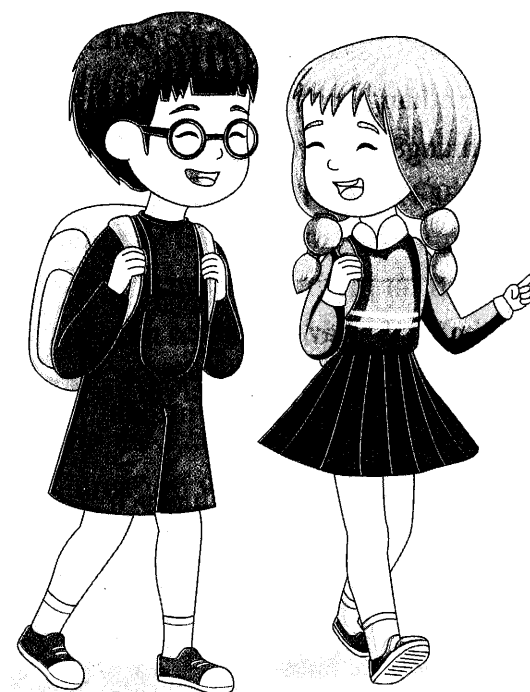


Chinh phục

NGŨ PHÁP và BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH



Lớp
8
Tập 1
CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

Lời nói đầu

Bộ sách **Chinh phục ngữ pháp và bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 8** được biên soạn theo SGK Tiếng Anh Global Success đang được giảng dạy trong các trường Trung học cơ sở 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 tiếng Anh.

Mỗi bài học được biên soạn gồm ba phần kiến thức cơ bản: **Ngữ pháp**, **Phát âm** và **Bài tập ứng dụng**.

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

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

Phần **Bài tập ứng dụng (Exercises)** được biên soạn theo từng đơn vị bài học có nội dung tương ứng với các bài trong sách giáo khoa. Sau phần bài tập của từng Unit có một bài kiểm tra (Test for Unit) 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 dễ dàng tự học để củng cố và nâng cao kiến thức, giúp thầy cô giáo và các vị phụ huynh có thêm tài liệu tham khảo trong việc giảng dạy và hỗ trợ các em học tốt môn Tiếng Anh.

Mặc dù tác giả đã rất cố gắng song bộ sách trong quá trình biên soạn không thể tránh khỏi những thiếu sót. Chúng tôi mong muốn nhận được sự đóng góp ý kiến quý báu của độc giả và quý thầy cô để bộ sách ngày càng hoàn thiện hơn.

Xin trân trọng cảm ơn!

Tác giả

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Công ty TNHH Văn hóa Minh Tân - Nhà sách Minh Thắng

và tác giả: **Nguyễn Thị Thu Huế.**

Bất cứ sự sao chép, xuất bản và phát hành dưới mọi hình thức (sách, ấn phẩm, trang tin điện tử trên mạng Internet) đều vi phạm Luật Xuất bản, Luật Bản quyền và Luật Sở hữu trí tuệ.

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Các Trường học, Trung tâm ngoại ngữ, các thầy cô giáo có nhu cầu đăng ký mua sách cho học sinh, xin vui lòng liên hệ với các đại lý của Nhà sách Minh Thắng và các siêu thị sách trên toàn quốc, sẽ được mua với giá ưu đãi.

Xin chân thành cảm ơn quý độc giả đã luôn ủng hộ Nhà sách Minh Thắng trong thời gian qua.



UNIT
1

LEISURE TIME

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Grammar**
- Verbs of liking/ disliking + gerund (-ing form)
 - Verbs of liking/ disliking + to infinitives
- Pronunciation**
- Sounds /ʊ/ and /u:/

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GRAMMAR

Verbs of liking/ disliking + V-ing/ to V

Khi muốn dùng một động từ chỉ hành động ở sau động từ chỉ sự yêu thích, ta sử dụng danh động từ (V-ing) hoặc động từ nguyên thể có “to” (to V).

A. VERB + V-ING/ TO V

Những động từ đi với cả danh động từ (V-ing) và động từ nguyên thể có “to” mà không thay đổi về nghĩa.

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing	Verbs + to V
like	I like playing chess in my free time.	I like to play chess in my free time.
love	She loves training her dog.	She loves to train her dog.
prefer	My sister prefers going jogging.	My sister prefers to go jogging.
hate	He hates eating out.	He hates to eat out.

B. VERB + V-ING

Những động từ chỉ đi với danh động từ. (Tức là động từ thêm -ing: V-ing)

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing
adore	They adore eating beef noodles.

enjoy	We enjoy playing football.
fancy	Do you fancy making crafts?
don't mind	I don't mind cleaning the floor.
dislike	Does he dislike cooking?
detest	I detest doing the housework.

PRONUNCIATION

I. ÂM /ʊ/

1. Cách phát âm âm /ʊ/

Cách
phát
âm

Bước 1: Đưa môi ra phía trước, cơ miệng thả lỏng.

Bước 2: Nâng cuống lưỡi lên và hạ đầu lưỡi xuống.

Bước 3: Phát âm âm /ʊ/ thật gọn, lưỡi giữ nguyên vị trí.

E.g:

sugar	/ˈʃʊɡər/
woman	/ˈwʊmən/
cooker	/ˈkʊkər/
cushion	/ˈkʊʃn/
butcher	/ˈbʊtʃər/

2. Nhận biết âm /ʊ/

a. "o" được phát âm là /ʊ/ trong một số trường hợp

"o"	→	/ʊ/	wolf	/wʊlf/	chó sói
			woman	/ˈwʊmən/	phụ nữ

b. "oo" thường được phát âm là /ʊ/

"oo"

/ʊ/

book	/bʊk/	sách
good	/ɡʊd/	tốt
look	/lʊk/	nhìn
wool	/wʊl/	len
cook	/kʊk/	nấu ăn
foot	/fʊt/	chân
wood	/wʊd/	gỗ
took	/tʊk/	quá khứ của take

c. "ou" được phát âm là /ʊ/ trong một số trường hợp

"ou"

/ʊ/

could	/kʊd/	có thể
should	/ʃʊd/	nên
would	/wʊd/	sẽ, muốn

II. ÂM /u:/

1. Cách phát âm âm /u:/

Cách
phát
âm

Bước 1: Đưa môi ra phía trước để tạo khẩu hình miệng hình chữ o. Miệng hơi căng ra một chút.

Bước 2: Nâng cuống lưỡi lên và hạ đầu lưỡi xuống.

Bước 3: Phát âm âm /u:/

E.g:

shoe	/ʃu:/	giày
blue	/blu:/	màu xanh lam
pool	/pu:l/	bể bơi, hồ bơi
food	/fu:d/	thức ăn
glue	/glu:/	keo dính

Chú ý: Âm /u:/ được phát âm dài hơn âm /ʊ/. Hơn nữa, miệng hoàn toàn thả lỏng khi phát âm âm /ʊ/, còn đối với âm /u:/, miệng hơi căng một chút.

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /u:/

- a. "o" thường được phát âm là /u:/ trong một vài từ thông dụng có tận cùng bằng o hay o + phụ âm

"o" → /u:/	do	/du:/	làm
	move	/mu:v/	cử động
	lose	/lu:z/	mất, đánh mất
	prove	/pru:v/	chứng minh
	tomb	/tu:m/	mộ, mồ

- b. "u" được phát âm là /u:/

"u" → /u:/	blue	/blu:/	màu xanh lam
	flute	/flu:t/	ống sáo
	lunar	/'lu:nə/	thuộc về mặt Trăng
	lubricant	/'lu:brikənt/	dầu nhờn

- c. "oo" được phát âm là /u:/

"oo" → /u:/	cool	/ku:l/	mát mẻ
	food	/fu:d/	đồ ăn, thực phẩm
	goose	/gu:s/	con ngỗng
	spoon	/spu:n/	cái thìa
	tooth	/tu:θ/	cái răng

- d. "ou" được phát âm là /u:/ trong một số trường hợp

"ou" → /u:/	croup	/kru:p/	bệnh đau cổ họng
	group	/gru:p/	nhóm
	troupe	/tru:p/	gánh hát
	wounded	/'wu:ndɪd/	bị thương

- e. "ui" được phát âm là /u:/ trong một số trường hợp

"ui" → /u:/	bruise	/bru:z/	vết bầm tím da
	fruit	/fru:t/	trái cây
	juice	/dʒu:s/	nước trái cây
	cruise	/kru:z/	cuộc đi chơi trên biển

Ngoại lệ: **fluid** /'flu:ɪd/ lỏng, dễ chảy
ruin /'ru:ɪn/ sự đổ nát, vết tích đổ nát

EXERCISES

I. PHONETICS

1. Read the following words and put them in the correct column.

room	flute	wolf	full	glue
group	rule	cartoon	suitable	cook
woman	pool	humour	confuse	student
afternoon	include	improve	statue	foolish
June	routine	produce	butcher	should

/ʊ/	/u:/
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

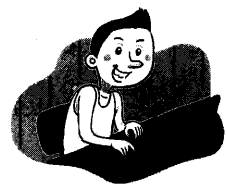
2. Underline the words with the sound /ʊ/ and circle the words with the sound /u:/.

1. Luke found some wool under his bed.
2. I bought new cushions for the sofa.
3. Can you pass me the sugar, please?
4. Clean your room immediately!
5. I like going to school!
6. He donated the wolf to the zoo and got a fish instead.
7. The woman took a good look at the wolf.
8. The group flew to New York in June.

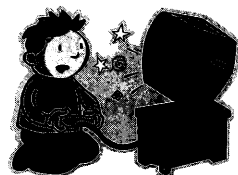
II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Choose the right phrase and then write it under each picture.

listening to music	playing games	doing gardening
window shopping	hanging out	making origami
surfing the Net	making crafts	doing DIY



1.....



2.....



3.....



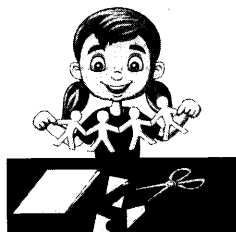
4.....



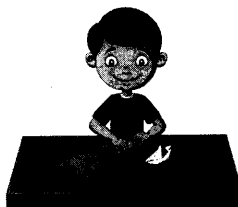
5.....



6.....



7.....



8.....



9.....

2. Complete the sentences with the phrases in exercise 1.

- Mary likes with her close friend on Saturday evenings. She feels relaxed.
- Peter fancies, especially pop music in his free time.
- My grandparents love very much. There are a lot of beautiful flowers and fresh vegetables in their garden.

- Internet addicts spend too much time
- has become very popular with teenagers, especially online games.
- They enjoyed with each other when they were kids.
- He's useless at He won't even put up a shelf.
- Trang is fond of She made lots of beautiful bead bracelets.
- My sister is very good at She can fold paper into animals, birds, flowers, etc.

3. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

leisure	virtual	satisfied	weird
addicted	hooked	relaxing	fun

- Hanging out with friends is I really enjoy it.
- Are you to Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr, or Instagram?
- It is very to lie on the beach, and listen to the sound of the waves.
- That's I thought I'd left my keys on the table but they're not there.
- Many teens are on social networks like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.
- The website allows you to take a tour of the art gallery.
- He was not with the camera, so he took it back to the store.
- Bird-watching is an increasingly popular activity.

4. Write the activities in the box into the correct column.

yoga	badminton	cards	chess	climbing
gymnastics	handicrafts	jogging	karate	puzzles
rollerblading	skateboarding	surfing	the guitar	volleyball

do	go	play
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

5. Fill in the blank with the *-ing* form of the verbs from the box.

work	learn	see	do	ride
help	practise	lie	collect	sit

1. She loves stamps. She has hundreds of stamps in her collection.
2. My brother is interested in a second foreign language.
3. Mr. Henderson hates on weekends or holidays.
4. Thank you for signing up to our event and we look forward to you.
5. It's noisy outside, but I detest in my room all day.
6. Jimmy adores a bike to the countryside and going fishing.
7. He doesn't mind me to improve my English speaking skills.
8. Every Sunday morning, my father enjoys on the beach and relaxing.
9. Do you like going out with us after your homework?
10. David prefers judo to hanging out with friends.

6. Complete the sentences with *to-infinitive* or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.

1. We all adored (do) aerobics when we were young.
2. John dislikes (work) in front of a computer all day.

3. I enjoy (meet) you. Hope (see) you again soon.
4. My father is not keen on coffee. He prefers (drink) tea.
5. I am a little busy. Would you mind (wait) a little longer?
6. Mobile games are great, but I don't like (play) them for too long.
7. If I can choose, I prefer (stay) at home to (play) sport.
8. Tonight I'd like (go) out, but I have to do my homework.
9. Sue loves (make) origami. She can fold some animals, birds and flowers.
10. I detested (spend) two hours every day travelling to work and back.

7. Write OK for the right sentences and correct the wrong ones.

1. I don't mind helping my mum with the housework.
.....
2. The farmer doesn't mind to go to the field early in the morning.
.....
3. Tony detested to eat spicy food when he was a child.
.....
4. His children adore reading comics.
.....
5. Does Mai prefer drink coffee in the evening?
.....
6. Do you fancy to eat some sweets?
.....
7. The girl adores play with her dolls.
.....
8. He doesn't mind giving a lot of money to poor people.
.....



8. Match the questions to the answers.

A	B
1. What do you enjoy doing in your spare time?	a. I don't know ... doing sport or playing a musical instrument.
2. How much time do you have each week for socialising with friends?	b. I want to improve my English speaking skill.
3. What do you think is the best leisure activity for teens?	c. I prefer to spend my free time with my family and friends.
4. Why do you join the English club?	d. I'm not sure. I might watch a video at home.
5. Do you prefer to spend your free time alone or with other people?	e. For relaxation, I prefer listening to soft music.
6. What do you do to relax?	f. Every day to consume Facebook updates from friends and family.
7. How often do you use social media?	g. About five hours or fewer.
8. Do you have any plans for next weekend?	h. I love reading and spending as much time as possible doing it.

Your answer:

1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

models	by	taught	through	origami	together	upstream	folding
--------	----	--------	---------	---------	----------	----------	---------

Origami is the Japanese word for paper (1) ORI means to fold and KAMI means paper. (2) , they form the word, 'origami'. It's an art form that has been handed down from parents to child (3) many generations. Origami involves the creation of paper forms usually entirely (4) folding. Animals, birds, fish, geometric

shapes, puppets, toys and masks are among the (5) that even very young children can learn to make in just one sitting.

In Japan, at one time origami was (6) in schools but today, children are generally taught origami at home. Holidays are celebrated with colourful (7) decorations made by the family. On children's day (formerly boy's day), children make colourful *carp*: a fish that swims (8) against the current. This symbolizes strength.

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

My Favourite Hobby

My favourite hobby is reading. I enjoy (1) a book when I am free. I started (2) it when I was four years old. The first time I read books, I felt (3) so I kept (4) The teachers always taught me to read difficult words. I was happy when I read a story with a happy ending. I was thrilled (5) I read a detective story.

I enjoy reading because I like to explore the imaginative world of my (6) author, J.K. Rowling who wrote "Harry Potter". There are a lot of advantages (7) reading.

Reading can make me relaxed (8) calm. I can also learn new vocabulary items. Then I (9) further improve my English. Moreover, it can give me (10) unlimited imagination, so I can write books in (11) future. I can learn the different cultures and customs of other countries (12) the world too.

I read at (13) one hour every day. I read books by myself. I usually read it at home. I (14) I could read different kinds of books (15) it might be very challenging.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. read | B. reading | C. to reading | D. being read |
| 2. A. will do | B. to doing | C. do | D. to do |
| 3. A. interesting | B. interested | C. interest | D. to interested |
| 4. A. reading | B. to read | C. to reading | D. read |
| 5. A. what | B. where | C. when | D. that |
| 6. A. favourite | B. lovely | C. love | D. favor |



- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|------------|----------|
| 7. A. at | B. to | C. on | D. of |
| 8. A. but | B. so | C. and | D. to |
| 9. A. can | B. do | C. did | D. have |
| 10. A. every | B. a | C. an | D. one. |
| 11. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. one |
| 12. A. on | B. all | C. from | D. in |
| 13. A. most | B. more | C. less | D. least |
| 14. A. detest | B. wish | C. want | D. like |
| 15. A. why | B. but | C. because | D. what |

3. Read the passage and choose the correct answer.

Most people watch TV in their leisure time. Television is considered essential in every household. It can be a source of entertainment for all members of the family. There are always programmes suitable for different ages, genders, and interests... Watching TV is a great way to spend time and bond with your family. Besides the entertainment value, TV shows can also be educational with cooking programmes, documentaries, etc.... TV is also a way to expand your mind and see places you couldn't in real life. However, spending too much time in front of the TV makes you a couch potato, a lazy person who watches TV a lot. It can negatively affect your physical health because you are less likely to exercise. Your creativity and imagination can also be limited because of television.

- Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?
 - Television and Household.
 - Entertainment for Family Members.
 - Advantages and Disadvantages of Watching TV.
 - Imagination from Television.
- What proves that television serves all members of the family?
 - TV programmes are designed for different genders.
 - TV programmes are designed for all ages.
 - TV programmes are designed for various interests.
 - All are correct.

- According to the writer, what are the advantages of watching TV?
 - Connecting family members.
 - Providing knowledge.
 - Opening your mind.
 - All are correct.
- According to the writer, what are the disadvantages of watching TV?
 - Improving your physical health.
 - Encouraging your imagination.
 - A and B are incorrect.
 - A and B are correct.
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - It costs a lot of money to own a television.
 - People watch TV for entertainment.
 - A couch potato may have bad physical health.
 - There are cooking programmes and documentaries on TV.

IV. WRITING

1. Complete each of the following sentences, using the words given.

- Mai/ enjoy/ watch/ clouds/ move slowly/ sky/ this/ help/ relax/ improve/ imagination.
.....
.....
- My friend's brother/ love/ walk/ dog/ every morning/ park/ near/ house.
.....
.....
- Schoolwork/ bring/ Linda and her classmates/ pressure/ they/ prefer/ hang out/ after school.
.....
.....

4. My mother/ love/ yoga/ while/ my brothers/ fancy/ competitive sports/ football/ swimming.

.....
.....

5. Our family/ like/ DIY projects/ spare time/ help/ create/ happy/ cozy atmosphere/ home.

.....
.....

6. Linda/ detest/ outdoor leisure activities/ mother/ want/ her/ them.

.....
.....

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

1. Nancy really loves to hang out with friends.

Nancy really enjoys

2. Playing beach games is very interesting.

It is

3. My parents insist me on learning something interesting.

My parents want

4. Jenny finds reading poetry boring.

Jenny dislikes

5. He uses all his free time to look after his garden.

He spends

6. He likes to listen to pop music more than watch TV after school.

He prefers

7. We usually visit museums when we have leisure time.

We enjoy

8. I don't like to get up early and prepare breakfast on cold winter days.

I hate

- 3. Write a 60-80 words paragraph about the benefits of having hobbies.**

You can use the following ideas:

- Reducing stress.
- Improving physical health.
- Making friends.

There are many benefits of having hobbies. Firstly,

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



TEST FOR UNIT 1
I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. tool B. noon C. door D. school
2. A. noon B. tool C. blood D. spoon
3. A. put B. could C. push D. moon
4. A. much B. number C. cut D. put
5. A. rough B. sum C. utter D. union

II. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

1. My sister enjoys She usually walks around the mall to look at the goods, but not buying anything.
A. going shopping B. window shopping
C. doing DIY D. hanging out
2. My grandmother adores She's very fat.
A. cooking B. eating C. running D. singing
3. My father is fond of a lot of trees and vegetables.
A. growing B. grow C. grew D. grows
4. Susan is interested in flowers and vases.
A. painting B. paint C. paints D. painted
5. Tommy to go swimming every day. He has an amazing body.
A. fancies B. enjoys C. doesn't mind D. likes
6. My wife's always hanging at her best friend's home.
A. on B. out C. in D. to
7. Sammy is addicted to out. I never see him at home.
A. going B. go C. goes D. went
8. Elena is interested making origami.
A. to B. on C. in D. into
9. Nick's keen mountain climbing in the summer.
A. on B. at C. with D. in

10. Katarina doing morning exercise. She is healthy.
A. dislikes B. love C. loves D. dislike
11. Schoolchildren waste time sitting in front the computer.
A. before B. after C. about D. of
12. How much time do you spend TV every day?
A. watch B. to watch C. watching D. in watching
13. I'd hate the exams, so I'm doing my best.
A. failing B. to fail C. fail D. failed
14. You can raise a pet like a Neopet if you aren't allowed to own a real pet.
A. domestic B. virtual C. weird D. beloved
15. "My favourite leisure activity is people watching". - " "
A. That sounds so weird! B. That's all right.
C. OK. That's what you've chosen. D. Sure. It's very entertaining.

III. Complete the sentences with the correct form (to-infinitive or -ing form) of the verbs in the box. Some verbs can be followed by either a to-infinitive or an -ing form.

stay	make	watch	do	cycle
eat	hang out	travel	get	read

1. Henry is in good shape. He enjoys sports and exercise.
2. She doesn't like up early in the morning, especially at the weekend.
3. Emily dislikes crafts, but she enjoys origami.
4. I fancy out tonight because I'm too tired to cook.
5. Nancy adores with her best friend, Helen.
6. My father loves live football on TV.
7. Do people in your country like abroad on vacation?
8. Riding a bike is Lan's pleasure, but she detests in the rain.
9. I don't mind at home to look after the children.
10. As a child, he hated books, but now he finds it enjoyable.

IV. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

- I first got hooked video games when I was eight.
- The library allows you to check six books at a time.
- Carpentry isn't right my street. I'd rather pay someone else to do it.
- Could you help me look my contact lens?
- What do you usually do your leisure time?
- A lot of kids nowadays have become addicted surfing the Net.
- We work volunteers for an animal protection organization.
- He spends most of his free time looking the garden.
- Today, teenagers rely technology more than in the past.
- Surfing the Net too many hours can be harmful your health.

V. Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

- I enjoy playing comics. It is fun and interesting.
A B C D
- He enjoys to play with his dogs in the yard.
A B C D
- When I have spare time, I going out with my friends.
A B C D
- Shara is interested with drawing the people around her.
A B C D
- There are many reason why it is good to have some leisure activities.
A B C D

VI. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

- The Internet is very, it takes up a lot of our time. (addict)
- I enjoy with friends and going out at the weekend. (social)
- I like cooking in my free time. It makes me feel (relax)

- My sister doesn't like surfing the Internet, she says it is (bore)
- Skateboarding is her hobby. It is also one of the most sports of the teenagers in this town. (popularity)
- My close friend gave me a present on my birthday. I like it so much. (wonder)
- My brother works as a volunteer for an animal protection He really loves his job. (organize)
- Are you about the new Gears Of War games? (excite)

VII. Complete the conversation with the words given in the box, then practice it with your partner.

do	o'clock	likes	like
And you	joke	afternoon	take

Mai: Do you (1) roller skating, Nick?

Nick: Yes, I do. I go roller-skating every Saturday!

Mai: Oh, really? Where?

Nick: Well, I go to the park with my friends after school at about five (2) We roller-skate for about an hour and then we go home.

Mai: I go roller-skating, too. But I go on Sunday. I go to the market with my mother in the morning, and then I (3) our dog for a walk. Then in the (4) I go to the park with my mother.

Nick: Your mother?

Mai: Yes, she (5) roller-skating too, and she's really good!

Nick: And what do you do on Sunday evening?

Mai: Oh, I usually go out with my friends. We have a drink together or go to the cinema. (6) ?

Nick: Oh, on Sunday I (7) my homework.

Mai: What? Is that a (8) ?

Nick: No! It's true!

Mai: Oh, Nick! Get a life!



VIII. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

practice	hands	professional	carving
others	arts	both	enjoyed

Arts and crafts describe a wide variety of activities involving making things with one's own (1) Arts and crafts is usually a hobby. Some crafts or art skills have been practiced for centuries, (2) are more recent inventions. A quote by Apoorva Rathore: Art cannot be taught, it comes from thinking. But it can be improved by (3)

(4) children and adults enjoy arts and crafts. Children in schools may learn skills such as woodworking, wood (5), sewing, or making things with all sorts of materials. Many community centers and schools have evening or day classes and workshops where one can learn (6) and craft skills.

Although "crafts" today are usually hobbies (7) by amateurs, the word was used many centuries ago by (8) people who had a guild system. Young people learned from master craftsmen, i.e. they were "apprenticed", and they often took many years to learn their skills to perfection.

IX. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer for each blank.

Leisure in Britain

The British spend their free time in different ways. People generally use it to relax, but many people also (1) voluntary work, especially for charities.

People spend a lot of free time at home, where the (2) popular leisure activity is watching television, the average viewing time being 25 hours per week. People often (3) programs on video so that they can watch them later, and video recorders are also used (4) watching videos hired from a video rental shop.

Reading is also a favourite way of spending leisure time. The British spend a lot of time reading newspapers and magazines.

In summer, gardening is popular, and in winter it is often replaced by 'do-it-yourself', (5) people spend their time improving or

repairing their homes. Many people have pets to look after; taking the dog for a daily walk is a regular routine.

The extra leisure time (6) at weekends means that some leisure activities, many of them to do with sport, normally (7) place only then. Traditional spectator sports include football, cricket, horse racing, motor racing, and motorcycle racing. Popular forms of (8) are swimming, tennis, ice skating or roller-skating, cycling, climbing, and hill or country walking.

Families often have a 'day out' at the weekend, especially in summer, with a (9) to a local event such as a festival, fair, or show. Young people especially go to clubs and discos, while people of all (10) go to the theatre, the cinema, art exhibitions, and concerts.

- A. make B. do C. play D. go
- A. many B. more C. much D. most
- A. record B. scan C. print D. power
- A. with B. for C. on D. about
- A. what B. why C. when D. while
- A. available B. probable C. abundant D. exclusive
- A. drag B. bring C. carry D. take
- A. strength B. exercise C. athletics D. presentation
- A. voyage B. journey C. visit D. road
- A. ages B. numbers C. years D. groups

X. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

- She likes to hang out with friends on Saturday evenings.
She's interested
- She only allows her children to watch television at weekends.
She only lets
- Could you help me with this box?
Would you

4. How about going window shopping this afternoon?
Shall ?
5. What leisure activity do you like best?
What's
6. My teacher enjoys listening to folk songs in her free time as this helps her to reduce stress.
My teacher likes
7. Jane likes skateboarding although this has hurt her leg and arm sometimes.
Jane fancies
8. My aunt really loves surfing the Internet. She can even do it all day without being tired at all.
My aunt adores

XI. Choose a sentence that is closest in meaning to the given sentence.

1. They adore visiting art galleries when they have leisure time.
A. They are keen in visiting art galleries when they have leisure time.
B. They are keen with visiting art galleries when they have leisure time.
C. They are keen of visiting art galleries when they have leisure time.
D. They are keen on visiting art galleries when they have leisure time.
2. We use all our free time to look after our pets.
A. We spend all our free time to look after our pets.
B. We spend all our free time to looking after our pets.
C. We spend all our free time looking after our pets.
D. We spend all our free time to having looked after our pets.
3. Sue likes to make crafts than to help her parents with DIY projects.
A. Sue prefers making crafts to helping her parents with DIY projects.
B. Sue prefers to making crafts to help her parents with DIY projects.
C. Sue prefers make crafts to helping her parents with DIY projects.
D. Sue prefers making crafts than helping her parents with DIY projects.

4. Doing leisure activities in my free time makes me satisfied.
A. I am satisfying with doing leisure activities in my free time.
B. I am satisfying by doing leisure activities in my free time.
C. I am satisfied with doing leisure activities in my free time.
D. I am satisfied by doing leisure activities in my free time.
5. Volunteering for the community and collecting stamps are very interesting.
A. It is very interesting to volunteering for the community and collect stamps.
B. It is very interesting to volunteer for the community and collect stamps.
C. It is very interesting volunteer for the community and collecting stamps.
D. It is very interesting to volunteer for the community and collecting stamps.



UNIT
2

LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Grammar • Comparative forms of Adverbs
Pronunciation • Sounds /ə/ and /ɪ/

GRAMMAR

I. REVIEW: COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

ÔN TẬP: DẠNG SO SÁNH HƠN CỦA TÍNH TỪ

1. Đối với tính từ ngắn

Tính từ ngắn là những tính từ dạng ngắn (chỉ có 1 âm tiết) hoặc những tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên nhưng có tận cùng là *y, er, ow, et*.

S + be + adj + er + than + noun/ pronoun

- E.g. Peter is taller than Susan.
They are happier than their parents.
He is cleverer than his friends.

2. Đối với tính từ dài

Tính từ dài là những tính từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên.

S + be + more + adj + than + noun/ pronoun

- E.g. She is more beautiful than her mother.
This house is more expensive than that house.
French is more difficult than English.

II. COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADVERBS

DẠNG SO SÁNH HƠN CỦA TRẠNG TỪ

1. Đối với trạng từ ngắn

Các trạng từ ngắn có cách viết giống hệt tính từ như: *long, close, fast, low, late, hard, wide, high, early*

S + V + adv + er + than + noun/ pronoun

- E.g. Lan runs faster than me.
They work harder than us.

2. Đối với trạng từ dài

Trạng từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên được coi là trạng từ dài.

S + V + more + adv + than + noun/ pronoun

- E.g. A racer drives more skillfully than a normal motorist.

* Chú ý:

Cách thêm "er" vào sau tính từ/trạng từ ngắn	
• Thông thường, ta thêm "er" vào sau tính từ/trạng từ ngắn.	<i>tall → taller</i>
• Những tính từ/ trạng từ tận cùng là "e", ta chỉ thêm "r".	<i>late → later</i>
• Những tính từ/ trạng từ tận cùng là "y", ta đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "er".	<i>happy → happier</i>
• Những tính từ/ trạng từ chỉ có một âm tiết và có dạng "phụ âm - nguyên âm - phụ âm", ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi mới thêm "er".	<i>hot → hotter</i>
• Các trường hợp so sánh đặc biệt: - good/ well → better (tốt hơn) - bad/ badly → worse (tệ hơn) - many/ much → more (nhiều hơn) - little → less (ít hơn) - far → farther/ further (xa hơn)	<i>Mary studies better than Susan.</i> <i>Kien runs faster than Nam.</i>

PRONUNCIATION

I. Âm /ə/

1. Cách phát âm âm /ə/

Cách
phát
âm

Bước 1: Miệng mở tự nhiên không quá to, thả lỏng lưỡi.

Bước 2: Lưỡi đặt cao vừa phải.

Bước 3: Âm phát ra rất ngắn, dứt khoát. Khi phát âm xong, lưỡi vẫn giữ nguyên.

E.g:

alarm	/ə'la:m/	báo thức
open	/'əʊpən/	mở
content	/kən'tent/	nội dung
doctor	/'dɒktər/	bác sĩ

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /ə/

a. "a" được phát âm là /ə/

"a" →	/ə/	banana	/bə'nænə/	quả chuối
		sofa	/'səʊfə/	ghế xô-pha
		apartment	/ə'pɑ:tmənt/	căn hộ
		balance	/'bæləns/	sự cân bằng

b. "e" được phát âm là /ə/

"e" →	/ə/	answer	/'ænsər/	trả lời
		mother	/'mʌðə(r)/	mẹ
		silent	/'saɪlənt/	im lặng
		open	/'əʊpən/	mở ra

c. "o" được phát âm là /ə/

"o" →	/ə/	compare	/kəm'peə(r)/	so sánh
		continue	/kən'tɪnju:/	tiếp tục
		freedom	/'fri:dəm/	sự tự do
		handsome	/'hænsəm/	đẹp trai

d. "u" được phát âm là /ə/

"u" →	/ə/	picture	/'pɪktʃə(r)/	bức tranh
		suggest	/'sə'dʒest/	gợi ý
		surprise	/'sə'praɪz/	ngạc nhiên

e. "ou" được phát âm là /ə/

"ou" →	/ə/	famous	/'feɪməs/	nổi tiếng
		dangerous	/'deɪndʒərəs/	nguy hiểm
		anxious	/'æŋkʃəs/	lo âu

II. Âm /ɪ/

1. Cách phát âm âm /ɪ/

Cách phát âm âm /ɪ/

Âm /ɪ/ được coi là nguyên âm ngắn và phát âm tương tự như phát âm chữ "i" trong tiếng Việt. Cách phát âm như sau:

Bước 1: Thả lỏng cơ mặt, kéo giãn miệng sang hai bên. Miệng hơi hé.

Bước 2: Quai hàm hơi hạ xuống, khoảng cách giữa môi dưới và môi trên không quá rộng.

Bước 3: Lưỡi đưa lên trên cao, đầu lưỡi đặt phía sau hàm dưới. Lưỡi hướng về phía trước. Khi phát âm, bạn có cảm giác một luồng khí được đẩy ra ngoài.

E.g:

chick	/tʃɪk/	gà con
begin	/brɪ'ɡɪn/	bắt đầu



luggage /'lʌɡɪdʒ/ hành lý
remind /rɪ'maɪnd/ gợi nhớ

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /ɪ/

a. "a" được phát âm là /ɪ/ với những danh từ có hai âm tiết và có tận cùng bằng "age"

"a" →	/ɪ/	village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ làng
		cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/ nhà tranh
		damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ sự thiệt hại
		luggage /'lʌɡɪdʒ/ hành lý

b. "e" được phát âm là /ɪ/ trong tiếp đầu ngữ "be", "de" và "re"

"e" →	/ɪ/	begin /bɪ'ɡɪn/ bắt đầu
		become /bɪ'kʌm/ trở nên
		behave /bɪ'heɪv/ cư xử
		decide /dɪ'saɪd/ quyết định

c. "i" được phát âm là /ɪ/ trong từ có một âm tiết và tận cùng bằng một hoặc hai phụ âm, trước đó là âm "i"

"i" →	/ɪ/	win /wɪn/ chiến thắng
		miss /mɪs/ nhớ
		ship /ʃɪp/ thuyền
		sit /sɪt/ ngồi

d. "ui" được phát âm là /ɪ/

"ui" →	/ɪ/	build /bɪld/ xây cất
		guilt /ɡɪlt/ tội lỗi
		guitar /ɡɪ'tɑːr/ đàn ghi ta
		quilt /kwɪlt/ chăn, mền

EXERCISES

I. PHONETICS

1. Read the following words and put them in the correct column.

village	animal	cinema	survive	city
away	busy	police	exciting	butter
sing	about	delicious	sofa	awake
doctor	milk	accuse	bring	father

/ɪ/	/ə/
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

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

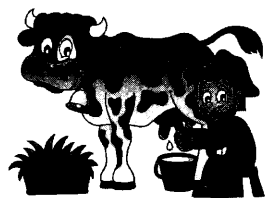
- A. stripe B. string C. spring D. trip
- A. letter B. accept C. effort D. problem
- A. available B. woman C. calendar D. balance
- A. complete B. complain C. method D. rainbow
- A. message B. passage C. luggage D. national

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Choose the right phrase and then write it under each picture.

herding the buffaloes	picking tomatoes	drying the rice
riding a horse	harvesting the rice	milking
making a kite	collecting water	feeding birds





1.....

2.....

3.....



4.....

5.....

6.....



7.....

8.....

9.....

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

grapes	food	buffaloes	a camel	stamps
coins	water	cattle	a flag	strawberries
a bike	a fence	tea buds	a car	goats
information	blackberries	sheep	a motorbike	a notice
postcards	a memorial	a donkey	a horse	a tent

1. ride:

2. collect:

3. pick:

4. herd:

5. put up:

3. Match the word or phrase with its definition.

1. herd	A. the time you gather crops from the fields
2. peaceful	B. land that is outside cities and towns
3. cattle	C. make animals move together in a group
4. harvest	D. a field where you grow rice in water
5. a paddy field	E. not worried, quiet and calm
6. countryside	F. cows and bulls that you keep as farm animals for their milk and meat
7. earthen	G. land with grass that is used for cattle to feed on
8. pasture	H. made of earth or of baked clay

Your answer:

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6- 7- 8-

4. Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the box.

generous	peaceful	optimistic	quiet	inconvenient
fresh	brave	exciting	vast	skillful
		envious		

1. I'm so of you getting such an exciting holiday.

2. Billy is clearly a person. He contributed lots of money to charity.

3. It was very of him to jump into the river to save a drowning child.
4. Most of Mongolian people are at riding a horse.
5. Life in the countryside is more and healthier.
6. It's to see a kite flying high in the sky.
7. It was very there; you could just hear the wind moving in the trees.
8. I love the open spaces and the air in the countryside.
9. The villagers often find it to get into town due to the lack of public transport.
10. People in rural areas are more than their city counterparts.

5. Underline the correct words or phrases.

1. Cattle usually cross over the road. You should drive **more careful/ more carefully**.
2. We've all been working very **hard/ hardly** and now we're tired.
3. Our school Internet connection is really **slow/ slowly**.
4. What's the matter with him? He looks **angry/ angrily**.
5. The children are playing **quiet/ quietly** in the garden.
6. Rural areas are **common/ commonly** known as the countryside or a village.
7. Nomadic children are very **brave/ bravely** when they learn to ride a horse at the age of five.
8. The Sun is shining **bright/ brightly** through the trees.
9. We all find living in the city very **stressful/ stressfully**.
10. Don't talk so **fast/ fastly** - I can't understand what you're saying.

6. Complete the sentences with the comparative form of adverbs in the box. Add 'than' where necessary.

carefully	hard	quietly	slowly	fast
healthy	well	badly	quickly	far

1. John threw the ball David.
2. This street is crowded and narrow. Couldn't you drive a bit ?
3. These days we are eating ever before.
4. I did on the test than Mark did. He got an A+ and I just got an A.
5. Machines can help farmers harvest
6. Does more money make you work?
7. You're talking so loudly. Could you speak a bit, please?
8. The teacher spoke to help us to understand.
9. She answered all the questions the other students and she got a very good mark.
10. The Spanish athlete ran the other runners, so he won the race.

7. Use the *adjectives* or *adverbs* in brackets in their correct forms of comparison to complete the sentences.

1. I can't understand. Would you ask him to speak? (clear)
2. The old usually get up the young. (early)
3. My grandparents often tell us that they used to live in a life than it is now. (hard)
4. Living in the countryside is and living in big cities. (peaceful, quiet).
5. The cost of living in my town is in this area. (expensive)
6. Living in modern blocks of flats is other places. You can buy everything you want just on the ground floor. (convenient)
7. City children have a life than rural children. (exciting)
8. He is a famous athlete, so of course, he runs me. (fast)
9. My grandfather says that farmers in the past worked farmers nowadays. (hard)
10. My brother is studying at a university in Ha Noi. He often says he loves living in our village because people here are people in Ha Noi. (friendly)



8. Match the questions with the answers.

A	B
1. What is your hometown, Michele?	A. I usually played outside with my friends. Sometimes we went into the city to go shopping or see a movie.
2. How big is the town?	B. Actually I find it exciting to live in the city, but it's so crowded and the people aren't friendly.
3. What is the town's population?	C. It's pretty small, just about 1.86 sq mi.
4. Did you like your hometown?	D. Ten years ago.
5. What did you usually do for fun?	E. I lived in a small town called Beaverton.
6. How often did you go to the city?	F. About three thousand people I think.
7. When did you move to the city?	G. When I was little I liked it, but when I got older I found it pretty boring being in such a small town.
8. Do you prefer city or country life?	H. Twice or three times a month.

Your answer:

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6- 7- 8-

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

People in the country don't need to hurry and have a lot of time. People in the country don't have to work too many hours as they do in the city. On the other hand, they don't earn so much money. Moreover, there aren't such interesting things to do during free time. The unemployment rate is also much higher than in the city. The problem may be also the transportation. If you don't have your own car, you may have trouble

commuting to work. The same problem concerns access to hospitals, schools, police stations, and shops, which are usually located far from the village. Last of all, there are some dangers connected with country life such as heavy snowfall or rainfall.

1. People in the city have more free time than those in the country.
2. People in the country don't earn so much money.
3. The unemployment rate in the country is much higher than in the city.
4. If you don't have a car, you won't have any trouble with commuting.
5. In the country, there are some dangers such as heavy snowfall or rainfall.

T F

T F

T F

T F

T F

2. Read the text carefully, then answer the questions.

Many people enjoy living in a big city because they think life is more exciting there. However, I come from a small village and in my view, there are lots of benefits. The main reason I prefer village life is because it's very quiet, so I always feel calm when I'm here. Another reason is that the air is so fresh and clean. We have more green spaces and bigger gardens, too. In addition, I think the people here are friendlier. Personally, I'm interested in wildlife photography, so the countryside is perfect for me.

The only downside is transport. I have an early start for a long journey to school in Faro and the school bus is always stopping to pick up more people. Also, it's boring sometimes, but I enjoy chatting to my friends. Fortunately, I'm learning to ride a moped. On balance, I disagree that city life is better, as I think my village lifestyle is healthier and more relaxing. In spite of that, some of my friends couldn't cope with life in the country, so it comes down to personal opinion.

1. Where does the writer come from?

.....

2. Does he like living in the big city?

.....

3. Why does he prefer village life?

.....

4. How does he think about the people in his village?

.....

5. According to the writer, what is the disadvantage of living in the village?

.....

6. How does he go to school?

.....

7. Does he think city life is better than village life?

.....

8. What is he interested in?

.....

3. Read the passage and choose the correct answer.

The countryside is becoming a more and more appealing place to live in. In recent years, people's view of the countryside has become more positive. A new survey shows that people are more likely to move to the countryside than ever before. The countryside is an ideal location for young adults, especially young married couples with children. One of the main reasons is the lower cost of living. This makes the countryside perfect for young people who are looking to save money and start a family. It is also a good place to raise children. The countryside is less densely populated than the city so there are a lot of spaces for kids to play and be active. Furthermore, pollution and crime problems are not huge issues here. In a couple of years, experts believe that the countryside's demographics will change dramatically.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Influence from the countryside.

B. Reasons for living in the countryside.

C. People living in the countryside.

D. Comparison between the countryside and the city.

2. Why does the writer mention a new survey?

A. To prove that people's thought on the countryside has changed.

B. To show that people prefer the countryside to the city.

C. To encourage people to move to the countryside.

D. To collect people's views of the countryside.

3. Why is the countryside a good place for a young couple with children?

A. Because of the low cost of living.

B. Because of a good environment for children.

C. A and B are correct.

D. A and B are incorrect.

4. According to the writer, how is the living environment in the countryside?

A. Not too crowded.

B. Not dangerous much.

C. Not polluted much.

D. All of the above.

5. Which of the following is FALSE about living in the countryside?

A. The countryside is suitable for single young adults.

B. More and more people choose to live in the countryside.

C. Young couples can save money for their family.

D. Children have spaces to play.

IV. WRITING

1. Rearrange the following words to make a meaningful sentence.

1. prefers/ She/ live/ to/ a/ in/ city/ large /.

.....

2. four/ people/ hundred/ Only/ in/live / this/ village /.

.....

3. sometimes/is/ It/ to/ hard /in/ breathe/ city/ the / too/.

.....



4. have/gone/ They/ to/ in/work/ towns/ larger /.
.....
5. think/ I/ in/ living/ better/ is/ the/ countryside /.
.....
6. meeting/the/ to/ came/ They/ him/ than/earlier/.
.....
7. slowly/ than/ the/ other/ people/ The/ tired/ man/ is/ moving/ more/.
.....
8. is/ season/ the/ What/ best/ visit/ the/ to/ countryside/ ?
.....
9. trip/ Do/ to/ you/ the/ fancy/ countryside/ a/ ?
.....
10. do/ countryside/ you/ go/ How/ to/ often/ the/ ?
.....

2. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their original meanings. Use the right comparative forms of the adverbs in brackets.

1. Nick drives more carefully than his brother. (*carefully*)
Nick's brother
2. The laboratory in my school is now better equipped than some years ago. (*badly*)
Some years ago, the laboratory
3. Nam studies more lazily so he often gets worse marks than Quang. (*hard, good*)
Quang studies
4. Trung drives more carefully than Minh so he rarely has an accident. (*carelessly*)
Minh drives
5. Mai's singing is more beautiful than Mi's. (*beautifully*)
Mai sings

6. We were earlier at the party than the Smiths last night. (*early*)
We arrived
7. Phong's voice is louder than Nick's. (*loudly*)
Phong speaks
8. My English is more fluent than my sister's. (*fluently*)
I speak English

3. Where do you want to live, the city or the countryside? Why?

Write a 60-80 words paragraph to give your answer.

a. If you want to live in the city, you may find the following ideas helpful.

- There are many schools.
- There are many hospitals.
- There are many entertainment facilities.

b. If you want to live in the country, you may find the following ideas helpful.

- Life is peaceful.
- The air is fresh.
- The people are friendly.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



TEST FOR UNIT 2

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

- A. member B. learn C. water D. dinner
- A. bird B. shirt C. skirt D. hire
- A. today B. together C. work D. melody
- A. million B. river C. receive D. guilty
- A. symbol B. team C. field D. agree

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

- A. admire B. blanket C. gather D. comment
- A. logical B. sightseer C. hamburger D. location
- A. enjoyment B. pagoda C. collection D. business
- A. economical B. federation C. itinerary D. complication
- A. symbol B. picnic C. relax D. logic

III. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

- City drivers have to drive than country ones.
A. more careful B. more careless
C. more carefully D. more carelessly
- Life in the countryside is than that in the city.
A. quieter B. as quiet C. most quiet D. quiet
- The countryside is than the city.
A. peaceful B. most peaceful
C. more peaceful D. peacefuller
- I can't understand what you are saying. Could you speak?
A. slowly B. slower C. more slowly D. most slowly
- Minh always answers questions than the other students.
A. weller B. good C. better D. goodly

- Our new teacher explains the exercises than our old one.
A. more badly B. bad C. badder D. worse
- I think living in the city is living in the countryside.
A. more expensive than B. expensive more than
C. as expensive more than D. more than expensive
- Our house in the town looks than their house in the country.
A. moderners B. more moderner
C. more modern D. modern
- Today Peter gets up than he did yesterday.
A. earlier B. much early C. more early D. more earlier
- He seems to be than we thought.
A. more quick B. more quickly C. quicklier D. quicker
- The wind is blowing than it did last night.
A. stronger B. more strongly C. stronglier D. more stronger
- People in the countryside wake up and go to bed than in the city.
A. later B. late C. earlier D. early
- When we were, we played on our land with the animals.
A. younger B. older C. stronger D. weaker
- After from work, my parents decided to move to the countryside.
A. quit B. sack C. retiring D. starting
- I don't want to live in the countryside.
-
A. My grandparents live in a rural village.
B. I used to visit my relatives in the countryside.
C. We will have a picnic in a village next weekend.
D. Don't you feel the life in the countryside is quieter than in the city?

IV. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition.

- The farmers loaded the rice straw buffalo-drawn carts.
- She is always envious her cousin's long blond hair.



3. He joined the boys herding the buffaloes.
4. Would you like to visit the countryside harvest time?
5. I think it's better for children to grow in the countryside.
6. The computer provides access all the information.
7. The nomads move twice or three times a year to look new pastures.
8. A ger can be put, then taken and transported.
9. My father used to live a farm when he was younger.
10. Last summer holiday I went a trip the countryside.

V. Supply the comparative form of the words in brackets. Add "than" where necessary.

1. Your book looks mine: Can I borrow it for some days? (**interesting**)
2. The evening in the countryside is often that in the city. (**peaceful**)
3. Many families in the suburbs are the ones you meet in the urban. (**happy**)
4. This year's harvest season seems to come a week usual. (**early**)
5. All these students are good, but some work others. (**hard**)
6. Some people think that health is money. (**important**)
7. My new teacher explained the lessons my old teacher. (**clear**)
8. People in rural areas wear than those in cities. (**simple**)
9. Robert arrived at the meeting than Francis. (**late**)
10. These trousers are too wide. Do you have any that are? (**narrow**)

VI. Choose the underlined word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentences that needs correcting.

1. You should drive carefullier, otherwise you will cause an accident.
A B C D
2. This exercise was more easier than I expected.
A B C D
3. Tom loves flying his handmade kites. They looks great up in the sky.
A B C D

4. He goes to school in the morning and he helps his family herding buffaloes.
A B C D
5. The farmer have to work early in the morning than the collar workers do.
A B C D
6. Living in the city offers more opportunities for well promotion, higher education and better facilities.
A B C D
7. It takes less money to live in the countryside because our cattle and plants provide us to the most of our needs.
A B C D
8. They live in exactly the same way to other people.
A B C D

VII. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Sylvia likes the atmosphere during her stay in the valley. (**peace**)
2. The firefighters were praised for their and devotion to duty. (**brave**)
3. Visually the house is very pleasing, but it's (**comfort**)
4. It is true that the city can provide much (**convenient**)
5. Agricultural work is seen as a male occupation. (**tradition**)
6. Villages and towns are not as densely as cities. (**populate**)
7. The trip was an experience. We enjoyed it very much! (**forget**)
8. People seem to have lost their in boating on small rivers. (**enjoy**)
9. More and more are living the countryside to city. (**farm**)
10. A town has a population than a village does. (**large**)



VIII. Fill each blank with a correct word to finish the passage.

Life in the countryside is a bit slower than life in the cities. It isn't as exciting as life in the city. But (1) general people work hard - they work in the fields, in the garden, in the woods, etc. They grow vegetables, cultivate crops and raise (2) (cows, horses, buffaloes, ...). Some people even have vineyards and fruit orchards.

There is a ton of work to be done on the farm - milking cows, taking (3) of livestock, mucking out, plowing fields, sowing seeds, fertilizing, harvesting,... It is said that a farmer works from (4) to sunset. People use farm machinery and drive tractors.

Children can freely play outdoors. In rural areas people (5) each other better. There are no skyscrapers in the countryside. People's homes may be (6) a farmhouse or a cottage.

People sniff air that is definitely cleaner than air in the cities. There is also (7) violence and vandalism. The traffic isn't as dense as in the cities. There (8) no rush hours. Furthermore, it isn't as noisy as it is in cities.

People living in the countryside can enjoy the green scenery. They can enjoy nature. They can (9) birds chirping, deer stopping in a clearing in a wood. Besides, people can eat fresh home-grown (10) and fruit. It seems that life in the countryside is not that stressful. Altogether that must have a positive effect on their health.

IX. Choose the correct word A, B, C or D for each gap to complete the following passage.

My parents are farmers. They work very (1) on the paddy fields. They usually get (2) very early in the morning. After (3) breakfast, they feed the buffaloes, pigs, chicken, ducks and they (4) the eggs. From about eight, they work in the fields. They (5) rice but their main (6) is vegetables. From eleven thirty to one thirty, they rest and have lunch. They continue to work until five in the afternoon then they come back home. My mother (7) the animals again while my father (8) the buffalo shed and the chicken coop. They usually finish their work at about six thirty. Twice a week, my mother (9) the vegetables and eggs

to the town market to sell them then she often buys the things we need for our daily life. She also (10) me a small present each time.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. hard | B. hardly | C. harder | D. hardest |
| 2. A. on | B. off | C. up | D. in |
| 3. A. to have | B. having | C. have | D. had |
| 4. A. take | B. see | C. have | D. collect |
| 5. A. plant | B. water | C. grow | D. cut |
| 6. A. period | B. crop | C. time | D. harvest |
| 7. A. leads | B. feeds | C. gives | D. calls |
| 8. A. cleans | B. washes | C. polishes | D. clears |
| 9. A. makes | B. takes | C. carries | D. brings |
| 10. A. buying | B. buys | C. to buy | D. bought |

X. Use the cues below to write sentences that together make a passage telling your recent trip to the countryside.

- Last weekend/ my family/ two-day trip/ home village.
.....
- We/ start/ the journey/ early/ morning.
.....
- After three hours/ travel/ bus/ reach/ old banyan/ entrance/ the village.
.....
- Everyone/ feel/ tired/ sit/ under the tree/ take/ rest.
.....
- After that/ we/ start/ walk/ the village/ twenty/ minutes/ visit/ my grandparents' house.
.....
.....
- We/ spend/ enjoyable/ weekend/ the country.
.....
- We/ all/ feel/ happy and healthy/ the trip.
.....

XI. Choose a sentence that is closest in meaning to the given sentence.

1. Life in the city is noisier than life in the countryside.
 - A. Life in the city is not as noisy as life in the countryside.
 - B. Life in the countryside is as noisy as life in the city.
 - C. Life in the countryside is not as noisy as life in the city.
 - D. Life in the city is not as noisy as life in the countryside.
2. It takes me more than one hour to reach the village.
 - A. I spend more than one hour reach the village.
 - B. I spend more than one hour reaching the village.
 - C. I spend more than one hour to reach the village.
 - D. I spend more than one hour to reaching the village.
3. Why don't we bike along the river together?
 - A. I suggest to bike along the river together.
 - B. I suggest to biking along the river together.
 - C. I suggest biking along the river together.
 - D. I suggest to be bike along the river together.
4. His brother drives more carefully than her brother.
 - A. Her brother doesn't drive as carefully as his brother.
 - B. Her brother doesn't drive carefully as her brother.
 - C. Her brother doesn't drive as carefully than her brother.
 - D. Her brother drive as carefully as his brother.
5. He speaks English more fluently than anyone in my class.
 - A. He is the most fluent English speaker in my class.
 - B. He is the most fluent English speak in my class.
 - C. No one in my class speaks English as fluently as he does.
 - D. Both A and C.

**UNIT
3**

TEENAGERS

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Grammar | • Simple sentences & compound sentences |
| Pronunciation | • Sounds /ʊə/ and /ɔɪ/ |

GRAMMAR

**I. SIMPLE SENTENCES AND COMPOUND SENTENCES
(CÂU ĐƠN VÀ CÂU GHEP)**

1. Simple sentences (Câu đơn)

Câu đơn là câu chỉ có một mệnh đề độc lập

E.g: Trang plays the piano.
Trang chơi đàn piano.

Câu đơn không phải là câu ngắn mà nó chỉ thể hiện một ý chính

E.g: These are my books.
Đây là những quyển sách của tôi.

Một câu đơn có thể có nhiều hơn một chủ ngữ

E.g: Nam and Khang are playing football.
Nam và Khang đang chơi bóng đá.

Một câu đơn có thể có nhiều động từ

E.g: Trang ate peanuts and drank coffee.
Trang đã ăn đậu phộng và uống cà phê.



2. Compound sentences (Câu ghép)

Là câu chứa từ hai mệnh đề độc lập trở lên, diễn tả các ý chính có tầm quan trọng ngang nhau.

Chúng ta sử dụng các cách sau để nối hai mệnh đề:

Sử dụng dấu chấm phẩy (;)

E.g: I met David yesterday; he just come out of hospital.
Hôm qua tôi gặp David; anh ta vừa ra khỏi bệnh viện.

Sử dụng dấu phẩy (,) và một liên từ đẳng lập (and, but, so, yet)

E.g: He loves her, but she doesn't love him.
Anh ấy yêu cô ấy nhưng cô ấy thì không.

Sử dụng dấu chấm phẩy (;) và một trạng từ nối tiếp / từ chuyển tiếp (however, therefore, nevertheless, moreover,) và theo sau đó là dấu phẩy (,).

E.g: The bus was very crowded; therefore, I had to stand all the way.
Xe buýt rất đông người, vì thế tôi đã đứng suốt đoạn đường.

PRONUNCIATION

I. NGUYÊN ÂM ĐÔI /ʊə/

1. Cách phát âm nguyên âm đôi /ʊə/

Âm /ʊə/ là sự kết hợp giữa /ʊ/ và /ə/. Để phát âm chuẩn âm này, bạn làm theo 2 bước đơn giản sau:

Cách
phát
âm

Bước 1: Tru tròn hai môi, nâng cao cuống lưỡi để phát âm âm /ʊ/

Bước 2: Miệng và lưỡi trở về vị trí thư giãn, đồng thời phát âm âm /ə/

E.g:

poor	/puə(r)/	nghèo
tour	/tuə(r)/	chuyến du lịch
sure	/ʃuə(r)/	chắc chắn

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /ʊə/

a. "oo" được phát âm là /ʊə/ trong những từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng "r"

"oo"

/ʊə/

boor	/buə(r)/	người cục mịch/thô lỗ
moor	/muə(r)/	buộc, cột (tàu thuyền)
poor	/puə(r)/	nghèo
spoor	/spuə(r)/	dấu vết

b. "ou" có thể được phát âm là /ʊə/

"ou"

/ʊə/

tour	/tuə(r)/	cuộc du lịch
tourist	/ˈtuərist/	khách du lịch
tournament	/ˈtuənəmənt/	cuộc đấu

II. NGUYÊN ÂM ĐÔI /ɔɪ/

1. Cách phát âm /ɔɪ/

Âm /ɔɪ/ là sự kết hợp của âm /ɔ:/ và âm /ɪ/.
Các bước để phát âm âm /ɔɪ/:

Bước 1: Hạ quai hàm lưỡi đặt thấp và kéo về phía sau, đồng thời phát âm âm /ɔ:/

Bước 2: Từ từ nâng quai hàm lên một chút và phát âm âm /ɪ/.

E.g:

coin	/kɔɪn/	đồng tiền, tiền
oil	/ɔɪl/	dầu
noise	/nɔɪz/	ồn ào

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /ɔɪ/

a. oi được phát âm là /ɔɪ/

“oi” → /ɔɪ/

voice	/vɔɪs/	giọng nói
boil	/bɔɪl/	luộc
noisy	/'nɔɪzi/	ồn ào
toilet	/'tɔɪlət/	nhà vệ sinh
disappointed	/dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/	thất vọng

b. “oy” được phát âm là /ɔɪ/

“oy” → /ɔɪ/

enjoy	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	thích thú, hưởng thụ
destroy	/dɪ'strɔɪ/	phá hủy
toy	/tɔɪ/	đồ chơi

EXERCISES

I. PHONETICS

1. Read the following words and put them in the correct column.

appoint	pur <u>er</u>	spoil	mat <u>ure</u>	employ
sp <u>oo</u> r	royal	ass <u>ur</u> e	ch <u>oi</u> ce	fl <u>ow</u> er
p <u>oi</u> nt	ins <u>ur</u> e	r <u>ur</u> al	p <u>oo</u> r	t <u>ou</u> rist
en <u>jo</u> y	j <u>oi</u> nt	<u>o</u> yster	destr <u>oy</u>	c <u>ur</u> e

/ʊə/	/ɔɪ/
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

2. Underline the words with the sound /ʊə/ and circle the words with the sound /ɔɪ/.

- I'm sure he is very cruel.
- I'll leave the choice of the toy to my boy.
- The tourist toured the moor in February.
- Please avoid pouring oil on the soil.
- The poor man found a curious jewel when he collected manure.
- He has a noisy voice and spoils our enjoyment.
- I'm sure this is newer and purer.
- The boy was overjoyed with his noisy toys.



1. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Use each word once only.

1. I feel so I don't have anything to do.
2. Janet is because she doesn't know if she got an F or an A in her test.
3. I feel so because I've worked all night.
4. The headmaster was very with Tom because of his bad behavior at school.
5. Peter was very when he heard his song on the radio.
6. Mum is because my sister hasn't come home yet.
7. He is that he will pass the examination.
8. Nick felt when he was treated in front of some girls.
9. The students felt because they couldn't go camping.
10. Bob looks depressed and He's constantly signing and complaining.

1. Believing in oneself and not feeling nervous.
A. confident B. excited
2. Much affected by stress.
A. stressed out B. depressed
3. These skills show how good you are at meeting and dealing with people.
A. cognitive skills B. social skills
4. Relaxed and not emotional.
A. calm B. worried
5. Making you feel nervous and worried.
A. delighted B. tense

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4. Do you want a cup of tea, would you prefer coffee?
5. Smoking gives you bad breath., it is harmful to your health.
6. There are many websites to learn English;, some of them are not free.
7. I like to read, my grammar is always on-point.
8. I hope you are feeling better will be back at college soon.
9. Engineering is an interesting career., you have to be good at Maths.
10. To be a doctor you have to study Biology, Chemistry is also important.

5. Combine a clause in column A with a clause in column B to make complex sentences.

A	B
1. Before I have breakfast,	A. his parents let him play video games.
2. They were talking	B. Matt got a job in a software company.
3. Although he worked very hard,	C. because he didn't even say good morning.
4. Since Joe has high blood pressure,	D. unless you're helping him up.
5. Never look down on anybody	E. they order a hamburger and fries.
6. After he finished his homework,	F. if he keeps exercising.
7. When he finished his degree,	G. he has to watch what he eats.
8. George was obviously in a bad mood,	H. he didn't manage to pass the exam.
9. He'll be able to maintain a healthy weight	I. I spend half an hour doing exercises.
10. Whenever they eat at this restaurant	J. while the teacher was explaining the lesson.

Your answer:

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6- 7- 8- 9- 10-

6. Combine each pair of sentences using the conjunction in brackets.

1. Susan will pass the exam. She studies hard. **(If)**
.....
2. Mary came to class late. Her motorbike had a puncture. **(because)**
.....
3. Her mother was very sick. She couldn't come to class. **(so)**
.....
4. Tom was very lazy. He passed the final examination as well. **(although)**
.....
5. Daisy is very nice. All her friends love her very much. **(Therefore)**
.....
6. We will take the trip. It is stormy. **(unless)**
.....
7. I forgot to lock the door. I drove to the office this morning. **(when)**
.....
8. Lisa graduated from college. She found a good job. **(before)**
.....
9. My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. **(although)**
.....
10. We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. **(despite)**
.....

7. Choose the correct answer.

1. She's not only beautiful intelligent.
A. but also B. but C. however D. yet
2. I was very tired;, I determined to walk on to the next village.
A. therefore B. however C. and D. or
3. You can come here either on Monday on Friday.
A. or B. nor C. both D. and

4. his denial, we knew that he was guilty.
A. Despite B. In spite C. Because D. And
5. We decided to leave early the party was boring.
A. although B. despite C. because D. because of
6. He got wet he forgot his umbrella.
A. because of B. because C. but D. and
7. He stops working heavy raining.
A. in spite of B. although C. despite D. because of
8. Nadia doesn't like to drive, she takes the bus everywhere.
A. but B. so C. yet D. or
9. Many people believe him he often tells a lie.
A. because B. in spite of C. although D. because of
10. she was very hard-working, she hardly earned enough to feed her family.
A. In spite of B. Because C. Because of D. Although

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Fill each blank with a suitable word to complete the following passage.

Teenagers today live in a very competitive world. It is (1) important than ever to succeed at school if you hope to (2) a chance in the job market afterwards. It's no wonder that many young people worry (3) letting down their parents, their peers and themselves. To try to please everyone, they take on too (4) tasks until it becomes harder and harder to balance homework assignments, parties, sports activities and friends. The result is that young people (5) from stress.

There are different ways of dealing with stress. Everyone knows that caffeine, in the (6) of coffee or soft drinks, keeps you awake and alert. But caffeine is a drug which (7) become addictive. In the end, like other drugs, caffeine only leads to more stress. There are better (8) to deal with stress: physical exercise is a good release for

stress, (9) increases certain chemicals in the brain which calm you down. You have to get enough sleep to (10) stress and to stay healthy and full of energy.

2. Read the text carefully and decide whether each statement is true (T) or false (F).

Stress isn't just a problem for adults. Young people, however, are also suffering from stress with different causes. Below are some factors that contribute to those youngsters' unhealthy levels of stress.

School Pressure

Teenagers often feel stressed about academic and extracurricular demands. Students feel pressure to complete daily homework, finish projects and study for exams. In addition to the quest for good grades, teens may also participate in extracurricular activities, such as sports, student council, cheerleading and clubs. The added pastimes may contribute to teenage stress and anxiety if the activities are competitive and require scheduling that cuts into study and relaxation time.

Peer Pressure

Although teens may have a solid group of friends, their peers may pressure them to hang out instead of studying or experiment with drugs, alcohol or sexual activities that go against their morals or family rules. Peer pressure, bullying on campus and harassment may distract teens from studying, leading them to feel additional stress and anxiety.

Family Problems

Teenagers can also feel stress at home because of family pressures and problems. Arguments with siblings, disagreements with parents over rules and expectations and the need to consistently care for younger siblings may also contribute to teen stress.

Sense of Loss

Teens may also feel stress and anxiety when experiencing a sense of loss. "Loss" can mean the end of a relationship, friendship or cherished extracurricular activity. Breaking up with a boyfriend or best friend, for example, may lead them to doubt their self-worth or feel anxious about attending school or social functions because of their change in social status.



1. Stress is a problem of both adults and young people.
2. Youngsters can't be stressed if they do well in their classes.
3. Peer pressure can make teens unable to concentrate on studying.
4. The family is always the best place, so it doesn't cause stress for teenagers.
5. Some problems in social relationships can lead teens to doubt or anxiety.

T **F**

T **F**

T **F**

T **F**

T **F**

3. Read the text then choose the correct answers.

Practical stress management can help students deal with their worries and become more productive, competent and efficient. First of all, students must be able to design and stick to a timetable. Choose a relaxing break between work and study, even if it's just taking out time to breathe. In addition, a healthy lifestyle is essential for students. Let's drink more water as well as take out time to get some air and exercise. Furthermore, organization is very important in academic life for dealing with stress. By keeping academic notes organized, turning in assignments on time, and keeping track of all deadlines, stress can be reduced to a great extent. Stress can also get worse if a person feels lonely. Therefore, by letting out all your thoughts to someone you trust, you immediately feel a lot better. However, if you feel extremely stressed out, take a break and do something you love. Whether it is painting or listening to music, doing something you enjoy can cheer up your mood and distract you from a stressor. It's about time that we students accept that we can achieve just as much in life without all the stress.

1. Practical stress management can help students
 A. deal with stress
 B. have more time
 C. face up to the worst situation
 D. think critically

2. What should students pay attention to when designing a timetable?
 A. They have to arrange time to breathe.
 B. They need to set time for relaxation.
 C. They don't need to take notice of certain tasks.
 D. They should stop working and studying.
3. What can students do to lead a healthy lifestyle?
 A. Visit their doctor as scheduled.
 B. Not to put much pressure on time management.
 C. Follow the timetable strictly.
 D. Go outside for fresh air, do regular exercises and drink more water.
4. Why is organization important in academic life?
 A. Because it can help students get good grades.
 B. Because it is a must for all students.
 C. Because it can help students reduce stress.
 D. Because it leads to better results.
5. Which of the following sentences is true?
 A. You should stay alone when being under pressure.
 B. When you feel lonely, you should grab someone to talk to.
 C. The more lonely you are, the more stress you can have.
 D. It is believed that stress can control itself.
6. What should you do when you are feeling stressed?
 A. Take time to reflect on your own progress.
 B. Ease your soul and your mind.
 C. Stay away from other people.
 D. Take a break and do what you enjoy.

IV. WRITING

1. Join the two sentences using the conjunctive adverbs in the box.

however moreover therefore otherwise nevertheless

1. My pen pal has lived in the Alps all his life. He has never learnt to ski.

.....



2. You need to work harder. You won't get a passing grade.
.....
3. Roberta didn't have all the ingredients to bake a cake. She decided to prepare something else.
.....
4. I was not confident of winning. I decided to give it a try.
.....
5. I had a problem with my bike. I was late for school.
.....
6. Drinking and driving is against the rules. It's dangerous.
.....
7. We were supposed to go dancing after dinner. We went home instead.
.....
8. Milos said his English is terrible. He got a 9.0 on his IELTS Writing test.
.....
9. Remember to use sun cream when you go down to the beach. You'll get sunburnt within half an hour.
.....
10. Diet and exercise will help you lose weight. It is good for your health.
.....

2. Combine the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Linda didn't go to school yesterday. She was ill. **(because)**
.....
2. We were visiting an old building. They were going to a traditional market. **(while)**
.....
3. Many children like to go to Bat Trang Ceramic village. They can make their own pottery there. **(as)**
.....

4. I didn't enjoy the party. I wanted to leave early. **(as)**
.....
5. I attended a knitting workshop last Sunday. I don't know how to knit a scarf. **(although)**
.....
6. You want to knit a hat for your friend. You should watch tutorials on YouTube. **(before)**
.....
7. I was cleaning out my cupboards. I found these photos. **(while)**
.....
8. I told the absolute truth. No one would believe me. **(but)**
.....

3. In 100 to 120 words, write a letter to your friend about one of your problems related to pressure from your family.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



TEST FOR UNIT 3

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

- A. tour B. cure C. spoor D. prepare
- A. picture B. future C. sure D. furniture
- A. poorly B. jury C. librarian D. tourism
- A. scream B. read C. reach D. hear
- A. giant B. witch C. knight D. kind

II. Choose a word in each line that has a different stress pattern.

- A. medicine B. graduate C. confident D. encourage
- A. expect B. depress C. manage D. assure
- A. cognitive B. abandon C. emotion D. important
- A. disappointed B. preparation C. adolescence D. communicate
- A. pressure B. convince C. friendship D. guidance

III. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

- Olivia has to clean her room today;, she won't be allowed to invite her friends over.
A. so B. therefore C. moreover D. otherwise
- Hurry up! We will have to walk home we miss the last bus.
A. if B. when C. while D. because
- The children complained about the hot weather;, they continued to play outside.
A. therefore B. so C. otherwise D. however
- There was snow everywhere;, we couldn't even find our car.
A. therefore B. however C. otherwise D. so
- Both Tom Anna were late for the meeting, so the manager was very angry.
A. or B. and C. yet D. with

- we planned everything carefully, our trip was still cancelled due to bad weather.
A. Because B. Despite C. Although D. Since
- Daisy is having her hair cut, her mother is going to pick up her brother and take him home.
A. Although B. While C. But D. Until
- I think I may buy either the blue dress the red one. I still can't decide.
A. or B. and C. but D. nor
- Alice wore a mask she didn't want anyone to see her face clearly.
A. because B. because of C. therefore D. so that
- Isabelle has apologised several times Paul still hasn't talked to her.
A. and B. but C. or D. so
- They don't like Nathan's personality;, they all agree that he is very talented.
A. therefore B. otherwise C. however D. even though
- He is a very trustworthy president, a lot of people support him.
A. but B. yet C. or D. so
- Patrick is very lazy;, he has no sense of responsibility.
A. however B. therefore C. moreover D. because
- Matt was watering the plants in his garden he noticed an injured squirrel.
A. while B. as C. since D. when
- This is the most popular Korean restaurant in this area;, the food is terrible.
A. nevertheless B. moreover C. because of that D. otherwise

IV. Correct all the following wrong sentences.

- The story was strange, therefore, it was true.
.....
- When it rains tomorrow, I won't go shopping.
.....
- The festival was great; moreover, it was too short.
.....
- While the guests came, The *Giong* Festival began immediately.
.....
- The *Ao Dai* fashion show attracted a lot of people while famous models took part in it.
.....
- It looks like rain. Take an umbrella with you; however, you'll get wet.
.....
- The student worked hard if he passed the exam easily.
.....
- Though he's a small boy, but he can run five kilometers.
.....

V. Write the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

- We (**play**) football this afternoon. Do you want to play too?
- Could you meet me at the airport tomorrow? My flight (**arrive**) at six.
- Last summer, my friends and I (**spend**) our holiday on a farm.
- Nick (**not ride**) a buffalo-drawn cart before.
- The cattle (**graze**) on the green pastures right now.
- Millions of Mongolians (**be**) semi-nomadic herders for thousands of years.
- My family (**live**) in a small town for ten years before moving to Boston.
- Country life (**not excite**) me at all. It's so boring.

- Nick would like (**visit**) the countryside at the harvest time.
- I don't mind (**drive**) for 1.5 hours on the weekend to get out of the city.

VI. Give the correct form of the words in CAPITALS to complete each of the following sentences.

- I think Tom and Mary have known each other since their **CHILD**
- My brother feels when he's playing the guitar. **RELAX**
- Lan was upset because her parents her. **UNDERSTAND**
- I often suffer from during the wintertime. **DEPRESS**
- Everything was to me when I visited Gold Coast for the first time. **EXCITE**
- When you grow up, you will have more and responsibility. **DEPEND**
- We all with you when we heard that you failed the driving test again. **SYMPATHY**
- Nga's dream is to be a but her parents want her to be a medical doctor. **MUSIC**
- Between 11 and 13 years of age, the adolescent's brain experiences rapid of nerve cells. **GROW**
- I feel really tired after spending a night studying for the exam. **SLEEP**

VII. Complete the sentences with the suitable word in the box.

however	or	and	if	although
while	so	yet	but	since

- Police dogs need to be strong well-trained.
- The earthquake happened everyone was sleeping.
- Diana has a beautiful voice;, she feels shy about singing in public.



4. anyone calls me, tell them I'm busy at the moment.
5. Do you prefer chocolate ice-cream vanilla ice-cream?
6. Vivian went shopping all day, she didn't buy anything.
7. Everybody likes Alex he is kind and helpful.
8. Matt has a great house in the city centre, he is not satisfied with it.
9. Tomorrow's boat tour starts at 8 a.m., I'm going to sleep early.
10. She didn't get the job she had all the necessary qualifications.

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

The first major cause of stress is school. Test (1)....., trying to achieve excellent grades, starting a new school, trying to fit in, those can cause stress at school, stress cannot be always (2), some will cause pressure that will cause one (3)..... work harder. But mainly stress leads to headaches, lack (4) concentration, forgetfulness, or stomachaches. I understand this past couple of weeks I have (5) more stress than I ever have felt before. I had these school comp papers due, Seneye huge test coming up, and semester tests (6) general; this made me feel a large amount of stress. The further students find (7)..... in school, the extra stress they feel over trying to (8) out the perfect college and deciding what to do with their lives. I know next year college with only cause additional stress (9) myself and family dealing with financial aid. (10), school is a major source of stress.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. took | B. take | C. taking | D. taken |
| 2. A. good | B. terrible | C. interesting | D. bad -tempered |
| 3. A. by | B. in | C. with | D. to |
| 4. A. of | B. with | C. on | D. out |
| 5. A. removed | B. undertaken | C. gone | D. flown |
| 6. A. on | B. by | C. in | D. at |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 7. A. ourselves | B. themselves | C. herself | D. myself |
| 8. A. search | B. go | C. watch | D. make |
| 9. A. on | B. with | C. to | D. for |
| 10. A. Addition | B. Conclusion | C. Again | D. Summary |

IX. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer for each question.

What is It Like Being a Teenager in Britain?

School

British teenagers spend most of their time at school. Students in Britain can leave school at sixteen (grade 11). This is also the age when most students take their first important exam, the GCSE (General Certificate of Second Education). Most teens take between 5-10 subjects, which means a lot of studying. They are spending more time on homework than teenagers ever before. Forget watching TV, teenagers in Britain now spend 2-3 hours on homework after school.

School uniform

Visit almost any school in Britain and the first thing you'll notice is the school uniform. Although school uniform has its advantages, when they are 15 or 16 most teenagers are tired of wearing them. When there is more than one school in a town, school uniforms can **highlight** differences between schools. In London, there are many cases of bullying and fighting between pupils from different schools.

Clothes and looks

In Britain, some teens judge you by the shirt or trainers you are wearing. 40% of British teenagers believe it's important to wear designer labels. If you want to follow the crowd, you need to wear trendy labels. Teenage feet in Britain wear fashionable trainers and the more expensive, the better.

1. Most students in Britain take the GCSE when

A. they are 11 years old	B. they are 16 years old
C. they finish grade 10	D. they begin grade 11



2. What is the first thing you'll notice when you visit almost any school in Britain?
 - A. The school logo
 - B. The school gate
 - C. The school playground
 - D. The school uniform
3. What do most teenagers in Britain prefer to wear?
 - A. Trendy labels
 - B. Expensive uniform
 - C. Fashionable hats
 - D. Economical trainers
4. The word "**highlight**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
 - A. confuse
 - B. remark
 - C. emphasise
 - D. decrease
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?
 - A. Students in Britain can take 8 subjects at the GCSE.
 - B. Most British teenagers spend 2-3 hours watching TV after school.
 - C. Most 16-year-old students in Britain don't like school uniforms.
 - D. Many British teenagers judge their friends by their shirts or trainers.

X. Combine each pair of sentences using the conjunction on brackets.

1. The world is getting warmer. Polar bears are in danger of becoming extinct. **(because)**
.....
2. There weren't enough students. They closed the village school. **(as)**
.....
3. I really enjoyed the concert. The music was too loud. **(although)**
.....
4. He got a creampie smashed in his face. Everyone laughed. **(when)**
.....
5. Paul was walking to the bus stop. He found somebody's wallet on the ground. **(while)**
.....
6. Mary will take out the trash. She is done with her chores. **(after)**
.....

7. You study for the test. You will do much better. **(if)**
.....
8. Rex practiced his guitar. He could play the song perfectly. **(until)**
.....
9. We could get back to shore. It started to rain hard. **(before)**
.....
10. I saw him. He was always carrying a plastic shopping bag. **(whenever)**
.....

XI. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences.

1. Elizabeth was writing a note to her friend. The train arrived.
 - A. Elizabeth was writing a note to her friend as soon as the train arrived.
 - B. After the train arrived, Elizabeth was writing a note to her friend.
 - C. The train arrived while Elizabeth was writing a note to her friend.
 - D. Elizabeth was writing a note to her friend whenever the train arrived.
2. The water is very cold in January. We go swimming anyway.
 - A. When the water is very cold in January, we go swimming anyway.
 - B. As the water is very cold in January, we go swimming anyway.
 - C. The water is very cold in January if we go swimming anyway.
 - D. Although the water is very cold in January, we go swimming anyway.
3. The water was very rough. The lifeguards made all of the swimmers leave the water.
 - A. Since the water was very rough, the lifeguards made all of the swimmers leave the water.
 - B. The water was very rough so that the lifeguards made all of the swimmers leave the water.
 - C. The water was very rough because the lifeguards made all of the swimmers leave
 - D. The lifeguards made all of the swimmers leave the water though the water was very rough.

4. Mike goes jogging 2 miles every morning. Then he gets ready for work.
- A. Mike goes jogging 2 miles every morning after he gets ready for work.
- B. Mike goes jogging 2 miles every morning before he gets ready for work.
- C. Mike goes jogging 2 miles every morning as soon as he gets ready for work.
- D. Mike goes jogging 2 miles every morning when he gets ready for work.
5. Ticket prices might be more expensive. Going to the movies is still much cheaper than going to a concert.
- A. Ticket prices might be more expensive then going to the movies is still much cheaper than going to a concert.
- B. Ticket prices might be more expensive that going to the movies is still much cheaper than going to a concert.
- C. Going to the movies is still much cheaper than going to a concert since ticket prices might be more expensive.
- D. Going to the movies is still much cheaper than going to a concert although ticket prices might be more expensive.

UNIT 4

ETHNIC GROUPS OF VIET NAM

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

- Yes/ No and Wh-questions
- Countable and uncountable nouns

Pronunciation

- Sounds /k/ and /g/

GRAMMAR

I. YES/NO QUESTIONS (CÂU HỎI YES/NO)

Loại câu hỏi này được gọi là câu hỏi *Yes-No* bởi vì câu trả lời sẽ bắt đầu bằng *Yes* hoặc *No*.

Loại câu hỏi này bắt đầu bằng một trợ động từ (*Auxiliary (aux) verbs: do/ does/ did*) hoặc một động từ đặc biệt (*to be/ modal verbs: can, could, may, might,...*).

1. Câu hỏi YES/NO với động từ *to be* (is/ am/ are/ was/ were)

To be + S + Adj/N?

Yes, S + to be.

No, S + to be + not.

Lưu ý:

- **is/isn't/ was/ wasn't** đi với chủ ngữ (subject) là *he, she, it* và danh từ số ít.
- **are/aren't/ were / weren't** đi với chủ ngữ (subject) là *we, you, they* và danh từ số nhiều.
- **am/ was** đi với chủ ngữ (subject) là *I*.
- **Adj** là các tính từ mô tả tính chất, đặc điểm,... như *good, bad, beautiful, nice, tall,...*
- **Noun** là các cụm danh từ chỉ sự vật, sự việc, con người: *a doctor, a table, students, ...*



E.g:

Are you busy? - No, I'm not.

Were you at home yesterday? - Yes, I was.

Are they your daughters? - Yes, they are.

Am I the only girl at the party? - Yes, you are.

Tuy nhiên ta có thể gặp câu hỏi **Yes/No** bắt đầu với dạng phủ định rút gọn.

E.g: Aren't you hungry?
Can't you see?

2. Câu hỏi YES/ NO với động từ thường

Aux/ Modal verb + S + V + (O)?
Yes, S + aux/ modal verb.
No, S + aux/ modal verb + not.

E.g: Do you live here? - Yes, I do.
Can he swim? - No, he can't.

3. Câu hỏi YES/ NO với *Is there/ Are there*

a. Cấu trúc YES/ NO với *Is there*

Is there + N số ít/N không đếm được?
Yes, there is.
No, there isn't.

E.g: Is there any tea in the cup? - Yes, there is.

Is there a pond in front of your house? - No, there isn't.

b. Cấu trúc YES/ NO với *Are there*

Are there + N số nhiều?
Yes, there are.
No, there aren't.

E.g:

Are there many students in the school? - No, there aren't.

Are there children in the garden? - Yes, there are.

II. CÂU HỎI WH-QUESTIONS

1. Chức năng của các từ để hỏi

Từ để hỏi	Chức năng (Nghĩa)	Ví dụ
What	Hỏi thông tin (gì, cái gì)	What is your name?
	Yêu cầu nhắc lại (gì cơ)	What? I can't hear you.
What ... for	Hỏi lý do (tại sao, để làm gì)	What did you do that for?
When/ What time	Hỏi thời gian (When: khi nào, bao giờ/ What time: mấy giờ)	When were you born? What time did you leave home yesterday?
Where	Hỏi nơi chốn (ở đâu)	Where do you live?
Which	Hỏi lựa chọn (cái nào, người nào)	Which colour do you like?
Who	Hỏi người (làm chủ ngữ)	Who opened the door?
Whom	Hỏi người (làm tân ngữ)	Whom did you see yesterday?
Whose	Hỏi sở hữu (của ai, của cái gì)	Whose is this car?
Why	Hỏi lý do (tại sao)	Why do you say that?
Why don't	Gợi ý (tại sao không)	Why don't we go out tonight?
How	Hỏi cách thức (như thế nào)	How does it work?
How far	Hỏi khoảng cách (bao xa)	How far is it from Hai Phong to Ha Noi?
How long	Hỏi độ dài về thời gian (bao lâu)	How long will it take you to fix my car?

How many	Hỏi số lượng + N đếm được (bao nhiêu)	How many cars are there?
How much	Hỏi số lượng + N không đếm được (bao nhiêu); hỏi giá cả (bao nhiêu tiền)	How much sugar is there? How much money do you have?
How old	Hỏi tuổi (bao nhiêu tuổi)	How old are you?

2. Cấu trúc của các câu hỏi WH-Questions

- Các "Wh-" được dùng làm chủ từ trong câu hỏi: Who (ai), What (cái gì), Which (cái nào)

Who
What + V (Ngôi thứ 3 số ít) + O?
Which

E.g:

Who has phoned me?

Your father has phoned you.

- "Wh-" được dùng làm túc từ trong câu hỏi: Whom (ai), What (cái gì), Which (cái nào)

am/ is / are
Whom do/ does/ did
What + động từ khuyết thiếu + S + ...?
Which have/ has/ had (nếu là trợ động từ ở các thì kép)

E.g:

What are they doing now?

They are learning English now.

- "Wh-" được dùng làm trạng từ:

- "Where" (ở đâu)

- "When" (khi nào, lúc nào)
- "How" (như thế nào, ra sao, bằng cách nào)
- "Why" (tại sao)

When am/ is/ are
Where do/ does/ did
Why + động từ khuyết thiếu + S + O?
How have/ has/ had (nếu là trợ động từ ở các thì kép)

E.g:

Why does he look so happy?

He looks so happy because he has owned a brand-new car.

3. Đối với "How"

- Khi sau "How" là từ chỉ thời gian, số lượng, trọng lượng, và đo lường:

How much + danh từ không đếm được = bao nhiêu

How many + danh từ đếm được ở số nhiều = bao nhiêu

How long = bao lâu

How far = bao xa, xa cỡ nào

How wide = rộng bao nhiêu, rộng cỡ nào

How often = có thường xuyên không, bao nhiêu lần

E.g:

How far is it from Ha Noi to Sapa?

It is about 319 km from Ha Noi to Sapa.

How long will you stay in Da Lat?

For three days and a half.

- Khi dùng "How" để hỏi về phương tiện di chuyển.

E.g:

How does your son go to school every day?

He goes to school on foot.



III. COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

1. Countable noun (Danh từ đếm được)

Countable noun (danh từ đếm được) là các danh từ có thể kết hợp với số đếm. Đó có thể là danh từ chỉ người, vật, động vật, nơi chốn, ý tưởng, ...
Danh từ đếm được có thể ở dạng số ít và dạng số nhiều.

E.g:

a dog – two dogs
a book – three books
a girl – two girls
an idea – three ideas

2. Uncountable noun (Danh từ không đếm được)

Uncountable noun là các danh từ không thể kết hợp với số đếm. Đó có thể là danh từ chỉ khái niệm trừu tượng, tính chất và các vật thể quá nhỏ hoặc không có hình dạng nhất định... . Danh từ không đếm được luôn ở dạng số ít.

E.g: knowledge, beauty, coffee, air, sugar, ...

3. Cách dùng danh từ đếm được và không đếm được

Countable Noun	Uncountable Noun
Có dạng số ít và dạng số nhiều. E.g: <i>a pen, many pens</i>	Chỉ có dạng số ít, không có dạng số nhiều. E.g: <i>fear, furniture, advice</i>
Có thể kết hợp với a/an , số đếm và lượng từ. E.g: <i>a pen – two pens – many pens</i>	Không thể kết hợp với a/an và số đếm. Có thể kết hợp với một số lượng từ. E.g: <i>some advice – any advice, a lot of advice</i>
Theo sau là động từ số ít và số nhiều. E.g: <i>The pen is black.</i> <i>Those pens are black.</i>	Theo sau là động từ số ít. E.g: <i>Your advice is good.</i>

Được thay thế bởi đại từ số ít và đại từ số nhiều.

E.g: *The pen is black. It matches my notebook.*

Được thay thế bởi đại từ số ít.

E.g: *Your advice is good. It helps me get through the hard times.*

PRONUNCIATION

I. ÂM /k/

1. Cách phát âm âm /k/

Cách
phát
âm

Bước 1: Nâng phần cuống lưỡi của bạn cho đến khi nó chạm đến một phần mô mềm, gọi là ngạc mềm.

Bước 2: Bật lưỡi ra khỏi vị trí vừa rồi và bật hơi, tạo thành âm /k/

E.g:

car	/kɑːr/	ô tô
key	/kiː/	chìa khóa
catch	/kætf/	bắt
school	/skuːl/	trường học

2. Cách nhận biết âm /k/

a. "k" được phát âm là /k/

"k"	→	/k/	look	/lʊk/	nhìn
			milk	/mɪlk/	sữa
			check	/tʃek/	kiểm tra
			clock	/klɒk/	đồng hồ



b. "c" được phát âm là /k/ khi nó đứng trước a, u, o, r và l

"c"	→	/k/	carrot	/ˈkærət/	cà rốt
			cake	/keɪk/	bánh ngọt
			custom	/ˈkʌstəm/	phong tục, tục lệ
			class	/klaːs/	lớp học
			create	/kriˈeɪt/	tạo ra

c. "qu" được phát âm là /k/

"qu"	→	/k/	queue	/kjuː/	xếp hàng
			technique	/tekˈniːk/	kỹ thuật
			antique	/ænˈtiːk/	cổ xưa

Lưu ý: "qu" còn được phát âm là /kw/

quality	/ˈkwɒləti/	chất lượng
question	/ˈkwestʃən/	câu hỏi
quiet	/ˈkwaɪət/	yên tĩnh

d. "x" được phát âm là /ks/ và /kʃ/

"X"	→	/ks/ /kʃ/	mix	/mɪks/	pha trộn
			anxious	/ˈæŋkʃəs/	lo âu
			luxury	/ˈlʌkʃəri/	sang trọng

e. "ch" được phát âm là /k/

"ch"	→	/k/	chaos	/ˈkeɪs/	hỗn loạn
			chorus	/ˈkɔːrəs/	đồng ca
			school	/skuːl/	trường học
			stomach	/ˈstʌmək/	dạ dày

II. ÂM /G/

1. Cách phát âm âm /g/

Cách
phát
âm

Bước 1: Nâng cuống lưỡi đến ngạc mềm

Bước 2: Bật lưỡi ra khỏi vị trí vừa rồi và bật hơi

Chú ý: Khác với âm /k/, âm /g/ là âm vô thanh nên sẽ không cảm nhận được hơi thổi vào mảnh giấy.

E.g:

gold	/gəʊld/	vàng
good	/gʊd/	tốt
goat	/gəʊt/	con dê

2. Cách nhận biết âm /g/

a. "g" đứng ở đầu

"g" đứng ở đầu

ghost	/gəʊst/	ma
gate	/geɪt/	cổng
girl	/gɜːl/	con gái
glass	/glɑːs/	ly, cốc thủy tinh
guest	/gest/	khách

b. "g" đứng ở cuối

"g" đứng ở cuối

bag	/bæg/	cái túi
frog	/frɒg/	con ếch

c. "g" đứng ở giữa

"g" đứng ở giữa

again	/əˈgeɪn/	lại, làm lại
together	/təˈgeðə(r)/	cùng nhau
begin	/bɪˈɡɪn/	bắt đầu



EXERCISES

I. PHONETICS

1. **Underline the words with the sounds /k/ and /g/.**

- Please give me eight gallons of gas.
- Can you guess the beginning of the dialogue?
- Can the bookkeeper keep accurate records?
- Pack your clothes for the weekend.
- The dog dug up his bone again.
- The girl decided to kick the big green ball on the ground.
- Can you get the tickets for me?
- I found a gold coin on the playground after school today.

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

- A. school B. architecture C. chemist D. check
- A. knee B. key C. knife D. knock
- A. get B. giant C. garden D. hungry
- A. church B. architect C. children D. armchair
- A. recycle B. encourage C. coupon D. competition

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. **Put the correct word/ phrase in the box under each picture.**

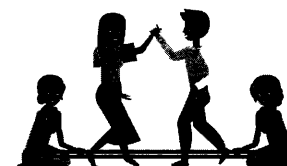
bamboo dance	Rong house	terraced fields	costume
pagoda	waterwheel	musical instrument	open-air market



1.....



2.....



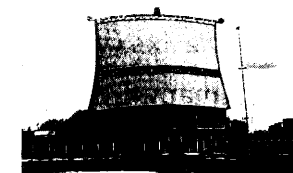
3.....



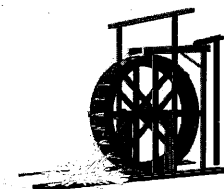
5.....



7.....



4.....



6.....



8.....

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

culture	boarding	diverse	heritage	held
worship	ceremonies	ethnic	festivals	local

- Does the Dao have a rich of folk literature and art?
- The H'Mong people hold festivals and every year.
- Like some other peoples, the Thai their ancestors.
- Many ethnic minority students are studying at schools.
- The peoples of Viet Nam are but very peaceful.
- Which still plays an important role in the life of some peoples in the mountains?
- The cultural of the ethnic peoples in Viet Nam is very rich.
- The Gong Festival is annually in the Central Highlands.

9. If you go to Sa Pa, you can see many local people in colourful clothes sell their products.
10. There are many in our country when spring comes.

3. Match the word or phrase with its definition.

A	B
1. shawl (khăn piêu)	A. a wheel for raising water to a higher level
2. costume	B. a field that is on the side of a hill and divided into layers that look like steps
3. terraced field	C. local trading site for highlanders to exchange food or handmade products
4. stilt house	D. a traditional dance of a particular area or counted
5. waterwheel	E. a building used for the worship of a god or gods
6. folk dance	F. the largest stilt house in the village where village ceremonies and festivals take place
7. communal house	G. clothes that are typical of a particular place
8. temple	H. a metal disc that makes a loud deep sound when it is hit with a stick
9. gong	I. a house raised on piles over the surface of the soil
10. open-air market	J. a large piece of cloth worn by Thai women or girls over their head

Your answer:

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6- 7- 8- 9- 10-

4. Write C (countable) or U (uncountable) for the underlined words.

- My grandmother does not use real butter in any cake she bakes.
- Rachel bought 2 different musical instruments for her children.
- A great number of teenagers said they were forced to practice the piano.
- Most kids like chocolate, but Monica hates it.
- My children quickly fell asleep after a busy Sunday.
- How many politicians does it take to pass a simple law?
- We don't like those large bottles of water.
- Chloe does not make much progress today.
- Joey does not have much money left.
- She was so stressed that she ate 3 entire boxes of cookies.

5. Change the sentences into YES/ NO questions.

- My sister enjoys lying on the beach and relaxing.
.....
- I found collecting birthday cards interesting.
.....
- Hoa people mostly live in Ho Chi Minh City.
.....
- She was late for school yesterday?
.....



5. They earn more money than people living in the city.
.....

6. They are standing in a row to buy tickets for the concert.
.....

7. The mother wrapped the baby in a blanket.
.....

8. There are a lot of ceremonies in Indian weddings.
.....

9. The child took a nap after lunch yesterday.
.....

10. My brother speaks English better than me.
.....

6. Circle the correct answer.

- Look at these lovely little **fish/ fishies**.
- My parents bought a lot of **furniture/ furnitures** for our new house.
- Physics/ Physic** is one of my favourite subjects.
- I'd like to travel abroad to broaden my **knowledge/ knowledges**.
- These **umbrella/ umbrellas** will be very useful for this picnic.
- There are a lot of green **tree/ trees** in the garden.
- We haven't got much **rice/ rices** left.
- We've got a lot of **milk/ milks**.

7. Fill in each blank with *few, a few, little, a little, many, much, many of, much of*.

- I have good friends. I'm not lonely.
- He's always busy. He has time to relax.
- She put so salt in the soup that she couldn't eat it. It was too salty.
- He made too mistakes in his writing.
- How students are there in your class?

- There was very food at the party but I didn't eat anything.
- I think you are very tired after your long journey.
- We didn't take photographs when we were on holiday.
- The postman doesn't often come here. We receive letters.
- I have money, enough to buy a hamburger.

8. Give the correct form of the words in CAPITALS to complete the sentences.

- The yellow colour of five-coloured sticky rice **SYMBOL**
Earth.
- Is the of the stilt house on the side? **ENTER**
- We like the songs of the Muong in Hoa Binh. **TRADITION**
- Are there many festivals held by the Viet **RELIGION**
people in spring?
- Thai cloth is famous for being unique, and strong. **COLOUR**
- Y Moan was one of the greatest ethnic group of **ART**
the Ede ethnic group.
- The Tay people live mostly in the regions in **MOUNTAIN**
the North of Viet Nam.
- You can taste some of the local people sold **SPECIAL**
right there at the open-air market.
- I'm sure you will have an time when you attend **FORGET**
Hoa Ban Festival.
- Do the Cham people live in the provinces of **SOUTH**
the country?

9. Use the right question words to complete the following questions.

- do the local people go to the market?
Most of them walk and some ride the horse.
- is the ceremony held by the Bru-Van Kieu?
Before sowing seeds.



3. kinds of goods are sold at the open-air market?
The local products such as fruit and vegetables.
4. is it from the town centre to the nearest Chut village?
About 35 kilometres.
5. musical instruments are on display in the museum?
The Coho's.
6. do the Pathen people live?
In Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang.
7. of your parents can speak Tay language?
My father can.
8. do the Khmer people hold Chaul Chnam Thmay festival?
To celebrate the New Year.
9. can sleep in the communal house?
Single men can.
10. is a costume of the Lolo people?
I'm not sure. But I think it's quite expensive.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

including	display	suitable	homes
ethnic	which	diversity	viewed

Viet Nam Museum of Ethnology in Ha Noi offers an insight into the 54 different (1)..... groups of Viet Nam in an effort to preserve cultural heritages and promote socio-cultural (2)..... within the country.

The museum has over 15,000 artifacts (3)..... photographs and other multi-media such as audiotapes. Its indoor exhibition space can be (4)..... via virtual tour (5)..... includes the Viet, Muong, Tho, Chut, Tay, Thai, Ka Dai, H'Mong-Dao, Tang, San Dui, Ngai, Mon-Khmer, Nam-Dao, Cham, Hoa, and Khmer ethnic groups. There are priceless antiques on (6)..... alongside everyday objects such as pipes, baskets, and knives.

The outdoor area presents a range of traditional (7)..... including a Tay stilt house and a Viet house. The museum is (8)..... for children, and all documents and display signs have been translated into French and English.

2. Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to fill in the blanks.

One of my best friends at school is Hnub. Her name may sound strange (1) a Vietnamese girl but it's actually quite common among H'Mong people. In the H'Mong language, her name means the Sun. Her family moved to the city (2) she was only one year old. They left their clan, a group of people that are closely related, to make a better life for themselves and Hnub. (3) in an ethnic family, Hnub started learning about her own culture at a very young age. Her father (4) her various aspects of H'Mong traditions and customs because he wanted his daughter to remember her root. Hnub's mother also taught her how to make "story cloths", a unique H'Mong textile art. One day, Hnub (5) to visit her parents' hometown and experience the H'Mong culture herself.

1. A. for B. by C. beside D. of
2. A. because B. where C. when D. that
3. A. Grow up B. To grow up C. Grown up D. Growing up
4. A. teaches B. taught C. is teaching D. will teach
5. A. thinks B. says C. tries D. hopes

3. Read the text carefully and then answer the questions.

Viet Nam is a multiethnic country with 54 ethnic groups. The Viet (Kinh) people account for 86% of the country's population and mainly inhabit the Red River Delta, the central coastal delta, the Mekong Delta, and major cities. The other 53 ethnic minority groups, totaling over 8 million people, are scattered over mountain areas spreading from the North to the South. Among ethnic minorities, the most populated are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, and Nung... with a population of around 1 million each; while the least populated are Brau, Roman, and Odu with several hundred people each.

The main economic activity of most ethnic peoples is wet rice cultivation. A number of ethnic minorities had mastered some farming techniques. They grew rice plants in swamped paddy fields and carried out irrigation. Others go hunting, fishing, and collecting, and live a semi-nomadic life. Each group has its own culture that is diverse and special. The beliefs and religions of the Vietnamese ethnic minority groups are also disparate from each other.

1. How many ethnic groups are there in Viet Nam?

.....

2. Where do the Kinh people mostly live?

.....

3. What is the population of the Tay?

.....

4. Which ethnic groups have the smallest population?

.....

5. What do most ethnic peoples mainly live on?

.....

6. Do the ethnic minority groups have the same culture, religion and belief?

.....

7. How is the culture of each ethnic group?

.....

IV. WRITING

1. Make sentences from the cues given.

1. Most/ ethnic minorities/ Viet Nam/ live/ mountainous areas.

.....

2. Which ethnic group/ second largest population/ Viet Nam?

.....

3. Sap dance/ typical dance/ Muong people/ the north.

.....

4. Thai ethnic minority/ well-known/ beautiful woven garments.

.....

5. The New Year celebration/ Lao ethnic group/ lunar April.

.....

6. Thai people/ account/ approximately 1.8%/ Vietnam's population

.....

7. The Tay/ live/ fertile plains/ they/ cultivate/ rice/ keep/ cattle and poultry.

.....

8. How long/ the Ede/ lived/ the high plateau region/ central Viet Nam?

.....

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

1. Your village is so beautiful!

What

2. How long is it since you built this stilt house?

When

3. Living in a big city is more convenient than living in a village.

Life

4. Where does she live?

What

5. How long have you been an ethnologist?

When

6. Who do these beautiful ornaments belong to?

Whose

7. What is the price of a dish of five-coloured sticky rice?

How much

8. Would you mind carrying my basket for me, please?

Could

9. Why do some ethnic peoples build the communal house?

What

10. Although the villagers are quite poor, they live a happy and healthy way.

In spite of



TEST FOR UNIT 4

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

- A. school B. skull C. scenery D. sky
- A. visited B. recommended C. wanted D. hoped
- A. important B. boring C. minor D. northern
- A. community B. custom C. costume D. museum
- A. ethnic B. gather C. though D. clothing

II. Find the word which has a different stress from the other words.

- A. skateboard B. ethnic C. modern D. develop
- A. traditional B. simple C. language D. primary
- A. literature B. display C. minority D. important
- A. poem B. principal C. complicated D. discriminate
- A. comprise B. mountainous C. elaborate D. museum

III. Choose the correct answer.

- The Kinh have the largest number of people, for 86% of the population.
A. holding B. taking C. accounting D. numbering
- The Dao in Sa Pa is famous its "love market."
A. for B. in C. with D. to
- The Thai live farming on their burnt-over land and wet-rice terraced fields.
A. in B. on C. out D. up
- The house is a place where villagers gather for festivals and rituals.
A. terraced B. splendid C. communal D. thatched
- There were lots of interesting folk games, Kenny stayed a little longer to join them.
A. but B. because C. however D. so

- '..... dress in red and black costume?' - 'The Dao.'
A. What B. Which C. Who D. When
- What colour is symbol of good luck for the Hoa?
A. a B. an C. Ø D. some
- in terraced fields is the main economic activity of ethnic people in Sa Pa.
A. Fishing B. Rice cultivation C. Hunting D. Gathering
- ethnic group has a larger population, the Tay or the Ede?
A. What B. Why C. Who D. Which
- We are curious the life of the ethnic minority peoples.
A. to B. on C. about D. of
- Mary'd like to find more the culture of the Bru
in Viet Nam.
A. out - on B. in - about C. into - of D. out - about
- The number of the Odu people only accounts 10% of the population.
A. in B. for C. on D. of
- The Kinh group has the largest population living all the country.
A. on B. over C. in D. about
- Gathering and hunting still play an important role in the of the Laha.
A. economic B. economy C. economical D. economize
- Many ethnic minority students have to a long way to their schools every day.
A. travel B. ride C. pass D. get

IV. Supply the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

- Listen! those ethnic girls (**speak**) the Ede language?
- So far Nick (**learn**) a lot about the ethnic minorities in Viet Nam.
- We (**be**) to Buon Me Thuot city twice, but we (**never/ visit**) Don Village.



4. In the future, the local government **(organize)** more activities to promote the culture of ethnic groups.
5. These stilt houses **(build)** over 50 years ago by the Tay people.
6. Tourists to Don Village enjoy **(ride)** elephants around the hamlet or to the forest.
7. The elephants help local people **(work)** in the fields, and carry goods or construction materials.
8. The first Brau **(come)** to Viet Nam about a century ago.
9. The majority of people in Viet Nam **(belong)** to the Kinh ethnic group.
10. Hoa Ban festival **(start)** on March 17th and **(end)** on March 19th.

V. Choose the correct answer.

1. If you want to update the latest news, you should read **a paper/papers**.
2. I have just bought **a paper/some paper** to write the letter.
3. I saw **light/ a light** in the house, but I couldn't see anyone.
4. **Light/ A light** comes from the Sun.
5. I'm really busy now. I don't have **time/ a time** to talk with you.
6. We really had **wonderful time/ a wonderful time** during the summer holiday.
7. If he hadn't given us some useful **advice/ advices**, we couldn't have done that.
8. Bad news **don't/ doesn't** make us happy.
9. We were lost. We had **bad luck/a bad luck**.
10. John is looking for **a work/a job** at present.

VI. Underline and correct the mistakes in these sentences. Write "True" if the sentence is right.

1. There are many dishes on the table.
.....
2. He has good knowledges of Literature.
.....

3. We got many foods from them.
.....
4. They drank two bottles of milk.
.....
5. They drank two milks.
.....
6. We don't have many luggages.
.....
7. She has solved a lot of trouble.
.....
8. I heard that scientists have found many golds there.
.....
9. Sheeps are grazing grass in the fields.
.....
10. I bought two loaves of bread.
.....

VII. Write questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences.

1. My favourite musician is Trinh Cong Son.
.....
2. The opera was first performed in 1992.
.....
3. Music can help relax and feel rejuvenated.
.....
4. We take a holiday once a year.
.....
5. The concerts are usually held at the university.
.....
6. I like classical music.
.....
7. Viet Nam has 54 ethnic groups.
.....

8. Kinh people account for 86% of the country's population.
.....
9. The other 53 ethnic minority groups mainly inhabit in mountainous areas.
.....
10. The Cham people once boasted a flourishing culture early in the history.
.....

VIII. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

- Viet Nam is one of the most diverse countries in South East Asia. (**ethnic**)
- The Pa Then believe that the god of fire brings them and prosperity. (**peaceful**)
- Festivals characterize customs and of a community. (**believe**)
- The Glay practice rice in submerged fields. (**cultivate**)
- The Tay community practices religious beliefs including ancestor worship. (**tradition**)
- The population of Viet Nam contains a rich of ethnic groups. (**diverse**)
- Ethnic make up about 15 percent of Vietnam's population. (**minor**)
- The communal house is usually used for village (**festival**)
- Each time I returned I was struck by the of Sa Pa and its people. (**unique**)
- The government carried out a programme to the health service in remote and rural areas. (**modern**)

IX. Match the sentence.

A
1. Which ethnic group has a larger population, the Ede or the Muong?
2. Shall we join their folk games?
3. What is that dance?

B
A. Not exactly. They are the third.
B. It's a folk dance called <i>mua sap</i> .
C. In Binh Phuoc and Dak Lak.

4. When does Sapa Love Market take place?	D. The Muong.
5. Have you ever tried any ethnic specialities?	E. By motorcycle or bus.
6. How can we go to Don village from Buon Me Thuot city?	F. Every Saturday evening.
7. The Thai is the second largest ethnic group in Viet Nam.	G. Sure. Which of those games would you like to play?
8. Where do the M'Nong mainly live?	H. Yes, I've tried some. They're very delicious.

Your answer:

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6- 7- 8-

X. Read the text carefully and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

The Muong are among the ethnic minority groups that have big populations in Viet Nam. The Muong share an estimate of 1.3 million people from their six sub-groups, such as *Mol, Mual, Moi, Moi Bi, Au Ta* and *Ao Ta*. They are largely concentrated in the provinces of Hoa Binh and Thanh Hoa particularly in mountainous districts. Their language belongs to the Viet-Muong group and they hold many ceremonies year round.

The Muong have practiced farming for a long time and wet rice is their main food staple. Most of their family's other income is generated through the exploitation of forest products including mushrooms, dried fungus, ammonium, and sticklac. The men are known for basketry as women are skilled in silk spinning and loom weaving.

The Muong have diverse folk arts including folk songs and poems, sorcerer's worshiping songs, tales, proverbs, lullabies, and riddle songs. The *gong* is the most popular musical instrument along with the flute, the two-string violin, the drum, and the panpipe.

- The Muong is one of the largest ethnic minorities in Viet Nam. ☐
- The Muong are also called *Mol, Mual, Moi, Mol Bi, Au Ta* and *Ao Ta*. ☐
- The Muong don't have their own language, so they speak Vietnamese. ☐



4. The Muong live mainly on forest products, such as mushrooms and dried fungus. ☐
5. Muong women are very good at making baskets and loom weaving. ☐
6. The Muong have a rich treasure of folk arts. ☐

XI. Read the text and choose the correct answer for each of the gaps.

Viet Nam is a nation (1) 54 ethnic groups living together in harmony, which Kinh people account (2) 86% of the whole population; the other maintains the number fluctuating around 1 million, such as Tay, Nung, Thai, Muong, Khmer or several hundred people namely O Du and Brau. Kinh people scatter across (3) territory, yet they most concentrate in plains and river deltas. They are owners of the rice civilization. (4) majority of the rest of the ethnic groups live in midland and mountainous regions, stretching from North (5) South. Most of them live alternately; in which the typicality is ethnic minority communities in the North and North Central. However, they are all friendly and love peace.

Nevertheless, ethnic minorities own uneven levels of development. In detail, residents in low-lying areas such as Muong, Thai, Tay, Nung minorities mainly live (6) paddy rice and upland milpa cultivation, cattle and poultry raising, gatherers, hunting, and fairly exquisite craftsmanship. They chiefly concentrate in the Northern midland and mountainous region. Ethnic (7) living in the South are more separated. Except for the Cham, Khmer, and Chinese living in the Central Coast, the South had a (8) level of development than the majority of the rest ethnic groups. Besides, ethnic minorities in the Highlands usually live in village organizations. Their living relies on nature in self-sufficiency. In particular, all ethnic groups retain distinct and (9) cultures. Also, the beliefs and religions of ethnic groups (10) non-identical as well.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. in | B. for | C. of | D. at |
| 2. A. to | B. for | C. in | D. of |
| 3. A. every | B. an | C. the | D. a |
| 4. A. The | B. A | C. An | D. Every |
| 5. A. at | B. of | C. in | D. to |
| 6. A. to | B. by | C. at | D. of |
| 7. A. minor | B. minorities | C. more minor | D. most minor |

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 8. A. bigger | B. taller | C. more | D. higher |
| 9. A. unique | B. most unique | C. useful | D. useless |
| 10. A. do | B. have | C. are | D. is |

XII. Choose the sentences with the correct order.

1. There/ interesting/ place/ many/ taking/ in/ activities/ Hoa Ban/ are/ Festival.
 A. There are many activities taking place in interesting Hoa Ban Festival.
 B. There are many interesting activities taking place in Hoa Ban Festival.
 C. There are many interesting activities Hoa Ban taking place in Festival.
 D. There are interesting activities taking place in many Hoa Ban Festival.
2. ethnic/ life/ traditional/ in/ of/ always/ Viet Nam/ keep/ groups/ their/ the/ way.
 A. The ethnic groups always keep their traditional way of life in Viet Nam.
 B. The ethnic groups in Viet Nam always keep their way of traditional life.
 C. The ethnic groups in Viet Nam always keep their traditional way of life.
 D. The ethnic groups in Viet Nam always keep traditional way of their life.
3. Ymoan/ of/ to/ prizes/ his/ a lot/ contributions/ for/ Vietnamese/ had/ music.
 A. Ymoan had a lot of prizes to his contributions for Vietnamese music.
 B. Ymoan had prizes for his a lot of contributions to Vietnamese music.
 C. Ymoan had a lot of prizes for his contributions to Vietnamese music.
 D. Ymoan had a lot of prizes to contributions for his Vietnamese music.
4. I/ the/ that/ of/ one/ the/ is/ the/ of/ Ede/ most/ costume/ expensive/ think/ all.
 A. I think that the costume of Ede is the most expensive one of the all.
 B. I think that the costume of the Ede is the most expensive one of all.
 C. I think that the one costume of the Ede is the most expensive of all.
 D. I think that the costume of the Ede is all of the most expensive one.
5. symbolize/ the/ traditional/ houses/ ethnic/ architecture/ stilt/ of/ minorities.
 A. Stilt houses symbolize the architecture of traditional ethnic minorities.
 B. Stilt traditional houses symbolize the architecture of ethnic minorities.



- C. Stilt houses symbolize the traditional architecture of ethnic minorities.
D. Stilt houses symbolize the architecture traditional of ethnic minorities.

XIII. Choose a sentence that is closest in meaning to the given sentence.

1. The Tay people are used to living in stilt houses.
A. The Tay people are keen on living in stilt houses.
B. The Tay people are fed up with living in stilt houses.
C. The Tay people are familiar with living in stilt houses.
D. The Tay people are dependent on living in stilt houses.
2. Local people sell a lot of local specialties at the open-air market.
A. A lot of specialties are be sold at the open-air market by local people.
B. Specialties are sold a lot at the open-air market by local people.
C. A lot of specialties are sold at the open-air market by local people.
D. A lot of specialties are being sold at the open-air market by local people.
3. We try our best to prepare well for the upcoming festivals in the village.
A. We try our best to have a good preparation for the upcoming festivals in the village.
B. We try our best to have preparation well to the upcoming festivals in the village.
C. We try our best to have preparation good for the upcoming festivals in the village.
D. We try our best to have good preparation to the upcoming festivals in the village.
4. I couldn't travel with my family because of the hurricane.
A. The hurricane prevented me into travelling with my family.
B. The hurricane prevented me from being travelled with my family.
C. The hurricane prevented me from travelling with my family.
D. The hurricane prevented me in travelling with my family.
5. There are many fascinating festivals in Sa Pa every year.
A. Sa Pa has many fascinating festivals every year.
B. Sa Pa has got many fascinating festivals every year.
C. Sa Pa have many fascinating festivals every year.
D. Both A and B are correct.

UNIT 5

OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Grammar | • Zero article |
| Pronunciation | • Sounds /n/ and /ŋ/ |

GRAMMAR

I. ARTICLES (MẠO TỪ)

Định nghĩa: Mạo từ là từ dùng trước danh từ và cho biết danh từ ấy đề cập đến một đối tượng xác định hay không xác định.

Có 2 loại mạo từ: Mạo từ bất định (a/ an), và mạo từ xác định (the)

1. Indefinite articles (Mạo từ bất định)

a. Cách dùng mạo từ “a, an”

Mạo từ bất định **a/ an**: Dùng trước danh từ đếm được (số ít) khi danh từ đó chưa được xác định hay lần đầu tiên được nhắc tới.

Trường hợp sử dụng “a”

+ **a** đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm (consonant) hoặc một nguyên âm (vowel) nhưng được phát âm như phụ âm.
E.g: a ruler, a pencil, a pig, a student

+ **a** đứng trước một danh từ bắt đầu bằng “uni” và “eu”.
E.g: a university, a eulogy, a union

+ **a** dùng trước “half” – “một nửa” khi nó theo sau một đơn vị nguyên vẹn.
E.g: a kilo and a half



Trường hợp sử dụng "a"

+ **a** dùng trước các thành ngữ chỉ giá cả, tốc độ, tỉ lệ.

E.g: \$20 a box, 30 km a hour, a quarter

+ **a** dùng trước các số đếm nhất định, thường là hàng ngàn, hàng trăm.

E.g: a/one thousand, a/one million

Trường hợp sử dụng "an"

+ **an** đứng trước các danh từ bắt đầu bằng các nguyên âm (**a, e, i, o, u**)

E.g: an apple, an uncle

+ **an** đứng trước một số danh từ bắt đầu bằng "h" và được đọc như nguyên âm.

E.g: an hour, an honest man

Trường hợp không sử dụng "a, an"

+ Không dùng **a, an** trước các danh từ số nhiều.

E.g: an apple → apples, an egg → eggs

+ Không dùng **a, an** trước các danh từ không đếm được hoặc các danh từ trừu tượng.

E.g: What I need now is confidence.

+ Không dùng **a, an** trước tên gọi của các bữa ăn, trừ khi có tính từ đứng trước các bữa ăn đó.

E.g: I eat breakfast at 6 o'clock so I can get to school in time.

2. Definite article (Mạo từ xác định)

Mạo từ xác định "**the**" được dùng trước danh từ để diễn tả một (hoặc nhiều) người, vật, sự vật nào đó đã được xác định rồi. Nghĩa là cả người nói và người nghe đều biết đối tượng được đề cập tới.

E.g: *The Vietnamese are brave.*

He likes the French butter.

Một số trường hợp sử dụng "the" và không sử dụng "the":

Dùng "the"	Không dùng "the"
- Dùng trước tên các đại dương, sông ngòi, biển, vịnh và các cụm hồ (số nhiều): <i>The Red Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Great Lakes.</i> - Trước tên các dãy núi: <i>The Rocky Mountains.</i> - Trước tên những vật thể duy nhất trong vũ trụ hoặc trên thế giới: <i>The Earth, the Moon.</i> - The School/ College/ University + of + danh từ riêng: <i>The University of Florida.</i> - The + số thứ tự + danh từ: <i>The third chapter.</i> - Trước tên các nước có hai từ trở lên (trừ <i>Great Britain</i>): <i>The United States.</i> - Trước tên các nước được coi là một quần đảo hoặc một đảo: <i>The Philippines, The Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Islands.</i> - Trước tên các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số: <i>the Indians.</i>	- Trước tên một hồ: <i>Lake Geneva.</i> - Trước tên một ngọn núi: <i>Mount Vesuvius.</i> - Trước tên các hành tinh và các chòm sao: <i>Venus, Mars.</i> - Trước tên các trường nếu trước nó là một tên riêng: <i>Stetson University.</i> - Trước các danh từ đi cùng số đếm: <i>Chapter Three, World War One.</i> - Trước tên các nước chỉ có một từ: <i>China, France, Venezuela, Viet Nam.</i> - Trước tên các nước mở đầu bằng <i>New</i>, hoặc một tính từ chỉ hướng: <i>New Zealand, North Korean, France.</i> - Trước tên bất kỳ môn thể thao nào: <i>baseball, football.</i> - Trước tên các môn học nói chung: <i>Mathematics, Music.</i> - Trước tên các ngày lễ: <i>Christmas, Thanksgiving.</i>



PRONUNCIATION

I. ÂM /N/

1. Cách phát âm âm /n/

Cách
phát
âm
/n/

- Đặt đầu lưỡi chạm vào ngạc trên.
- Đặt cạnh lưỡi tiếp xúc răng hàm trên.
- Vị trí lưỡi bên trong giống âm "n" trong tiếng Việt.
- Đẩy hơi qua mũi, hơi sẽ không đi ra từ miệng.
- Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm âm này.

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết /n/

a. Những từ có chứa n được phát âm là /n/

"n"	/n/	airplane	/ˈɛrpleɪn/	máy bay
		green	/ɡriːn/	màu xanh lá cây
		onion	/ˈʌnjən/	hành tây
		nation	/ˈneɪʃn/	quốc gia
		opinion	/əˈpɪnjən/	ý kiến

b. Những từ có chứa nn cũng được phát âm là /n/

"nn"	/n/	winner	/ˈwɪnər/	người chiến thắng
		tennis	/ˈtenɪs/	môn quần vợt
		stunning	/ˈstʌnɪŋ/	tuyệt vời, lộng lẫy

c. "kn" phát âm là /n/ khi nó đứng đầu của một từ, "k" là âm câm

"kn"	/n/	knot	/nɒt/	nút thắt
		know	/nəʊ/	biết
		knife	/naɪf/	dao
		knee	/niː/	đầu gối

II. ÂM /ŋ/

1. Cách phát âm âm /ŋ/

Cách
phát
âm
/ŋ/

- Nâng cuống lưỡi chạm vào ngạc mềm, như khi bạn chuẩn bị phát âm chữ "ng" trong tiếng Việt.
- Lưỡi thả lỏng ở dưới khoang miệng.
- Vị trí lưỡi bên trong gần giống chữ "ng" trong tiếng Việt.
- Đẩy hơi qua mũi.
- Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm âm này.

E.g: sing	/sɪŋ/	hát
monkey	/ˈmʌŋki/	con khỉ
length	/leŋθ/	bề dài, chiều dài
pink	/pɪŋk/	màu hồng
strong	/strɒŋ/	mạnh, khỏe

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

"n" được phát âm là /ŋ/ khi nó đứng trước âm /k/ và /g/

"n"	/ŋ/	uncle	/ˈʌŋkl/	bác, chú, cậu
		single	/ˈsɪŋɡl/	một mình
		sink	/sɪŋk/	bồn rửa bát
		think	/θɪŋk/	suy nghĩ
		anger	/ˈæŋɡə(r)/	tức giận
		anxiously	/ˈæŋkɪəsli/	lo lắng

Ngoại lệ:

"n" ở các từ sau vẫn phát âm là /n/ vì g ghép với nguyên âm phía sau để tạo nên một âm khác và được phát âm là /dʒ/

strange	/streɪndʒ/	lạ lùng
challenge	/ˈtʃælɪndʒ/	thử thách
stranger	/ˈstreɪndʒə(r)/	người lạ
danger	/ˈdeɪndʒə(r)/	sự nguy hiểm

EXERCISES

I. PHONETICS

1. Read the following words and put them in the correct column.

month	thank	rung	anger	thin
walking	jungle	song	wrong	ban
known	woman	demand	moving	thinking
human	tongue	pony	planet	phone
clown	pineapple	finger	tank	anchor
teaching	hanger	window	lunch	bank

/n/	/ŋ/
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

2. Underline the words with the sound /n/ and /ŋ/.

- The thin man is an African dancer.
- I'm hungry.
- Tony has taken the train.
- Is something wrong?
- Nancy has many new friends.
- I've been waiting for a long time.
- I haven't eaten a banana.
- How long have you been studying English?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Match the pictures with the customs and traditions.

1. Going to the pagoda to pray for health and luck for the family

2. Giving flowers to teachers on Vietnamese Teachers' Day

3. Serving tea when guests visit your house

4. Receiving "lucky money" from adults

5. Eating mooncakes at Mid-Autumn Festival

6. Getting food for others when having meals together

7. Decorating and cleaning houses on Tet holiday

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



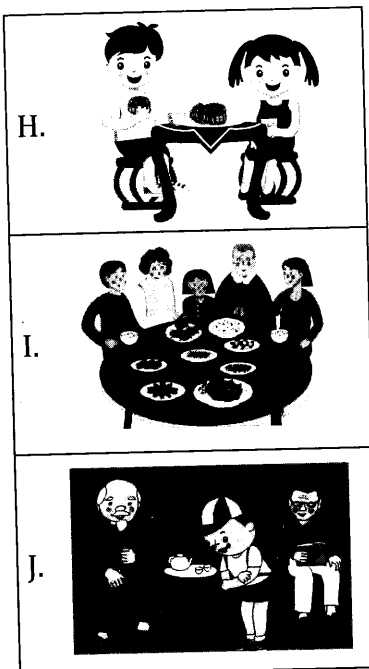
F.



G.



8. Preparing Chung Cake on Tet holiday
9. Worshipping their ancestors to endure their good favour
10. Children crossing their arms and greeting adults



Your answer:

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6- 7- 8- 9- 10-

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

break	chopsticks	custom	generations	a temple
residents	respect	take off	tradition	worshipping

- Always take your shoes off before you enter in India.
- Feet are considered dirty in India, so your shoes before you step into someone's house.
- In Viet Nam, we follow the tradition of the ancestors.
- In my family there is a of having dinner together at 7.30 sharp.
- We shouldn't this tradition because it reflects our culture.
- You should place the on top of the rice bowl when you finish a meal in Viet Nam.
- There is a British of having afternoon tea at 4 p.m.
- We cook five-coloured sticky rice on the first of every lunar month, and our family has followed this tradition for

- According to our tradition, you should old people.
- In our community, it's the custom for the to clean the streets on Sunday mornings.

3. Complete the sentences with *a, an, the, or no article*.

- My best friend is studying in university in Ha Noi.
- My mother speaks Chinese.
- She borrowed pen from your pile of pencils and pens.
- Lan likes to play baseball.
- My brother bought umbrella to go out in the rain.
- She lived on Main Street when she first came to town.
- Ha Noi is the capital of Viet Nam.
- My husband's family speaks English.
- apple a day keeps your enemy away.
- My grandparents have cat and dog.

4. Choose the correct option in each sentence below.

- The teacher read **a/ an** interesting article from the newspaper.
- My mother turned on **an/ the** radio to listen to **a/ the** news.
- My friend talked for **a/ an** hour about his school project.
- A/ An** European expert was invited to speak to the committee.
- Please turn off **the/ an** lights when you leave **the/ a** room.
- There was **a/ an** huge crowd of people outside the church.
- The/ A** youngest boy has just started going to **the/ X** school.
- Do you go to **the/ a** prison to visit him?
- Can you show me **a/ the** way to **the/ the** station?
- I am on night duty. When you go to **X/ the** bed, I go to **a / X** work.

5. Choose the correct answer.

- Can you turn off television, please?
A. the B. a C. an D. no article

2. We had dinner in a restaurant.
A. a B. an C. no article D. the
3. We had meal in a restaurant.
A. a B. an C. the D. no article
4. Thank you. That was very nice lunch.
A. a B. an C. the D. no article
5. Where can people buy everything they need?
A. the B. a C. an D. no article
6. Her parents are now working in Europe.
A. the B. a C. an D. no article
7. The workmen went to church to repair the roof.
A. no article B. the C. a D. an
8. Carol went to prison to meet her brother.
A. the B. a C. an D. no article
9. We live in big house in middle of the village.
A. a - a B. a - the C. the - a D. the - the
10. Did police find person who stole your bicycle?
A. a - a B. the - the C. a - the D. the - a
11. After lunch, we went for a walk by sea.
A. the - the B. no article - no article
C. no article - the D. the - no article
12. Peru is country in south America. capital is Lima.
A. a - A B. a - The C. the - The D. the - A
13. I never listen to radio. In fact, I haven't got radio.
A. a - a B. a - the C. the - the D. the - a
14. It was a beautiful day. Sun shone brightly in sky.
A. A - a B. A - the C. The - the D. The - a
15. My uncle and aunt live in small town in United States.
A. a - a B. a - the C. the - the D. a - Ø

6. Complete each sentence with a suitable preposition.

1. Many people go to the pagoda to pray a happy year.
2. Children are usually given "lucky money" Tet.
3. They take their shoes when entering the house to avoid getting the floor dirty.
4. According to tradition, we have fireworks New Year's Eve.
5. Today we're going to learn customs and traditions.
6. Bánh Chung, which is made sticky rice, green beans and fatty pork, is one of Tet's special foods.
7. It is the custom in that country women to marry young.
8. We often talk about our day at school or work the dinner table.
9. Gifts should be wrapped colourful paper.
10. Vietnamese people prepare Tet several weeks beforehand.

7. Match the two halves to make a full sentence.

A	B
1. In Viet Nam, it is common	A. everyone will give moon cakes to their parents, relatives or friends.
2. If you are invited to a Swede's home,	B. not having fireworks on New Year's Eve.
3. It's our tradition at Mid-Autumn festival that	C. you should bring a gift such as chocolate, flowers or liquors as the Swedish gift-giving custom.
4. It's the custom in Mexico to	D. you take off your shoes before going into a house.
5. My province broke with tradition by	E. for three generations to be living together under one roof.
6. It's an old custom at many birthday parties that	F. <i>Ao dai</i> is most commonly worn by women at school, work and on special occasions.



7. Considered as a symbol of Vietnamese tradition,
8. There is a custom in Japan that

G. the birthday cake is decorated with lighted candles.
H. tip 10% for passable service and 15% for good service.

Your answer:

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6- 7- 8-

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the article then answer the questions.

THE GIFT OF LUCKY MONEY

Many traditional customs are practiced on the Lunar New Year, the most special and important occasion in Viet Nam, like honoring ancestors' spirits, visiting close relatives on the first day of the Lunar New Year, exchanging New Year wishes with relatives, neighbours, and friends, and especially giving "li xi", or lucky money, to children and elders.

This custom is a way of wishing good luck for both children and senior people during Tet. It is also a symbol of good health, success, and happiness. Local people wake up early on the first day of the Lunar New Year, put on their best clothes, and the entire family, usually multi-generational, gathers in the living room to welcome the Lunar New Year. Children will respectfully fold their arms in front of their chests, face their parents as well as grandparents, and give them the best wishes for a "Happy New Year" or "good health and longevity". The adults, in return, give them "li xi" and extend their wishes to the children for "eating well and growing up healthy" and "happiness and prosperity" for all family members. Guests give children "li xi" as well.

This custom has been practiced and preserved for years with the purpose of welcoming a new year with luck, health, and success. They, the givers or the takers, are both happy to receive the best regards from each other, which makes the Lunar New Year more exciting and significant to everyone.

1. Who will receive "li xi" on the Lunar New Year?

2. What do they practice this custom for?

3. What will children do on the first day of a New Year?

4. In turn, what will their parents do after receiving their children's wishes?

5. Do the guests who visit others' houses give "li xi" to children?

6. What is another name of "li xi"?

2. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

The Vietnamese are known to be polite, hospitable, and sensitive. They have a casual and friendly (1)..... They regard friendship as being very important throughout one's life. They are always open to visits from friends. Drop-in visits are welcome. The Vietnamese are very (2) to their family.

When they (3) you a gift, the Vietnamese will usually speak lightly about it. Even though it is an expensive gift, they may pretend it is of no great monetary value.

(4) 4,000 years of civilization, the Vietnamese are proud people who like to recite to a myth that they are descendants of an angel and a dragon.

If you happen to be in their homes at mealtime, the Vietnamese will probably (5) you to sit down and share whatever food is (6) Let them know that you enjoy their food is one way in successfully (7) a better relationship with them.

When they invite you to their homes for a meal, celebration, or special occasion, some (8) - usually food, fruits, chocolate, or liquors - should be offered to the host's family.

1. A. tradition B. feature C. culture D. manner

2. A. closed B. closing C. close D. being closed

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 3. A. offer | B. carry | C. send | D. sell |
| 4. A. Of | B. With | C. At | D. In |
| 5. A. take | B. require | C. speak | D. invite |
| 6. A. good | B. present | C. available | D. delicious |
| 7. A. setting | B. building | C. taking | D. being |
| 8. A. gifts | B. invitations | C. offers | D. situations |

IV. WRITING

1. Read the situations and finish the sentences you would say.

- You and your friend are in a pagoda. He's laughing loudly.
You shouldn't
- A friend of yours is going to take a photo in a private house.
You should
- A friend of yours is going to visit the US. It's winter there now.
You should
- A friend of yours forgot to take off his shoes before entering a temple.
You shouldn't
- Your neighbor is having a party at 11 p.m. They are playing loud music.
They shouldn't
- Your neighbor is singing karaoke at noon on a hot day.
They should
- A friend of yours put his chopsticks straight up in his rice bowl.
You shouldn't
- A friend of yours is drinking with his mouth full of food.
You should

2. Choose the sentences that has the same meaning as the first.

- When you are invited to a dinner, you shouldn't be late.
A. You are late for a dinner, let me invite you one.
B. If someone invites you to a dinner, please be late.
C. Don't be late if someone invites you to a dinner.

- The elderly will give lucky money to the children at Tet.
A. The elderly will be given lucky money by the children at Tet.
B. Lucky money will be given to the children by the elderly at Tet.
C. Lucky money will be given by the children at Tet.
- In Britain, citizens mainly use cutlery to eat.
A. British eat mainly by using cutlery.
B. British eat main with cutlery.
C. British used to eat with cutlery in the past.
- As a tradition, we visit our grandparents on Lunar New Year.
A. Our grandparents traditionally visit us on Lunar New Year.
B. We traditionally visited our grandparents on Lunar New Year.
C. Our grandparents are traditionally visited on Lunar New Year.
- When I'm home, I have to say hello to everyone in my family.
A. Saying "hello" to everyone in my family when I'm home is a must.
B. I must go home to say hello to everyone in my family.
C. Everyone in my family says hello to me when I'm home.



TEST FOR UNIT 5

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

1. A. wrap B. worship C. wear D. wife
2. A. chopstick B. tradition C. gift D. knife
3. A. obligation B. occasion C. expression D. celebration
4. A. mat B. tray C. place D. table
5. A. cutlery B. custom C. compliment D. circle

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. We have to our shoes when we go inside a pagoda.
A. take off B. give off C. turn off D. put on
2. In Viet Nam, people should wait for the to invite everybody to start eating.
A. host B. child C. guest D. visitor
3. I think you should to the doctor. You look terrible.
A. to go B. go C. going D. went
4. In many countries, you wear a seatbelt in the car. It's the law.
A. must B. should C. have D. will
5. Sorry, but my train is at 6.00. I leave now.
A. shouldn't B. have to C. mustn't D. ought to
6. You eat squid, duck, or shrimp during Tet because they are seen as bad symbols.
A. have to B. should C. don't have to D. shouldn't
7. When in a Brazil restaurant, you should tip the waiter 10% of the bill.
A. to eat B. eat C. eats D. eating
8. In India, you shouldn't hands with women. It's a taboo.
A. shaking B. to shake C. shake D. shakes

9. In Australia, you shouldn't on a person's accent.
A. comment B. to comment C. commenting D. commented
10. He feels about some Japanese customs.
A. confuse B. confused C. confusing D. confusion
11. You have to your hat when going inside the main worship area of the temple.
A. take off B. put on C. break with D. get out
12. You place your chopsticks on your rice bowl when finished with a meal. Don't rest them on the table.
A. shouldn't B. don't have to C. should D. mustn't
13. He a long family tradition of serving in the military.
A. followed B. obliged C. reflected D. agreed
14. In the UK, families often celebrate Christmas together, they can watch each other open their presents!
A. though B. but C. because D. so
15. Elderly people be treated with great respect.
A. shouldn't B. should C. aren't obliged to D. mustn't

III. Complete the following exercises with *a / an* or *the* articles. Put "x" where no article is needed.

1. We have beautiful garden. garden is full of roses.
2. Is fencing popular sport in world? No, it isn't.
3. Can you give me envelope, please?
4. school is very cold. Hasn't it got central heating system?
5. He was unsuccessful musician when he came to this town.
6. Don't stay in that hotel. beds are very uncomfortable there.
7. The car sped away at hundred km hour.
8. John doesn't usually go to church on Sundays.
9. He was sent to prison for murder.
10. I spent a year traveling around Europe.

IV. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

- I have never read the more interesting book than before.
.....
- Mary had a hour to do her homework yesterday.
.....
- According to a weather forecast, it is going to rain this week.
.....
- Susan didn't have lot of money to buy a new house for her parents.
.....
- They can't clean polluted rivers overnight.
.....
- Your soup is so good. A meat is pretty tender.
.....
- Are you interested in the science or the music?
.....
- The teacher read a interesting article from the book.
.....
- There was the huge crowd of people outside the museum.
.....
- We ate dinner at the quality restaurant in the city.
.....

V. Supply the correct tense and form of the verbs in brackets.

- Yesterday, they (**have**) dinner with a French family.
- She hates eating with a spoon because it (**cause**) trouble when she eats fish.
- In the past, *Ao Dai* (**wear**) by both men and women.
- The speaker (**give**) a presentation on Vietnamese customs and traditions right now.
- He (**travel**) to six countries since he (**start**) the job.

- Our family (**have**) dinner together every Saturday night. It's our family tradition.
- I hope I (**have**) a chance to visit your country soon.
- You should avoid (**eat**) on the go in Japan.
- I think you should (**go**) to the doctor. You look terrible.
- The Japanese tend (**use**) their mobile phones discreetly when in public.

VI. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

- when dining, South Koreans use cushions to sit on the floor and eat from a low table. (**tradition**)
- The *Wai* is the traditional form of in Thailand. (**greet**)
- They weren't to live with their parents after the wedding. (**obligation**)
- It is considered to address an elder with his or her given name. (**polite**)
- Is that woman the of the party? (**host**)
- The children in our family are always to their elders. (**respect**)
- Custom from tradition in some aspects such as scale and time. (**different**)
- Don't use your personal chopsticks to get food from the dish. (**serve**)
- Many families have three, which create unique cultural features. (**generate**)
- We have lots of customs and it can get a bit for visitors. (**confuse**)

VII. Read the passage about family traditions in Viet Nam, and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Marriage and family are very important in Viet Nam. In the countryside, parents often arrange marriages; divorce remains uncommon, though is more frequent in cities. In traditional Vietnamese families, roles are rigid.



The man of the house is primarily responsible for the family's economic well-being. Older children help to look after younger siblings. Discipline is viewed as a parental duty.

The woman of the house looks after her parents, husband, and children. In rural areas, women also do much agriculture work. Vietnamese women live by the "four virtues": hard work, beauty, refined speech, and excellent conduct.

The Vietnamese attach great importance to two traditional family obligations: to care for their parents in their old age and to worship them after death. In each Vietnamese family, there is at least one altar on which there are pictures of their ancestors. Family members worship their ancestors because they think their parents after death will go to live in another world and this altar is the place where the ancestor's souls live in. As a result, every day Vietnamese people lay flowers or sometimes fruits on the altar in the belief that their ancestors will enjoy them.

1. In traditional Vietnamese families, the man has to support the family.
2. Children have to share housework with their parents.
3. Women in the countryside only look after their families.
4. Children have to take care of their parents in their old age and worship them after death.
5. Vietnamese people don't lay the offerings on the altar because they believe those ancestors won't eat the offerings.

T	F
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐

VIII. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to answer these following questions.

HOW TO USE NAPKINS IN AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT?

As soon as you are seated, remove the napkin from your place setting, unfold it, and put it in your lap. Do not shake it open. At some very formal restaurants, the waiter may do this for the diners, but it is not inappropriate to place your own napkin in your lap, even when this is the case. The napkin rests on the lap till the end of the meal. Do not clean the cutlery or wipe your face with the napkin. NEVER use it to wipe your nose!

If you excuse yourself from the table, loosely fold the napkin and place it to the left or right of your plate. Do not refold your napkin or wad it up on the table either. Never place your napkin on your chair. At the end of the meal, leave the napkin semi-folded on the left side of the place setting. It should not be crumpled or twisted; nor should it be folded. The napkin must also not be left on the chair.

1. As soon as you are seated, remove the napkin from your place setting, unfold it, and put it in your
A. lap B. knees C. chest D. head
2. Does the napkin rest on the lap till the end of the meal?
A. Yes, it is. B. No, it doesn't.
C. Yes, it does. D. No, it isn't.
3. What shouldn't we do with the napkin?
A. clean the cutlery B. wipe your face
C. wipe your nose D. All answers above
4. If you excuse yourself from the table, should you loosely fold the napkin?
A. Yes, we should. B. No, we shouldn't.
C. Yes, we could. D. No, we couldn't.
5. The napkin be left on the chair.
A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't D. haven't

IX. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.

1. eating/ never/ left/ Indian/ when/ use/ hand.
A. Indian never use left hand when eating.
B. Indian never eating when use left hand.
C. Indian hand when never use left eating.
D. Indian never use when left hand eating
2. at/ tea/ of/ There's / tradition/ at/ afternoon/ British/ a/ 4 p.m.
A. There's a tradition of having British afternoon tea at 4 p.m.
B. There's a 4 p.m. of having afternoon tea at British tradition.
C. There's a British tradition afternoon tea of having at 4 p.m.
D. There's a British tradition of having afternoon tea at 4 p.m.

3. you/ left/ In/ car/ have/ on the/ to/ London/.
 A. In London, you have to drive your car on the left.
 B. In London, you have your car to drive on the left.
 C. In London, you have to your drive on the car left.
 D. In London, your car have you to drive on the left.
4. have/ Chung cake/ the/ of/ at/ Tet/ Vietnamese/ wrapping/ tradition/.
 A. Chung cake wrapping have the tradition of Vietnamese at Tet.
 B. Vietnamese have the tradition of wrapping Chung cake at Tet.
 C. Vietnamese have Chung cake of wrapping the tradition at Tet.
 D. Tet at Vietnamese have the wrapping tradition of Chung cake.
5. In/ permission/ children/ my/ before/ ask/ leaving/ family/ for/ the/ before/ table.
 A. In my family, children have for permission to ask before leaving the table.
 B. In my family leaving the table, children have to ask for permission before.
 C. In my table, children have to ask for permission before leaving the family.
 D. In my family, children have to ask for permission before leaving the table.

X. Rewrite the sentence using the words or phrases in brackets.

1. It's impolite of them to wear hats in the pagoda. **(shouldn't)**

2. Children have to live with their parents until they reach the age of 18. **(obliged)**

3. Is it necessary for me to tip in a coffee shop? **(have to)**

4. It's not mandatory for staff to wear vests in their company. **(need)**

5. It's good for us to keep our traditional customs. **(should)**

6. It's really important to remove your shoes when entering a temple. **(must)**

7. Photography is not allowed at some sacred places. **(mustn't)**

8. It's Saturday tomorrow, so it's not necessary for Jane to get up early. **(have to)**

9. If I were you, I'd ask them about their customs. **(should)**

10. Why don't we look for the information on the Internet? **(how)**



UNIT
6

LIFESTYLES

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar	• Future simple
	• First conditional
Pronunciation	• Sounds /br/ and /pr/

GRAMMAR

I. FUTURE SIMPLE (THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN)

Thì tương lai đơn được dùng khi chúng ta ra quyết định tự phát tại thời điểm nói, không có kế hoạch hay quyết định làm trước.

1. Form (cấu trúc)

Cấu trúc

- +** S + will + V-inf
I will go to China.
Peter will come to the meeting.
- S + will + not + V-inf
I won't go to China.
Peter won't come to the meeting.
- ?** Will + S + V-inf?
Yes, S + will.
No, S + will not (won't).
Will you go to China? - No, I won't.
Will Peter come to the meeting? - Yes, he will.

2. Use (cách dùng)

- a. Diễn tả một quyết định, một ý định nhất thời đưa ra ngay tại thời điểm nói.

Are you going to the supermarket now? - I will go with you.

I will visit my grandfather this weekend.

- b. Diễn tả một dự đoán không có căn cứ rõ ràng.

I think she won't join our party.

I guess Jim won't tell the truth.

- c. Dùng để đưa ra lời mời hoặc yêu cầu.

Will you go out for dinner with us?

Will you go to the zoo with me?

- d. Đưa ra một lời hứa.

I promise I will be home on time.

I promise I will write to her every day.

- e. Đưa ra lời đề nghị giúp đỡ, lời cảnh báo.

I will call a taxi for you.

Hurry up! We will be late for the meeting.

- j. Sử dụng trong câu điều kiện loại 1.

If you go to bed early, you will have good health.

If she learns hard, she will pass the exam.

3. Dấu hiệu thì tương lai đơn

- a. Trong câu có chứa trạng từ thời gian

in + (thời gian): trong bao lâu
(in 5 minutes: trong 5 phút)

E.g: I will finish my work in 1 hour.

tomorrow: ngày mai

E.g: We'll meet at school tomorrow.

next day/ next week/ next month/ next year:
ngày tiếp theo/ tuần tới/ tháng tới/ năm tới

E.g: We will go to the beach next week.



b. Trong câu có những động từ chỉ quan điểm

think/ believe/ suppose/ assume...:
nghĩ/ tin/ cho là

E.g: I think she will win this game.

promise: hứa

E.g: I promise I will go to school on time.

hope, expect: hi vọng/ mong đợi

E.g: I hope I will live abroad in the future.

c. Trong câu có những trạng từ chỉ quan điểm

perhaps/ probably/ maybe: có lẽ

E.g: Perhaps she will come back with her mother.

II. FIRST CONDITIONAL (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 1)

Câu điều kiện loại 1 thường được gọi là câu điều kiện có thật (real conditional), dùng để diễn tả một sự việc hoặc tình huống có thể hoặc rất có khả năng xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

1. Form (Cấu trúc)

Mệnh đề If

If + S + V (present simple),

Mệnh đề chính

S + will / won't + V (bare inf)

2. Use (Cách dùng)

Dùng để chỉ sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

E.g: If I get up early, I will go to work on time.

Dùng để đề nghị hay gợi ý.

E.g: If you need a glass of water, I can get you one.

Dùng để cảnh báo hay hàm ý đe dọa.

E.g: If you don't do your homework, you will be penalized by the teacher.

Trong cấu trúc câu tiêu chuẩn của câu điều kiện loại 1, mệnh đề **If** sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn và mệnh đề chính sử dụng **"will + V nguyên mẫu"**

Tuy nhiên, thay vì dùng "will" ta có thể dùng các động từ khuyết thiếu khác như: **can, must, might, may** hoặc **should** trong mệnh đề chính để diễn đạt khả năng, sự cho phép, lời khuyên, sự cần thiết...

Động từ khuyết thiếu trong câu điều kiện loại 1	
may/might (sự có thể)	If you ask George, he may/ might be able to help you. If you drop that glass, it might break.
can/may (sự cho phép)	You can/ may leave the room if you have finished the test. If you finish your homework, you can watch TV.
must (sự tuân theo/sự cần thiết)	If he doesn't come soon, we must leave without him. You must/ have to study hard if you want to pass the exam.



should (lời khuyên)	If you ever go to Chicago, you should take a boat trip on the river. If he calls you, you should go.
can (khả năng)	She can learn to become a good cook if she tries hard. If I have money, I can spend it.

PRONUNCIATION

1. CỤM PHỤ ÂM /BR/

Cách phát âm

- Cụm phụ âm **/br/** được kết hợp bởi hai phụ âm **/b/** và **/r/**.
- Cách phát âm cụm phụ âm **/br/** là sự kết hợp giữa cách phát âm âm **/b/** và **/r/**.
- Âm **/b/** được phát âm bằng cách mím nhẹ hai môi lại và nâng phần ngạc mềm để chặn luồng hơi trong khoang miệng, rồi mở miệng bật hơi từ phía trong ra. Khi phát âm, dây thanh sẽ rung lên.
- Âm **/r/** được phát âm bằng cách co lưỡi về phía sau, cong đầu lưỡi lên để tạo nên một khoảng trống ở giữa miệng nhưng lưỡi không chạm tới chân răng trên. Khi phát âm, luồng hơi sẽ đi qua khoang miệng và đầu lưỡi ra ngoài.

brother	/ˈbrʌðər/	anh trai
bring	/brɪŋ/	mang
bridge	/brɪdʒ/	cây cầu
bread	/bred/	bánh mì

2. CỤM PHỤ ÂM /PR/

Cách phát âm:

Cụm phụ âm **/pr/** được kết hợp bởi hai phụ âm **/p/** và **/r/**.

Cách phát âm cụm phụ âm **/pr/** là sự kết hợp giữa cách phát âm âm **/p/** và **/r/**.

Âm **/p/** được phát âm bằng cách mím nhẹ hai môi lại và nâng phần ngạc mềm để chặn luồng hơi trong khoang miệng, rồi mở miệng bật hơi từ phía trong ra. Khi phát âm, dây thanh không rung.

Âm **/r/** được phát âm bằng cách co lưỡi về phía sau, cong đầu lưỡi lên để tạo nên một khoảng trống ở giữa miệng nhưng lưỡi không chạm tới chân răng trên. Khi phát âm, luồng hơi sẽ đi qua khoang miệng và đầu lưỡi ra ngoài.

present	/ˈpreznt/	món quà
prince	/prɪns/	hoàng tử
price	/praɪs/	giá cả
print	/prɪnt/	in

EXERCISES**I. PHONETICS**

1. Write **br** or **pr** to complete the words, then put them into the correct columns.

__ide	__ize	__eakfast	__ick
a__icot	__anch	__ogram	__esident
li__ary	__ice	__ocoli	__oblem
__oject	__acelet	__onze	__ince

/pr/	/br/
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

2. Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 1.

- They often read books in the
- Do you want bacon and eggs for
- She won first in a poetry competition.
- An is a small, round, soft fruit with an orange-yellow skin.
- and princess are the titles to call the children of a king.
- My house was built with red
- Nowadays, traffic is a serious in big cities.
- She has some in her jewelry box.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences using the simple future tense.

- When we get home, we (**have**) dinner.
- I know they (**feel**) very happy if they win the match.
- She thinks that the Take That concert (**be**) really exciting.
- If you revise for the exam, I'm sure you (**get**) a good result.

- In the future, I think humans (**wipe out**) many different species.
- This homework is very easy. I know we (**do**) it very quickly.
- In five years' time, I (**be**) at university.
- If we go to Paris, we (**take**) lots of pictures.
- My brother thinks it (**snow**) tomorrow.
- It's very late! Hurry up or we (**be**) late for work.
- When we go home, we (**watch**) TV. We don't want to miss our favourite program.
- I'm sure they (**lose**) the match.

2. Supply the correct verb form. Use the future simple or the simple present.

- Mary (**love**) cartoons, but she says she (**not/continue**) this hobby in the future.
- They usually (**take**) a lot of beautiful photos.
- What your brother? (**do**) in his free time?
- I think 10 years from now more people (**enjoy**) gardening.
- you (**do**) morning exercise every day?
- you still (**play**) badminton next year?
- We believe that she (**recover**) from her illness soon.
- I promise I (**return**) from school on time.
- If it rains, he (**stay**) at home.
- If she loves her job, what (**do**) she?

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the first conditional sentences.

- Dylan (**hold**) a barbecue party in the garden tonight if it (**not rain**).
- Where (**Emily, stay**) in London if she (**get**) a job?
- Cindy (**forget**) if you (**not remind**) him.
- If I (**do**) this test, I (**improve**) my English.
- If I (**find**) your ring, I (**give**) it back to you.



6. Peggy **(go)** shopping if she **(have)** time in the afternoon.
7. Simon **(go)** to London next week if he **(get)** a cheap flight.
8. If her boyfriend **(not/phone)** today, she **(leave)** him.
9. If they **(not/study)** harder, they **(not/pass)** the exam.
10. If it **(rain)** tomorrow, I **(not/have to)** water the plants.
11. You **(not/be able)** to sleep if you **(watch)** this scary film.
12. Susan **(can/not/move)** into the new house if it **(not/be)** ready on time.
13. If she **(earn)** a lot of money, she **(fly)** to New York.
14. If we **(travel)** to London, we **(visit)** the museums.
15. If you **(wear)** sandals in the mountains, you **(slip)** on the rocks.

4. Match the first half of the sentence in column A with the second half in column B.

A
1. If he doesn't come soon,
2. You may leave the room
3. If you don't want to be overweight,
4. If you learn texting shortcuts,
5. You must exercise regularly
6. If you register for the course soon,
7. You might win the race
8. If it rains this afternoon,

B
A. we are going to stay in and watch TV.
B. if you want to have a good-looking body shape.
C. you will get a discount of 15%.
D. we will have to leave without him.
E. if you run a bit faster.
F. you shouldn't eat too much sugar.
G. if you've finished the test.
H. if he revises every day.

9. Juan could pass his exams

10. If you get home before me,

I. can you put the chicken in the oven?

J. you can save a lot of time.

Your answer:

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6- 7- 8- 9- 10-

5. Choose the correct answer.

1. If the bus is late, we to the office on foot.
A. go B. would go C. will go D. would have gone
2. If the class full, we need to find another.
A. is B. was C. were D. had been
3. If I eat on schedule, I more healthier.
A. am B. will be C. would be D. would have been
4. If Kami a haircut, she much better.
A. gets - look C. gets - will look
B. will get - looks D. get - will look
5. The meeting as soon as all of them ready.
A. will begin - are C. begins - are
B. will begin - will be D. will begin - is
6. If my brother, I happy for him.
A. studies abroad - feel C. study abroad - will feel
B. studies abroad - will feel D. studies - feel
7. Plants water and sunlight for making their food.
A. need B. needs C. needing D. is needing
8. Jo is so smart that she every exam without even trying.
A. pass B. passes C. is passes D. passed
9. We'll have lunch outside in the garden it's too cold.
A. if B. unless C. in case D. should
10. If the machine, press this button.
A. stop B. stops C. would stop D. stopped

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage carefully and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word from the box.

ritual	typically	sitting	treat
dining	allow	fashionable	time

Afternoon tea is a British food tradition of (1) down for an afternoon treat of tea, sandwiches, scones, and cake. Afternoon tea is served around 4 p.m. When afternoon tea became (2) in the early 19th century thanks to Anna, the Duchess of Bedford, it was never intended to replace dinner but rather to fill in the long gap between lunch and dinner at a (3) when dinner was served as late as 8 p.m. Lifestyle has changed since those times and afternoon tea is now a (4), rather than a stop-gap.

In modern times, the working lives of many do not (5) the time to sit down to enjoy tea and cakes in the late afternoon, so for many, the (6) is now saved for holiday and special treats. The tradition is still (7) British, and many Brits still make time to sit and enjoy the propriety and civility of this usual attractiveness of English (8) customs, just not on a daily basis.

2. Choose the word or phrase that best fits each blank in the following passage.

Thailand's culture can be weird, interesting and charming to outsiders. Many Thai customs and traditions take some getting used to.

1) Don't Touch the Head. It is important that you don't touch a Thai person's head or ruffle their hair. (1) you accidentally touch a person's head, apologize immediately. In Thailand, the head is considered the sacred part of the body and not to be touched without (2)

2) Take off Your Shoes, Always! In Thailand, the feet are the furthest away from the head and as such are the lowest part of the body (3) and spiritually. Shoes must be (4) upon entering someone's home, sometimes at businesses and most certainly when visiting temples.

3) Don't Point! Pointing is a no-no in Thailand. Don't point at monks or pictures of any of the Royal Family, and (5) a general rule, don't point at people to make reference to them. If you need to point someone out, (6) extending a finger, bend your hand downwards with your fingers leaning toward the floor and your palm facing upward.

- A. Unless B. If C. While D. Although
- A. license B. permission C. admission D. allowance
- A. mentally B. actually C. physically D. actively
- A. got off B. pulled down C. worn out D. taken off
- A. like B. such C. as D. so
- A. instead of B. without C. in order to D. in spite of

3. Read the text and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

In Viet Nam, a market is a trading place, but many markets are not only about buying and selling things. They reflect the life of the community. A traditional market is a social gathering point for people of all ages and it is a new and exciting experience for children, a trading place for local craftsmen, and a chance for young people to meet. People go to the traditional market not only to buy and sell things but also to eat, drink, play games, and socialize. For example, if you go to Sa Pa Market, which is the highlands in the north of Viet Nam, you can see people wear their nicest clothes and spend all day long at the market. They buy things, play the flute, dance and sing. This is also a time to meet, make friends or look for lovers. That is why this kind of gathering is also called "Love Market". Some other countryside markets in the Mekong Delta are held on boats. Most of the goods are sold at a floating market. The most exciting time is in the early morning when boats arrive loaded up with agricultural products.

- In Viet Nam, all markets are
A. only trading places
B. only about buying things
C. only about selling things
D. not only about buying and selling things
- A traditional market is a social gathering point for
A. young people B. people of all ages
C. local craftsmen D. children

3. What can people do at the traditional market?
 - A. Sell and buy things only.
 - B. Buy and sell things, eat, drink and play games.
 - C. Buy things and eat.
 - D. Buy and sell things, eat, drink, play games and socialize.
4. What do ethnic group people who go to Sa Pa market do?
 - A. They wear their nicest clothes, buy things, play the flute, dance and sing.
 - B. They ride on a horse and sing.
 - C. They drink a lot of wine and dance.
 - D. They buy the nicest clothes at the market and look for lovers.
5. Some of the markets in the Mekong Delta are held are called floating markets.

A. along the roads	B. on the paddy field
C. on boats	D. in the morning

IV. WRITING

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

1. If/a/should/Vietnamese home/bring/are/invited/to/gift/you/you/a/ small/.
.....
2. specialties/ Thailand/ local/ visit/,/ the/ try/ should/ you/ you/ if /.
.....
3. greeting/ shake hands/ when/ saying/ The Vietnamese/ and/ both/when/ goodbye /.
.....
4. don't/ wear/ a/ You/ tie/ to/ have to/ dinner party/ if/ want to/ you/ don't/ a /.
.....
5. taking off/ when/ house/ a/ It's/ entering/ the Japanese/ shoes/ custom/ of /.
.....

6. harder/ your/ you/ work/ in/ can/ you/ achieve/ If/ more/,/ life /.
.....
7. If/ promotion/ he/ get/ must/ to/ dedication/ show/ wants/ his/ James/ hard/ work/,/ and / a/.
.....
8. Will / time/ you/ afford/ come/ can/ to/ you/ my/ if/ house /?
.....
9. if/ job/ he/ do/ to/ What/ change/ can/ he/ wants/ his /?
.....
10. trouble/ ,/ you/ in/ help/ can/ are/ call/ you/ me/ If/ for /.
.....

2. Read the situation and write a sentence with "If".

1. Work harder or you lose the job.
If
2. Stop telling lies or no one will trust you anymore.
If
3. Pay attention to the teacher or you can't understand the lessons.
If
4. Go to bed early or you will be exhausted the next morning.
If
5. Read more books and you can broaden your knowledge.
If
6. Brush your teeth often in order not to get a toothache.
If
7. Listen carefully or you won't know what to do.
If
8. Unless you want to get sick, you should eat more healthily.
If

TEST FOR UNIT 6

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

1. A. staple B. habit C. gravy D. grate
2. A. fresh B. tender C. celery D. versatile
3. A. slice B. marinate C. sprinkle D. whisk
4. A. recipes B. prawns C. salads D. ingredients
5. A. clove B. curry C. celery D. cabbage

II. Choose the word whose main stressed pattern is not the same as that of the others.

1. A. amazing B. wonderful C. exciting D. addicted
2. A. diverse B. custom C. major D. worship
3. A. cheerful B. cruel C. peaceful D. unique
4. A. encourage B. volunteer C. overcome D. understand
5. A. informed B. worried C. relaxed D. depressed

III. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. In many countries, you wear a seatbelt in the car. It's the law.
A. should B. must C. can D. can't
2. In our country, children a uniform at school.
A. wears B. has to wear C. have to wear D. not wear
3. You eat squid, duck, or shrimp during Tet because they are seen as bad symbols.
A. have to B. should C. don't have to D. shouldn't
4. Some ethnic groups usually hold ceremonies before sowing
A. seeds B. trees C. plants D. fruits
5. When Janice first came to Viet Nam, she eating with chopsticks.
A. didn't used to B. wasn't used to
C. used to D. used

6. Kian: 'Enjoy your time at the festival' Meghan: '.....'.
A. Thanks B. Maybe you're right.
C. Are you sure? D. You won't regret it
7. 'Remember we're in a library, you speak loudly,' said Ethan.
A. don't have to B. may not
C. mustn't D. won't
8. I came to class late this morning I missed the bus.
A. so B. but C. although D. because
9. Each ethnic group in Viet Nam has their own customs and traditions.
A. common B. similar C. unique D. single
10. The tour guide woke everyone up so they wouldn't be late breakfast.
A. to B. for C. at D. in
11. When attending a party, it is not advisable to wear jeans or sport clothes.
A. polite B. respectful C. formal D. strict
12. Once you arrive at the to the village, you will see a beautiful bamboo archway.
A. opening B. hall C. exit D. entrance
13. Ron: 'Do you want more tea?' - Helen: '.....'
A. No, thanks. B. It's tasty! C. Excellent! D. My pleasure!
14. Henry had to stay home during the holidays he broke his leg.
A. because B. despite C. so D. because of
15. Give me a call if you to my hometown.
A. came B. will come C. would come D. come

IV. Complete the conditional sentences with the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets. Add "will" or other modal verbs if necessary.

1. You might catch a cold if you (take) a shower late at night.
2. My sister (not make) a cake if she doesn't have enough ingredients.



3. I **(get)** sick if I drink milk or eat dairy products.
4. If you **(not obey)** your teacher, you might be in great trouble.
5. You **(take)** a break from work if you feel stressed.
6. If he **(be)** late, he can **(not buy)** the tickets.
7. If it isn't hot tomorrow, we **(not go)** to the beach.
8. If it **(not pour)** with rain tomorrow, we can **(go)** on a picnic.
9. She won't finish it on time if she **(not start)** right now.
10. She's going to take a vacation next week if she **(get)** time off work.
11. She **(leave)** early if she's finished her work.
12. It **(be)** late if you **(not start)** your work now.

V. Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Are you still writing your essay? If you **(finish)** by 4 p.m., we can go for a walk.
2. When I **(see)** you tomorrow, I **(show)** you my new book.
3. After you **(take)** a nap, you **(feel)** a lot better.
4. We **(wait)** in the shelter until the bus **(come)**.
5. I'm very sorry Dr. Jones **(not be)** back in the clinic until 2 p.m.
6. While I **(watch)** TV last night, a small mouse ran across the room.
7. Last month, I decided to buy a new car, and today I finally **(buy)** it.
8. They **(talk)** about me when I interrupted their conversation.
9. My grandparents **(be)** in Da Nang city two weeks from today.
10. How is your cold today? It **(sound)** slightly better than yesterday.

VI. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Giving a handshake is one of the most common ways of in the world. **(greet)**
2. He works hard every day to make sure his children can live **(comfort)**
3. The playground is an ideal place where young children can learn how to **(social)**
4. I love all forms of, including ballet and opera. **(entertain)**
5. Many ethnic groups in Viet Nam have their own languages. **(minor)**
6. The supermarkets are often very the week before Lunar New Year. **(crowd)**
7. Hurry up or we won't be able to see the Gong by Ede people. **(perform)**
8. Daniel shows great interest in traditional costumes of ethnic groups. **(collect)**

VII. Read the passage and decide whether the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

Fish and chips is a traditional British food that originally came from the UK. It is a popular kind of fast food in some parts of the world. As the name says, it is made of chips and a deep-fried fish fillet. Shops and restaurants that have fish and chips are easy to find in England and Wales. They are common in British cities. The first Fish and Chips was found in the East end of London in the late 19th century.

Traditionally, cod, haddock, or (rarely) flounder are used to make fish and chips. Of these, cod is by far the most popular. Other fish with white meat can be used as well. Many places that serve fish and chips have more than one kind of fish, the customers can then choose what kind of fish they want.

The fish is always dipped in batter, which is a kind of equid mixture that hardens upon frying. After that, it will be fried for a short time. The chips are made from sliced potatoes, and they are larger than French fries. Typically, Fish and Chips is eaten with lots of vinegar and salt.

Very often there are other side dishes that are served with Fish and chips. They included mushy peas, onions, gherkins (which are baby cucumbers), baked beans, and saveloys (long sausages).

1. Fish and chips is also a popular dish in some countries besides the UK.
2. Fish and chips is made of potato chips and grilled fish.
3. Restaurants often offer customers many choices of fish.
4. It often takes a long time to fry the fish since it is dipped in batter.
5. People can enjoy fish and chips with other side dishes as well.

VIII. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

Vietnamese people often enjoy sharing a meal with the whole family. The meal is often shared with loved ones over a lot of (1) They eat from bowls and use chopsticks and spoons but chopsticks still remain the most popular means of eating. Learn how to use chopsticks and how to put them (2) when not using. For instance, you should place them neatly on the table or on the bowl when breaking to drink or speak. When finished (3) a meal, rest your chopsticks on your rice bowl. Sticking the chopsticks straight up from a bowl of rice is a (4) because it indicates funeral incense. It is also best to keep in mind that (5) the chopsticks on the side of a bowl is considered rude.

You should also wait to be seated at the dining table and ask the elders to eat first (6) this is a mark of honor to them. The women normally sit right next to the rice cooker to serve rice for the dinners. It is a common table (7) and a sign of affection and care to pick up food for each other.

Before starting the meal, Vietnamese have a catchphrase: "*Chúc mọi người ăn ngon miệng*". It means "Have a nice meal". This not only shows your politeness (8) also your eagerness before enjoying the food.

1. A. laugh B. laughing C. laughed D. laughter
2. A. cleanly B. properly C. easily D. mainly
3. A. to B. by C. with D. up

4. A. taboo B. offence C. disrespect D. crime
5. A. tapping B. kicking C. fitting D. cutting
6. A. although B. because C. as long as D. when
7. A. setting B. dining C. manner D. style
8. A. or B. so C. and D. but

IX. Read the situation and write a sentence with "If".

1. Rita might fail her driving test. But she can take it again.
If
2. Liverpool might lose. If they do, Terry will be upset.
If
3. The office may be closed. In that case, Mike won't be able to get in.
If
4. Cathy may arrive a bit early. If she does, she can help her mother to get things ready.
If
5. The party might go on all night. If it does, no one will want to do any work tomorrow.
If
6. Alice may miss the train. But she can get the next one.
If
7. Is Jack going to enter the race? He'll probably win it.
If
8. Stop talking or you won't understand the lesson.
If
9. Fail to pay and they will cut off the electricity.
If
10. Don't touch that wire or you may get an electric shock.
If



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

1. Is it really necessary for us to finish the work today?
Do we
2. Learning about other cultures is one of my interests.
I'm
3. Unless Peter apologizes to me, I won't talk to him again.
If
4. It's very difficult to leave here after such a long time.
It isn't
5. Let's get together and talk about our presentation before we do it in class.
Why
6. Go right now or you'll be late for the train.
If you
7. Unless he phones her immediately, he won't get any information.
If
8. I can't understand him because he speaks so quickly.
If

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 1

/ʊ/

room, wolf, full,
cook, woman,
butcher, should

/u:/

room, flute, glue, group, rule, cartoon, suitable,
pool, humour, confuse, student, afternoon,
include, improve, statue, foolish, June, routine,
produce

/ʊ/

wool, room, cushions, sugar, wolf, woman, took, good, look

/u:/

Luke, new, room, school, zoo, group, flew, New, June

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. surfing the Net | 2. playing games | 3. doing gardening |
| 4. window shopping | 5. listening to music | 6. hanging out |
| 7. making crafts | 8. making origami | 9. doing DIY |

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. window shopping | 2. listening to music |
| 3. doing gardening | 4. surfing the Net |
| 5. Playing games | 6. hanging out |
| 7. doing DIY | 8. making crafts |
| 9. making origami | |

- 3.
1. fun 2. addicted 3. relaxing 4. weird
 5. hooked 6. virtual 7. satisfied 8. leisure

4.

do	go	play
yoga	climbing	badminton
gymnastics	jogging	cards
handicrafts	rollerblading	chess
karate	skateboarding	the guitar
puzzles	surfing	volleyball

- 5.
1. collecting 2. learning 3. working 4. seeing 5. sitting
 6. riding 7. helping 8. lying 9. doing 10. practising

6.

1. doing 2. working
3. meeting - to see 4. to drink/drinking
5. waiting 6. playing/ to play
7. staying - playing 8. to go
9. making/ to make 10. spending

7.

1. OK.
2. doesn't mind to go → doesn't mind going
3. detested to eat → detested eating
4. OK.
5. prefer drink → prefer to drink/ prefer drinking
6. fancy to eat → fancy eating
7. adores play → adores playing
8. OK.

8.

1. h 2. g 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. e 7. f 8. d

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1.

1. folding 2. Together 3. through 4. by
5. models 6. taught 7. origami 8. upstream

2.

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

3.

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

IV. WRITING

1.

1. Mai enjoys watching clouds moving slowly in the sky. This helps her relax and improve her imagination.
2. My friend's brother loves walking his dog every morning in the park near his house.
3. Schoolwork brings Linda and her classmates some pressure, so they prefer hanging out together after school.
4. My mother loves doing yoga while my brothers fancy competitive sports such as football or swimming.
5. Our family like doing DIY projects in our spare time, which helps to create a happy and cozy atmosphere at home.
6. Linda detests doing outdoor leisure activities although her mother wants her to do them.

2.

1. Nancy really enjoys hanging out with friends.
2. It is very interesting to play beach games.
3. My parents want me to learn something interesting.
4. Jenny dislikes reading poetry.
5. He spends all his free time looking after his garden.

6. He prefers listening to pop music to watching TV after school.
7. We enjoy visiting museums when we have leisure time.
8. I hate getting up early and preparing breakfast on cold winter days.

3.

There are many benefits of having hobbies. Firstly, having hobbies can help people reduce stress. For example, a person can feel less stressed after playing football or watching TV. The second benefit is people can have better physical health. Studies have shown that engaging in enjoyable activities can lower blood pressure. Finally, people can make friends with those who have the same hobbies. They can share experiences and have fun together.

TEST FOR UNIT 1

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. D | 4. D | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

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

III.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. doing | 2. getting/ to get |
| 3. making | 4. eating |
| 5. hanging out | 6. watching/ to watch |
| 7. travelling/ to travel | 8. cycling |
| 9. staying | 10. to read/ reading |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1. on | 2. out | 3. up | 4. for | 5. in |
| 6. to | 7. as | 8. after | 9. on | 10. to |

V.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| 1. B. reading | 2. A. playing | 3. C. go | 4. B. in | 5. B. reasons |
|---------------|---------------|----------|----------|---------------|

VI.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. addictive | 2. socialising | 3. relaxed | 4. boring |
| 5. popular | 6. wonderful | 7. organization | 8. excited |

VII.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. like | 2. o'clock | 3. take | 4. afternoon |
| 5. likes | 6. And you | 7. do | 8. joke |

VIII.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. hands | 2. others | 3. practice | 4. Both |
| 5. carving | 6. arts | 7. enjoyed | 8. professional |

IX.

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

X.

1. She's interested in hanging out with friends on Saturday evenings.
2. She only lets her children watch television at weekends.
3. Would you mind helping me with this box?
4. Shall we go window shopping this afternoon?
5. What's your favourite leisure activity?
6. My teacher likes listening/ to listen to folk songs in her free time as this helps her to reduce stress.
7. Jane fancies skateboarding although this has hurt her leg and arm sometimes.
8. My aunt adores surfing the Internet. She can even do it all day without being tired at all.

XI.

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

UNIT 2

I. PHONETICS

1.

/ɪ/	/ə/
village, animal, cinema, city, busy, exciting, sing, milk, bring	survive, away, butter, about, delicious, sofa, awake, doctor, police, accuse, father

2.

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

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. milking | 2. harvesting the rice |
| 3. picking tomatoes | 4. making a kite |
| 5. riding a horse | 6. drying the rice |
| 7. herding the buffaloes | 8. feeding birds |
| 9. collecting water | |

2.

- ride: a camel, a bike, a motorbike, a donkey, a car, a horse.
- collect: food, water, information, postcards, stamps, coins.
- pick: grapes, blackberries, strawberries, tea buds.
- herd: buffaloes, cattle, goats, sheep.
- put up: a flag, a fence, a memorial, a notice, a tent.

3.

1. C 2. E 3. F 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. H 8. G

4.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. envious | 2. generous | 3. brave | 4. skillful |
| 5. peaceful | 6. exciting | 7. quiet | 8. vast - fresh |
| 9. inconvenient | 10. optimistic | | |

5.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. more carefully | 2. hard | 3. slow | 4. angry |
| 5. quietly | 6. commonly | 7. brave | 8. brightly |
| 9. stressful | 10. fast | | |

6.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. farther than | 2. more carefully |
| 3. more healthily than | 4. worse |
| 5. more quickly | 6. harder |
| 7. more quietly | 8. more slowly |
| 9. better than | 10. faster than |

7.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. more clearly | 2. earlier than |
| 3. harder | 4. more peaceful - quieter than |
| 5. the most expensive | 6. more convenient than |
| 7. more exciting | 8. faster than |
| 9. harder than | 10. more friendly than |

8.

1. E 2. C 3. F 4. G 5. A 6. H 7. D 8. B

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1.

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

2.

- The writer comes from a small village.
- No, he doesn't.
- Because it's very quiet, so he always feels calm when he's here.
- He thinks the people in his village are friendly.
- The disadvantage of living in the village is transport.
- He goes to school by school bus.
- No, he doesn't.
- He is interested in wildlife photography.

3.

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

IV. WRITING

1.

1. She prefers to live in a large city.
2. Only four hundred people live in this village.
3. It is sometimes too hard to breathe in the city.
4. They have gone to work in larger towns.
5. I think living in the countryside is better.
6. They came to the meeting earlier than him.
7. The tired man is moving more slowly than the other people.
8. What is the best season to visit the countryside?
9. Do you fancy a trip to the countryside?
10. How often do you go to the countryside?

2.

1. Nick's brother drives less carefully than he does. /Nick's brother doesn't drive as carefully as he does.
2. Some years ago, the laboratory in my school was worse equipped than now.
3. Quang studies harder so he often gets better marks than Nam.
4. Minh drives more carelessly than Trung so he often has an accident.
5. Mai sings more beautifully than Mi (does).
6. We arrived at the party earlier than the Smiths (did) last night.
7. Phong speaks more loudly than Nick (does).
8. I speak English more fluently than my sister (does).

3.

- a. I prefer life in the city to life in the countryside because of three main reasons. Firstly, there are many schools in the city. Therefore, students can choose the most suitable school for them. In addition, there are many hospitals, so if anyone gets ill, they do not have to travel a long way to the nearest hospital. Finally, there are many entertainment

facilities such as cinemas, parks, and so on, which allow people to relax more easily.

b. I love living in the countryside because of three main reasons. Firstly, life in the countryside is peaceful because people are not as busy as people in the city. In addition, the air is fresh and not polluted. It is usually very cool there thanks to the green trees and paddy fields. Finally, the people are friendly. They are always willing to give help and take care of each other.

TEST FOR UNIT 2

I.

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

II.

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

III.

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

IV.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------------|-------|-------------|
| 1. onto | 2. of | 3. in | 4. at | 5. up |
| 6. to | 7. for | 8. up - down | 9. on | 10. on - to |

V.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. more interesting than | 2. more peaceful than |
| 3. happier than | 4. earlier than |
| 5. harder than | 6. more important than |
| 7. more clearly than | 8. more simply than |
| 9. later than | 10. narrower |

VI.

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

VII.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. peaceful | 2. bravery |
| 3. uncomfortable | 4. convenience |

5. traditionally 6. populated
7. unforgettable 8. enjoyment
9. farmers 10. larger

1. in 2. cattle 3. care 4. sunrise 5. know
6. either 7. less 8. are 9. hear 10. vegetables

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

- Last weekend my family had a two-day trip to our home village.
- We started the journey very early in the morning.
- After three hours travelling by bus, we reached an old banyan at the entrance to the village.
- Everyone felt very tired, so we sat under the tree to take a rest.
- After that we started to walk into the village for about twenty minutes to visit my grandparents' house.
- We spent an enjoyable weekend in the country.
- We all felt happy and healthy after the trip.

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

UNIT 3

I. PHONETICS

1.

/ʊə/	/ɔɪ/
pur <u>er</u> , mat <u>ure</u> , sp <u>oo</u> r, ass <u>ure</u> , flow <u>er</u> , ins <u>ure</u> , rur <u>al</u> , p <u>oo</u> r, tour <u>ist</u> , cur <u>e</u>	app <u>oi</u> nt, sp <u>oi</u> l, emp <u>loy</u> , roy <u>al</u> , cho <u>ic</u> e, p <u>oi</u> nt, enj <u>oy</u> , jo <u>in</u> t, o <u>ys</u> ter, dest <u>roy</u>

2.

/ʊə/	1. I'm <u>sure</u> he is very <u>cruel</u> . 3. The <u>tourist</u> <u>tou</u> red the <u>moor</u> in Febr <u>u</u> ary. 5. The <u>poor</u> man found a <u>curious</u> jewel when he collected man <u>ure</u> . 7. I'm <u>sure</u> this is newer and <u>pur</u> er.
/ɔɪ/	2. I'll leave the <u>cho</u> ice of the <u>to</u> y to my <u>bo</u> y. 4. Please <u>avoi</u> d <u>pou</u> ring <u>oi</u> l on the <u>soi</u> l. 6. He has a <u>noisy</u> <u>voic</u> e and <u>spoi</u> ls our enjoyment. 8. The <u>bo</u> y was <u>over</u> joyed with his <u>noisy</u> <u>toys</u> .

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1.

1. bored 2. confused
3. tired 4. angry
5. delighted 6. worried
7. confident 8. embarrassed
9. disappointed 10. frustrated

2.

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. B

3.

1. but 2. so 3. so 4. but 5. so
6. because 7. so 8. and 9. but 10. so

4.

1. otherwise 2. but 3. therefore 4. or
5. Moreover 6. however 7. so 8. and
9. However 10. but

5.

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

6.

1. Susan will pass the exam if she studies hard.
2. Mary came to class late because her motorbike had a puncture.
3. Her mother was very sick so she couldn't come to class.
4. Although Tom was very lazy, he passed the final examination.
5. Daisy is very nice, therefore all her friends love her very much.
6. We will take the trip unless it is stormy.
7. I forgot to lock the door when I drove to the office this morning.
8. Before Lisa found a good job, she had graduated from college.
9. Although my foot was injured, I managed to walk to the nearest village.
10. Despite living in the same street, we hardly ever see each other.

7.

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

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. more | 2. have | 3. about | 4. many | 5. suffer |
| 6. form | 7. can | 8. ways | 9. because | 10. avoid |

2.

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

3.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. D | 4. C | 5. C | 6. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

IV. WRITING

1.

1. My penpal has lived in the Alps all his life; however/ nevertheless, he has never learnt to ski.
2. You need to work harder; otherwise, you won't get a passing grade.
3. Roberta didn't have all the ingredients to bake a cake; therefore, she decided to prepare something else.

4. I was not confident of winning; however/ nevertheless, I decided to give it a try.
5. I had a problem with my bike; therefore, I was late for school.
6. Drinking and driving is against the rules; moreover, it's dangerous.
7. We were supposed to go dancing after dinner; however/ nevertheless, we went home instead.
8. Milos said his English is terrible; nevertheless/ however, he got a 9.0 on his IELTS Writing test.
9. Remember to use sun cream when you go down to the beach; otherwise, you'll get sunburnt within half an hour.
10. Diet and exercise will help you lose weight; moreover, it is good for your health.

2.

1. Linda didn't go to school yesterday because she was ill.
2. We were visiting an old building while they were going to a traditional market.
3. Many children like to go to Bat Trang Ceramic village as they can make their own pottery there.
4. I didn't enjoy the party as I wanted to leave early.
5. Although I don't know how to knit a scarf, I attended a knitting workshop last Sunday.
6. Before you want to knit a hat for your friend, you should watch tutorials on YouTube.
7. While I was cleaning out my cupboards, I found these photos.
8. I told the absolute truth, but no one would believe me.

3.

Dear Chau,

How have you been? I'm very sad now. There's a conflict between my parents and me.

They force me to focus on studying Mathematics, Biology, and Chemistry so that I can become a good doctor, but I don't like these subjects at all. In my class, I'm always the slowest to find answers to these exercises. What's more, my dream is to become an English teacher because I love English best. Many people say that I have a beautiful accent like native speakers. I don't want to make my parents upset but I can't stand it anymore.

What should I do? Can you give me some advice?

Reply to me soon

Love,

Nhi.

TEST FOR UNIT 3

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

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

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

6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. B

11. C 12. D 13. C 14. D 15. A

IV.

- The story was strange, **yet/ but** it was true.
The story was strange, **nevertheless**, it was true.
The story was strange **though/ even though** it was true.
- If it rains tomorrow, I won't go shopping.
- The festival was great; **nevertheless/ however**, it was too short.
The festival was great, **but** it was too short.
- When** the guests came, The *Giong* Festival began immediately.
- The *Ao Dai* fashion show attracted a lot of people **because** famous models took part in it.
- It looks like rain. Take an umbrella with you; **otherwise**, you'll get wet.
- The student worked hard, **so** he passed the exam easily.
The student worked hard; **therefore**, he passed the exam easily.
- Though** he's a small boy, he can run five kilometers.

V.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. are playing | 2. arrives |
| 3. spent | 4. hasn't ridden |

5. are grazing

7. lived

9. to visit

6. have been

8. doesn't excite

10. driving

VI.

1. childhood

3. misunderstood

5. exciting

7. sympathise

9. growth

2. relaxed

4. depression

6. independence

8. musician

10. sleepless

VII.

1. and

2. while

3. however

4. If

5. or

6. but

7. since

8. yet

9. so

10. although

VIII.

1. C

2. B

3. D

4. A

5. B

6. C

7. B

8. A

9. D

10. C

IX.

1. B

2. D

3. A

4. C

5. B

X.

- Because the world is getting warmer, polar bears are in danger of becoming extinct.
- As there weren't enough students, they closed the village school.
- I really enjoyed the concert although the music was too loud.
- When he got a creampie smashed in his face, everyone laughed.
- Paul found somebody's wallet on the ground while he was walking to the bus stop.
While Paul was walking to the bus stop, he found somebody's wallet on the ground.
- After Mary is done with her chores, she will take out the trash.
- If you study for the test, you will do much better.
- Rex practiced his guitar until he could play the song perfectly.
- Before we could get back to shore, it started to rain hard.
- Whenever I saw him, he was always carrying a plastic shopping bag.

XI.

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

UNIT 4

I. PHONETICS

1.

- Please give me eight gallons of gas.
/g/ /g/ /g/
- Can you guess the beginning of the dialogue?
/g/ /g/ /g/
- Can the bookkeeper keep accurate records?
/k/ /k/ /k/ /k/ /k/
- Pack your clothes for the weekend.
/k/ /k/ /k/
- The dog dug up his bone again.
/g/ /g/ /g/
- The girl decided to kick the big green ball on the ground.
/g/ /k/ /g/ /g/
- Can you get the tickets for me?
/k/ /g/ /k/
- I found a gold coin on the playground after school today.
/g/ /k/ /g/ /k/

2.

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

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. terraced fields | 2. costume |
| 3. bamboo dance | 4. Rong house |
| 5. musical instrument | 6. waterwheel |
| 7. pagoda | 8. open-air market |

2.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. culture | 2. ceremonies | 3. worship | 4. boarding | 5. diverse |
| 6. ethnic | 7. heritage | 8. held | 9. local | 10. festivals |

3.

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

4.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. U | 2. C | 3. C | 4. U | 5. C |
| 6. C | 7. C | 8. U | 9. U | 10. C |

5.

- Does your sister enjoy lying on the beach and relaxing?
- Did you find collecting birthday cards interesting?
- Do Hoa people mostly live in Ho Chi Minh City?
- Was she late for school yesterday?
- Do they earn more money than people living in the city?
- Are they standing in a row to buy tickets for the concert?
- Did the mother wrap the baby in a blanket?
- Are there a lot of ceremonies in Indian weddings?
- Did the child take a nap after lunch yesterday?
- Does your brother speak English better than you?

6.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. fish | 2. furniture | 3. Physics | 4. knowledge |
| 5. umbrellas | 6. trees | 7. rice | 8. milk |

7.

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. a few | 2. little | 3. much | 4. many | 5. many |
| 6. much | 7. many of | 8. a lot of | 9. a few | 10. a little |

8.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. symbolises | 2. entrance | 3. traditional | 4. religious |
| 5. colourful | 6. artists | 7. mountainous | 8. specialities |
| 9. unforgettable | 10. southern | | |

9.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|------------|
| 1. How | 2. When | 3. What | 4. How far |
| 5. Whose | 6. Where | 7. Which | 8. Why |
| 9. Who | 10. How much | | |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. ethnic | 2. diversity | 3. including | 4. viewed |
| 5. which | 6. display | 7. homes | 8. suitable |

2.

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

3.

- There are 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam.
- The Kinh people mostly live in the Red River Delta, the central coastal delta, the Mekong Delta, and major cities.
- The population of the Tay is about 1 million.
- Brau, Roman and Odu have the smallest population.
- Most ethnic peoples live on wet rice cultivation.
- No, they don't.
- The culture of each ethnic group is diverse and special.

IV. WRITING

1.

- Most of the ethnic minorities in Viet Nam live in the mountainous areas.
- Which ethnic group has the second largest population in Viet Nam?
- Sap* dance is a typical dance of the Muong people in the north.
- Thai ethnic minority is well-known for its beautiful woven garments.
- The New Year celebration of the Lao ethnic group is in lunar April.
- Thai people account for approximately 1.8% of Vietnam's population.
- The Tay live on fertile plains where they cultivate rice and keep cattle and poultry.
- How long have the Ede lived in the high plateau region of central Viet Nam?

2.

- What a beautiful village!
- When did you build this stilt house?
- Life in a big city is more convenient than life in a village.
- What is her address?
- When did you become an ethnologist?
- Whose are these beautiful ornaments?
- How much is a dish of a five-coloured sticky rice?/ How much does a dish of five-coloured sticky rice cost?
- Could you carry my basket for me, please?
- What do some ethnic peoples build the communal house for?
- In spite of being poor/ their poverty, the villagers live a happy and healthy way.

TEST FOR UNIT 4

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

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

III.

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

IV.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Are... speaking | 2. has learnt |
| 3. have been - have never visited | 4. will organize |
| 5. were built | 6. riding |
| 7. to work/ work | 8. came |
| 9. belong | 10. starts - ends |

V.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. a paper | 2. some paper | 3. a light | 4. Light |
| 5. time | 6. a wonderful time | 7. advice | 8. doesn't |
| 9. bad luck | 10. a job | | |

VI.

1. True
2. good knowledges → a good knowledge
3. many foods → much food
4. True
5. two milks → milk
6. many luggages → much luggage
7. True
8. many golds → much gold
9. Sheeps → Sheep
10. True

VII.

1. Who is your favourite musician?
2. When was the opera first performed?
3. What can music help?
4. How often do you take a holiday?
5. Where are the concerts usually held?
6. What kind/ sort of music do you like?
7. How many ethnic groups does Viet Nam have?
8. How many percentage of the country's population do Kinh people account for?
9. Where do the other 53 ethnic minority groups mainly inhabit?
10. Who once boasted a flourishing culture early in the history?

VIII.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. ethnically | 2. peace | 3. beliefs | 4. cultivation |
| 5. traditional | 6. diversity | 7. minorities | 8. festivities |
| 9. uniqueness | 10. modernize | | |

IX.

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

X.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F | 6. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

XI.

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

XII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. C | 4. B | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

UNIT 5

I. PHONETICS

1.

/n/	/ŋ/
month, thin, ban, known, woman, demand, human, pony, planet, phone, clown, pineapple, window, lunch.	thank, rung, anger, walking, jungle, song, wrong, moving, thinking, tongue, finger, tank, anchor, teaching, hanger, bank.

2.

1. The thin man is an African dancer.

/n/ /n/ /n/ /n/ /n/

2. I'm hungry.

/ŋ/

3. Tony has taken the train.

/n/ /n/ /n/

4. Is something wrong?

/ŋ/ /ŋ/

5. Nancy has many new friends.

/n//n/ /n//n/ /n/

6. I've been waiting for a long time.

/n/ /η/ /η/

7. I haven't eaten a banana.

/n/ /n/ /n//n/

8. How long have you been studying English?

/η/ /n/ /η/ /η/

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1.

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

2.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a temple | 2. take off | 3. worshipping | 4. custom |
| 5. break | 6. chopsticks | 7. tradition | 8. generations |
| 9. respect | 10. residents | | |

3.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. a | 2. no article | 3. a | 4. no article | 5. an |
| 6. no article | 7. no article | 8. no article | 9. An | 10. a - a |

4.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. an | 2. the - the | 3. an | 4. A | 5. the - the |
| 6. a | 7. The - x | 8. the | 9. the - the | 10. X - X |

5.

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

6.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|-------|----------|
| 1. for | 2. at | 3. off | 4. on | 5. about |
| 6. from | 7. for | 8. at | 9. in | 10. for |

7.

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

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1.

- Children and elders will receive "li xi" on the first day of the Lunar New Year.
- They practice this custom for wishing good luck for both children and senior people during Tet.
- Children will respectfully fold their arms in front of their chests, face their parents as well as grandparents, and give them the best wishes for a "Happy New Year" or "good health and longevity".
- Their parents will give them "li xi" and extend their wishes to the children.
- Yes, they do.
- Lucky money.

2.

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

IV. WRITING

1.

- You shouldn't laugh loudly/ make a noise.
- You should ask somebody for permission first.
- You should take a lot of warm clothes with you.
- You shouldn't wear your shoes in the temple.
- They shouldn't play loud music at this time.
- They should sing later in the day.
- You shouldn't do so because they look like incense sticks.
- You should drink when there is no food in your mouth.

2.

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

TEST FOR UNIT 5

I.

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

II.

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

III.

1. a, The 2. a, the 3. an 4. The, a 5. an
6. The 7. a - an 8. x / x 9. x / x 10. x

IV.

1. the → a 2. a → an 3. a → the
4. lot of → a lot of / lots of
5. polluted rivers → the polluted rivers
6. A → The
7. the science → science; the music → music
8. a → an 9. the → a 10. the → a

V.

1. had 2. causes 3. was worn 4. is giving
5. has travelled - started 6. have / has 7. will have
8. eating 9. go 10. to use

VI.

1. Traditionally 2. greeting 3. obliged 4. impolite
5. hostess 6. respectful 7. differs 8. serving
9. generations 10. confusing

VII.

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

VIII.

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

IX.

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

X.

1. They shouldn't wear hats in the pagoda.
2. Children are obliged to live with their parents until they reach the age of 18.
3. Do I have to tip in a coffee shop?
4. Staff don't need to wear vests in their company.
5. We should keep our traditional customs.
6. You must remove your shoes when entering a temple.
7. You mustn't take photographs at some sacred places.
8. It's Saturday tomorrow, so Jane doesn't have to get up early.
9. You should ask them about their customs.
10. How about looking for the information on the Internet?

UNIT 6

I. PHONETICS

1.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| bride | prize | breakfast | brick |
| apricot | branch | program | president |
| library | price | broccoli | problem |
| project | bracelet | bronze | prince |

br: library, bride, breakfast, broccoli, bronze, brick, branch, bracelet

pr: apricot, program, project, prize, president, price, problem, prince

2.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. library | 2. breakfast | 3. prize | 4. apricot |
| 5. Prince | 6. bricks | 7. problem | 8. bracelets |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. will have | 2. will feel | 3. will be | 4. will get |
| 5. will wipe out | 6. we'll do | 7. will be | 8. will take |
| 9. will snow | 10. will be | 11. will watch | 12. will lose |

2.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. loves, won't continue | 2. take | 3. does - do |
| 4. will enjoy | 5. Do - do | 6. Will - play |
| 8. will return | 9. will stay | 7. will recover |
| | 10. will she do | |

3.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. will hold - doesn't rain | 2. will Emily stay - gets |
| 3. will forget - don't remind | 4. do - will improve |
| 5. find - will give | 6. will go - has |
| 7. will go - gets | 8. does not phone - will leave |
| 9. do not study - will not pass | 10. rains - will not have to |
| 11. will not be able - watch | 12. cannot move - is not |
| 13. earns - will fly | 14. travel - will visit |
| 15. wear - will slip | |

4.

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

5.

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

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. sitting | 2. fashionable | 3. time | 4. treat |
| 5. allow | 6. ritual | 7. typically | 8. dining |

2.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. C | 6. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

3.

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

IV. WRITING

1.

- If you are invited to a Vietnamese home, you should bring a small gift.
- If you visit Thailand, you should try the local specialties.
- The Vietnamese shake hands both when greeting and when saying goodbye.
- You don't have to wear a tie to a dinner party if you don't want to.
- It's the Japanese custom of taking off shoes when entering a house.
- If you work harder, you can achieve more in your life.
- If James wants to get a promotion, he must show his hard work and dedication.
- Will you come to my house if you can afford time?
- What can he do if he wants to change his job?
- If you are in trouble, you can call me for help.

2.

- If you don't work harder, you will lose the job.
- If you don't stop telling lies, no one will trust you anymore.
- If you don't pay attention to the teacher, you can't understand the lessons.
- If you don't go to bed early, you may be exhausted the next morning.
- If you read more books, you can broaden your knowledge.
- If you brush your teeth often, you won't get a toothache.
- If you don't listen carefully, you won't know what to do.
- If you don't want to get sick, you should eat more healthily.

TEST FOR UNIT 6

I.

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

II.

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

III.

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

IV.

1. take 2. can't make 3. will get
4. don't obey 5. should take 6. is, can't buy
7. won't go 8. doesn't pour, go 9. doesn't start
10. gets 11. can/may leave 12. will be, don't start

V.

1. finish 2. see - will show
3. take - will feel 4. will wait - comes
5. won't be 6. was watching
7. bought 8. were talking
9. will be 10. sounds

VI.

1. greeting 2. comfortably
3. socialize 4. entertainment
5. minority 6. crowded
7. performance 8. collecting

VII.

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

VIII.

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

IX.

1. If Rita fails her driving test, she can take it again.
2. If Liverpool wins, Terry will be upset.
3. If the office is closed, Mike won't be able to get in.
4. If Cathy arrives a bit early, she can help her mother to get things ready.
5. If the party goes on all night, no one will want to do any work tomorrow.
6. If Alice misses the train, she can get the next one.
7. If Jack enters the race, he'll probably win it.
8. If you don't stop talking, you won't understand the lesson.
9. If you fail to pay, they'll cut off the electricity.
10. If you touch that wire, you may get an electric shock.

X.

1. Do we have to finish the work today? / Do we need to finish the work today?
2. I'm interested in learning about other cultures.
3. If Peter doesn't apologize to me, I won't talk to him again.
4. It isn't easy to leave here after such a long time.
5. Why don't we get together and talk about our presentation before we do it in class?
6. If you don't go right now, you'll be late for the train.
7. If he doesn't phone her immediately, he won't get any information.
8. If he speaks so quickly I can't understand him.