice: Yes, we have, but it is in the sitting-room (10).....we usually spend our spare time.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. have | B. has | C. does | D. do |
| 2. A. parent's | B. parents' | C. parents of | D. parents |
| 3. A. room | B. places | C. areas | D. rooms |
| 4. A. a | B. some | C. a few | D. any |
| 5. A. What | B. Which | C. Where | D. Why |
| 6. A. comfort | B. comfortable | C. comforts | D. comfortably |
| 7. A. are | B. is | C. to be | D. were |
| 8. A. In | B. On | C. From | D. Above |
| 9. A. keep | B. get | C. let | D. have |
| 10. A. which | B. whom | C. where | D. place |

VIII. Read the text and choose the best answer A, B, C or D. downloadsachmienphi.com

Hi. My name is Mary. I live in a beautiful area in a big city. You can find almost everything here. If you want to buy meat, fish and flowers, you can go to the supermarket. It is not very far from my house.

I go to school near my house. My school is very nice and large. There is a big schoolyard so we can play sports or games at the break time or after school.

In summer, I always go to the swimming pool in the morning. I can swim now but not very well.

My house is small but it has a garden. There are many flowers in the garden and there are tall trees around my house. My house is my favorite place.

- Mary lives in a
A. big place B. small town C. big city D. big area
- You can find almost everything.....
A. in her house B. in her school
C. in the supermarket D. in her city
- Her school is her house.
A. far from B. near C. opposite D. in front of

4. Her school has a schoolyard.

- A. small B. large C. long D. new

5. She likes her house very much because.....

- A. it is large and modern.
B. it is small but it has a garden.
C. it is near the supermarket and school.
D. both B & C.

IX. Write a passage about Phong using the suggested words.

Phong/ twelve years old. He/ Grade 6. He/ live/ with his mother/ father two sisters/ city/. His house/ next store. On the street/ there/ restaurant/ bookstore/ and temple. In the neighborhood/ there/ hospital/ and/ factory. Nam's father/ work/ factory. His mother/ work/ hospital.

STUDENT'S NOTE

1. Do you remember the most important sentence patterns in this unit? Write them down here and give examples (Em có nhớ các mẫu câu quan trọng nhất trong bài học này không? Viết vào đây và cho ví dụ.)

.....

.....

.....

2. Can you write at least ten new words in this unit? Write them down here. (Em có thể viết ra ít nhất 10 từ mới của bài học này không? Viết vào đây.)

.....

.....

.....

3. Now can you?

Now you can	Tick (✓)
❖ Speak fluently in sentences.	
❖ Use structures: There is/ There isn't/ There are/ There aren't Prepositions of place	
❖ Pronounce sounds: /z/, /s/ and /iz/	

Các em hãy cố gắng nhé!

Chúc các em ngày càng tiến bộ!

My friends

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

- Verb "be" and "have" for description

Pronunciation

- Sound /b/ and /p/

GRAMMAR

I VERBS "BE" AND "HAVE" FOR DESCRIPTION

Để miêu tả một người (thường là miêu tả ngoại hình), chúng ta có thể dùng động từ "to be" hoặc "to have". Để hiểu cách sử dụng của hai động từ này. Xét các ví dụ sau:

Ex: She **has** long hair.

Cô ấy có mái tóc dài.

Her hair **is** long.

Mái tóc của cô ấy dài.

Có thể thấy hai câu trên đều cùng diễn đạt một ý nghĩa. Ở câu 1 ta dùng động từ "to have" (sau khi chia động từ thành has). Ở câu 2 ta dùng động từ to be (sau khi chia động từ thành "is").

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

Tập phát âm - âm /b/

Khi phát âm /b/, vị trí lưỡi và hình miệng hoàn toàn giống với khi phát âm /p/, nhưng không bật hơi. /b/ là phụ âm đục, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.



Tập phát âm - âm /p/

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



Cách phát âm - âm /b/**1. Chữ b ở đầu một từ:**

<u>b</u> ig	/bɪg/	=	to, lớn
<u>b</u> oss	/bɒs/	=	ông chủ
<u>b</u> uy	/baɪ/	=	mua
<u>b</u> uild	/bɪld/	=	xây dựng

2. Chữ b ở giữa từ:

h <u>ab</u> it	/'hæbɪt/	=	thói quen
tab <u>l</u> e	/'teɪbl/	=	cái bàn
pub <u>l</u> ic	/'pʌblɪk/	=	công cộng

3. Chữ b ở cuối từ:

lab	/læb/	=	phòng thí nghiệm
tab	/tæb/	=	nhân, dải vải
job	/dʒɒb/	=	công việc, việc làm

Cách phát âm - âm /p/**"P" phát âm là /p/ khi****1. Chữ /p-/ ở đầu một từ:**

pan	/pæn/	=	cái chảo
pen	/pen/	=	cái bút
pig	/pɪg/	=	con lợn
picture	/'pɪktʃər/	=	bức tranh

2. Chữ /-p/ ở cuối:

cup	/kʌp/	=	cái tách
trip	/trɪp/	=	chuyến đi chơi

3. Chữ /p/ sau s:

spin	/spɪn/	=	quay tơ, quay tròn
speak	/spi:k/	=	nói

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EXERCISES**I PRONUNCIATION****1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ba</u> ll | B. <u>be</u> ar | C. <u>ba</u> g | D. <u>pa</u> rk |
| 2. A. <u>pe</u> n | B. <u>pu</u> ll | C. <u>ba</u> th | D. <u>pi</u> ck |
| 3. A. <u>bro</u> ther | B. <u>be</u> ach | C. <u>pa</u> ss | D. <u>bo</u> ok |
| 4. A. <u>co</u> py | B. <u>pe</u> t | C. <u>pr</u> ize | D. <u>bo</u> y |
| 5. A. <u>pe</u> ncil | B. <u>po</u> cket | C. <u>be</u> d | D. <u>pe</u> ach |

2. Write the names of these things.

1. _____



3. _____



5. _____



2. _____



4. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

1. Her hair is

- A. long B. curly
C. short D. straight

2. What does he do?

- A. He is a weight lifter.
B. He is a gymnast.
C. He is a soccer player.
D. He is a volley baller.

3. Mr. Pike is

- A. tall B. light
C. short D. thin

4. What are these?

- A. They are eyes.
B. They are lips.
C. They are hairs.
D. They are ears.



5. What is this?

- A. It's a hand. B. It's a leg.
C. It's a toe. D. It's a shoulder.



2. Match the adjectives of personalities in column A with suitable expressions in column B.

1. talkative	a. Thinking about what you are doing and giving a lot of attention to details.
2. hard-working	b. Acting as a friend.
3. confident	c. That is a designer. She has a lot of new ideas.
4. careful	d. Yoko is very..... She likes talking very much.
5. patient	e. Your feeling that you are certain about something.
6. friendly	f. Thu is He likes to help his friends.
7. kind	g. My friend is She spent most of the time studying.
8. creative	h. Ann likes baseball, football, and volleyball. He's so.
9. shy	i. She told me she would come so be..... and let's wait for her.
10. sporty	j. Feeling nervous about meeting others.

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

Ex: - she / lazy / hardworking → Is she lazy? - No, she isn't. She's hard-working.
- he / friendly → Is he friendly? - Yes, he is.

- he / talkative / quiet
- they / shy / confident
- you / patient
- she / responsible / irresponsible
- they / serious

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

Ex: - she / big eyes / small eyes → Does she have big eyes? - No, she doesn't.

She has small eyes.

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

1. they / long arms
2. the dog / a long tail
3. she / short hair / long hair
4. he / big feet / small feet
5. she / a round face

5. Write questions based on the given cues and answer them.

Ex: What color is her hair?

It's black.

1. her hair / black
.....
.....
2. her eyes / brown
.....
.....
3. your car / blue
.....
.....
4. his bike / gray
.....
.....
5. this flower / red
.....
.....
6. her house / white
.....
.....
7. his books / green
.....
.....

8. those chairs / yellow
.....
.....

9. these flowers / purple
.....
.....

10. the lamp / orange
.....
.....

6. Write the sentences using the words given.

Ex: Lan / long fingers.

Lan has long fingers.

1. Mai / round face.
.....
2. Thu / long hair.
.....
3. Nam / short hair.
.....
4. Trang / oval face.
.....
5. Huong / full lips.
.....
6. Vy / thin lips.
.....
7. He / big nose.
.....
8. She / short brown hair.
.....
9. Chi / small nose.
.....
10. Lan / brown eyes.
.....

7. What are the missing words? Write "is" or "has".

- A. My best friend (1)..... a round face and short hair. He isn't very tall but he (2)..... kind and funny. I like him because he often makes me laugh.
- B. My best friend is Lucas. He (3)..... a brown nose. He (4)..... friendly! I like him because he's always beside me.
- C. My best friend (5)..... short curly hair. She (6)..... kind. She writes poems for me, and she always listens to my stories.
- D. This writing is about my best friend, Mai. We go to the same school and we've been together for three years. Mai (7)..... very pretty. She (8)..... short black hair and big brown eyes. She (9)..... clever and hard-working but she (10)..... also funny. She makes jokes and we all laugh. She loves reading and writing short poems. I like being with her. We often do our homeworks together and she helps me a lot. I also like her because she knows a lot about astronomy and we can chat about it for hours. At the moment we're making a Space minibook. We're doing a lot of searching on the Internet.

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

Ex: It is a (wooden / round) table.

It is a round wooden table.

- That girl has (blue / nice/ big) eyes.
.....
- He gave me (black / leather) gloves.
.....
- My teacher has a (round/ pink/ small) face.
.....
- It's a (small / metal/ black) box.
.....
- She is wearing a (green/ new/ beautiful) dress.
.....
- What a (sunny / lovely) day!
.....
- My uncle lives in a (old/ lovely/ small) house.
.....
- Mrs. Thanh has a (black/ long/ straight) hair.
.....

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

- I (meet)my uncle and aunt this evening.
- You (have) dinner with Mr. Bean tonight?
- Bob (not like) to listen to rock music.
- The guests (leave)..... at 9 a.m. next Wednesday.
- I (not go)to the party tomorrow afternoon.
- Phong often (play).....football on the weekend.
- We (visit).....our grandparents this weekend.
- They (not go)to work on Saturdays and Sundays.
- Mr. Ninh (not work).....in the office tomorrow.
- Mary (have).....short hair?

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

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

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

11. Choose the best answer.

- He is a weight He is very strong.
A. lifter B. lift C. man D. waiter
- How many are there on our body?
A. shoulders B. shoulder C. heart D. head
- What colour do you like? I like
A. round B. oval C. purple D. long
- The dentist told me to open my
A. eyes B. mouth C. cloth D. teeth
- Her are full.
A. lips B. shoulders C. ear D. nose
- We go to school on every day.
A. foot B. ground C. toe D. finger
- His broken make him sad.
A. hand B. legs C. head D. shoulder
- Blood is
A. red B. yellow C. purple D. white
- We sometimes use language to speak to other people.
A. body B. a C. bodies D. eyes
- We have ten
A. chest B. fingers C. arms D. legs

12. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to finish each sentence.

- He is and kind.
A. society B. social C. sociable D. generously
- He is communicative. He isn't in public.
A. reserved B. kind C. generous D. sociable
- She has short hair and blue eyes.
A. curl B. love C. curly D. lovely
-, we arrived in time to save the boy out of the flame.
A. Unlucky B. Lucky C. Unluckily D. Luckily

- Their is very good. They were close friends when they were students.
A. friend B. friendly C. friendship D. unfriendly
- You look more than you were yesterday.
A. beautifully B. beauty C. very beautiful D. beautiful
- He is kind and sociable.
A. extremely B. extreme C. very extreme D. too extreme
- Does she have cats?
A. loved B. love C. lovely D. beauty
- There are many cultures in Viet Nam.
A. differ B. difference C. differently D. different
- She has a lot of friends. She is
A. unhappy B. happily C. happiness D. happy

13. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

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



READING COMPREHENSION

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

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

- What does Jane do?
A. teacher B. gymnast C. doctor D. dentist

2. What's she like?
A. tall and slim B. tall and thick C. tall and fat D. tall and short
3. She is
A. light and weak B. light but strong C. thin and weak D. tall and weak
4. What color are her eyes?
A. black B. grey C. light D. brown
5. Everybody loves her because.....
A. she always helps the others. B. she always asks the others for help.
C. she is tall, thin and strong. D. she is beautiful.

2. Read the passage carefully, then write true (T) or false (F) for the following sentences.

Do you have any close friends? I think everybody at least has one close friend in their life. And so do I. I have two close friends, Hanh and Mai. We are in the same class at primary school and then secondary school. We are also neighbors, so we spend most of our time learning and playing together. Hanh is a beautiful girl with big black eyes and an oval rosy face. She is an intelligent student who is always at the top of the class. She likes reading and she often goes to the library whenever she has free time. Mai isn't as beautiful as Hanh, but she has a lovely smile and looks very healthy. Mai is very sporty. She spends most of her free time playing sports. Mai is a volleyball star of our school. She is also very sociable and has a good sense of humor. Her jokes always make us laugh. I love both of my friends and I always hope our friendship will never die.

1. The writer formed her close friendship at primary school.
2. The writer lives far from her friends.
3. Hanh always spends her free time in the library.
4. Mai is good at sport.
5. Mai's friends sometimes get tired of her jokes.
6. The writer hopes to have a lasting friendship.

IV WRITING

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

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

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

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

Name: Tuan

Appearance: tall, handsome, short fair hair, big brown eyes, intelligent, fun.

Hobbies: listening to music, can sing many songs.

My best friend.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TEST FOR UNIT 3

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

1. A. pain B. pick C. spoon D. brown
2. A. pass B. apple C. black D. pen
3. A. blond B. blue C. big D. pig
4. A. play B. party C. sporty D. boat
5. A. book B. buss C. buy D. party

II. Put the words into the correct groups.

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

build	eyes	hair	appearance

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

1. My brother is very..... He's at least 190 cm.
A. tall B. high C. long D. height
2. The child.....playing with his toy.
A. is B. are C. be D. being
3. Lan is agirl.
A. beautiful B. handsome C. high D. prettier
4. Life withoutis awful.
A. a laughter B. laugh C. laughter D. the laughter

5. Sorry, I take the wrong book.....mistake.
A. by B. of C. with D. in
6. I'm going to theto get my new glasses.
A. artist's B. engineer's C. mechanic's D. optician's
7. Wearing uniforms helps students feel.....in many ways.
A. practical B. impractical C. equal D. equally
8. Please go and.....a bath.
A. wash B. make C. take D. do
9. What time does Jane usually wake.....in the morning?
A. up B. at C. of D. out
10. Do you.....to go to the doctor this afternoon?
A. think B. attend C. intend D. advise
11. Look.naughty boy!
A. What a B. How a C. What D. How
12. My girlfriend is a
A. gymnastic B. gymnasium C. gymnast D. gymnasts
13. She has.....
A. black long hair B. hair black long
C. long black hair D. black hair long
14. My father always goes.....a walk in the early morning.
A. to B. on C. in D. for
15. This student is very good.....Maths.
A. at B. in C. with D. to

IV. Supply the correct word forms.

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

UNIT 3: MY FRIENDS

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

V. Complete these sentences with the adjectives in the box.

bad-tempered	friendly	generous	imaginative	jealous
lazy	patient	reliable	shy	talkative

1. His wife is always.....is the morning. She gets angry at the slightest thing.
2. The thing I like about Viet is that he is so..... If he tells you he'll do something, he always does it.
3. Her husband is so..... He's always buying her things.
4. Phuong's new friend is very....., isn't she? She hardly says a word and always looks down at the floor when she talks to you.
5. Don't ask Mary to dance-at least not if Dane, her husband, is looking. He gets so, you know.
6. Our new teacher is so..... If we don't understand something she goes over it again and again until we do.
7. I think English people are so..... They'll always talk to you and try to help you even if you've never met them before.
8. Lan loves to talk a lot, doesn't she? In fact, I don't think I've ever met anyone as..... as her.
9. His sister never does any housework even though she doesn't go out to work. I really can't understand how anyone can be so.....
10. Mr. Binh is very..... He makes up stories to read to his children at bedtime without the least effort.

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

Nien (1)..... (be) Hoa's next-door neighbor in Hue. She (2).....(be) very beautiful. She (3).....(have) big brown eyes

UNIT 3: MY FRIENDS

and a lovely smile. Last week, she (4).....(go) to Hanoi (5)..... (visit) Hoa. They (6).....(travel) around the city and (7)..... (see) a lot of interesting places. Nien (8).....(think) Hanoi (9).....(be) beautiful but too noisy and busy, so she (10)..... (not like) (11).....(live) there.

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

days	lot	time	younger	free
with	large	some	ones	listening

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

VIII. Use these words to make complete sentences.

1. Mary/ thin/ light/ because/ she/ gymnast/.
.....
2. What/ color/ your/ new/ teacher/ hair/?
.....
3. Friend/ have/ round/ face/ flat/ nose/.
.....
4. His/ lips/ thin/ and/teeth/ small/ white/.
.....
5. John/ not/ have/ blue/ eyes/ color/ eyes/ black/.
.....

STUDENT'S NOTE

1. Do you remember the most important sentence patterns in this unit? Write them down here and give examples (Em có nhớ các mẫu câu quan trọng nhất trong bài học này không? Viết vào đây và cho ví dụ.)

2. Can you write at least ten new words in this unit? Write them down here. (Em có thể viết ra ít nhất 10 từ mới của bài học này không? Viết vào đây.)

3. Now can you?

Now you can	Tick ✓
❖ Speak fluently in sentences.	
❖ Use verbs "be" and "have" for description. The present continuous for future.	
❖ Pronounce sounds: /b/ and /p/	

Các em hãy cố gắng nhé!

Chúc các em ngày càng tiến bộ!

My neighbourhood

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Grammar | • Comparative |
| Pronunciation | • Sound /i:/ and /ɪ/ |

GRAMMAR

I COMPARATIVE (SO SÁNH HƠN).

1. SO SÁNH HƠN CỦA TÍNH TỪ NGẮN.

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

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

S + V(be) + [short adj-er] + than + noun / pronoun

Ex: Vietnam is richer than Cambodia.

Việt Nam giàu hơn Campuchia.

I am taller than he is.

Tôi cao hơn anh ta.

* Chú ý:

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

Ex: happy → happier

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

Ex: late → later

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

Ex: big → bigger

2. SO SÁNH HƠN CỦA TÍNH TỪ DÀI.

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

S + V(be) + more + long adj + than + noun/ pronoun

Ex: She is more beautiful than her sister.

Cô ta đẹp hơn chị của cô ta.

* Ngoại lệ:

good → better well → better
bad → worse many → more
much → more little → less

- far → farther/further (farther dùng khi nói về khoảng cách cụ thể, further dùng để nói về khoảng cách trừu tượng).

- quiet → quieter hoặc more quiet đều được.
- clever → cleverer hoặc more clever đều được.
- narrow → narrower hoặc more narrow đều được.
- simple → simpler hoặc more simple đều được.

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

Tập phát âm /i:/

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



Tập phát âm /ɪ/

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



Cách phát âm - âm /i:/

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

sea	/si:/	=	biển
seat	/si:t/	=	chỗ ngồi
easy	/i:zi/	=	dễ dàng
dream	/dri:m/	=	giấc mơ
tea	/ti:/	=	trà
meal	/mi:l/	=	bữa ăn

2. Nhóm “ee” thường được phát âm là /i:/ khi những từ có tận cùng bằng ee hoặc ee + phụ âm hay hai phụ âm.

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

3. “e” thường được phát âm là /i:/

be	/bi:/	=	là, thì, ở
she	/ʃi:/	=	cô ấy
we	/wi:/	=	chúng tôi, chúng ta
Egypt	/i:dzɪpt/	=	nước Ai Cập
secret	/si:kɹət/	=	bí mật

4. Nhóm “ei” phát âm là /i:/

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

ceiling	/si:lɪŋ/	=	trần nhà
receive	/ri:si:v/	=	nhận được
receipt	/ri:si:t/	=	giấy biên lai

Lưu ý: trong một số trường hợp khác “ei” được phát âm là /ei/, /ai/, /eə/ hoặc /e/.

eight	/ert/	=	số tám
height	/hart/	=	chiều cao
heir	/eə(r)/	=	người thừa kế (nam)

II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR.

1. Find the names of these places.

Ex: rantaurest restaurant

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. umstadi | 5. dreshairser's |
| 2. gsdrureto | 6. rycegro tores |
| 3. inswimmg lopo | 7. tosp ceioff |
| 4. etw etkrma | 8. oppshing amll |

2. Give the names of the following pictures.



1. sh _____



3. ch _____



5. s _____



2. sh _____



4. ch _____



6. s _____



7. l _____



8. l _____

3. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. boring | B. interesting | C. listening | D. noisy |
| 2. A. bakery | B. cake | C. bread | D. coffee |
| 3. A. theatre | B. dress shop | C. town square | D. neighbour |
| 4. A. confident | B. intelligent | C. strong | D. exciting |
| 5. A. cold | B. slow | C. happy | D. good |

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

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

5. Complete the sentences with the correct comparative forms of the adjectives in the box.

cheap	expensive	interesting	small
good	long	big	cold

- Your ruler is than mine.
- I live alone. So, I want a room.

3. He is than my father.
4. I need a hat because I don't have much money.
5. He speaks English than I.
6. The book is than that one. I am reading it now.
7. The hotel is than the Imperial Hotel.
8. It's in the evening.

6. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. The mountain is than we expect.
A. higher than B. more high C. high D. higher
2. Traveling by trains is than traveling by air.
A. expensive B. cheap C. much cheap D. cheaper
3. The man is I.
A. stronger than B. more strong than C. stronger D. strong than
4. She is than anyone in the class.
A. intelligent B. more intelligent C. more intelligent than D. more shorter
5. They run than I.
A. slowly B. more fast C. faster D. fast
6. It is than it was yesterday.
A. cold B. colder C. more cold D. more colder
7. She is coming than I.
A. earlier B. more early C. early than D. more earlier
8. My headache is than it was last week.
A. good B. worse C. worst D. more better

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

My house/ small/ her house.

My house is smaller than her house.

1. Mary/ tall/ Peter.
2. This book/ thick/ that book.

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

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

Ex: Lan is taller than Hoa. (*tall*)

Armchairs are more comfortable than stools. (*comfortable*)

1. A new house is an old one. (*expensive*)
2. Motorbikes are bicycles. (*fast*)
3. My television is his television. (*modern*)
4. Summer is spring. (*hot*)
5. Jane is her sister. (*beautiful*)
6. Skirts are dresses. (*cheap*)
7. Your stereo is mine. (*good*)
8. A bicycle is often a car in busy cities. (*convenient*)
9. David is John. (*clever*)
10. The weather today is it was yesterday. (*bad*)

UNIT 4: MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

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

- Which river is, the Red River or the Mekong River? (*long*)
- Which country is, China or Vietnam? (*big*)
- Which animals are, dogs or dolphins? (*intelligent*)
- Which animals are, cats or horses? (*fast*)
- Which is, water or oil? (*heavy*)
- Which month is, October or June? (*cold*)
- Which language is, Chinese or English? (*difficult*)
- Which city is, London or Rome? (*old*)
- Which city is, New York or Paris? (*big*)
- Which mountain is, Mount Everest or Mount Fuji? (*high*)

10. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition.

- My house is the bookstore and the school.
- There is a market front of my school.
- The bus stop is the right, the post office.
- Dad isn't home right now. He's work.
- There is a supermarket Nguyen Trai Street.
- How far is it Da Nang Hue?
- Turn left the next crossroad. The bank is your right.
- It takes about two hours to get Hanoi by coach.

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

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

O are → is

- The seafood here is more delicious as the seafood in my hometown.
.....
- The air in the country is more clean than the air in the city.
.....
- Can you telling me the way to the railway station?
.....

UNIT 4: MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

- Take the one left and the market is on your right.
.....

- Hanoi is crowder than Da Nang City.
.....

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

- There is a temple near to the museum.
A B C D
- Is there a photocopy store to the left your house?
A B C D
- The police station is front of the movie theater.
A B C D
- The bakery is between the hotel or the restaurant.
A B C D
- There are two drugstores opposite to the hospital.
A B C D

III READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage, then answer the questions.

London and Rome are the two old cities in Europe. Rome is older than London, it is about 800 years older than London. But London is bigger than Rome in area and population. In general, London is colder than Rome in winter and cooler than Rome in summer. Rome is wetter than London and nearer the sea than London.

Notes:	- area	= diện tích
	- in general	= nhìn chung
	- Europe	= Châu Âu
	- London	= Thủ đô của nước Anh
	- Rome	= Thủ đô của nước Ý
	- population	= dân số

- Which city is older?
.....
- Which city is bigger in area and population?
.....

3. Is London hotter than Rome?

4. Which city has got more rain?

5. Which city is nearer the sea?

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

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

Example: Minh lives in.....

(A) Hanoi

B. Nha Trang

C. Sam Son

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

IV WRITING

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

- park / front/ house/ there/ in/ my/ is/ of/ a/.
- opposite/ there/ are/ three/ museum/ bookstores/ the/?
- yard/ house/ my/ is/ behind/ big/ grandparents'/ a/ there/.
- town/ there/ the/ of / mountains/ the/ are/ left/ to/.
- aunt/ lives/ and/ Alice/ city/ uncle/ with/ the/ in/ her/.

2. Rewrite these sentences beginning with the words given.

- The museum is bigger than the art gallery.
The art gallery.....
- The sports centre is more expensive than the swimming pool.
The swimming pool.....
- The market is older than the shopping centre.
The shopping centre.....
- The skate park is noisier than the amusing park.
The amusing park.....
- The food here is worse than my cooking!
My cooking.....
- The kitchen is smaller than the living room.
The living room.....
- My computer is newer than my mobile phone.
My mobile phone.....my computer.
- My sister is taller than me.
I am.....

TEST FOR UNIT 4

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

- A. film B. city C. nice D. police
- A. big B. wide C. quiet D. exciting
- A. cheap B. sleepy C. near D. peaceful
- A. havy B. sea C. team D. street
- A. bleed B. heat C. head D. tea

II. Choose the best answers.

- My grandparents live in the countryside my aunt.
A. on B. of C. at D. with
- there a bookstore near your house?
A. Is B. Are C. Be D. Being
- My house is a bookstore and a drugstore.
A. to B. next C. between D. among
- What is your favorite? - It's English.
A. job B. subject C. sort D. game
- Hoa her house very much and she cleans it every day.
A. love B. loves C. loving D. to love
- Do you often your grandparents?
A. visit B. visits C. visiting D. B. to visit
- How many rooms there in your house?
A. is B. are C. be D. to be
- What is there front of your school?
A. at B. on C. in D. of
- What is she? - She's helping her mom with the housework.
A. do B. does C. doing D. to do
- My father doesn't to work today. He's painting the wall now.
A. go B. goes C. doing D. to do

- Going by taxi is more than going by bus.
A. cheaper B. faster C. easier D. expensive
- There are lakes in our city.
A. much B. A. a lot C. many D. lots
- David's exam results are than Nick's.
A. good B. well C. better D. important
- Janet is not happy because her results in the competition are than her sister's.
A. bad B. good C. better D. worse
- A is a place where we go to buy stamps or send letters.
A. library B. post office C. cinema D. school

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

artificial	easy	even	expensive	modern
peaceful	public	rough	shallow	small

- It's to get a job in this town. (*difficult*)
- The food in that restaurant is very (*cheap*)
- They live in a house in the country. (*big*)
- We live in a very neighborhood. (*noisy*)
- The sea is very in this season. (*calm*)
- The houses with numbers are on this side. (*odd*)
- Are the flowers in that window? (*real*)
- The water is quite around here. (*deep*)
- I think this is a footpath. (*private*)
- We are now living in a area of the city. (*historic*)

IV. Complete the sentences with the comparative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

- The Mekong River is the Mississippi River. (*short*)
- The Caribbean sea is the Mediterranean Sea. (*large*)
- Mount Everest is Mount Fuji. (*high*)
- Africa is North America. (*big*)
- Europe is South America. (*small*)

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6. The streets in Da Nang are and than those in Hue. (*noisy/crowded*)
7. Canada is the United States in area. (*big*)
8. Indonesia is Japan in population. (*large*)
9. Fruit is for your health candy. (*good*)
10. This exercise is that one. (*easy*)

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

1. There is a in our neighbourhood.

- A. square
- B. statue
- C. palace
- D. temple



2. This is a picture of a

- A. memorial
- B. square
- C. statue
- D. temple



3. Go straight on and you'll see the on your left.

- A. art gallery
- B. cathedral
- C. statue
- D. supermarket



4. Is that a?

- A. square
- B. railway station
- C. cathedral
- D. statue



5. Shall we go to the.....?

- A. art gallery
- B. restaurant
- C. railway station
- D. memorial



UNIT 4: MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

VI. Read and complete the e-mail. Use the words in the box.

narrower cleaner larger earlier fresher quieter

Dear Mary,

I'm sorry I couldn't write to you (0) earlier because I was very busy. Now my family are staying in a big hotel near the sea.

Near my hotel, there's a post office, a supermarket, a karaoke bar and some caf  s. It's very crowded and noisy here all day and late at night.

In my hometown, I live in a (1)..... street. There is a small shop, a post office, a small restaurant, a cinema but there isn't much traffic. The streets are (2)..... but they are (3)..... There are a lot of green trees along the streets so the air is (4).....

All the houses in my hometown are (5)..... because they have a front yard and a backyard.

This weekend, I am leaving for my hometown. I'll send you my photos.

Love,

Linda

VII. Read the passage, then answer the questions.

Many people who work in London prefer to live outside it, and to go into their offices, factories or schools every day by train, car or bus, even though this means they have to get up earlier in the morning and reach home later in the evening.

One advantage of living outside London is that houses are cheaper. Even a small flat in London without a garden costs quite a lot to rent. With the same money one can get a little house in the country with a garden of their own. Then in the country one can rest from the noise and hurry of the town. Even though one has to get up earlier and spend more time in trains or buses, one can sleep well at night, and during weekends and summer evenings, one can enjoy fresh, clean air of the country. If one likes gardens, one can spend their free time digging, planting, watering and doing one hundred and one other things that are needed in a garden. Then, when the flowers and the vegetables come up, one has the reward of one who has shared the secrets of Nature.

* New words:

even though/ although : mặc dù

advantage (n) : (sự) thuận lợi

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rent (v)	: thuê mướn
dig (v)	: đào bới, xới
water (v)	: tưới nước
of their own	: của riêng họ
mean (v)	: có nghĩa là

- What do many people who work in London prefer?
.....
- What is one advantage of living outside London?
.....
- What can a person enjoy when he lives in the country?
.....
- What can a person get in the country with the same money of a small flat in London?
.....
- What can a person with the interest in gardening do in the country?
.....

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

- The white bag is cheaper than the green bag.
The green bag.....
- The square in Hoi An is smaller than the square in Hanoi.
The square in Hanoi.....
- Our school has 30 classrooms.
There are.....
- Can you tell us the way to the bus stop?
Please show.....
- Our neighbourhood is quieter than your neighbourhood.
Your neighbourhood.....

IX. Rearrange the words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.

- an/ pagoda/ village/ go/ old/ my/ has.
.....

UNIT 4: MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

- railway-station/ not/ small/ a/ that/ town/ hast/ got.
.....
- Lakes/ beautiful/ got/ many/ has/ city/ that.
.....
- London/ parks/ has/ famous/ got/ many.
.....
- any/ city/ museums/ your/ has/ got?
.....

STUDENT'S NOTE

1. Do you remember the most important sentence patterns in this unit? Write them down here and give examples (Em có nhớ các mẫu câu quan trọng nhất trong bài học này không? Viết vào đây và cho ví dụ.)

.....

.....

.....

2. Can you write at least ten new words of this unit? Write them down here. (Em có thể viết ra ít nhất 10 từ mới của bài học này không? Viết vào đây.)

.....

.....

.....

3. Now can you?

Now you can	Tick ✓
❖ Speak fluently in sentences	
❖ Use comparative adjectives: smaller, more expensive...	
❖ Pronounce sounds: /i:/ and /ɪ/	

Các em hãy cố gắng nhé!

Chúc các em ngày càng tiến bộ!

Unit 5

Natural wonders of the world

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

- Superlative
- Modal verb "must"

Pronunciation

- Sound /t/ and /st/

GRAMMAR

I SUPERLATIVE (SO SÁNH NHẤT).

1. SO SÁNH NHẤT CỦA TÍNH TỪ NGẮN.

So sánh nhất là cấu trúc ta dùng khi cần so sánh một chủ thể với toàn bộ nhóm, tập thể mà chủ thể có trong đó.

* **Cấu trúc so sánh nhất với tính từ ngắn:** Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có một âm tiết.

Ex: big, tall, rich

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

Ex: happy, pretty

- Hình thức so sánh nhất của tính từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm est vào sau tính từ ngắn hoặc tính từ có hai âm tiết tận cùng bằng er, ow, y - le.

S + V(be) + the + short adj + est + (noun)

Ex: She is the tallest pupil in my class.

Cô ấy là học sinh cao nhất lớp tôi.

He is the smartest in his class.

Anh ấy thông minh nhất lớp.

* **Cách thêm đuôi est.**

- Tính từ có tận cùng bằng e ta chỉ thêm st

large (rộng) → largest.

late (muộn) → latest.

- Tính từ có hai âm tiết tận cùng bằng phụ âm + y ta đổi y thành i rồi thêm est.
happy (hạnh phúc) → happiest.
pretty (đẹp) → prettiest.
- Tính từ có một âm tiết tận cùng bằng nguyên âm + phụ âm (trừ w) thì ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi mới thêm est.
big (to) → biggest.
fat (béo) → fattest.

2. SO SÁNH NHẤT CỦA TÍNH TỪ DÀI.

S + V(be) + the + most + long/adj + (noun)

Ex: He is the most intelligent in my class.
Cậu ấy là người thông minh nhất lớp tôi.

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

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC)

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH

S + must + V (bare infinitive)

Ex: We must always observe the traffic rules.
Chúng ta phải luôn tuân theo luật giao thông.

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

S + must + not + V (bare infinitive)

must not viết tắt là mustn't.
Ex: We mustn't turn right.
Chúng ta không được rẽ phải.

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

2. USAGE (CÁCH DÙNG)

* Must được dùng để:

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

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

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

You must sweep the room.

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

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

Ex: You must drive more slowly.

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

You must keep it a secret.

Bạn phải giữ bí mật điều đó.

- Đưa ra một suy luận hợp lý.

Ex: You must be hungry after school.

Chắc là bạn đói lắm sau giờ học.

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

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

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

* Cách sử dụng "mustn't".

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

Ex: You mustn't come late.

Bạn không được đến muộn.

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

Tập phát âm /t/

Chóp lưỡi chạm nướu răng trên, sau bật hơi. /t/ là phụ âm trong, dây thanh âm không rung khi phát âm.



Tập phát âm nhóm phụ âm /st/

Lưỡi đặt ở vị trí như khi phát âm /s/, chóp lưỡi đặt sau nướu răng trên, không khí trong khoang miệng thoát ra ngoài qua khe hở giữa lưỡi và răng. /s/ là phụ âm trong, dây âm không rung khi phát âm. Sau khi phát âm /s/ xong, chuyển nhanh sang âm /t/.



UNIT 5: NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

CÁCH PHÁT ÂM - ÂM /t/

take	/teɪk/	=	cắm, lấy
talk	/tɔ:k/	=	nói
tap	/tæp/	=	vòi nước
tomato	/tə'ma:təʊ/	=	cà chua
tennis	/'tenɪs/	=	quần vợt (thể thao)
photo	/'fəʊtəʊ /	=	bức ảnh
telephone	/'telɪfəʊn/	=	điện thoại
pretty	/'prɪti/	=	xinh đẹp

CÁCH PHÁT ÂM -ÂM /st/

breakfast	/'brekfəst/	=	bữa sáng
cast	/kɑ:st/	=	sự quăng, ném
coast	/kəʊst/	=	bờ biển
cost	/kɒst/	=	chi phí, giá cả
dust	/dʌst/	=	bụi
east	/i:st/	=	phía đông
fast	/fɑ:st/	=	nhANH
forest	/'fɒrɪst/	=	rừng
test	/test/	=	kiểm tra
west	/west/	=	phía tây
best	/best/	=	tốt nhất

EXERCISES

I PRONUNCIATION

Put the words in the correct columns according to the pronunciation of the underlined parts.

UNIT 5: NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

hot	post	eat	east	want	doctor
stand	station	cot	cost	staff	wet
fat	stop	start	dirty	city	lost

/s/	/st/

II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Reorder the letters under each picture to make meaningful words.



1. revir



2. mnountain



3. drtese



4. bheac



5. city



6. island



7. waterfall



8. forest

2. Give the correct forms of the words given to complete the sentences.

- You must take an umbrella because it's (*rain*).....in Mui Ne at this time of year.
- Hue is near Da Nang, but it's more (*interest*).....than Da Nang.
- The Perfume River is the most (*fame*).....river in Central Vietnam.
- You can join many exciting (*act*).....during the festival.
- A butterfly is more (*colour*).....than a moth.

3. Write the superlative forms of these adjectives.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. large | largest |
| 2. tall | ..... |
| 3. big | ..... |
| 4. strong | ..... |
| 5. high | ..... |
| 6. cold | ..... |
| 7. happy | ..... |
| 8. short | ..... |
| 9. long | ..... |

- old
- new
- cheap

4. Complete each of the following sentences with superlatives.

- This bag is the of three bags. (*cheap*)
- Nile River is river in the world. (*long*)
- Ho Chi Minh City is city in Vietnam. (*big*)
- They are students in my class. (*good*)
- Winter is season in the year. (*cold*)
- Airplane is means of transport. (*fast*)
- I am man in the world. (*happy*)
- This is party I've been to. (*bad*)
- Mt. Everest is mountain in the world. (*high*)
- Russia is country in the world. (*large*)

5. Complete each of the following sentences with comparatives or superlatives.

- Siberia is (*cold*)..... than South Africa.
- African elephants have the (*large*) ears of all animals.
- Angel Falls is much (*high*) than Niagara Falls.
- I think Ben is (*bad*) than Peter at swimming.
- Are dolphins (*intelligent*) than sharks?
- Sport is than politics. (*interesting*)
- Mexico City is (*big*) than Tokyo.
- The Mekong River is (*long*) than the Red River.
- Fansipan is the (*high*) mountain in Vietnam.
- It's the (*short*) day of the year.

6. Write sentences from the notes. Use the superlative forms of the adjectives.

- Tom/tall/student/class.
Tom is the tallest student in the class.
- Sahara/ large desert/ world.
.....

3. spring/ nice season/ year.

4. whales/ big animal/ world.

5. summer/ hot season/ year.

6. Peter/ young person/ his family.

7. Royal Hotel/ cheap hotel/ our town.

8. unit 1/ easy unit/ this book.

7. Complete the sentences with **must** or **mustn't**.

1. This sign says "No left turn". We go straight ahead or turn right.

2. It's eleven o'clock. My parents aren't at home. I cook lunch.

3. My hair is very dirty. I wash it now.

4. Tom help you with your homework. You do it yourself.

5. You drive fast, there is a speed limit here.

6. We go to school on time.

7. You talk to other students during the exam.

8. Farmers get up early, at four or five o'clock in the morning.

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

1. *I eat too many sweets. (stop eating)*

I must stop eating sweets.

2. My chair is broken. *(buy a new one)*

3. My bicycle is very dirty. *(wash it)*

4. I've got a terrible cold and a cough. *(go/doctor's)*

5. I've written three important letters. *(go/ post office)*

6. My hair is too long. *(go/ barber's)*

7. The kitchen is in a mess. *(tidy it up)*

8. I've got an awful toothache. *(go/ dentist's)*

9. I've got a pile of dirty clothes. *(wash them)*

10. I'm getting too fat. *(lose weight)*

9. There is a mistake in each of these sentences. Underline the mistake and then correct it.

1. I'm the younger person in my family.

2. My brother is busyer than I am.

3. Mary is taller that her sister.

4. Zhang is from China. She speaks China.

5. Hanoi have a population of 2.6 million.

6. London is smallest than Mexico City.

7. She's my friend. She's from French.

8. Is your kitchen biger than my kitchen?

9. How height is the PETRONAS Twin Towers?

10. Which season is coldest in your country?

III READING COMPREHENSION

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

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

Another attraction of Hue is its food. It's really famous. You should try some like Bun Bo or Com Hen.

When you want to visit Hue, you must remember to take your umbrella with you. It rains most of the day during rainy season.

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

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

The ancient town of Hoi An lies on the Thu Bon River, more than 30 kilometers to the south of Da Nang.

Hoi An is famous for old temples, pagodas, tiled-roofed houses and narrow streets. Tourists can visit the relics of Sa Huynh and Cham Civilization. They can also enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Thu Bon River, Cua Dai Beach, etc.

In recent years, Hoi An has become a very popular tourist destination in Vietnam. Importantly, the committee of the World Heritages of UNESCO officially certified Hoi An as a World Heritage site in 1999.

1. Hoi An lies the Thu Bon River.
A. in B. on C. at

2. The streets in Hoi An are very
A. big B. famous C. narrow
3. Thu Bon River and Cua Dai have very beautiful
A. beautiful B. scenery C. liked
4. Hoi An has a very popular tourist destination in Vietnam.
A. became B. become C. becoming

3. Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Amazon River in South America is an amazing and important river in the planet.

The Amazon River carries more water than any other river in the world. In fact, the Amazon River is responsible for twenty percent of fresh water that flows into the world's oceans.

The Amazon River is the second longest river in the world (the Nile River in Africa is the longest), and about 6,400 km long.

The Amazon River has the largest area of land that flows into the river, and more tributaries than any other river in the world – more than 200 tributaries.

1. Is the Amazon River in South America?

2. Does the Amazon River carry more water than any other in the world?

3. How long is the Amazon River?

4. What is the longest river in the world?

5. How many tributaries does it have?

4. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Lake

Lake Titicaca is on the border between Bolivia and Peru. It is 3,810 metres above sea level. It is also a deep lake, in places about 180 metres deep. This lake is almost a small sea. It is more than 190 kilometres long and about 80 kilometres wide. There are also 41 islands in the lake.

- Where is Lake Titicaca?
.....
- How long is it? How wide is it?
.....
- How many islands are there in the lake?
.....

IV WRITING

- Rewrite these sentences beginning with the words/phrases given.

- My room is smaller than your room.
Your room
- No house in the street is older than this house.
This house
- Quang is 1.75 meters tall. Vinh is 1.65 metres tall.
Vinh is
- Hang is the fattest girl in my class.
No girl
- The Red River is 1,200 kilometers long. The Nile River is 6,437 kilometers long.
The Nile River is much

- Write sentences with the cue words.

- London / small / Tokyo.
London is smaller than Tokyo.
- Peter / tall / boy / his class.
.....
- Yesterday / hot / day / the month.
.....
- This / car / expensive / that / car.
.....
- January / cold / month / of / the year.
.....

- The Mekong River / long / the Red River.
.....
- The Pacific / large / ocean / in the word.
.....
- He / old / than / his friend.
.....

TEST FOR UNIT 5

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. <u>top</u> | B. <u>ten</u> | C. <u>to</u> mato | D. <u>st</u> ay |
| 2. A. <u>st</u> and | B. <u>st</u> amps | C. <u>st</u> eat | D. <u>t</u> ape |
| 3. A. <u>h</u> at | B. <u>p</u> lan | C. <u>a</u> rea | D. <u>m</u> ap |
| 4. A. <u>c</u> oast | B. <u>c</u> ost | C. <u>t</u> ennis | D. <u>d</u> ust |
| 5. A. <u>e</u> ast | B. <u>p</u> hoto | C. <u>t</u> en | D. <u>t</u> ask |

- Choose the odd one out.

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

- Choose the correct answers.

- Sarah looks after patients in hospital. She is a
A. teacher B. nurse C. musician D. Journalist

UNIT 5: NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

2. Are there..... lamps on the wall?
A. any B. a C. some D. more
3. You look in that dress.
A. love B. lovely C. loving D. lovelily
4. It's the house in my neighborhood.
A. nicer B. nicest C. more nice D. most nice
5. What's your color? ~ I like blue most.
A. favorite B. interesting C. suitable D. liking
6. The picture is the clock.
A. next B. under C. at D. in
7. I like English most. It's my subject.
A. interesting B. favourite C. important D. difficult
8. there a post office near here?
A. Is B. Are C. Does D. Do
9. Mount Everest is the highest mountain the world.
A. in B. on C. at D. of
10. Which city is.....? Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City?
A. large B. larger C. largest D. the largest
11. If we had a, we wouldn't get lost.
A. backpack B. ruler C. compass D. painkiller
12. You travel alone to the mountain. Always go in a group.
A. must B. mustn't C. do D. don't
13. You take a lot of warm clothes when you go to Sa Pa in winter.
A. must B. mustn't C. can D. can't
14. Tra Co Beach is beach in Vietnam.
A. long B. longer C. longest D. the longest
15. Daisy is very to take the test. She is a very good student.
A. kind B. confident C. friendly D. talkative
16. Mexico City is the city in the world.
A. big B. bigger C. more bigger D. biggest
17. Susan is the of the 3 girls.
A. prettier B. prettiest C. pretty D. more pretty

UNIT 5: NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

18. My brother and I our grandmother next weekend.
A. visit B. am visiting C. are going to visit D. visited
19. It's very in the summer.
A. hot B. hotter C. hottest D. hottest
20. He sometimes to pop music.
A. listens B. listen C. listening D. listening

IV. Use the correct forms of the adjectives to complete the sentences.

1. Your house is than my house. (*big*)
2. Hoi An is the town in Viet Nam. (*old*)
3. Tokyo is than London. (*big*)
4. The Mekong River is than the Red River. (*long*)
5. Her hair is than his hair. (*short*)
6. Mai's house is the one in the village. (*big*)
7. Her nose is than my nose. (*small*)
8. It is the building in this city. (*big*)
9. Nam is than Ba. He is the boy in his class. (*tall*)
10. The Great wall of China is the world's..... structure. (*long*)

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

1. The Great Wall of China is the world's longer structure.
A B C D
2. Traveling by tram is most convenient than traveling by car in this city.
A B C D
3. You must taking off your shoes before entering this room.
A B C D
4. Do you think there is another mountain highest than Mount Everest?
A B C D
5. Ha Long Bay is the more beautiful natural wonder of Viet Nam.
A B C D

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

Vietnam is in South – East Asia. It has (1).....of beautiful mountains, rivers and beaches. (2).....are two long (3).....in Vietnam: the Red

UNIT 5: NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

River in the North and the Mekong River in the South. The Mekong River is the (4)..... river in the South-East Asia and of couse it is longer (5)..... the Red River. The Mekong River starts at Tibet and (6).....to the East Sea. Fansipan is (7).....highest mountain in Vietnam. It's 3,143 meters (8)..... Vietnam also has many nice beaches such as Tra Co, Sam Son, Nha Trang and Vung Tau.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. lots | B. lot | C. many |
| 2. A. there | B. this | C. these |
| 3. A. river | B. rivers | C. riveres |
| 4. A. longer | B. long | C. longest |
| 5. A. than | B. of | C. all |
| 6. A. flow | B. flows | C. flowes |
| 7. A. the | B. more | C. most |
| 8. A. tall | B. long | C. high |

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

When people talk about Nha Trang, the biggest city in Khanh Hoa Province, they often think of a tropical paradise with a long coastline and beautiful white sandy beaches.

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

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

	True	False
Example: Nha Trang is the biggest city in Khanh Hoa Province.	☒	☐
1. Nha Trang has a long coastline with beautiful white sandy beaches.	☐	☐

UNIT 5: NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

2. Visiting Nha Trang, tourists can take part in various outdoor activities.	☐	☐
3. Tourists can't take boat trips to the islands.	☐	☐
4. Tri Nguyen Aquarium is now home to different kinds of colourful fish.	☐	☐
5. Seafood in any fishing village in Nha Trang is all fresh and delicious.	☐	☐

VIII. Write full sentences using the suggested words and phrases.

1. Mexico City/ big/ city/ world.

2. My brother's room/ big / my room.

3. London/ small/ Tokyo.

4. Lan/ beautiful/ girl/ village.

5. The pagoda/ tall/ the temple.

IX. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. Where do you live?

What's

2. The blue dress is cheaper than the red one.

The red dress is

3. Nam is taller than any students in his class.

Nam is the

4. Lang Son is often colder than Hanoi in winter.

Hanoi is

5. It's very important for you to arrive on time.

You

STUDENT'S NOTE

1. Do you remember the most important sentence patterns in this unit? Write them down here and give examples (Em có nhớ các mẫu câu quan trọng nhất trong bài học này không? Viết vào đây và cho ví dụ.)

.....

.....

.....

2. Can you write at least ten new words of this unit? Write them down here. (Em có thể viết ra ít nhất 10 từ mới của bài học này không? Viết vào đây.)

.....

.....

.....

3. Now can you?

Now you can	Tick ✓
❖ Speak fluently in sentences	
❖ Use superlatives of short adjectives: longest, hottest..., modal verb: must	
❖ Pronounce sounds: /t/ and /st/	

Các em hãy cố gắng nhé!

Chúc các em ngày càng tiến bộ!

Our Tet holiday

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

- Should
- The simple future tense

Pronunciation

- Sound /ʃ/ and /s/

GRAMMAR

I SHOULD (NÊN)

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC)

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH

S + should + V (bare infinitive)

Ex: You **should** see a doctor.
(Bạn nên đi khám bác sỹ.)

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

S + should + not + V (bare infinitive)

Chú ý : Should not viết tắt là shouldn't.
Ex: You **shouldn't** eat too much candy.
(Bạn không nên ăn quá nhiều kẹo.)

(?) NGHI VẤN

should + S + V (bare infinitive)?

Ex: **Should** he go to the dentist?
(Anh ấy có nên đi khám nha sỹ không?)

2. USAGE (CÁCH DÙNG)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ex: How should I know?

(Làm sao tôi biết được kia chứ?)

Why should he think that?

(Sao cậu ta lại nghĩ như vậy chứ?)

II THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE (THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN)

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC)

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH

I/ we + will / shall + V (bare infinitive)

You, he, she, it, they + will + V (bare infinitive)

Ex: He will go home early.

(Anh ấy sẽ về nhà sớm.)

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

S + will/shall + not + V(bare infinitive)

Rút gọn: Will not viết tắt là won't; shall not viết tắt là shan't.

Ex: They won't see her tomorrow.

(Họ sẽ không gặp cô ấy vào ngày mai.)

(?) NGHI VẤN

Will/shall + S + Verb (bare-infinitive)?

Ex: Will you stay at home tonight?

(Tối nay bạn sẽ ở nhà chứ?)

- **Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi dùng với Will / Shall**

What / Where / When / Who / How /

What time/ How long/ How old/ + will/ shall + S + V-bare infinitive?

What/which + noun + will/ shall + S + V-bare infinitive?

Ex: What will you do tomorrow morning?

(Sáng mai anh sẽ làm gì?)

Which book will you choose?

(Bạn sẽ chọn quyển sách nào?)

2. USAGE (CÁCH DÙNG)

Thì tương lai đơn dùng để diễn đạt hoặc dự đoán sự việc, tình huống sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

Ex: He'll be forty years old next week.

(Anh ấy sẽ 40 tuổi vào tuần tới.)

It will rain tomorrow.

(Ngày mai trời sẽ mưa.)

- **Các từ chỉ thời gian sau thường xuất hiện trong thì tương lai đơn.**

next week: tuần tới

next year: năm tới

next month: tháng tới

tonight: tối nay

tomorrow: ngày mai

tomorrow morning: sáng ngày mai

tomorrow afternoon: chiều ngày mai

in a few minutes: vài phút nữa

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

Tập phát âm - âm /ʃ/.

Cả thân lưỡi nâng lên, phần trước của lưỡi hơi cong và gần chạm nướu răng trên. Hai môi hơi nhô ra, sau đó thổi không khí ra ngoài, không khí từ khoang miệng ra ngoài qua khe hở giữa lưỡi và ngạc trên, tạo thành âm sát. /ʃ/ là phụ âm vô thanh, dây thanh không rung khi phát âm.



UNIT 6: OUR TET HOLIDAY

Tập phát âm - âm /s/.

Hai môi hơi mở ra, đầu lưỡi đưa lên gần nướu răng trên, không khí thoát ra ngoài qua khe hở giữa răng trên và lưỡi, tạo thành âm sát. /s/ là phụ âm vô thanh, đây thanh âm không rung khi phát âm.



Cách phát âm - âm /s/

1. "sh" luôn được phát âm là /ʃ/

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

2. "c" được phát âm là /ʃ/ khi đứng trước ia, io, iu, ea

special	/ˈspeʃl/	=	đặc biệt
ocean	/ˈəʊʃn/	=	đại dương
delicious	/dɪˈlɪʃəs/	=	ngon
musician	/mjuˈzɪʃn/	=	nhạc sĩ

3. "s" phát âm là /s/

ensure	/ɪnˈʃʊ:(r)/	=	đảm bảo
insure	/ɪnˈʃʊ:(r)/	=	bảo hiểm
pressure	/ˈpreʃə(r)/	=	áp lực, sức ép
insurance	/ɪnˈʃʊərəns/	=	sự bảo hiểm

4. "t" phát âm là /ʃ/ khi nó ở bên trong một chữ và đứng trước ia, io

nation	/ˈneɪʃn/	=	quốc gia
intention	/ɪnˈtenʃn/	=	ý định
ambitious	/æmˈbɪʃəs/	=	tham vọng
essential	/ɪˈsenʃl/	=	cần thiết

5. "ch" được phát âm là /ʃ/

machine	/məˈʃɪn/	=	máy móc
chemise	/ʃəˈmi:z/	=	áo lót
chicanery	/ʃɪˈkeɪnəri/	=	sự tranh cãi, kiện nhau
chevalier	/ˌʃevəˈliə/	=	kỵ sĩ, hiệp sĩ

Cách phát âm - âm /s/

1. "c" được phát âm là /s/ khi nó đứng trước e, i hoặc y

city	/ˈsɪti/	=	thành phố
bicycle	/ˈbaɪsɪkl/	=	xe đạp
recycle	/ˌriːˈsaɪkl/	=	tái sinh, tái chế
center	/ˈsentə(r)/	=	trung tâm

* Ngoại lệ - Ví dụ:

soccer	/ˈsɒkə(r)/	=	bóng đá
sceptic	/ˈskeptɪk/	=	hoài nghi

2. Chữ "s" được phát âm là /s/ khi nó đứng đầu một từ

sad	/sæd/	=	buồn
sing	/sɪŋ/	=	hát
song	/sɒŋ/	=	bài hát
south	/sauθ/	=	hướng nam
story	/ˈsto:ri/	=	truyện

* Ngoại lệ - Ví dụ:

sure	/ʃʊə(r)/	=	chắc chắn
sugar	/ˈʃʊgə(r)/	=	đường (ăn)

3. Chữ "s" được phát âm là /s/

Khi nó ở bên trong một chữ và không ở giữa hai nguyên âm.

most	/məʊst/	=	hầu hết
haste	/heɪst/	=	vội vàng, hấp tấp
describe	/dɪˈskraɪb/	=	miêu tả
display	/dɪˈspleɪ/	=	trưng bày

* Ngoại lệ - Ví dụ:

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cosmic	/ˈkɒzmɪk/	=	thuộc về vũ trụ
cosmopolitan	/ˈkɒzməˈpɒlɪtn/	=	có tính quốc tế

4. Chữ "s" được phát âm là /s/.

Khi nó ở cuối một chữ, đi sau f, k, p, t và gh.

books	/bʊks/	=	quyển sách
laughs	/lɑːfs/	=	phát lên cười
maps	/mæps/	=	bản đồ
tariffs	/ˈtærɪfs/	=	vòng nước
nets	/nets/	=	cái lưới

5. Chữ "x" ở cuối từ luôn luôn phát âm là /ks/.

Khi nó ở cuối một từ.

box	/bɒks/	=	cái hộp
fix	/fɪks/	=	ấn định
mix	/mɪks/	=	pha trộn

EXERCISES

I PRONUNCIATION

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> ofa | B. <u>s</u> ummer | C. <u>s</u> ugar | D. <u>s</u> ound |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> ity | B. <u>s</u> pecial | C. <u>b</u> icycle | D. <u>c</u> enter |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> un | B. <u>s</u> on | C. <u>s</u> uit | D. <u>s</u> ugar |
| 4. A. <u>m</u> achine | B. <u>c</u> hoice | C. <u>c</u> heap | D. <u>c</u> hange |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> eat | B. <u>s</u> ugar | C. <u>s</u> ight | D. <u>s</u> and |

2. Put the words with the underlined parts in the box into two groups.

sea	machine	show	sell	sociable
sing	sunny	nation	school	patient
sound	special	condition	smile	small

/s/	/ʃ/

II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

fireworks
cards

pagoda
Chung cake

presents
flowers

fruits
wine



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

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5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

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

- You smoke so much.
- You give up smoking.
- You spend more time on your homework.
- The students make so much noise.
- The film is interesting. You go and see it.
- Tom drive carefully. The traffic is very heavy.
- If it's rainy, you take an umbrella.
- Tom eat so many lollipops. It's bad for his teeth.
- Anna doesn't feel well. She see a doctor.
- Your room is really messy, you tidy it up immediately.

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

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

- I feel very tired. (take a short rest).

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- Hoa has a bad cold. (stay in bed).
.....
- Minh's room is very dirty. (clean it every day)
.....
- We'll have an English test tomorrow. (learn our lessons carefully).
.....
- Nga has a headache. (take an aspirin).
.....
- It is so late. (go home now).
.....
- It is a difficult exercise. (do it carefully).
.....
- It is dark (read the book now).
.....
- The room is too old. (paint it).
.....
- What a beautiful beach! (take a photograph).
.....

4. Match the sentences to make conversations.

A

B

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

5. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

- I feel tired. I should to bed early.
A. going B. go C. to go D. went

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

6. Write the sentences in negative and question forms.

Ex: She will call again at six o'clock.
She won't call again at six o'clock.
Will she call again at six o'clock?

1. My mother will go to the supermarket next Sunday.

2. They will meet in front of the theater.

3. He will go there on time.

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4. They will see her tonight.

5. Jone will be busy tomorrow morning.

6. I will come back soon.

7. Complete the sentences with will ('ll) + one of these verbs.

meet	visit	teach	get	fly
be	clean	paint	help	come

1. He us English next year.
2. I to England to visit my son soon.
3. They the wall next week.
4. We her in front of the cinema.
5. You the floor this morning.
6. I her with her homework.
7. It very cold tomorrow.
8. They to the hospital tomorrow.
9. She him next month.
10. I there on time.

8. Write sentences with the cue words. Use the simple future tense.

Ex: I/ go/ the supermarket/ tomorrow
I'll go to the supermarket tomorrow.

1. We/ travel/ Nha Trang/ next week.
2. Nga and Lan/ visit/ their grandparents.
3. They/ go/ the movies/ tonight.

4. Hoa/ have/ lots of friends/ soon.
.....
5. I/ come/ after lunch.
.....
6. He/ see/ you/ tomorrow afternoon.
.....
7. My father/ be free/ at 7.30 this evening.
.....
8. The students/ go camping/ next Sunday.
.....

III READING COMPREHENSION

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

Every country has its own tradition when New Year comes. In Japan, at midnight on December 31, all temples in the country ring their bell 108 times. They believe that the ringing bells can remove their bad actions from the previous year.

In Thailand, the New Year is in April. It's the hottest time of the year. People often throw water over the people. They believe that this activity will bring a lot of rain and wash away the bad things.

In Vietnam, people clean and decorate their houses before Tet. They would like their houses to look more beautiful. The first footer is very important. They believe that the first footer on the first New Year Day decides the family's luck for the whole year.

Example: Every country has.....own tradition.

- (A) its B. their C. it

1. People in Japan believe that 108 times of ringing bell can remove theirfrom the previous year.
A. good actions B. rude actions C. bad actions
2. April istime of the year in Thailand.
A. hot B. the hottest C. hottest
3. People in Thailand believe that throwing water over other people willand wash away the bad things.

- A. not bring a lot of rain B. brings a lot of rain
C. bring a lot of rain

4. People in Vietnam usually clean and decorate their houses before Tet. Theytheir houses to look more beautiful.
A. dislike B. would like C. likes
5. The first people who come to someone's house on the first day are called.....
A. fist comer B. the first C. the first footers

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

of	day	visit	receive	kinds
paint	cook	before	together	be

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

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

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

3. Read the passage and answer the questions.

It's Christmas Day now. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are buying some presents for the family and their friends. They have got a new TV set and some records for dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Green live in Scotland and they are staying with the Browns in London at Christmas. Mr. Green is decorating the Christmas tree in the sitting-room. Mrs. Green is putting some Christmas cards and colorful lights on it. All people are very happy.

1. What are Mr. and Mrs. Brown doing?
.....
2. Where are Mr. and Mrs. Green staying?
.....

3. What is Mr. Green doing?

4. What is Mrs. Green doing?

IV WRITING

1. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

- people/ break/ things/ at/ Tet/ shouldn't/ in/ my/ country.
.....
- people/ should/ house/ make/ their/ look/ beautiful/ more at/ Tet/.
.....
- tet/ the/ busiest/ time/ year/ of/ the/ is/.
.....
- time/ family/ gatherings/ the / Tet/ is/ for/.
.....
- celebrate/ this/ year/ will/ we/ Tet/ at/ end/ the/ of/ January/.
.....

2. Write a paragraph about how people in Vietnam celebrate the New Year.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TEST FOR UNIT 6

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> orry | B. <u>s</u> peak | C. <u>s</u> oft | D. <u>s</u> hoes |
| 2. A. <u>l</u> esson | B. <u>sh</u> ort | C. <u>w</u> ash | D. <u>f</u> inish |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> inema | B. <u>s</u> ugar | C. <u>m</u> ansion | D. <u>t</u> issue |
| 4. A. <u>s</u> ing | B. <u>s</u> pecial | C. <u>s</u> ocial | D. <u>a</u> rtificial |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> heet | B. <u>s</u> ad | C. <u>s</u> how | D. <u>s</u> hut |

II. Choose the correct answers.

- You drink beer or wine while you are driving.
A. shouldn't B. should C. can D. much
- I am tired. I should some orange juice.
A. drinking B. are drinking C. drink D. to drink
- You should some flowers in front of your house.
A. cut B. grow C. destroy D. keep off
- She doesn't do exercises. She is very lazy.
A. some B. any C. many D. a few
- It is raining. You stay at home.
A. can't B. should C. mustn't D. do
- How students are there in your school?
A. many B. much C. high D. tall
- We should help our mothers the table after the meal.
A. make B. to make C. clear D. to clearing
- I will my lucky money in my piggy bank.
A. keep B. spend C. borrow D. give
- At Tet, many people present rice to wish enough food throughout the year.
A. in B. at C. for D. with
- We shouldn't play music after midnight.
A. careful B. right C. loud D. easy
- Some Vietnamese people don't eat shrimps New Year's Day.
A. in B. on C. at D. during

UNIT 6: OUR TET HOLIDAY

12. People in many countries in the world often wear their clothes on the New Year Day.
A. tradition B. traditional C. ordinary D. summer
13. Children should help their parents their house flowers and pictures.
A. repaint-with B. make-more beautiful
C. decorate-in D. decorate-with
14. New Year's Eve is a night when members of a family often get
A. together B. another C. other D. others
15. January 1st is the day when people in Europe and America New Year.
A. see B. remember C. celebrate D. spend
16. On New Year's Day, children lucky money red envelope.
A. get - in B. ask - on C. take - at D. have - with
17. In London people cheer and sing when the clock midnight on New Year's Eve.
A. gets B. strikes C. sees D. does
18. People believe that water over people will a lot of rain in the New Year.
A. throw - bring B. throwing - bring
C. to throw - bringing D. throwing - bringing
19. On New Year's Day, many people put on their best clothes and go to or visit their
A. houses - friends B. pagodas - relatives
C. pagoda - relative D. the main room - friend
20. Is it true that Hanoi is city in Viet Nam?
A. the large B. largest C. larger D. the largest

III. Put the verbs in brackets in suitable tenses.

Ex: Hoa (go) goes swimming every day.

They (come) will come here tomorrow morning.

- My father and I (go) jogging every morning.
- We (visit) Huong Pagoda next week.
- She (be) 14 on her next birthday.
- They (live) with their grandparents in Hanoi.

UNIT 6: OUR TET HOLIDAY

- He (have) a lot of friends soon.
- Mai (brush) her teeth after meals.
- I (come) back tomorrow.
- She (have) a meeting tonight.
- Lan (invite) her friends to her birthday party next Sunday.
- Alex often (watch) television at night.

IV. Fill in each gap with one suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed.

wishes	prepared	brightly	holiday
crowded	visitor	love	comfortably
fairs	beautify	enjoy	lucky

In Vietnam, Tet is a national and family (1)..... It is an occasion for every Vietnamese to (2)..... a good time while thinking about the last year and the next year. At Tet, spring (3)..... are organized; streets and public buildings are (4)..... decorated and almost all shops are (5)..... with people shopping for Tet. At home, everything is tidied; special food is (6).....; offering of good foods, fresh water and flowers are made on the family altar with burning joss-sticks scenting the air.

First footing is made when the first (7)..... comes, and children are to be given (8)..... money wrapped in a red envelope. Tet is also the time for peace and (9)..... During Tet, children often behave well; and friends, relatives and neighbours give each other their best (10)..... for the new year.

V. Choose the best answer to complete the passage.

In Canada and the United States, (1)..... of the most popular day in the year is Halloween. Halloween is on October 31st. It is a day (2)..... some people dress up in (3)..... or unusual costumes. For example, they may dress up to look (4)..... an animal, a person from a book or a movie or a famous person from history. In some places, children go to school in their Halloween costumes. After (5)....., many young children (6)..... on their costumes and visit their neighbors. They knock on the door and shout "Trick or Treat!" Then the neighbors give them some (7)....., and the children go on to the (8)..... house. Adults also enjoy dressing up for Halloween. There are usually Halloween (9)..... in the evening and usually there is a (10)..... for the best or most unusual costumes.

UNIT 6: OUR TET HOLIDAY

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. one | B. two | C. in |
| 2. A. during | B. when | C. and |
| 3. A. nice | B. new | C. strange |
| 4. A. as | B. like | C. in |
| 5. A. dark | B. night | C. evening |
| 6. A. put | B. take | C. wear |
| 7. A. money | B. candy | C. present |
| 8. A. next | B. last | C. second |
| 9. A. parties | B. party | C. dinner |
| 10. A. prize | B. present | C. money |

VI. Write sentences with suggested words. Use **should** or **shouldn't**.

- You/ decide too quickly. (should/ not).
- You/ check/ the condition of the car. (should)
- You/ be / very careful. (should)
- They/ visit/ their grandparents. (should)
- You / eat/ too/ much/ fat. (should/not)

VII. Rewrite the sentences so that their meanings stay the same. Use the words/phrases given for each.

- Could you tell me how to get to the City's Exhibition, please?
Could you show
- My room is smaller than your room.
Your room
- Hang is the tallest girl in my class.
No girl
- "It would be a good idea to take more exercise".
"You"

UNIT 6: OUR TET HOLIDAY

- There is a living room, a bathroom and a bedroom in my house.
My house

STUDENT'S NOTE

- Do you remember the most important sentence patterns in this unit? Write them down here and give examples (Em có nhớ các mẫu câu quan trọng nhất trong bài học này không? Viết vào đây và cho ví dụ.)

- Can you write at least ten new words of this unit? Write them down here. (Em có thể viết ra ít nhất 10 từ mới của bài học này không? Viết vào đây.)

3. Now can you?

Now you can	Tick ✓
❖ Speak fluently in sentences	
❖ Use "should" and "shouldn't" for advice; "will/ won't" to talk about intentions	
❖ Pronounce sounds: /j/ and /s/	

Các em hãy cố gắng nhé!

Chúc các em ngày càng tiến bộ!

Keys

UNIT 1: MY NEW SCHOOL

I. PRONUNCIATION

1.

/əʊ/	/ʌ/
homework	month
post	lunch
rose	come
photo	hungry
go	brother
post	Sunday
	Monday
	money
	club

2. 1. D. open 2. A. brother 3. B. student 4. C. put 5. D. volleyball

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. 1. C. engineer 2. B. teacher 3. A. evening
4. D. large 5. A. apartment
2. 1. ruler 6. school bag
2. board 7. maths
3. pencil case 8. library
4. notebook 9. history
5. eraser 10. physics
3. 1. plays 2. play 3. help 4. helps
5. have 6. go 7. goes 8. goes
4. 1. doesn't speak 2. don't understand
3. doesn't help 4. don't borrow
5. don't play

5. 1. doesn't drink-drinks
2. is
3. do ... do
4. circles
5. see
6. flow
7. washes
8. is-teaches
9. does-don't like
10. don't have - walk
11. studies - wants
12. likes
13. encourages
14. lives
15. speaks

6. 1. am 2. is 3. are 4. is 5. is
7. 1. Does she like 11. don't have
2. Do you water 12. doesn't rest
3. Does Mr. Minh teach 13. don't swim
4. Does he fly 14. doesn't go
5. Do they always finish 15. don't know
6. Does she rarely buy 16. Are they
7. doesn't like 17. Is she
8. don't obey 18. Is this
9. don't walk 19. Are you
10. don't understand 20. Are there

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

9. 1. Where does your sister live?
2. Sarah does not like classical music.
3. Bill plays the piano very well.
4. The shops open on Sunday mornings.
5. Does this train go to London?
6. What time does the lesson start?
7. Our cat never catches mice.
8. How does this camera work?
9. She always forgets my birthday.
10. Children make a lot of noise.

10. 1. is – is driving
2. are you doing – am writing
3. enjoys
4. like – are watching
5. plays
11. 1. have – are having
2. sleeps
3. is
4. like – are looking
5. stay
6. are working
7. work
8. are learning
9. am looking
10. sleeps
2. do
7. don't know
8. leaves – goes
9. is repairing – helps – needs
10. is watching

12. 1. My father is watching television at the moment.
2. We are walking to school right now.
3. They are studying Geography at present.
4. He is listening to the radio now.
5. Nam and Nga are having lunch at present.
6. Miss Lien is playing the piano.
7. The girls are eating breakfast at the canteen now.
8. I am doing my homework at present.

13. 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. A
14. 1. friendly 4. tasty 7. chemist
2. easily 5. excited 8. activities
3. careful 6. length 9. healthy 10. sleepy
15. 1. C. has → have 5. D. in → at
2. A. where → what 6. A. when → what
3. C. at → to 7. A. Does → Do
4. C. cleans → is cleaning 8. A. child → children

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. 1. timetable 2. Physics 4. classes 3. What time
5. will 8. too 7. an 6. favorite
2. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T

IV. WRITING

1. 1. My father is watching the news on TV.
2. Peter plays computer games in his free time.
3. The boy is swapping cards with his friends now.
4. Mary goes swimming every afternoon.
5. My brothers are playing tennis at the moment.
6. I am reading an interesting novel.
7. We sometimes play marbles at recess.
8. Some students are eating and drinking at this time.
2. 1. Does your school have a library?
2. How long does it take you to learn English every day?
3. What's your address?
4. We have a thirty minute break.
5. There are more than 400 students in Henry's school.

TEST FOR UNIT 1

I.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C

II.

1. does 2. Are 3. Does 4. are 5. am
6. is 7. are 8. have 9. is 10. do

III.

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

IV.

1. has 2. isn't 3. are 4. is 5. opens
6. closes 7. isn't 8. goes 9. is sitting 10. is reading

KEYS

V.

1. What's your favourite subject?
2. What's he reading?
3. How does she go to school?
4. What do you usually do in your free time?
5. What time do you go to school?
6. When do we/ you have Chemistry?
7. What time does your family have lunch?
8. Where are they playing soccer?

VI.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. interesting | 4. employees | 7. boring |
| 2. difficulty | 5. fastest | 8. unpopular |
| 3. activities | 6. better | |

VII.

1. at
 2. grade 6
 3. from
 4. Classes
 5. finish
 6. interested
 7. Computer Science
 8. last
1. Mai goes to Quang Trung school.
 2. She is in grade 6.
 3. She goes to school six days a week, from Monday to Saturday.
 4. Classes start at seven o'clock and end at a quarter past eleven.
 5. Today Mai has four classes. They are English, Geography, Computer Science and Physics.
 6. Mai likes Computer Science best.
 7. She thinks Geography is difficult and so is English.
 8. Mai does some experiments in Physics class.

VIII.

1. My brother eats lunch in the school canteen every day.
2. My father goes to the judo club every Sunday.
3. What do you often do on Sunday?
4. She sometimes drinks a cup of coffee after breakfast.
5. How often do you visit her?

KEYS

6. She always finishes her homework.
7. We frequently play football with him.
8. She is always busy on Sundays.

UNIT 2 MY HOME

I. PRONUNCIATION

1.

/s/	/z/	/iz/
gets	drums	watches
desks	chairs	misses
clocks	fans	dishes
heaths	rooms	houses
books	sings	finishes

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. bookshelf | 2. desk | 3. picture | 4. bedroom | 5. bathroom |
| 6. kitchen | 7. wardrobe | 8. fridge | 9. lamp | 10. armchair |

2.

Furniture: cupboard, armchair, coffee table, couch, bed, chair, desk, wardrobe
Electrical equipments: refrigerator, television, stereo, fan, cassette player, dish washer, washing machine.

Kitchen implements: knife, saucepan, pot, oven, steamer, rice cooker.

3.

in	at	on
the room my bed room your bag the fridge the hall Spain	home school a party	the floor my desk the wall

KEYS

4. 1. There is a bank next to my house.
2. There are some oranges on the table.
3. There are fifteen boys in my class.
4. There are twenty – five pupils in her class.
5. There are five birds on the tree.
6. There are four members in my family.
7. There are a lot of people in the hall.
8. There is a knife in the kitchen.
9. There are three cars in front of my house.
10. There is a television on the table.
5. 1. Is there a ball on the floor? Yes, there is.
2. Are there any stools in the living room? No, there aren't.
3. Is there a tub in the bathroom? No, there isn't.
4. Is there a dog under the table? Yes, there is.
5. Are there any books on the bookshelf? Yes, there are.
6. Are there any flowers in the garden? No, there aren't.
7. Is there a refrigerator near the kitchen table? No, there isn't.
8. Are there any armchairs in front of the television? Yes, there are.
6. 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. A
7. B 8. B 9. A 10. B 11. B 12. A
7. 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A
7. A 8. B
8. 1. on 2. in 3. behind 4. near
5. under 6. in 7. in 8. to
9. 1. B. is → are
2. A. does → do
3. C. that → those
4. B. benches → benches
5. C. he's → his
6. B. among → between
7. A. are → is
8. C. front → in front



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KEYS

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. 1. B. to find 2. C. How 3. D. about 4. A. for 5. C. take
2. 1. apartment 2. not 3. comfortable 4. rooms
5. bathroom 6. tub 7. everything 8. large
9. wonderful 10. really

1. Nam lives in a lovely apartment in Ho Chi Minh City.
2. There are five rooms in his apartment.
3. There is a sink, a tub and a shower in the bathroom.
4. Yes, there is.
5. No, it isn't. It isn't large, but it's very bright.
6. Yes, he does. He likes his apartment very much.

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

IV. WRITING

1. 1. What does your mother do?
2. Who is that?
3. How many chairs are there in the room?
4. What are these?
5. How old is your sister?
2. 1. There are one hundred books on the bookshelf.
2. My father is 45 years old and he is an engineer.
3. How many students are there in your class?
4. These are stools and that is a chair.
5. How old is your mother and what does she do?

3. This is my room. It is not very big. There are two chairs, a table, a bed, a wardrobe and a bookshelf in my room. The table is near the window. There is an ink-pot, some books and an English-Vietnamese dictionary on the table. The bed is on the right of the room. There are also some books and newspapers on the bed. The wardrobe is opposite the bed. I have many clothes. My clothes are all in the wardrobe. The bookshelf is on the wall. There are many books on it.

TEST FOR UNIT 2

I.

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. D

II.

- **Living room:** Sofa, television, armchair, coffee table, telephone, magazine, light, cupboard, pictures, stereo, clock, bookcase
- **Dinning room:** chairs, table, shelf, light, fan
- **Kitchen:** fridge, cooker, cupboard, rice, vegetable, knife, saucepan, wash basin, stove
- **Bedroom:** curtain, chest of drawers, bed, mirror, lamp, wardrobe
- **Bathroom:** sink, washing machine, bath, shower, toilet

III.

1. at 2. out of 3. between 4. in-beside 5. after
6. beneath 7. under 8. on-above 9. among 10. between

IV.

1. Where is the museum? – The museum is in front of the park.
2. Where is the souvenir shop? – The souvenir shop is between the bookstore and the toy store.
3. Where is the stadium? – The stadium is on Phan Đình Phùng Street.
4. Where is the market? – The market is opposite the movie theater.
5. Where are the students? – The students are in the library.
6. Where is the supermarket? – The supermarket is near the hospital.
7. Where is the drugstore? – The drugstore is on the left of my house.
8. Where is the bank? – The bank is opposite the hospital.

V.

1. are 2. aren't 3. Where 4. are 5. are
6. do 7. doesn't 8. is 9. is 10. aren't

VI.

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

VII.

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

VIII.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. D

IX.

Phong is twelve years old. He is in grade 6. He lives with his mother, his father and two sisters in the city. His house is next to a store. On the street, there is a restaurant, a bookstore and a temple. In the neighborhood, there is a hospital and a factory. Nam's father works in the factory. His mother works in the hospital.

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UNIT 3 MY FRIENDS

I. PRONUNCIATION

1. 1. D. park 2. C. bath 3. C. pass 4. D. boy 5. C. bed
2. 1. bed 2. pen 3. book 4. bread
5. pear 6. ball 7. piano 8. peach

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. 1. B. curly 2. B. He is a gymnast 3. C. short
4. D. They are ears 5. B. It's a leg
2. 1. D 2. G 3. E 4. A 5. I
6. B 7. F 8. C 9. J 10. H
3. 1. Is he talkative?

No, he isn't. He is quiet.

2. Are they shy?

No, they aren't. They are confident.

3. Are you patient?

Yes, I am.

4. Is she responsible?

No, she isn't. She is irresponsible.

5. Are they serious?

Yes, they are.

4. 1. Do they have long arms?

Yes, they do.

2. Does the dog have a long tail?

Yes, it does.

3. Does she have short hair?

No, she doesn't. She has long hair.

4. Does he have big feet?

No, he doesn't. He has small feet.

5. Does she have a round face?

Yes, she does.

5. 1. What color is her hair?

It's black.

2. What color are her eyes?

They are brown.

3. What color is your car?

It's blue.

4. What color is his bike?

It's gray.

5. What color is this flower?

It's red.

6. What color is her house?

It's white.

7. What color are his books?

They're green.

8. What color are those chairs?

They're yellow.

9. What color are these flowers?

They are purple.

10. What color is the lamp?

It's orange.

6. 1. Mai has a round face.

2. Thu has long hair.

3. Nam has short hair.

4. Trang has an oval face.

5. Huong has full lips.

7. A. 1. has

B. 3. has

C. 5. has

D. 7. is

8. 1. nice big blue eyes.

2. black leather gloves.

3. a small round pink face.

4. a small black metal box.

5. a beautiful new green dress.

6. a lovely sunny day.

7. a lovely small old house.

8. a long straight black.

9. 1. am meeting

2. Are you having

3. doesn't like

4. are leaving

5. am not going

10. 1. attractive ugly

2. light dark

3. slim fat

4. old young

6. Vy has thin lips.

7. He has a big nose.

8. She has short brown hair.

9. Chi has a small nose.

10. Lan has brown eyes.

2. is

4. is

6. is

8. has

9. is

10. is

6. plays

7. are visiting

8. don't go

9. isn't working

10. Does Mary have

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 5. shy | outgoing |
| 6. big | small |
| 7. dull | lively |
| 8. short | long |
| 9. curly | straight |
| 10. exciting | boring |
| 11. noisy | quiet |
| 12. strong | weak |
| 13. sociable | unfriendly |
| 14. mean | generous |
| 15. thick | thin |

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------|
| 11. 1. A | 2. A | 3. C |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. A |
| 12. 1. C | 2. A | 3. C |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. C |
| 13. 1. at | 2. from | 3. on |
| 5. at | 6. at | 7. of |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

- | | | |
|---------|------|------|
| 1. 1. B | 2. A | 3. B |
| 2. 1. T | 2. F | 3. F |
| | 4. T | |

IV. WRITING

1. She has big brown eyes.
2. Mr. Peter has a long, gray beard.
3. There are many small red flowers in her garden.
4. It is a big black car.
5. Firstly, draw a long thin line.
6. His daughter has long blond hair.
7. She is talking to a tall handsome man.
8. Does Lan's sister have short wavy hair?
9. She married a short fat man.
10. Our teacher has long straight dark hair.

2. My best friend is Tuan. We live in the same building and we go to the same class. Tuan is tall and handsome. He has short fair hair and big brown eyes. He is intelligent and funny. He makes jokes and everyone laughs.

Tuan likes listening to music and he can sing many songs. I like chatting with him about famous singers. At school, we often do our exercises in pair or in group.

Next Sunday we are going to the pop concert. Tuan is very happy about this.

TEST FOR UNIT 3

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| I. 1. D. <u>b</u> rown | 2. C. <u>b</u> lack | 3. D. <u>p</u> ig | 4. D. <u>b</u> oat | 5. D. <u>p</u> arty |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| II. build | eyes | hair | appearance |
| thin | green | short | young |
| tall | big black | wavy | old |
| short | blue | long | handsome |
| fat | gray | blond | good-looking |
| big | | thick | pretty |
| slim | | red | attractive |
| small | | straight | |
| well-built | | black | |
| | | curly | |
| | | gray | |
| | | bald | |

III.

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

- IV.
- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. friendly | 2. orphanage | 3. humorous | 4. extremely |
| 5. beautiful | 6. independent | 7. sensitive | 8. creative |
| 9. careful | 10. fun | | |

- V.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. bad - tempered | 2. reliable | 3. generous | 4. shy |
| 5. jealous | 6. patient | 7. friendly | 8. talkative |
| 9. lazy | 10. imaginative | | |

- VI.
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. was | 2. is | 3. has | 4. went |
| 5. to visit | 6. travelled | 7. saw | 8. thinks |
| 9. is | 10. doesn't like | 11. to live | |

- VII.
- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|------------|
| 1. with | 2. days | 3. some | 4. large | 5. younger |
| 6. lot | 7. ones | 8. time | 9. listening | 10. free |

- VIII.
- Mary is thin and light because she is a gymnast.
 - What color is your new teacher's hair?
 - My friend has a round face and a flat nose.
 - His lips are thin and his teeth are small and white.
 - John doesn't have blue eyes. The color of his eyes is black.

UNIT 4 MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

I. PRONUNCIATION

1. 1. B. pretty 2. D. behave 3. A. meat 4. C. decide 5. B. cheap
- 2.

/i:/		/ɪ/	
see	beach	milk	
read	sea	thing	live
police	sleep	sit	city
leave		busy	slim

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. 1. stadium 2. drugstore 3. swimming pool
4. wet market 5. hairdresser's 6. grocery store
7. post office 8. shopping mall
2. 1. sheep 2. ship 3. cheek 4. chick
5. sit 6. seat 7. leek 8. lick
3. 1. C. listening 2. A. bakery 3. D. neighbour
4. C. strong 5. D. good
4. 1. slower 2. happier 3. more carefully 4. more famous
5. shorter 6. bigger 7. more special 8. more expensive
9. more attractive 10. thinner 11. faster 12. earlier
13. more easily 14. larger 15. more boring 16. more tired
17. more useful 18. heavier 19. better 20. more clever
5. 1. longer 2. smaller 3. bigger 4. cheaper
5. better 6. more interesting 7. more expensive 8. colder
6. 1. D 2. D 3. A 4. B
5. C 6. B 7. A 8. B
7. 1. Mary is taller than Peter.
2. This book is thicker than that book.
3. The chair is shorter than the table.
4. These boxes are bigger than those boxes.

5. Miss Trang is younger than her sister.
6. These buildings are higher than those buildings.
7. The boys are stronger than the girls.
8. I am older than my brother.
9. The dress is longer than the red shirt.
10. The exercise is easier than that one.

8. 1. more expensive than
2. faster than
3. more modern than
4. hotter than
5. more beautiful than
9. 1. longer
2. bigger
3. more intelligent
4. faster
5. heavier
6. colder
7. more difficult
8. older
9. bigger
10. higher
10. 1. between
2. in
3. on - opposite
4. at - at
5. in
6. from.....to
7. at - on
8. to
11. 1. as → than
2. more clean → cleaner
3. telling → tell
4. one → first
5. crowder → more crowded
12. 1. C. → bỏ to
2. D. → left of
3. B. → in front
4. C. → and
5. C. → bỏ to

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. 1. Rome is older than London.
2. London is bigger than Rome in area and population.
3. No, it isn't.
4. Rome.
5. Rome is nearer the sea than London.

2. 1. B
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. C

IV. WRITING

1. 1. There is a park in front of my house.
2. Are there three bookstores opposite the museum?
3. There is a big yard behind my grandparents' house.
4. There are mountains to the left of the town.
5. Alice lives in the city with her aunt and uncle.
2. 1. The art gallery is smaller than the museum.
2. The swimming pool is cheaper than the sport centre.
3. The shopping centre is newer than the market.
4. The amusing park is quieter than the skate park.
5. My cooking is better than the food here.
6. The living room is larger than the kitchen.
7. My mobile phone is older than my computer.
8. I am shorter than my sister.

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TEST FOR UNIT 4

I.

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. C

II.

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

III.

1. easy
2. expensive
3. small
4. peaceful
5. rough
6. even
7. artificial
8. shallow
9. public
10. modern

IV.

1. shorter than
6. noisier/ more crowded

KEYS

2. larger than
3. higher than
4. bigger than
5. smaller than
7. bigger than
8. larger than
9. better... than
10. easier than

V.

1. C. palace
2. D. temple
3. D. supermarket
4. D. statue
5. A. art gallery

VI.

1. quieter
2. narrower
3. cleaner
4. fresher
5. larger

VII.

1. Many people who work in London prefer to live outside it.
2. One advantage of living outside London is that houses are cheaper.
3. He can enjoy fresh clean air of the country.
4. With the same money, one can get a little house in the country with a garden of one's own.
5. He can spend his free time digging, planting, watering and doing one hundred and one other things that are needed in a garden.

VIII.

1. The green bag is more expensive than the white bag.
2. The square in Hanoi is bigger/ larger than the square in Hoi An.
3. There are 30 classrooms in our school.
4. Please show us the way to the bus stop.
5. Your neighbourhood is noisier than our neighbourhood.

IX.

1. My village has an old pagoda.
2. That small town has not got a railway – station.
3. That city has got many beautiful lakes.
4. London has got many famous parks.
5. Has your city got any museums?

KEYS

UNIT 5 NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

I. PRONUNCIATION

/t/	/st/
hot	post
eat	east
want	stand
doctor	station
cot	cost
fat	staff
dirty	lost
city	stop
wet	start

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. 1. river
2. 1. mountain
3. 1. desert
4. 1. beach
5. 1. city
6. 1. island
7. 1. waterfall
8. 1. forest
9. 1. famous
10. 1. activities
11. 1. happiest
12. 1. shortest
13. 1. longest
14. 1. oldest
15. 1. newest
16. 1. cheapest
17. 1. the fastest
18. 1. the happiest
19. 1. the worst
20. 1. the biggest
21. 1. the smallest
22. 1. the most
23. 1. the least
24. 1. the best
25. 1. the worst
26. 1. the most
27. 1. the least
28. 1. the best
29. 1. the worst
30. 1. the most
31. 1. the least
32. 1. the best
33. 1. the worst
34. 1. the most
35. 1. the least
36. 1. the best
37. 1. the worst
38. 1. the most
39. 1. the least
40. 1. the best
41. 1. the worst
42. 1. the most
43. 1. the least
44. 1. the best
45. 1. the worst
46. 1. the most
47. 1. the least
48. 1. the best
49. 1. the worst
50. 1. the most
51. 1. the least
52. 1. the best
53. 1. the worst
54. 1. the most
55. 1. the least
56. 1. the best
57. 1. the worst
58. 1. the most
59. 1. the least
60. 1. the best
61. 1. the worst
62. 1. the most
63. 1. the least
64. 1. the best
65. 1. the worst
66. 1. the most
67. 1. the least
68. 1. the best
69. 1. the worst
70. 1. the most
71. 1. the least
72. 1. the best
73. 1. the worst
74. 1. the most
75. 1. the least
76. 1. the best
77. 1. the worst
78. 1. the most
79. 1. the least
80. 1. the best
81. 1. the worst
82. 1. the most
83. 1. the least
84. 1. the best
85. 1. the worst
86. 1. the most
87. 1. the least
88. 1. the best
89. 1. the worst
90. 1. the most
91. 1. the least
92. 1. the best
93. 1. the worst
94. 1. the most
95. 1. the least
96. 1. the best
97. 1. the worst
98. 1. the most
99. 1. the least
100. 1. the best

4. the best 9. the highest
5. the coldest 10. the largest
5. 1. colder 6. more interesting
2. largest 7. bigger
3. higher 8. longer
4. worse 9. highest
5. more intelligent 10. shortest
6. 1. Tom is the tallest student in the class.
2. Sahara is the largest desert in the world.
3. Spring is the nicest season of/in the/a year.
4. Whales are the biggest animal in the world.
5. Summer is the hottest season in the year.
6. Peter is the youngest person in his family.
7. Royal Hotel is the cheapest hotel in our town.
8. Unit 1 is the easiest unit in this book.
7. 1. must 5. musn't
2. must 6. must
3. must 7. musn't
4. musn't - must 8. must
8. 1. I must stop eating sweets.
2. I must buy a new one.
3. I must wash it.
4. I must go to the doctor's.
5. I must go to the post office.
6. I must go to the barber's.
7. I must tidy it up.
8. I must go to the dentist's.
9. I must wash them.
10. I must lose weight.
9. 1. younger → *younger*
2. busier → *busier*
3. that → *than*

6. smallest → *smaller*
7. French → *France*
8. bigger → *bigger*

4. China → *Chinese*

5. have → *has*

9. height → *high*

10. coldest → *the coldest*

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. 1. B. the oldest 2. C. most famous 3. A. in
4. B. sing 5. A. greatest
2. 1. B. on 2. C. narrow
3. B. scenery 4. B. become
3. 1. Yes, it is. 2. Yes, it does. 3. It is about 6,400 km.
4. Nile River is the longest river in the world.
5. It has more than 200 tributaries.
4. 1. It is on the border between Bolivia and Peru.
2. It is more than 190 kilometers long.
It is about 80 kilometers wide.
3. There are 41 islands in the lake.

IV. WRITING

1. 1. Your room is *bigger/ larger than my room*.
2. This house is *the oldest (one/house) in the street*.
3. Vinh is *shorter than Quang*.
4. No girl in my class is *fatter than Hang*.
5. The Nile River is *much longer than the Red River*.
2. 1. London is *smaller than Tokyo*.
2. Peter is *tallest boy in his class*.
3. Yesterday is *the hottest day in the month*.
4. This car is *more expensive than that car*.
5. January is *the coldest month of the year*.
6. The Mekong River is *longer than the Red River*.
7. The Pacific is *largest ocean in the world*.
8. He is *older than his friend*.

TEST FOR UNIT 5

- I. 1. D. stay 2. D. tape 3. C. area 4. C. tennis 5. A. east

II.

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

III.

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A
6. B 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. D
11. C 12. B 13. A 14. D 15. B
16. D 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. A

IV.

1. bigger 2. oldest 3. bigger 4. longer 5. shorter
6. biggest 7. smaller 8. biggest 9. taller/tallest 10. longest

V.

1. D. (longest) 2. B. (more) 3. A. (take) 4. D. (higher) 5. B. (most)

VI.

1. A. lots 2. A. There 3. B. rivers 4. C. longest
5. A. than 6. B. flows 7. A. the 8. C. high

VII.

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

VIII.

- Mexico City is the biggest city in the world.
- My brother's room is bigger than my room.
- London is smaller than Tokyo.
- Lan is the most beautiful girl in the village.
- The pagoda is taller than the temple.

IX.

- What's your address?
- The red dress is more expensive than the blue one.
- Nam is the tallest student in his class.
- Hanoi is often warmer than Lang Son in winter.
- You must arrive on time.

UNIT 6 OUR TET HOLIDAY

I. PRONUNCIATION

1. 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B
2.

/s/	/ʃ/
sea	ma <u>ch</u> ine
se <u>ll</u>	sh <u>ow</u>
si <u>ng</u>	so <u>ci</u> able
su <u>nn</u> y	na <u>ti</u> on
sch <u>oo</u> l	pa <u>ti</u> ent
so <u>un</u> d	co <u>ndi</u> tion
sm <u>al</u> l	
sm <u>i</u> le	
spe <u>ci</u> al	

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. 1. wine 2. pagoda 3. presents 4. fireworks
5. cards 6. Chung cake 7. fruits 8. flowers
2. 1. shouldn't 2. should 3. should 4. shouldn't
5. should 6. should 7. should 8. shouldn't
9. should 10. should
3. 1. You should take a short rest.
2. She should stay in bed.
3. He should clean it every day.

4. We should learn our lessons carefully.
5. She should take an aspirin.
6. You should go home now.
7. You should do it carefully.
8. You shouldn't read the book now.
9. You should paint it.
10. You should take a photograph.

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

6. 1. My mother won't go to the supermarket next Sunday.

Will your mother go to the supermarket next Sunday?

2. They won't meet in front of the theater.

Will they meet in front of the theater?

3. He won't go there on time.

Will he go there on time?

4. They won't see her tonight.

Will they see her tonight?

5. Jone won't be busy tomorrow morning.

Will Jone be busy tomorrow morning?

6. I won't come back soon.

Will you come back soon?

- | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 7. | 1. will teach | 2. will fly | 3. will paint | 4. will meet | 5. will clean |
| | 6. will help | 7. will be | 8. will come | 9. will visit | 10. will get |

8. 1. We'll travel to Nha Trang next week.
 2. Nga and Lan will visit their grandparents.
 3. They'll go to the movies tonight.
 4. Hoa will have lots of friends soon.
 5. I'll come after lunch.
 6. He'll see you tomorrow afternoon.
 7. My father will be free at 7.30 this evening.
 8. The students will go camping next Sunday.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. | 1. C. bad actions | 2. B. the hottest | | |
| | 3. C. bring a lot of rain | 4. B. would like | 5. C. the first footers | |
| 2. | 1. day | 2. before | 3. paint | 4. cook |
| | 6. be | 7. kinds | 8. of | 9. receive |
| | | | | 10. visit |
| 3. | 1. They are buying some presents for the family and their friends. | | | |
| | 2. They are staying with the Browns in London. | | | |
| | 3. He is decorating the Christmas tree in the sitting-room. | | | |
| | 4. She is putting some Christmas cards and colorful lights on it. | | | |

IV. WRITING

1. 1. In my country, people shouldn't break things at Tet.
 2. People should make their house look more beautiful at Tet.
 3. Tet is the busiest time of the year.
 4. Tet is the time for family gatherings.
 5. This year, we will celebrate Tet at the end of January.

2. The Vietnamese people celebrate Tet (New Year) at different times each year. This year, we will celebrate Tet in the middle of February. My father will repaint the house. I will help him to decorate the house. My father will buy a branch of beautiful peach blossoms. My family won't buy Banh Chung. We will make some. My sister will help my mother to make them. My mother will buy me and my sister some new clothes. My mother will buy some delicious biscuits and sweets. We shall visit our grandparents. I love meeting and talking to them.

TEST FOR UNIT 6

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. A | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. B | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. A | 9. C | 10. C |
| 11. B | 12. B | 13. D | 14. A | 15. C |
| 16. A | 17. B | 18. B | 19. B | 20. D |

III.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. go | 3. will be | 5. will have | 7. will come | 9. will invite |
| 2. will visit | 4. live | 6. brushes | 8. will have | 10. watches |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. holiday | 2. enjoy | 3. fairs | 4. brightly | 5. crowded |
| 6. prepared | 7. visitor | 8. lucky | 9. love | 10. wishes |

V.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. one | 2. B. when | 3. C. strange | 4. B. like | 5. A. dark |
| 6. A. put | 7. B. candy | 8. A. next | 9. A. parties | 10. prize |

VI.

1. You shouldn't decide too quickly.
2. You should check the condition of the car.
3. You should be very careful.
4. They should visit their grandparents.
5. You shouldn't eat too much fat.

VII.

1. Could you show me the way to the City's Exhibition, please?
2. Your room is bigger/ larger than mine/ my room.
3. No girl in the class is taller than Hang.
4. "You should take more exercise".
5. My house has (got) a living room, a bathroom and a bedroom.

MỤC LỤC

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