**UNIT 1: LEISURE ACTIVITIES**

**A. VOCABULARY (Từ vựng)**

**1. GETTING STARTED**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| trick | trɪk | n |  |
| craft kit | | n |  |
| bead | biːd | n |  |
| sticker | ˈstɪkə | n |  |
| wool | wʊl | n |  |
| tool | tuːl | n |  |
| bookstore | 'bʊkstɔː | n |  |
| DIY | diːʌɪˈwʌɪ | n, v |  |
| fence | fɛns | n |  |
| texting | tɛkst | v |  |

**2. A CLOSER LOOK 1**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| pie chart | | n |  |
| socialise | ˈsəʊʃəlʌɪz | v |  |
| communicate | kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt | v |  |
| poetry | ˈpəʊɪtri | n |  |
| reality show | | n |  |
| origami | ˌɒrɪˈɡɑːmi | n |  |
| hang out | haŋ aʊt | v |  |

**3. A CLOSER LOOK 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| degree | dɪˈgriː | n |  |
| adore | əˈdɔː | v |  |
| fancy | ˈfansi | v |  |
| detest | dɪˈtɛst | v |  |

**4. COMMUNICATION**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to be hooked on sth |  |
| window shopping |  |
| to sound weird |  |
| to be addicted to sth |  |

**5. SKILLS 1**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| generation | dʒɛnəˈreɪʃ(ə)n | n |  |
| ripe fruit | | n |  |
| virtual | ˈvəːtʃʊ(ə)l, ˈvəːtjʊəl | adj |  |
| harm | hɑːm | n, v |  |
| impact | ɪmˈpakt | n, v |  |

**6. SKILLS 2**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| programme | N |  |
| comfortable | A |  |
| harm | A |  |
| Eye – tiredness |  |  |
| Obesity |  |  |
| Irritated |  |  |

**Write a short paragraph about your favourite leisure activity.**

♦ What do you enjoy doing in your leisure time?

♦ What is your favourite leisure activity?

♦ Why do you enjoy doing it?

♦ How did you start doing it at first?

♦ How often do you practice it?

♦ Who do you often practise it with?

♦ Do your Mum/ Dad/ friend(s) also like it?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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**B. GRAMMAR (ngữ pháp)**

**ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ SỰ YÊU THÍCH + DANH ĐỘNG TỪ** (VERBS OF LIKING + GERUNDS/ TO-INFINITIVES)

Trong tiếng Anh, nếu muốn sử dụng một động từ theo sau một động từ khác thì chúng ta phải sử dụng danh động từ (V-ing) hoặc động từ nguyên thể có “to” (to-V).

**Ví dụ:**

My brother dislikes **getting** up early. (Anh trai tôi ghét dậy sớm.)

I want **to take** a photo.

(Tôi muốn chụp một bức ảnh.)

**Một số động từ chỉ sự yêu thích (Some verbs of liking)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Adore (yêu, mê) | The boy adores dancing. *(Cậu bé yêu thích nhảy múa.)* |
| Love (yêu thích) | Ngoc loves cooking for her family *(Ngọc yêu thích việc nấu ăn cho gia đình cô.)* |
| like, enjoy, fancy (thích) | He likes/ enjoys/ fancies listening to rock music. *(Anh ấy thích nghe nhạc rock.)* |
| don’t mind (không ngại) | Charles doesn’t mind sweeping the yard. *(Charles không ngại quét sân.)* |
| dislike, don’t like  (không thích) | He dislikes/ doesn’t like doing his homework.  *(Cậu ấy không thích làm bài tập về nhà.)* |
| Hate (ghét) | The kid hates eating spinach. *(Đứa bé ghét ăn rau chân vịt.)* |
| detest  (cực ghét) | John detests drinking alcohol because it’s bad for his health.  *(John cực ghét uống đồ có cồn vì nó có hại cho sức khỏe.)* |

**Chú ý:** Các động từ sau được theo sau bởi cả **V-ing** và **to-V** mà nghĩa không thay đổi:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| love  (yêu) | I love flying kites with my brother in the afternoon,  I love to fly kites with my brother in the afternoon.  (Tôi thích thả diều với anh trai tôi vào buổi chiều.) |
| like  (thích) | He likes playing volleyball with his sister.  He likes to play volleyball with his sister.  (Cậu thích chơi bóng chuyền với chị gái cậu.) |
| hate (ghét) | My neighbour hates jogging alone.  My neighbour hates to jog alone.  (Hàng xóm của tôi ghét chạy bộ một mình.) |
| Prefer  (thích hơn) | We prefer going camping together in our leisure time.  We prefer to go camping together in our leisure time.  (Chúng tôi thích đi cắm trại cùng nhau vào thời gian rảnh.) |

**C. EXERCISE (bài tập)**

**A. PHONETICS**

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

\_\_\_ush \_\_\_ize \_\_\_eakfast \_\_\_ick \_\_\_\_\_\_oject

a\_\_\_icot \_\_\_anch \_\_\_ogram \_\_\_esident \_\_\_\_\_\_acelet

li\_\_\_ary \_\_\_ice \_\_\_occoli \_\_\_oblem \_\_\_\_\_onze \_\_\_\_\_ince

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **/br/** | **/pr/** |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**II. Complete the sentences with the words in part I. Then practise saying them.**

1. The statue of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ho Chi Minh is made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. I’m going to paint the fence. Have you got any paint \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

3. She won first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a poetry competition.

4. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a small, round, soft fruit with an orange-yellow skin.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and princess are the titles to call the children of a king.

6. The outer wall of Saigon Notre Dame Cathedral was built with red \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Nowadays, traffic is a serious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in big cities.

8. She has some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in her jewelry box.

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Look at the pictures and write the name of the activities.**

relaxing texting playing games doing DIY hanging out

reading window shopping making crafts making origami surfing the net

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| https://www.localbusiness.sg/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/26531_NET_SURFING.jpg | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho dad and son diy |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho making crafts | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho reading |
| 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  |  | http://www.dkn.tv/wp-content/uploads/-000/1/237d27d.jpg |
|  | 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**II. Complete the sentences with the words in part I.**

1. I really enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comic books when I have no work to do.

2. He enjoyed sitting in his armchair, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and reading the newspaper.

3. She was always on her phone talking and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Internet addicts spend too much time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has become very popular with teenagers, especially online games.

6. Helen fancies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with her friends at weekends.

7. He’s useless at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He won’t even put up a shelf.

8. Trang is fond of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She made lots of beautiful bead bracelets and necklaces.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is many girls’ favourite pastime. They take pleasure in lookingat the goods displayed in shop windows.

10. My sister is very good at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She can fold paper into animals, birds, flowers, etc.

**III. Put the words into the correct category.**

a comedy, a skill, hanging out, going to the gym, aerobics, collecting books, the news, visiting relatives, a book, a language, a poem, judo, chatting, making crafts, the newspaper, having meals together, gardening, a musical instrument, skating, a drama, visiting museums, going to a fashion show, doing DIY projects, volleyball, texting, a game show

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Going to an event/ place |  |
| 2. Having hobbies |  |
| 3. Learning something |  |
| 4. Playing sports |  |
| 5. Reading |  |
| 6. Socializing with friends |  |
| 7. Spending time with family |  |
| 8. Watching TV |  |

**IV. Write the correct “netlingo” abbreviation according to its meaning.**

WF B4N S2U WBU T2UL EZ THX J4F FYI LOL NUFF DYLI GR8 BTW OMG 2nite

1. easy 2. What about you?

3. Same to you 4. Rye for now

5. Talk to you later 6. tonight

7. By the way 8. for your information

9. enough 10. Do you love it?

11. Oh my God 12. Great

13. just for fun 14. Thanks

15. way fun 16. Laughing Out Loud

**VI. 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. My brother loves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live football on TV.

2. Do people in your country like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abroad on vacation?

3. Riding a bike is Lan’s pleasure, but she detests \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the rain.

4. I don’t mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home to look after the children.

5. As a child, he hated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books, but now he finds it enjoyable.

6. Minh is in good shape. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sport and exercise.

7. She doesn’t like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up early in the morning, especially at the weekend.

8. Emily dislikes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crafts, but she enjoys origami.

9. I fancy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out tonight because I’m too tired to cook.

10. Nancy adores \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with her best friend Helen.

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

1. I have enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) you. Hope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) you again soon.

2. My father is not keen on coffee. He prefers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drink) tea.

3. I am a little busy. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wait) a little longer?

4. Mobile games are great, but I don’t like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) them for too long.

5. If I can choose, I prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) sport.

6. Tonight I’d like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) out, but I have to do my homework.

7. Sue loves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) origami. She can fold some animals, birds and flowers.

8. I detested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (spend) two hours every day travelling to work and back.

9. He started \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (surf) the net hours ago. Has he stopped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (surf) yet?

10. I tried hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (concentrate), but my mind kept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wander).

**VIII. Complete the correct answer a, b, c or d.**

1. How much time do you spend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV every day? a. watch b. to watch c. watching d. in watching

2. I’d hate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exams, so I’m doing my best. a. failing b. to fail c. fail d. failed

3. I always enjoy \_\_\_ to my grandfather. He always tells me great stories. a. to talk b. to talking c. talking d. talk

4. Could you help me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen? It’s a real mess! a. tidy b. tidied c. tidying d. with tidying

5. Steven dislikes \_\_\_\_\_, so he usually takes a bus to work. M a. to drive b. to be driven c. be driven d. driving

6. Jane prefers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music than to listen to it. a. playing b. play c. to play d. played

7. Marlene can’t wait \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the beach again. a. to go b. going c. for going d. go

8. I really regret \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this computer – it’s useless. a. buy b. to buy c. buying d. for buying

9. Your child needs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some weight. Tell him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ less junk food and more exercise.

a. to lose - eat b. to lose - to eat c. losing - to eat d. losing - eat

10. I would love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your party! Thank you for inviting me. a. come b. coming c. to come d. came

**X. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.**

1. I first got hooked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ video games when I was eight.

2. The library allows you to check \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ six books at a time.

3. Carpentry isn’t right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my street. I’d rather pay someone else to do it.

4. Could you help me look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my contact lens?

5. What do you usually do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your leisure time?

6. A lot of kids nowadays have become addicted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surfing the net.

7. We work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volunteers for an animal protection organization.

8. He spends most of his free time looking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the garden.

9. Today, teenagers rely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technology more than in the past.

10. Surfing the Net too many hours can be harmful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your health.

**C. SPEAKING**

**I. Write questions for the underlined parts.**

1. A:

B: My mother watches films every afternoon.

2. A:

B: They went to the movies yesterday evening.

3. A:

B: I love hanging out with my best friend Helen.

4. A:

B: I don’t give my personal information to websites because it’s easy to be stolen.

5. A:

B: Children should spend less than 2 hours a day on screens.

6. A:

B: Do-it-yourself (DIY) is the most popular pastime in my country.

7. A:

B: The art of paper folding originated in China.

8. A:

B: *1 vs 100* game show lasts ninety minutes.

**I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.**

models by through origami together upstream folding taught

Origami is the Japanese word for paper (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ORI means to fold and KAMI means paper. (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they form the word, “origami.” It is an art form that has been handed down from parent 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 colorful (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decorations made by the family. On children’s day (formerly boy’s day), children make colorful carp: a fish that swims (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, against the current. This symbolizes strength.

**II. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.**

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

A lot of free time is spent in the home, where the most popular leisure activity is watching television, the average viewing time being 25 hours per week. Reading is also a favourite way of spending leisure time. The British spend a lot of time reading newspapers and magazines. In the summer gardening is popular, and in winter it is often replaced by ‘do-it-yourself’, when people spend time improving or repairing their homes.

Some leisure activities are mostly or entirely social. Inviting friends for a drink or a meal at home is the most usual one. Sometimes people join friends for a drink in a pub, or have dinner in a restaurant.

The extra time available at weekends means that some leisure activities, many of them to do with sport, normally take place only then. Traditional spectator sports include football, cricket, horse racing, motor racing and motorcycle racing. Popular forms of exercise 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 visit to a local event such as a festival, fair or show. Young people especially go to clubs and discos, while people of all ages go to the theatre, the cinema, art exhibitions and concerts.

1. Many British people use their free time to help people in need.

2. In the summer, the British prefer indoor activities.

3. All free time activities are individual activities.

4. Most British people watch or do sports at the weekend.

5. Sometimes people go with their friends to a pub or restaurant.

6. British young people don’t like going to the movies.

**E. WRITING**

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

1. It takes us more than two hours to see the film “Avatar”. 🡪 The film “Avatar” ………………………………………

2. She likes to hang out with friends on Saturday evening. 🡪 She’s interested…………………………………………

3. She only allows her children to watch television at weekends. 🡪 She only lets…………………………………

4. Could you help me with this box? 🡪 Would you……………………………………………………………

5. DIY skills aren’t as hard to learn as I think. 🡪 DIY skills are ……………………………………………………………

6. Who will take care of the garden while you are away? 🡪 Who will look…………………………………………………

7. How about going window-shopping this afternoon? 🡪 Shall……………………………………………………………

8. What leisure activity do you like most? 🡪 What’s ……………………………………………………………

**TEST FOR UNIT1**

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

1. a. sound b. out c. found d. enough

2. a. bracelet b. favourite c. craft d. game

3. a. leisure b. sure c. shopping d. socialise

4. a. trick b. kit c. addict d. virtual

5. a. satisfied b. hooked c. bored d. socialised

**II. Choose the odd one out.**

1. a. socializing b. communicating c. hanging out d. skateboarding

2. a. having savings b. collecting stamps c. making origami d. doing DIY

3. a. a thriller b. a comedy c. a skill d. a reality show

4. a.J4F b. 2moro c. tonight d. goin’

5. a. magazine b. mobile game c. newspaper d. book

**III. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.**

1. How much time do you spend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leisure activities? a. on b. in c. for d. with

2. Why don’t you apply for this job? It looks right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your street. a. on b. in c.at d. up

3. Many young people don’t \_\_\_\_\_ walking to school or playing active games? a. prefer b. enjoy c. suggest d. want

4. Daisy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ social media. She spends lots of time on Facebook and Instagram.

a. tired of b. bored with c. addicted to d. curious about

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leisure time is free from compulsory activities, it is often referred to as “free time.’

a. Because b. Although c. When d. As long as

6. On YouTube you can find many videos on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all aspects of your English.

a. surfing b. working c. taking d. improving

7. Some addicts are teenagers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are hooked on computer games.

a. which b. who c. what d. whose

8. My sister enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She usually walks around the mall, but not buying anything.

a. going shopping b. hanging out c. window shopping d. doing DIY

9. 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

10. “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.

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

1. Having leisure activities are truly important to the elderly.

A B C D

2. Although she wanted to go to the museum, she decided staying at home.

A B C D

3. Parents are concerned that their kids may be spending too many time on screens.

A B C D

4. Collecting coins is exciting, but it can also be relaxed.

A B C D

5. Cloud watching sound weird, but Hang adores it.

A B C D

6. For some young people, enjoyment involves sitting in front a computer playing games.

A B C D

7. His parents are thinking of banning him on using the computer.

A B C D

8. When you game online, be carefully when making friends with strangers.

A B C D

**VI. Match two columns.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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 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 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 yourself? |  | 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 spend as much time as I |

**VII. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answers.**

The latest addiction to trap thousands of people is the Internet, which has been blamed for broken relationships, job losses, financial ruin, and even suicide. Psychologists now recognize Internet Addiction Syndrome (IAS) as a new illness that could cause serious problems and ruin many lives.

IAS is similar to other problems like gambling, smoking and drinking: addicts have dreams about the Internet; they need to use it first thing in the morning; they lie to their parents and partners about how much time they spent online; they wish they could cut down, but are unable to do so. A recent study found that many users spend up to 40 hours a week on the Internet. Some of the addicts are teenagers who are already hooked on computer games and who find it very difficult to resist the games on the Internet.

1. What is the best title of the passage?

a. The advantage of the Internet b. Hooked on the Net c. Impact of Internet on teens d. A guide to the Internet

2. According to the writer, internet addiction \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. is not the same as gambling b. is not an illness c. can lead to financial problems d. helps people kill time

3. Internet addicts find it hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. to use the Internet in the morning b. to lie about the time they spent online

c. to spend more time on the Internet d. to spend less time on the Internet

4. The word ‘it’ in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a. the Internet b. IAS c. dream d. computer

5. Which of the followings is NOT true?

a. IAS is recognised as a new illness. b. Internet addiction can cause suicide behaviours.

c. Many internet addicts spend more than 40 hours a week online.

d. Teenagers who are hooked on computer games can suffer from IAS.

## **VIII. Match the “NetLingo” or “text speak” in the box with the words and phrases below.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| n | 2moro | u | wd | 4 | luv | thx | ur |
| 2 | c u | @ | abt | gr8 | btw | r | xx |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | about = \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 2. | and = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 3. | are = \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 4. | at = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5. | for = \_\_\_\_\_ | 6. | great = \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 7. | kisses = \_\_\_\_ | 8. | by the way = \_\_\_\_ |
| 9. | love = \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 10. | you = \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 11. | see you = \_\_\_ | 12. | thanks = \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 13. | to/two = \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 14. | would = \_\_\_\_\_ | 15. | your = \_\_\_\_\_ | 16. | tomorrow = \_\_\_\_\_ |

## **IX. Complete the sentences with the verb + -ing.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *do* | *go* | *play* | *ski* | *swim* | *watch* |

1. Susan loves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ judo.
2. They enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Olympics on TV.
3. We really like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Alps in February.
4. Sam hates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boxing but he loves football.
5. I don’t like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the pool at the sports centre.
6. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ running in the morning?

## **X. Rewrite the messages in “NetLingo”**

**1.** Hi, Alex. Are you free tomorrow? Would you like to go to see a film? Love Ed

**2.** OK. What would you like to see?

**3.** How about “The Queen and I”? It’s at the Odeon Cinema at 7.30 pm.

**4.** Great… What time?

**5.** About 7.15?

**6.** See you there. By the way, I haven’t got any money… Can you pay for my ticket?

**7.** I’ll lend you the money.

**8.** Thanks for that! See you tomorrow.

Love and kisses, Alex.

## **XI. Fill the gaps with the words/ phrases in the box to give your opinion about the best leisure activities. More than one word can be suitable for some gaps.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *In my opinion* | *In short* | *Finally* | *Second* |
| *In addition* | *First* | *Besides* | *also* |

I choose reading as my favourite leisure activity for a number of reasons. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. I read everywhere I can and whenever I am free. (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I read many kinds of books, such as: short stories, novels, science books, etc. Books help me to have more knowledge and experience of society, science, and our world. Have you read the book “The Art of Happiness” by the Dalai Lama? It teaches us how not only to get over sadness, but also to be always cheerful. (3)\_\_\_\_\_, it (4)\_\_\_\_\_ reminds us to live because everybody and real happiness only comes when helping other people. (5)\_\_\_\_\_ that, I read a lot of detective stories, like “The Godfather”, “Sherlock Holmes”, etc. (6)\_\_\_\_\_, a number of comic books and magazines for teenagers make me feel relaxed in my free time. (7)\_\_\_\_\_, reading makes my mind rich, my life more pleasant, and I learn a lot from it. (8)\_\_\_\_\_, reading brings me many benefits.

**UNIT 2: LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE**

**A. VOCABULARY (Từ vựng)**

**1. GETTING STARTED**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Load … onto…. | | |  |
| Buffalo - drawn | | |  |
| cart | kɑːt | n |  |
| herd | həːd | v, n |  |
| envious | ˈɛnvɪəs | adj |  |
| bright | brʌɪt | adj |  |
| charade | ʃəˈrɑːd | n |  |
| whisper | ˈwɪspə | v |  |
| incorrectly | ɪnkəˈrɛktli | adv |  |

**2. A CLOSER LOOK 1**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| brave | breɪv | adj |  |
| nomadic | nəʊˈmadɪk | adj |  |
| wild | wʌɪld | adj |  |
| camel | ˈkam(ə)l | n |  |
| cattle | ˈkat(ə)l | n |  |
| put up | pʊt ʌp | v |  |
| blackberry | ˈblakb(ə)ri | n |  |
| running water | ˌrʌnɪŋ ˈwɔːtə | n |  |
| initial | ɪˈnɪʃ(ə)l | adj |  |
| blind | blind | adj |  |
| click | klɪk | v |  |
| bloom | bluːm | n |  |
| blame | bleɪm | v |  |
| claim | kleɪm | v |  |
| blast | blɑːst | n, v |  |

**3. A CLOSER LOOK 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| opportunity | ɒpəˈtjuːnɪti | n |  |
| access | ˈaksɛs | n, v |  |
| facility | fəˈsɪlɪti | n |  |
| responsibly | rɪˈspɒnsəbli | adv |  |
| traditionally | trəˈdɪʃ(ə)n(ə)li | adv |  |
| soundly | ˈsaʊndli | adv |  |
| generously | ˈdʒɛn(ə)rəsli | Adv |  |
| optimistically | ɒptɪˈmɪstɪk(ə)li | adv |  |
| popularly | ˈpɒpjələli | adv |  |
| medical | ˈmɛdɪk(ə)l | adj |  |
| obtain | əbˈteɪn | v |  |
| plough | plaʊ | v |  |
| human being | hjuːmən ˈbiːɪŋ | n |  |

**4. COMMUNICATION**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| disturb | dɪˈstəːb | v |  |
| beehive | ˈbiːhʌɪv | n |  |
| post | pəʊst | n |  |
| mile | mʌɪl | n |  |
| any longer | ˈɛni ˈlɒŋə | n |  |
| neutral | ˈnjuːtr(ə)l | adj |  |
| urbanisation | əːb(ə)nʌɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n | n |  |

**5. SKILLS 1**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| importance | ɪmˈpɔːt(ə)ns | n |  |
| nomad | ˈnəʊmad | n |  |
| highland | ˈhʌɪlənd | n |  |
| pasture | ˈpɑːstʃə | n |  |
| grassland | ˈɡrɑːsland | n |  |
| dairy | ˈdɛːri | adj |  |
| ger | gɛr | n |  |
| circular | ˈsəːkjʊlə | adj |  |
| drop | drɒp | n, v |  |
| household | ˈhaʊshəʊld | n |  |
| chore | tʃɔː | n |  |
| goat | ɡəʊt | n |  |
| similarly | ˈsɪmələli | adv |  |
| playthings | ˈpleɪθɪŋ | n |  |
| generous | ˈdʒɛn(ə)rəs | adj |  |
| permanently | ˈpəːm(ə)nəntli | adv |  |

**6. SKILLS 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| electrical | ɪˈlɛktrɪk(ə)l | adj | (thuộc) điện |
| earthen | ˈəːθ(ə)n | adj | bằng đất |

**GRAMMAR:**

**I.Ôn tập so sánh hơn với tính từ( comparative forms of adjectives)**

Ta sử dụng so sánh hơn của tính từ để so sánh giữa người(hoặc vật) này với người(hoặc vật) khác. Trong câu so sánh hơn, tính từ sẽ được chia làm 2 loại là tính từ dài và tính từ ngắn, trong đó:

* Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có 1 âm tiết : Ví dụ : tall, high, big………..
* Tính từ dài là tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên : Ví dụ : expensive, intelligent……..

**II. Cấu trúc câu so sánh hơn:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Đối với tính từ ngắn | Đối với tính từ dài |
| S1 + to be + adj +er + than + S2 |  |
| Với tính từ ngắn, thêm đuôi “er” vào sau tính từ | Với tính từ dài, thêm đuôi “more” vào trước tính từ |
| Ví dụ:  China is bigger than India  Lan is shorter than Nam  My house is bigger than your house  His pen is newer than my pen | Ví dụ:  Gold is more valuable than silver  Hanh is more beautiful than Hoa  Your book is more expensive than my book  Exercise 1 is more difficult than exercise 2 |

Lưu ý: Để nhấn mạnh ý trong câu so sánh hơn, ta thêm “much” hoặc “far” trước hình thức so sánh

Ví dụ: Her boyfriend is much/ far older than her

**III. Cách sử dụng tính từ trong câu so sánh hơn:**

**1.Cách thêm đuôi –er vào tính từ ngắn**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 phụ âm 🡪thêm đuôi -er |  |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm “e” 🡪thêm đuôi -r |  |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm(ueoai) +1 phụ âm 🡪 gấp đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm đuôi -er |  |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi “y” dù có 2 âm tiết vẫn là tính từ ngắn 🡪bỏ “y” và thêm đuôi “ier” |  |

Lưu ý: Một số tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng “et, ow, er, y” thì áp dụng như quy tắc thêm er ở tính từ ngắn

Ví dụ: quiet 🡪quieter clever 🡪 cleverer

Simple 🡪 simpler narrow 🡪narower

**2.Một vài tính từ đặc biệt:**

Với một số tính từ sau, dạng so sánh hơn của chúng không theo quy tắc trên.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tính từ | Dạng so sánh hơn |
| Good |  |
| Bad |  |
| Far |  |
| Much/ many |  |
| Little |  |
| Old |  |

**IV. SO SÁNH HƠN VỚI TRẠNG TỪ (COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADVERBS)**

Tương tự như với tính từ, trang từ chia thành 2 loại:

-.Trạng từ ngắn là những trạng từ có 1 âm tiết.

Ví dụ: hard, near, far, right, wrong…………

-Trạng từ dài là những từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên.

Ví dụ: slowly, responsibly, quickly, interestingly, tiredly……

1.Cấu trúc câu so sánh hơn với trạng từ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Đối với trạng từ ngắn | Đối với trạng từ dài |
| S1 +V +adv +er +than+ S2 | S1 +V +more / less +adv +than+ S2 |
| Với các trạng từ ngắn, thường là trạng từ chỉ cách thức có hình thức giống tính từ, ta thêm “er” vào sau trạng từ | -Với trạng từ dài, hầu hết là các trạng từ chỉ cách thức có đuôi “ly” ta thêm “mỏe”(nhiều hơn) hoặc “less”(ít hơn) vào các trước trang từ  -“Less” là từ phản nghĩa của “more” ,được dùng để diễn đạt sự không bằng nhau ở mức độ ít hơn. |
| Ví dụ:  They work harder than I do.  She runs faster than he does  My mother gets up earlier than me. | Ví dụ:  My friend did the test more carefuly than I did.  My father talks more slowly than my mother does.  Hanh acts less resposibly than anyone |

**2.Một vài trạng từ có dạng từ đặc biệt:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tính từ | Dạng so sánh hơn |
| well |  |
| Badly |  |
| Far |  |
| Early |  |

Ví dụ:

The little boy ran farther than his friends

You’re driving worse today than yesterday.

**EXERCISE**

**A. PHONETICS**

**I. Say the words aloud, then circle the words that matches to the pictures.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | http://www.asodispro.com/img/Blanket-Clip-Art-Vector-Images-Illustrations-IStock.jpg |
| 1. clock / block | 2. blaze / clay | 3. blame / clap | 4. clasp / blanket |
| Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho blind clipart | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho cloud clipart |
| 5. blind / climb | 6. blender / cleaner | 7. clash / blast | 8. cloud / blouse |
| Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho clothes clipart | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho clown clipart | http://media.gettyimages.com/vectors/cartoon-cloud-blows-wind-vector-id497066752?s=170667a&w=1007 | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 9. clothes / blossom | 10. blown / clown | 11. blow / close | 12. bliss / click |

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Match the word or phrase with its definition.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. buffalo drawn cart |  | a. a circular wooden canvas and felt tent |
| 2. harvest time |  | b. land covered with grass where sheep, cows, horses, etc., feed |
| 3. paddy field |  | c. a vehicle with two or four wheels pulled by buffalo |
| 4. cattle |  | d. a structure where bees are kept for producing honey |
| 5. pasture |  | e. cows and bulls that are kept as farm animals |
| 6. ger |  | f. a high mountainous area of a country |
| 7. beehive |  | g. a field in which rice is grown |
| 8. highlands |  | h. the time of year when crops are cut and collected from the fields |
| 9. dairy products |  | i. a member of a community that moves with its animals from place to place |
| 10. nomad |  | j. food made from milk, such as butter and cheese |

**II. Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the box.**

generous peaceful optimistic quiet inconvenient

fresh brave exciting vast skillful envious

1. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see a kite flying high in the sky.

2. It was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there; you could just hear the wind moving in the trees.

3. I love the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ open spaces and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air in the countryside.

4. The villagers often find it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get into town due to the lack of public transport.

5. People in rural areas are more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than their city counterparts.

6. I’m so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of you getting such an exciting holiday.

7. Billy is clearly a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person. He contributed lots of money to charity.

8. It was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of him to jump into the river to save a drowning child,.

9. Most of Mongolian people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at riding a horse.

10. Life in the countryside is more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and healthier.

**III. Put the words in the box in the correct rows.**

strawberries hay a donkey a fence sheep flowers rice straw ahorse

a tent grass a building grapes cattle a camel a memorial rainwater

a bike roses buffaloes a motorcycle cows lettuces a poster stamps goats

♦ ride:

♦ herd:

♦ collect:

♦ pick:

♦ put up:

**V. Complete the sentences with the comparative form of adverbs in the box. Add ‘than’ where necessary.**

carefully hard quietly slowly healthily well badly quickly far fast

1. The teacher spoke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help us to understand.

2. She answered all the questions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other students and she got a very good mark.

3. The Spanish athlete ran \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other runners, so he won the race.

4. Jim threw the ball \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Peter.

5. This street is crowded and narrow. Couldn’t you drive a bit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

6. These days we are eating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ever before.

7. I did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the test than Mark did. He got an A+ and I just got an A.

8. Machines can help farmers harvest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Does more money make you work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

10. You’re talking so loudly. Could you speak a bit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please?

**VI. Underline the correct words or phrases.**

1. Cattle usually cross over the road. You should drive *more careful / more carefully*.

2. Life in some parts of the country is *boring / more boring* than that in other parts.

3. The old usually get up *earlier / more early* than the young.

4. An ox doesn’t plough *weller / better* than a buffalo.

5. These 7 thinking habits will help you become *more confident / more confidently*.

6. Don’t worry. The river is not as *deep / deeper* as it looks.

7. After a hard working day, you may sleep *soundlier / more soundly* than usual.

8. My father has been much *healthier / more healthy* since he stopped smoking.

9. The air in the mountainous zones is *more fresh / fresher* than that in the cities.

10. I can’t understand. Would you ask him to speak *clearlier / more clearly*?

**C. SPEAKING**

**I. Match the questions with the answers.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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. |

**Answer key:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**II. Complete the conversation with the sentences from the box.**

Sounds great! I wish I could join...

Hi Thang. It’s Tony. How is your stay there?

Two hours? Wow! It must be fun.

I’m so envious of you! I wish I could ride that cart.

But where can you fly kites?

What are you doing?

Have you got lots of new friends there?

Really? Who did you go swimming with?

Thang: Thang speaking.

Tony: (1)

Thang: Hi Tony! It’s very exciting here. I’m having a wonderful time.

Tony: (2)

Thang: Lots of interesting things. Yesterday we went swimming in a river.

Tony: (3)

Thang: My cousins and their friends. We played and swam for 2 hours.

Tony: (4)

Thang: Yeah. Then we rode a buffalo cart to home. Fantastic!

Tony: (5)

Thang: Tomorrow afternoon we’re going to fly kites together. It’s even more exciting, I think.

Tony: Sure. (6)

Thang: Yes. I made friends with many local boys. They’re very friendly.

Tony: (7)

Thang: There are lots of open fields nearby. They’re great places to fly a kite.

Tony: (8)

Thang: Well, I wish you were here Tony.

**D. READING**

**I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.**

outdoor around peaceful conclusion boring isolated possible polluted

Nowadays, some people choose to live and work in the countryside. New ways of working, such as online working, have made it (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ for more people to live there. There are both advantages and disadvantages to living in the countryside. On the one hand, life in the countryside is very (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are less cars and that means that there is less noise, and that it is less (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_. Furthermore, there is more land available in the countryside, and people can often live in bigger houses or flats than in cities. Finally, it is easier to do a lot of (4)\_\_\_\_\_ activities such as walking or cycling if you live in the countryside. On the other hand, life in the countryside can be (5)\_\_\_\_\_. There are fewer restaurants, cinemas and shops to go to. Moreover, there is little public transport, which makes it difficult to get (6)\_\_\_\_\_ if you don’t have a car. Finally, you can feel (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you live a long way from other people. In (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_, there are both pros and cons to living in the countryside. However, in my opinion, the peacefulness of the countryside makes it a very attractive option.

**E. WRITING**

**I. Write a comparative sentence using the information and the word in brackets.**

1. The average rainfall in Arica, Chile is 0.76mm per year. The average rainfall in the Libyan Sahara Desert is less than 15mm per year. (dry)

Arica, Chile

2. Henry arrived at the meeting at 7 o’clock. I arrived at 6:45. (soon)

I

3. It costs 100 million dong to build a concrete bridge, but only 50 million dong to build a steel bridge. (expensive)

Building a concrete bridge

4. It takes Linh 45 minutes to load hay onto the cart, but his father needs only 30 minutes. (slowly)

Linh

5. His house’s yard is about 100 square meters while your house’s yard is about 50 square meters. (large)

His house’s yard

6. It was very difficult to travel to the town 5 years ago. Now people can drive a car or take a bus to the town. (easily)

People can travel

7. I do yoga three times a week, but my sister does it almost every day. (frequently)

My sister

8. The Australian athlete jumped 8.78m. The American athlete jumped 8.59m. (far)

The Australian athlete

9. Red River is 1.149 km long. Mekong River is 4.350km long, (long)

Mekong River

10. A horse can run 80km/h while a dog can run 50km/h. (fast)

A horse

**TEST FOR UNIT 2**

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

1. a. ride b. excite c. ridden d. beehive

2. a. pasture b. vast c. brave d. farm

3. a. cattle b. circular c. country d. collect

4. a. generous b. ger c. grassland d. guess

5. a. worked b. watched c. relaxed d. crowded

**II. Complete the passage with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

Is life better now than it was in the past? Of course in many ways life is (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (easy) now. We live in the world which is (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (clean) and safer. It is generally (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (healthy) as well, and because of improvements in medical care, both men and women can expect to live (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (long) lives. Our day-to-day existence is (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable), but are we (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (happy). The rhythm of life is faster, and (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stressful). People are always in a hurry. In the end it is hard to say things were (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) or (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bad) before. As the saying goes ‘the grass is always (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (green) on the other side of the fence’.

**III. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.**

1. I went on a trip to the countryside and had my first experience \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farm work. a. on b. with c. for d. of

2. We usually spend our holiday in the village \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our grandparents live. a. what b. where c. which d. when

3. I think country life is so boring and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because you’re not close to shops and services.

a. unhealthy b. inconvenient c. comfortable d. peaceful

4. On the farm, uncle Duong showed us how to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cucumbers. a. plough b. produce c. pick d. put up

5. Mongolian children start to learn \_\_ before they can walk. a. horse riding b. riding horse c. ride horse d. horse ridden

6. On the side of the road, a herd boy was herding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a. kites b. hay c. cattle d. blackberries

7. Mongolian children learn to ride when they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as three years old.

a. as young b. younger c. younger than d. so young

8. Does your new stereo play music \_\_ than your old one did? a. louder b. more loudly c. loudlier d. more louder

9. Countryside is not polluted \_\_\_\_ you can breathe there fresh air. a. although b. however c. therefore d. as

10. ‘Children in my village often fly their kites in dry rice fields.’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’

a. It’s right up my street! b. That’s awesome. c. Exactly what I want. d. How interesting!

**IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.**

1. Farzana did poor on her algebra quiz because she couldn’t concentrate well.

A B C D

2. The test was more difficult than I expected. I could finish it at least 20 minutes early.

A B C D

3. Although the island has no clean water and electric, it attracts lots of tourists.

A B C D

4. The bee can easy sting anyone coming close to their beehives.

A B C D

5. I love farm work, such as digging holes, sowing seeds and I pick fruit.

A B C D

6. She is boring with the silent surrounding because she used to live in a big city.

A B C D

7. Life in the countryside is much peaceful and the life is also slower.

A B C D

8. Nomadic children learn riding a horse when they are very small.

A B C D

**VII. Match the questions with the answers.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Which is better, city life or rural life? |  | a. Yes, there are some. |
| 2. From whom did you learn to make kites? |  | b. At harvest time. |
| 3. Where can you fly a kite in your village? |  | c. My father. |
| 4. Why do you store the hay? |  | d. Its peacefulness. |
| 5. Do you think country people are friendlier? |  | e. Both have pros and cons. |
| 6. When would you like to visit the countryside? |  | f. To feed our cattle. |
| 7. Are there any street markets in your hometown? |  | g. In dry paddy fields. |
| 8. What do you love most about countryside? |  | h. Yes. They’re also happier. |

**VIII. Choose the word which best fits each gap.**

Although the city seems to have a lot of great things, the country can offer as (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ satisfaction as well. The country is a marvelous place to live in. It offers a very relaxing feeling, and it is filled (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ magnificent views and scenery. Rural towns offer more open space than cities and aren’t overcrowded. The country can also maybe help you become a more independent and (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person. You can buy a small piece of land, plough it and put some (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to grow your own vegetables. This way you (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your own crops, and eat and live in a very healthy way. (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, being in the countryside makes you more of an outdoor person often enjoying the voices and wild places of nature. Not everyone is (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the city life and not everyone has the desire to live permanently in the countryside. It is a matter of perspective and personal point of (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. a. most b. more c. much d. many

2. a. in b. out c. up d. with

3. a. active b. idle c. passive d. quiet

4. a. weeds b. seeds c. breeds d. branches

5. a. collect b. damage c. complete d. rotate

6. a. By contrast b. However c. Therefore d. In addition

7. a. Interested b. bored c. suited d. excited

8. a. care b. view C. contact d. way

**IX. Read the text carefully, then choose the correct answers.**

For 3,000 years, Mongolians have lived in the rural areas, adopting a pastoral way of life, moving in the search of new pastures. They depend largely on their livestock for a living and sustain themselves with what they can get from the land. Today, approximately half of Mongolia’s population is still roaming the vast plains living in the ger and moving their campings several times a year. Nomadic life thrives in summer and survives in winter. When temperatures are warm, they work hard on their farms to get milk and make *airag*, consuming meat from their sheeps and goats. Once winter comes, temperatures dip extremely low and they stay indoors and survive on horse meat.

With the rise of technology, changes in the Mongolian nomadic lifestyle are almost inevitable. While they still lead their lifestyle as pastoral herders, many use motorbikes to herd cattle and horses. To move their homes, trucks have taken the place of ox carts. Solar panels are also becoming an addition to the ger, giving them access to electricity without being confined to one place. The nomads use solar energy to power television sets and mobile phones.

1. Mongolians regularly move from place to place in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. look for food for their family b. find pastures for their livestock

c. herd their cattle and horses d. sell their animals and farm products

2. How many Mongolians still live a traditional nomadic life?

a. Close to 40 percent b. More than 50 percent c. About 50 percent d. Approximately 60 percent

3. What is a ger?

a. A portable, round tent b. A thatched house c. A circular house made of snow d. A wooden hut

4. What is the Mongolian’s main food in winter? a. airag b. goat meat c. sheep meat d. horse meat

5. Today, Mongolian nomads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. don’t lead their lifestyle as herders any more b. use ox carts to move their homes

c. use solar energy to power electronic devices d. have the advantage of urban life

6. Which of the followings is NOT true about Mongolian nomads?

a. They live in the countryside. b. They live by and for their livestock.

c. They work hard in winter when the temperature dip very low. d. They are now taking advantage of technology.

**X. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Use the words in brackets.**

1. This supermarket isn’t as expensive as the one across the street. (less)

2. The English teacher started teaching at our school three years ago. (for)

3. My doctor advised me not to eat in front of the television. (said)

4. You won’t pass the exam unless you study harder. (if)

5. Hanoi urban districts are noisier than its suburban areas. (as)

6. Why don’t we go to uncle Huan’s farm this weekend? (going)

7. Sarah found it difficult to learn to read in Japanese. (difficulty)

8. The book was so complicated that we couldn’t understand it. (too)

9. Sandy now doesn’t study so diligently as she did in the past. (more)

10. The Chinese printed the first books more than a thousand years ago. (by)

## **XI. Complete the sentences, using the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *cheap* | *expensive* | *good* | *small* | *hot* |
| *intelligent* | *bad* | *big* | *hard* | *important* |

1. An elephant is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a mouse.
2. The weather today is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was yesterday.
3. A diamond costs a lot of money. A diamond is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a ruby.
4. A lake is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an ocean.
5. A person can think logically. A person is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an animal.
6. Good health is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money.
7. I can buy a bicycle, but not a motorbike. A bicycle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike.
8. The last question is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the others.
9. I think my second essay is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the first. There were many mistakes in the first essay.
10. The food in a street market is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than in a supermarket.

## **XII. Use the adjectives in brackets in their correct forms of comparison to complete the sentences.**

1. Tea is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coffee. (cheap)
2. The new harvest machine is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the old one. (effective)
3. The countryside is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the town. (beautiful)
4. A tractor is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a buffalo. (powerful)
5. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me. (tall)
6. Blue whales are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elephants. (heavy)
7. The Mekong River is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Red River. (long)
8. Do you think English is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ French in grammar? (easy)
9. My new bed is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my old bed. (comfortable)
10. The film about my village town is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the book. (interesting)

## **XIII. Complete the sentences with suitable forms of the adverbs given in the brackets.**

1. I am faster worker than Tom is. (fast) 🡪 I work
2. Mai’s singing is more beautiful than Mi’s. (beautifully) 🡪 Mai sings
3. We were earlier at the party than the Smiths last night. (early) 🡪 We arrived
4. Phong’s voice is louder than Nick’s. (loudly) 🡪 Phong speaks
5. My English is more fluent than my sister’s. (fluently) 🡪 I speak English
6. Nick is a careful writer than Phuc. (carefully) 🡪 Nick writes essays
7. A snail is slower than a crab. (slowly) 🡪 A snail moves
8. My father’s explanation about the subject was clearer than my brother’s. (clearly)

My father explained the subject .

1. My cousin is a better singer than I am. (well) 🡪 My cousin sings
2. Phong is a faster swimmer than Phuc. (fast) 🡪 Phong swims

## **XV. Choose the item among A, B, C or D that best answers the question about the passage.**

Living in the country is something that people from the city often dream about. However, in reality, it has both advantages and disadvantages.

There are certainly many advantages to living in the country. First, you can enjoy peace and quietness. Moreover, people tend t be friendlier. A further advantage is that there is less traffic, so it is safer for young children.

However, there are certain disadvantages or drawbacks to life outside the city. First, because there are fewer people, you are likely to have few friends. In addition, entertainment is difficult to find, particularly in the evening. Furthermore, the fact that there are fewer shops and services means that it is hard to find jobs.

In short, it can be seen that the country is more suitable for some people than others. On the whole, it is often the best for those who are retired or who have young children. In contrast, young people who have a career are better provided in the city.

1. According to the passage, living in the country has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. only good points | 1. only bad points |
| 1. both good and bad points | 1. no disadvantages |

1. How many advantages does living in the country have?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Two | 1. Three |
| 1. Four | 1. No |

1. Living in the country is safer for young children because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. there is less traffic | 1. there are few shops |
| 1. there are fewer people | 1. there are few services |

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
2. People in the country tend to be friendlier than people in the city.
3. It’s hard to find entertainment in the country.
4. There are fewer shops and services in the country.
5. The country is only suitable for retired people.
6. Having few friends is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. one of drawbacks to life in the country
8. the only disadvantage to living in the country
9. one of certain drawbacks to life outside the city
10. one of certain advantages to life outside the city

## **XVI. Choose the item among A, B, C or D that best answers the question about the passage.**

The country is more beautiful than a town and more pleasant to live in. Many people think so, and go to the country for the summer holidays though they cannot live there all the year round. Some have a cottage built in a village so that they can go there whenever they can find the time.

English villages are not all alike, but in some ways they are not very different from one another. Almost every village has a church, the round or square tower of which can be seen from many miles around. Surrounding the church is the church yard, where people are buried.

The village green is a wide stretch of grass, and houses or cottages are built round it. Country life is now fairly comfortable and many villages have running water brought through pipes into each house. Most villages are so close to some small towns that people can go there to buy what they can’t find in the village shops.

1. When do city people often go to the country?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. At the weekends. | 1. All the year round. |
| 1. At Christmas. | 1. The summer holidays. |

1. What is the advantage of city people when they have a cottage built in the village?
2. They can have their houses rented. B. They can go to the country at weekends.
3. They can go to the country whenever they can find the time. D. All are correct.
4. What is the common feature of English villages?
5. They have a church. B. They have a church with a tall tower, and a village green.

C. They have a village green. D. They have running water.

1. What is NOT mentioned in the life of English villages?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. The village green | 1. The church | 1. Running water | 1. The Internet |

1. What can villagers do when their villages are close to small towns?
2. They can go there to buy whatever they want. B. They can go there to buy cheaper things.
3. They can go there to buy what is not found in the village shops.
4. They can go there to buy luxury goods.

**UNIT 3 PEOPLE IN VIETNAM**

**A. VOCABULARY (Từ vựng)**

**1. GETTING STARTED**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| article | ˈɑːtɪk(ə)l | n |  |
| ethnology | ɛθˈnɒlədʒi | n |  |
| account | əˈkaʊnt | n |  |
| peoples | ˈpiːp(ə)lz | n |  |
| region | ˈriːdʒ(ə)n | n |  |
| southern | ˈsʌð(ə)n | adj |  |
| custom | ˈkʌstəm | n |  |
| awesome | ˈɔːs(ə)m | adj |  |
| majority | məˈdʒɒrɪti | n |  |
| northern | ˈnɔːð(ə)n | adj |  |
| terrace | ˈtɛrəs | n |  |
| discriminate | dɪˈskrɪmɪneɪt | v |  |
| lunar | ˈluːnə | adj |  |
| touropia | ˈtʊərəʊpia | n |  |
| indigo | ˈɪndɪɡəʊ | n |  |

**2. A CLOSER LOOK 1**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| insignificant | ɪnsɪɡˈnɪfɪk(ə)nt | adj |  |
| complicated | ˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd | adj |  |
| basic | ˈbeɪsɪk | adj |  |
| crisp | krɪsp | n |  |
| task | tɑːsk | n |  |
| speciality | ˌspɛʃɪˈalɪti | n |  |
| far-away | ˈfɑːrəweɪ, fɑːrəˈweɪ | adj |  |
| schooling | ˈskuːlɪŋ | n |  |

**3. A CLOSER LOOK 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| simply | ˈsɪmpli | adv |  |
| lead | liːd | v |  |
| monitor | ˈmɒnɪtə | n |  |
| communal | kəˈmjuːn(ə)l, ˈkɒmjʊn(ə)l | adj |  |
| waterwheel | ˈwɔːtəwiːl | n |  |
| shawl | ʃɔːl | n |  |
| principal | ˈprɪnsɪp(ə)l | n |  |
| obvious | ˈɒbvɪəs | adj |  |
| honest | ˈɒnɪst | adj |  |
| multicultural | mʌltɪˈkʌltʃ(ə)r(ə)l | adj |  |
| striking | ˈstrʌɪkɪŋ | adj |  |
| insert | ɪnˈsəːt | v |  |
| sight | sʌɪt | n |  |

**5. SKILLS 1**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| experienced | ɪkˈspɪərɪənst, ɛk- | adj |  |
| canal | kəˈnal | n |  |
| burnt-out | bəːnd aʊt | adj |  |
| poultry | ˈpəʊltri | n |  |
| weave | wiːv | v |  |
| cloth | klɒθ | n |  |
| blouse | ˈblaʊz | n |  |
| skirt | skəːt | n |  |
| ornament | ˈɔːnəm(ə)nt | n |  |
| comprise | kəmˈprʌɪz | v |  |
| ceremony | ˈsɛrɪməni | n |  |
| alternate | ˈɒltəneɪt, ˈɔːl- | v |  |
| production | prəˈdʌkʃ(ə)n | n |  |
| sow | saʊ | v |  |
| seed | siːd | n |  |

**6. SKILLS 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| chemical | ˈkɛmɪk(ə)l | adj, n |  |
| element | ˈɛlɪm(ə)nt | n |  |
| harmony | ˈhɑːməni | n |  |
| root | ruːt | n |  |
| symbolise | ˈsɪmbəlʌɪz | v |  |
| tbsp | ˈteɪb(ə)l ˈspuːnfʊl | n |  |
| extract | ɪkˈstrak, ɛk | n |  |
| shred | ʃrɛd | v |  |
| tsp | ˈtiːspuːnfʊl | n |  |
| soak | səʊk | v |  |
| rinse | rɪns | v |  |
| drain | dreɪn | v |  |
| steam | stiːm | v |  |
| step | stɛp | n |  |
| signpost | ˈsʌɪnpəʊst | v |  |

**7. REVIEW LESSONS 1-2-3**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| spaceship | ˈspeɪsʃɪp | n |  |
| toothbrush | ˈtuːθbrʌʃ | n |  |
| risky | ˈrɪski | adj |  |
| presence | ˈprɛz(ə)ns | n |  |
| witch | wɪtʃ | n |  |
| broom | bruːm | n |  |
| washing up | ˈwɒʃɪŋ ʌp | n |  |
| jigsaw | ˈdʒɪɡsɔː | n |  |
| fluent | ˈfluːənt | adj |  |
| sweater | ˈswɛtə | n |  |
| suit | suːt | v |  |
| immense | ɪˈmɛns | adj |  |
| plantation | plɑːnˈteɪʃ(ə)n | n |  |
| orchard | ˈɔːtʃəd | n |  |
| dragon | ˈdrag(ə)n | n |  |
| treat | triːt | n |  |
| dine | dʌɪn | v |  |
| Jon | jɔn | n |  |
| preserve | prɪˈzəːv | v |  |
| spiritual | ˈspɪrɪtjʊəl, ˈspɪrɪtʃʊəl | adj |  |
| artifact | ˈɑːtɪfakt | n |  |
| document | ˈdɒkjʊm(ə)nt | n |  |
| percentage | pəˈsɛntɪdʒ | n |  |
| unknown | ʌnˈnəʊn | adj |  |
| Maggie | ˈmagi | n |  |
| spoil | spɔɪl | v |  |

**GRAMMAR (NGỮ PHÁP)**

**1. CÁC LOẠI CÂU HỎI** (QUESTION TYPES)

**a. Câu hỏi Có/ Không (Yes/ No Questions)**

Câu hỏi Có/ Không là dạng câu hỏi được trả lời bằng: “Có, phải.” hoặc “Không, không phải.”

**Ví dụ:**

Are you busy? (Cậu có bận không?)

No, I am not. (Không, mình không.)

**cấu trúc:**

**Động từ to be +** **Chủ ngữ**

**Ví dụ:**

***Is*** he a university student? *(Cậu ấy*có *phải sinh viên không?)*

Yes, he is. *(Đúng vậy.)*

No, he isn’t. *(Không phải.)*

***Are*** *they dancing now?* *(Có phải họ đang nhảy không?)*

Yes, *they are. (Đúng vậy.)*

No, they aren’t. *(Không phải.)*

***Do*** *you have cheese?* *(Bạn có phô-mai không?)*

*Yes, I do. (Tôi có.)*

No, I don’t. *(Tôi không có.)*

***Can*** *she swim?* *(Cô ấy có thể bơi không?)*

*Yes, she can. (Có thể.)*

No, she can’t. *(Không thể.)*

**Trợ động từ (be/ do/ have...) + Chủ ngữ + Động từ**

**Ví dụ:**

***Do*** *you have cheese? (Bạn có phô-mai không?)*

*Yes, I do. (Tôi có.)*

No, I don't. *(Tôi không có.)*

***Can*** *she swim?* *(Cô ấy có thể bơi không?)*

Yes, she can. *(Có thể.)*

No, she can’t. *(Không thể.)*

**b. Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi (Wh- Questions)**

Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi bắt đầu bằng các từ hỏi: **What, When, Where,** **Who, Whom, Which, Whose, Why** và **How.**

**Cấu trúc:**

**What/ Who/ Which/ Whose + Động từ?**

**Ví dụ:**

***What*** is your name? *(Tên bạn là gì?)*

My name’s Lily. *(Mình là Lily.)*

**Ví dụ:**

***Who*** *wrote the essay?* (Ai đã viết bài luận kia?)

**Từ hỏi + Động từ *to be* + Chủ ngữ?**

**Ví dụ:**

*What is love?* (Tình yêu là gì?)

**Từ hỏi + Trợ động từ (be/ do/ have/ ...)+ Chủ ngữ + Động từ?**

**Ví dụ:**

***What*****is** *he saying?* (Anh ấy đang nói gì vậy?)

***What*****has** *he cooked for dinner?* (Anh ấy đã nấu gì cho bữa tối?)

***Why*** *must he run?* (Tại sao anh ta phải chạy?)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Who  (Ai?) | Được dùng để hỏi về người. | **Who** called you? *(Ai đã gọi bạn vậy?)*  It’s Thomas. *(Là Thomas.)*  **Who** is Thomas? *(Thomas là ai thế?)*  He’s my friend. *(Cậu ấy là bạn tôi.)* |
| Whom  (Ai?) | Được dùng để hỏi cho tân ngữ chỉ người. | I met **Tom** last night. *(Tối qua tớ đã gặp Tom.)* **Whom** did you meet? *(Cậu đã gặp ai cơ?)* |
| Whose  (Của ai/ Của cái gì?) | Được dùng để hỏi về sự sở hữu | **Whose** bike is that? (Kia là xe đạp của ai?)  Tony’s. (Của Tony) |
| What  (Cái gì / Việc gì) | Được dùng để hỏi về sự vật, sự việc. | **What** happened? *(Chuyện gì đã xảy ra vậy?)* There’s an accident. *(Đã có một vụ tai nạn.)* **What** are they arguing about? *(Họ đang tranh cãi việc gì thế?)*  About compensation. (Về *khoản tiền bồi thường.)* |
| Which  (Ai / Cái gì / Việc gì?) | Được sử dụng thay cho who và what khi có một số lượng lựa chọn giới hạn. | **Which** shirt will you wear? *(Cậu sẽ mặc chiếc áo nào?)*  *The* red one. *(Cái màu đỏ ấy.)* |
| When  (Khi nào?) | Được dùng để hỏi thời gian. | **When** will we start our journey? *(Khi nào chúng ta sẽ bắt đầu chuyến đi?)*  In one hour. *(Một tiếng nữa.)* |
| Where  (Ở đâu?) | Được dùng để hỏi địa điểm, vị trí. | **Where** will you spend your vacation? *(Cậu sẽ dành kỳ nghỉ ở đâu?)*  In Paris, *(ở Pari.)* |
| Why  (Tại sao?) | Được dùng để hỏi về nguyên nhân. | Why did you get up late? *(Tại sao con lại dậy muộn?)*  Because I stayed up late. *(Vì con đã thức khuya.)* |
| How  (Như thế nào?) | °Được dùng để hỏi về đặc điểm, tính chất, cách thức,...  ° Có thể kết hợp với tính từ hoặc trạng từ. | **How** was your day? *(Ngày hôm nay của bạn thế nào?)*  It’s great. I went fishing and caught a fish. *(Tuyệt. Tôi đã đi câu và câu được một con cá.)*  **How** heavy is it? *(Nó nặng bao nhiêu?)*  1 kilo. *(1 kí.)*  **How** often do you go fishing? *(Bạn thường xuyên đi câu như thế nào?)*  Twice a month. *(Hai lần một tháng.)* |

**2. MẠO TỪ** (ARTICLES)

**a.** **Mạo từ bất định a và *an***

° Được sử dụng trước danh từ đếm được số ít.

° Được dùng với nghĩa ‘bất kì, mỗi một, mọi’.

- Được dùng trước một danh từ được nhắc đến lần đầu hoặc chưa xác định.

**Ví dụ:**

**a** *strawberry* **(một quả dâu tây),** *an apple* **(một quả táo)**

***A*** *Caterpillar turns into a butterfly.* (Sâu bướm thì biến thành bướm.)

*I have* ***a*** *dog. (Tôi có một chú chó.)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a | an |
| Đứng trước một danh từ bắt đầu bằng một âm phụ âm. | Đứng trước một danh từ bắt đầu bằng một âm nguyên âm. |
| **a** *man* /ə maen/  (một người đàn ông) | ***an*** *owl* /ən aul/  *(một con cú)* |

**Chú ý:**

• Việc sử dụng a và an phụ thuộc vào phát âm, không phải chữ cái.

**Ví dụ:**

an hour */* ən'auər/ *(một giờ đồng hồ)*

an heir */* ən eər/ *(một người thừa kế)*

a uniform */*ə'ju:nifɔ:m/ *(một bộ đồng phục)*

a university / ə ,ju:ni'və:səti/ *(một trường đại học)*

**b. Mạo từ xác định *the***

°Được sử dụng trước hầu hết mọi loại danh từ: Danh từ đếm được ở số ít, số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được.

° Được dùng trước một danh từ đã được đề cập đến từ trước hoặc đã xác định.

° Được dùng để chỉ một danh từ mang tính duy nhất, hoặc độc nhất một cách hiển nhiên.

° Được dùng trước tính từ và trạng từ so sánh nhất.

**Ví dụ:**

***the*** *mango (quả xoài),* ***the*** *flowers (những bông hoa),* ***the*** *money (tiền bạc)* ***The*** *dog is lovely.* *(Chú chó này dễ thương.)*

***The*** *Earth goes around* ***the*** *Sun. (Trái Đất quay xung quanh Mặt Trời.)* ***the*** *tallest (cao nhất),* ***the*** *smallest (nhỏ nhất)*

**EXERCISE**

**A. PHONETICS**

**I. Look at the pictures and write the clusters /sk/, /sp/ or /st/.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |  |
| 1. cri\_\_\_s | 2. \_\_\_i | 3. \_\_\_eed | 4. \_\_\_ars |
| HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho spider clipart | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 5. \_\_\_eak | 6. \_\_\_ider | 7. de\_\_\_ | 8. co\_\_\_ume |
| Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho mÃºa lÃ¢n | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho basket clipart | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | https://png.pngtree.com/png_detail/18/09/10/pngtree-hand-painted-red-dress-sticker-png-clipart_3488144.jpg |
| 9. fe\_\_\_ival | 10. ba\_\_\_et | 11. \_\_\_ilt house | 12. \_\_\_irt |
| HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho skating clipart |
| 13. \_\_\_ort | 14. \_\_\_icky rice | 15. we\_\_\_ | 16. \_\_ating |

**II. Underline the clusters /sk/, /sp/ or /st/ of the words in the box and then put them into the correct column.**

spicy, vest, story, scare, tourist, stilt, school, especial, aspect, kiosk, skip, toaster, ask, stairs, correspond, skill, risky, sparse, costume, speech, sky, speciality

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **/sk/** | **/sp/** | **/st/** |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases from the box.**

terraced fields costume stilt houses heritage site ethnic minorities

unique diverse speciality ornaments folk dances

1. The Nung mostly live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ though they also live in earthen houses.

2. Five-colour sticky rice is well-known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the north-western region of Vietnam.

3. The goods in the open-air market are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You can find almost everything there.

4. Thai cloth is well-known for being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, colourful and strong.

5. *Xoe and Sap* are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Thai ethnic minority people.

6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Nung is not as colorful as that of other ethnic groups.

7. My Son sanctuary has been recognized by UNESCO as a world \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Thai women retain their traditional clothes including short vests, long black skirts, scarves, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Sa Pa is famous for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ located in the mountainous area.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make up between 10 to 15 percent of the population in Vietnam.

**Il. Choose the best expression in response to each sentence.**

1. ‘Is it true that Y Moan was the greatest pop singer of the Ede?’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’

a. Really? b. How beautiful! c. Come on! d. Exactly.

2. ‘Look at this dish, Nick. It has five colours.’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_’ a. How nice! b. What a shame! c. Sounds bad. d. Okay.

3. ‘In some ethnic groups, women play the leading role in the family’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’

a. Well, of course. b. I don’t think so. c. Wow, that’s surprising! d. It’s all right

4. ‘After a 20-day homestay tom, I can use chopsticks, harvest rice, and cook some Vietnamese dish.’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’

a. Yeah, I’d like to. b. That’s awesome! c. It’s wrong. d. No problem.

5. ‘The ethnic minorities are mainly concentrated in Northern Uplands and Central Highlands.’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’

a. Oh, I see. b. So far so good. c. How convenient! d. Almost certainly.

6. ‘I have two tickets to a gong performance. Would you like to go?’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ What time?’

a. Sorry, I can’t. b. Not very good. c. Yes, I’d like that. d. Never mind.

7. ‘Let’s go to the local open-air market’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ a. Good idea. b. I’d love to. c. Not at all. d. Yes, of course.

8. ‘Tomorrow we will go to Coc Ly market. You can buy lots of handmade items there.’

‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ a. What a pity! b. How interesting c. How thoughtful! d. Well done.

**III. Complete each sentence with a suitable question word.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ethnic group has larger population, Cho Ro or Chu Ru? – ChoRo.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups of languages do all ethnic groups speak? – Eight groups.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest house in the village? – It’s the communal house.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arts are displayed in a museum in Da Nang city? – The Cham’s.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do the San Diu mainly live? – In Quang Ninh province.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do the Thai hold ceremonies to worship their ancestors? – Every year.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the village chief of the Phu La? – The oldest man.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is it from here, to the communal house? – Just about one kilometre.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is “*khan pieu*”? – It’s a shawl with colorful embroidery.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do they cook five coloured sticky rice? – On special occasions.

**IV. Underline the correct option. This may include a space (–) for zero article.**

1. Vietnam is *a/an/ the* multiethnic country with 54 ethnic groups.

2 The Viet (Kinh) people account for 87% of *a / the / –* country’s population.

3. Chaul Chnam Thmey is *a/ an/ the* celebration of New Year by Khmers.

4 Folk singing of the Bru-Van Kieu is popular, particularly cha chap and sim, *the / a / an* alternating chant between young men and women.

5 Ancestor worship is *the / a / –* most important religious activity among the Bru-Van Kieu.

6. The La Ha grow *the/ – /a* cotton but do not weave.

7. The Rong house of the Xo Dang is *a / an / the* big stilt house with a high roof which looks like *a/an/ the* axe.

8. The young Co Ho women play *an / a / the* active role in marriage.

9. The Ba Na are one of *the / a / an* oldest ethnic minority groups living in *a / – / the* Central Highlands.

10. *The / A / –* right of inheritance in Ede families is only for *the / – / a* daughters.

**V. Complete the sentences with *a, an* or *the*.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number of ethnic minorities had mastered some farming techniques.

2. The Kinh or Viet is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest group, accounting for 86 percent of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population of Vietnam.

3. The Thai have \_\_\_ population of over one million people, account for approximately 1.8% of \_\_\_ Vietnamese population.

4. Dao women usually wear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ long blouse with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dress or trousers.

5. Mua sap is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ folk dance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Muong.

6. The Raglai have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ musical instrument made of bamboo called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *chapi*.

7. S’tieng is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ethnic group living mostly in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ southern provinces of Vietnam.

8. Gathering and hunting still play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ important role in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economy of the Laha.

9. Vietnam has 54 ethnic groups and more than 40 of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups living in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ highlands.

10. When eating is finished, the Dao have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tradition that they never put down the chopsticks on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bowl.

**VI. Complete the text with *a/an*, *the* or leave blank (–) for zero article.**

The space of gong culture in Central Highlands covers five provinces of Kon Turn, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong and Lam Dong. Masters of this art are (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ethnic people of Bahna, Sedang, M’nong, Coho, Ede, Giarai...

Gongs appear in (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most important events of (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ community such as ceremony for babies, weddings, funerals, celebration of new houses, harvests, etc.

Gongs have different sizes with diameter ranging from 20cm to 120cm. (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_set of gongs has 2 to 20 units. A gong orchestra consists of 3, 5 or 6 basic sounds and (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ additional 12 or more sounds. In most groups, gongs are reserved for males. In Ma and M’nong, both males and females can play (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gongs.

With their plenty, uniqueness and diversity, gongs hold (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ special position in Vietnam’s traditional music. That is also a basis leading to (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recognition of the space of gong culture as (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Masterpiece of (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Intangible Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.

**VII. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. Many ethnic groups managed to live together \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (peace)

2. How often is the Gong Festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (celebrate)

3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people in Vietnam belong to the Kinh people. (major)

4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house is the place where village ceremonies and festivals take place. (commune)

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional folk art of the Miao people. (embroider)

6 Five-coloured sticky rice is a traditional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Tay people. (special)

7. H’mong people live in the northern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region of Vietnam. (mountain)

8. The Tai are known for their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ garments and their houses on stilts. (weave)

9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can find in Sapa include the Hmong, Dao, and Tay. (ethnic)

10. Muong people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more closely related to the Tai people. (culture)

**C. SPEAKING**

**I. Make questions for the underlined words.**

1. A:

B: We’d like to know something about the cultural groups of Vietnam.

2. A:

B: The Tay don’t allow guests to sit in the room of their altar because that room is such a sacred place.

3. A:

B: The Pu Peo farm on burned land and terraced fields.

4. A:

B: They dug canals to bring water to their rice fields.

5. A:

B: The Muong speak the Muong language.

6. A:

B: A typical La Chi stilt house has three apartments.

7. A:

B: Some ethnic groups lived a semi-nomadic life decades ago.

8. A:

B: Ako Dhong village was established by chief of village Ama H’rin.

9. A:

B: Most people in the village live simply and happily.

10. A:

B: The open-air market is about 3 kilometres from our village.

**II. Complete the dialogue with the appropriate phrases or sentences (A - J).**

A. Exactly.

B. Yes. But they also live in earthen houses, and half stilt-half earth houses.

C. They mostly live in the northern provinces.

D. Let’s go.

E. Hi, Thao! I’m reading about Nung people.

F. It’s growing wet rice.

G. OK, thanks. Look at this note and ask me about this ethnic group.

H.A lot. And I must learn by heart.

I. They celebrate many festivals in a year, but “Lung Tung" is the most famous one.

J. About 1 million people.

Thao: Hi, Phong! What are you reading?

Phong: (1)

Thao: Oh, I see. You’ll give a lecture on ethnic minorities, won’t you?

Phong: (2)

Thao: What have you learned so far?

Phong: (3)

Thao: Let me help you to revise it.

Phong: (4)

Thao: Well, where do the Nung live?

Phong: (5)

Thao: What is the population of the Nung?

Phong: (6)

Thao: Do they live in stilt houses?

Phong: (7)

Thao: What is their main source of living?

Phong: (8)

Thao: How many festivals do they have in a year?

Phong: (9)

Thao: All correct! You did study hard. Take a rest. Let’s go out for a drink.

Phong: (10)

**D. READING**

**I. Fill in each gap with a word from the box.**

including display ethnic which diversity viewed throughout home

Vietnam Museum of Ethnology in Hanoi offers an insight into the 54 different (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups of Vietnam in an effort to preserve cultural heritage and promote socio-cultural (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within the country.

The museum has over 15,000 artefacts (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ photographs and other multi-media such as audiotapes. Its indoor exhibition space can be (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ viaa 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 laystilt house and a Viet house. The museum is suitable for children, and all documents and display signs (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been translated into French and English.

**II. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks below.**

The Muong are among the ethnic minority groups that have big populations in Vietnam. 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 stick lac. 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.

**Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. The Muong is one of the largest ethnic minorities in Vietnam.

2. The Muong are also called Mol, Mual, Moi, Mol Bi, Au Ta and Ao Ta.

3. 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.

**E. WRITING**

**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. 🡪 It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where does he live? 🡪 What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Although the villagers are quite poor, they live a happy and healthy way. 🡪 In spite of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. What did the local people say? 🡪 Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Romantic films interest me more than war films. 🡪 I find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. A lot of people take the train from Oxford to London every day. 🡪 A lot of people travel\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. How about asking the local people for help? 🡪 Why\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Is there an ancestral altar in the La Chi’s largest apartment? 🡪 Does\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST FOR UNIT 3**

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

1. a. school b. skull c. scenery d. sky

2. a. visited b. recommended c. wanted d. hoped

3. a. important b. boring c. minor d. northern

4. a. community b. custom c. costume d. museum

5. a. ethnic b. gather c. though d. clothing

**II. Complete the sentences with the suitable words.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Cong-Chieng, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is a musical instrument made of bronze. | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 2. Five-coloured \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an important dish of almost all ethnic minorities. | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 3. The Rong house of the Xo Dang is a big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a high roof. | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 4. Hmong farmers have been growing rice on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for hundreds of years. | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 5. The Xoe dance is one of the most popular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Thai ethnic group. | https://bvhttdl.mediacdn.vn/zoom/600_315/2019/1/17/avatar1547711372203-1547711373362526903071.jpg |
| 6. Black Thai women wear the \_\_\_ with colourful embroidery called ‘khan pieu’. | http://media.doanhnghiepvn.vn/Images/nguyendung/2018/02/18/0%20(9).jpg |
| 7. My Son Sanctuary includes Cham \_\_\_\_ in a valley about 2 km in diameter, surrounded by hills. | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho My Son Sanctuary |
| 8. Hoa Ban \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes place on March, when orchids and peach blossom everywhere in the north-western region. | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |

**III. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.**

1. The Dao in the Sapa area is famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its “love market.” a. for b. in c. with d. to

2. The Thai live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farming on their burnt-over land and wet-rice terraced fields. a. in b. on c. out d. up

3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house is a place where villagers gather for festivals and rituals.

a. terraced b. splendid c. communal d. thatched

4. There were lots of interesting folk games, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kenny stayed a little longer to join them.

a. but b. because c. however d. so

5. ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dress in red and black costume?’ ‘The Dao’ a. What b. Which c. Who d. When

6. What colour is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ symbol of good luck for the Hoa? a. a b. an c. - d. some

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in terraced fields is the main economic activity of ethnic people in Sapa.

a. Fishing b. Rice cultivation c. Hunting d. Gathering

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ethnic Khmer live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mekong Delta of Vietnam.

a. The / - b. The / a c. A / the d. The / the

9. The Vietnam Museum of Ethnology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the architect Ha Duc Linh, a member of the Tay ethnic group.

a. designed b. has designed c. was designed d. was designing

10. ‘I have just taken an elephant ride in Buon Don.’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ How interesting!’

a. Certainly. b. Really? c. Terrible. d. Exactly.

**IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.**

1. Most ethnic groups live in rural areas, growing rice and practising slash-and-burn farm.

A B C D

2. The Muong people are the ethnic minority who live in the mountainous regions of Vietnam.

A B C D

3. We have recently visited some of the remote communities in the north highlands.

A B C D

4. Youth Ngai women did not receive the inheritance after their parents died.

A B C D

5. The Ta Oi managed preserving their proverbs, folk songs, and stories.

A B C D

**V. Supply the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.**

1. The first Brau \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(come) to Vietnam about a century ago.

2. The majority of people in Vietnam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(belong) to the Kinh ethnic group.

3. Hoa Ban festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(start) on March 17thand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(end) on March 19th.

4. Listen! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those ethnic girls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(speak) the Ede language?

5. So far Nick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(learn) a lot about the ethnic minorities in Vietnam.

6. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) to Buon Me Thuot city twice, but we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(never/ visit) Don Village.

7. In the future, the local government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(organize) more activities to promote the culture of ethnic groups.

8. These stilt houses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(build) over 50 years ago by the Tay people.

9. Tourists to Don Village enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ride) elephants around the hamlet or to the forest.

10. The elephants help local people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(work) in the fields, and carry goods or construction materials.

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

1. Vietnam is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diverse countries in South East Asia. (ethnic)

2. The Pa Then believe that the god of fire brings them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and prosperity. (peaceful)

3. Festivals characterize customs and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a community. (believe)

4. The Glay practice rice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in submerged fields. (cultivate)

5. The Tay community practice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religious beliefs including ancestor worship. (tradition)

6. The population of Vietnam contains a rich \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of ethnic groups. (diverse)

7. Ethnic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make up about 15 percent of Vietnam’s population. (minor)

8. The communal house is usually used for village \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (festival)

9. Each time I returned I was struck by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Sapa and its people. (unique)

10. The government carried out a programme to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the health service in remote and rural areas. (modern)

**VII. Match the sentences.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Which ethnic group has a larger population, the Ede or the Muong? |  | a. Not exactly. They are the third. |
| 2. Shall we join their folk games? |  | b. It’s a folk dance called *mua sap*. |
| 3. What is that dance? |  | 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 Vietnam. |  | 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. |

**VIII. Choose the word which best fits each gap.**

There are nine sub-groups that are (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the ethnic minority M’Nong, such as Bru Dang, Preh, Ger, Nong, Prang, PJam, Kuyenh, Chil Bu Nor, and M’Nong Bu Dang, with combined estimate of 105,300 populations. They are concentrated (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ southern parts of the provinces of Binh Phuoc and Dak Lak and in parts of Lam Dong. They live in houses built on (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or level with the ground, in every village where they usually have dozens of households. (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is observed and the children take the family nameof their mother. The wife holds the key position in (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ household. This group likes to have many children, (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ daughters and speak the language traced tothe Mon-Khmer Group. The M’Nong use the slash-and-bum method of (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.The M’Nong in Ban Don are well known for their elephant hunting and domestication. Women handle the weaving of cotton cloth, (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the men work on basketry.

1. a. ordered b. represented c. expressed d. symbolized

2. a. on b. at c. for d. in

3. a. bricks b. stilts c. slabs d. stones

4. a. Monarchy b. Patriarchy c. Matriarchy d. Democracy

5. a. a b. the c. every d. some

6. a. special b. specially c. especially d. especial

7. a. transport b. working c. researching d. farming

8. a. while b. when c. which d. where

**TEST YOURSELF 1**

**I. Choose the word that has underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. a. vast b. cart c. craft d. paddy

2. a. scarf b. school c. science d. scare

3. a. terraced b. satisfied c. hooked d. relaxed

4. a. ethnic b. unique c. basic d. diverse

5. a. sure b. soundly c. simple d. stilt

**II. Choose the word that has different stress pattern.**

1. a. generous b. nomadic c. interesting d. comfortable

2. a. community b. identify c. expensive d. socialize

3. a. colourful b. buffalo c. blackberry d. convenient

4. a. active b. commune c. diverse d. heritage

5. a. leisure b. minority c. exciting d. traditional

**III. Choose the answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.**

1. We are all hook \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ making star lanterns. a. in b. off c. on d. to

2. Their family have moved to the city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2001. a. horn b. for c.in d. since

3. The Kinh have the largest number of people, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for 86% of the population.

a. holding b. taking c. accounting d. numbering

4. I’m tired of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the city. It’s too busy, noisy and dirty. a. live b.to live c.to be lived d. living

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drop that mobile phone and do your homework?

a. Why don’t you b. How about c. Would you mind d. When did you

6. The Hmong of Sa Pa are called Black Hmong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their mainly black clothing.

a. because of b.in spite of c.in order to d. according to

7. People in rural areas live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than those in cities. a. simplier b. more simply c. more simple d. simpler

8. The highlands of northern Vietnam are home to the 1.5 million-strong Tay, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minority group.

a. Vietnam’s largest b. the Vietnam’s largest c. a Vietnam’s largest d. the largest Vietnam

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the Nung’s clothing? ~ Indigo. a. What b. Which group c. What colour d. Whose

10 ‘I find it hard to build a toy car.’ ‘But \_\_’ a. my pleasure b. it’s my fault. c. it sounds great! d. it’s right up your street!

**IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.**

1. We’ve listed lots of better things to do instead of watch TV.

A B C D

2. The clothing of one group is quite differently from that of other groups.

A B C D

3. When you play game online, be careful when you make friends to strangers.

A B C D

4. She goes to the dance club with her friends every evening Sunday.

A B C D

5. Han lives in an cottage house in Cuc Phuong national park.

A B C D

6. Playing team sports gives you much fun than individual sports.

A B C D

7. They found the games more difficulty to win than they had expected.

A B C D

8. Wonderful family days out are some of most special memories

A B C D

9. Co Tu people love to share with guests about their live and tradition.

A B C D

10. Do you know that an average person check Facebook over 30 hours a week?

A B C D

**V. Read the test carefully, then do the tasks below.**

The Hmong, or Meo, who number about 800,000, are found in villages known as *giao* throughout the highlands of northern Vietnam. The Hmong migrated to Vietnam from the southern China at the beginning of the 19th century.

The Hmong minority group has been subdivided into branches classified by women’s costume, dialect and customs. For example, the Hmong of Sa Pa are called Black Hmong because of their predominantly black clothing. The most colourful sub-group are the Flower Hmong, found in large numbers around Bac Ha in Lao Cai province, who wear bright-coloured clothes with embroidery.

Corn is the main staple of Hmong people, but rice is often grown on terraces watered with the aid of irrigation. Hemp is grown to be woven into textiles, and cotton is also cultivated in some villages. As skilled artisans, the Hmong produce a variety of items, including handwoven indigo-dyed cloth, paper, silver jewelry, leather goods, baskets and embroidery. The Hmong have no written language. Their legends, songs, folklore and proverbs have been passed down from one generation to the next through the spoken word.

**A. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. The Hmong in Vietnam have a population of 8 million people.

2. They immigrated from China approximately 300 years ago.

3. Black Hmong women wear black clothing.

4. Rice is the most important crop of Hmong people.

5. Hemp is cultivated for textile fiber.

6. The Hmong don’t have their own language.

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

1. Flying a kite in the countryside is very exciting. 🡪 It’s………………………………………………………..

2. I have done voluntary work for three years. 🡪 I started………………………………………………………..

3. It’s not necessary to change the dates of our trip. 🡪 We………………………………………………………..

4. Do you want me to show you how to use this? 🡪 Would………………………………………………………..

5. It took me two hours to walk to her village. 🡪 I spent ………………………………………………………..

6. Millions of tourists visit the Museum of Ethnology every year. 🡪 The Museum of Ethnology…………………………

7. Jane makes crafts better than her sister. 🡪 Jane’s sister doesn’t………………………………………………………..

8. Let’s go to my uncle’s farm at the weekend. 🡪 Amy suggested………………………………………………………..

## **VII. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Yoga helps us learn (what/ when/ why/ how) to co-ordinate breathing and movement. | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Teenagers enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to music and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out with friends. | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | listen – hang | B. | to listen – to hang | C. | listening – hang | D. | listening – hanging |
| 3. | (Why/ When/ What/ How) should children do yoga too? | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Don’t worry. It is (safe/ unsafe/ difficult/ inconvenient) to travel to that village event at night. | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Life in a small town is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that in a big city. | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | peaceful | B. | much peaceful | C. | less peaceful | D. | much more peaceful |
| 6. | The boys often help their parents to (gather/ collect/ give/ find) water from the village well. | | | | | | | |
| 7. | In the Central Highlands, the biggest and tallest house in the village is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house. | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | communication | B. | community | C. | communal | D. | commune |
| 8. | The Viet people have many (tradition/ traditional/ culture/ customary) customs and crafts. | | | | | | | |
| 9. | (When/ Which/ How many/ How often) month is the Hoa Ban Festival of the Thai people held in? | | | | | | | |
| 10. | The (items/ goods/ products/ shows) on display in Da Nang Museum of Cham Sculpture are vert interesting. | | | | | | | |

## **VIII. Choose the item among A, B, C or D that best answer the question about the passage.**

The thing I liked most when I was small was the change of seasons. Spring, summer, autumn and winter – I could see them all come and go and each one was completely different. Now in the city, you can buy summer flowers in winter ad eat the same vegetables all the year round. Whereas, in the country, I could only eat things at certain times of the year, for example, strawberries in June and turnips in winter. I lived my childhood with the seasons.

We also made most of our food and would never eat frozen or tinned food. Everything was fresh, so it must be better than the type of food I am taking now in the city. City people may think people in the country miss a lot of things about modern life. In fact, in my opinion they miss a lot more than people in the country, they miss real life.

1. What did the writer like most about living in the country?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Flowers in spring | 1. Leaves in autumn. |
| 1. The wild animals and plants. | 1. The change of seasons. |

2. What does the word “them” in line 2 refer to?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Four season | 1. Winter and autumn |
| 1. Countryside people | 1. Plants |

3. In the countryside which season can we buy strawberries?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Spring | 1. Summer |
| 1. Autumn | 1. Winter |

4. Why did the writer never eat tinned food when living in the country?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Because it was frozen | 1. Because it was contaminated |
| 1. Because it was very fat | 1. Because it wasn’t very fresh |

5. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

|  |
| --- |
| 1. People in the city can grow vegetables all year round. |
| 1. In the countryside turnips are grown in winter |
| 1. The writer often eat frozen and tinned food now. |
| 1. Many city people think they live better than those in the country. |

## **IX. Fill the gaps with the words/ phrases in the box to give your opinion about the best leisure activity. More than one word can be suitable for some gaps.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *In addition* | *also* | *As I have noted* |
| *In my opinion* | *Besides* | *I think* |

My favourite leisure activity is listening to music. (1)\_\_\_\_, listening to music not only helps me relax but also provides me with musical knowledge. I (2)\_\_\_\_ like the time that I can lie lazily in bed, put on the small earphone with my iPod and enjoy any favourite songs of many kinds of music: pop music, hip-hop, rock or jazz… I like pop music very much because I think it is gentle and suitable for teenagers. I listen to rock music when I am sad and after that I feel cheerful and happy. (3)\_\_\_ music from other countries is also good for teenagers to understand other cultures. (4)\_\_\_\_\_ that, the lyrics are easy to understand and interesting. (5)\_\_\_\_\_, it can improve my English and listening skills. (6)\_\_\_\_\_, music is an important part of my life and it helps me love my life more.

**UNIT 4: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS**

**A. VOCABULARY (Từ vựng)**

**1. GETTING STARTED**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| obligation | ɒblɪˈɡeɪʃ(ə)n | n |  |
| sharp | ʃɑːp | adj |  |
| table manners | ˈteɪb(ə)l ˈmanəz | n |  |
| knife | nʌɪf | n |  |
| totally | ˈtəʊtəli | adv |  |
| compliment | ˈkɒmplɪm(ə)nt | n |  |
| row | rəʊ | n |  |

**2. A CLOSER LOOK 1**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| halves | hɑːvz | n |  |
| sponge | spʌn(d)ʒ | n |  |
| mooncake | ˈmuːnkeɪk | n |  |
| get married | gɛt ˈmarɪd | v |  |
| firecracker | ˈfʌɪəkrakə | n |  |
| shake | ʃeɪk | v |  |
| resident | ˈrɛzɪd(ə)nt | n |  |
| sweep | swiːp | v |  |
| spray | spreɪ | v |  |
| filmstrip | ˈfɪlmstrɪp | n |  |

**3. A CLOSER LOOK 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| external | ɪkˈstəːn(ə)l, ɛkˈ- | adj |  |
| permission | pəˈmɪʃ(ə)n | n |  |
| convey | kənˈveɪ | v |  |
| tip | tɪp | n |  |
| oblige | əˈblʌɪdʒ | v |  |
| slipper | ˈslɪpə | n |  |
| gotta | ˈɡɒtə | v |  |
| piece | piːs | n |  |

**4. COMMUNICATION**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| prong | prɒŋ | n |  |
| upwards | ˈʌpwədz | adv |  |
| cutlery | ˈkʌtləri | n |  |
| palm | pɑːm | n |  |
| tray | treɪ | n |  |
| mat | mat | n, v |  |
| hostess | ˈhəʊstɛs, həʊˈstɛs, ˈhəʊstəs | n |  |
| hey | heɪ | excl |  |

**5. SKILLS 1**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| wedding | ˈwɛdɪŋ | n |  |
| anniversary | anɪˈvəːs(ə)ri | n |  |
| lasagne | ləˈsanjə, ləˈzanjə | n |  |
| grill | ɡrɪl | v |  |
| sense | sɛns | n |  |
| length | lɛŋ(k)θ, lɛn(t)θ | n |  |

**6. SKILLS 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| unity | ˈjuːnɪti | n |  |
| reflect | rɪˈflɛkt | v |  |
| dance | dans | n |  |
| conical | ˈkɒnɪk(ə) | adj |  |
| honour | ˈɒnə | v |  |
| clockwise | ˈklɒkwʌɪz | adj, adv |  |
| counter | ˈkaʊntə | adv |  |
| reunite | riːjʊˈnʌɪt | v |  |

**GRAMMAR (NGỮ PHÁP)**

**. GRAMMAR**

1. **ÔN TẬP SHOULD (NÊN) VÀ SHOULDN’T (KHÔNG NÊN) DÙNG ĐỂ ĐƯA RA LỜI KHUYÊN.**

Should là động từ khiếm khuyết, do đó nó không cần chia theo các ngôi và luôn cần môt động từ nguyên thể không có “to” đi đằng sau.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Thể** | **Thể khẳng định + thể phủ định** | **Thể nghi vấn** |
| Chức năng | Dùng để diễn tả lời khuyên, hay ý nghĩ điều gì đúng, nên làm hoặc không nên làm. | Dùng để hỏi ý kiến hay yêu cầu một lời khuyên. |
| Cấu trúc | S + should/ shouldn’t + V + (các thành phần khác | Should + S + V + (các thành phần khác)?   * Yes, S + should * No, S + shouldn’t |
| Ví dụ | We should brush our teeth twice a day.  (Chúng ta nên đánh răng hai lần một ngày)  We shouldn’t waste water.  (Chúng ta không nên lãng phí nước) | Should we buy a new car?  (Chúng ta có nên mua một chiếc ô tô mới không?)  Yes, we should. (Có, chúng ta nên mua.) |

1. **Động từ khuyết thiếu “Must”, “Have to”**

Trong tiếng Anh, must và have to đều mang nghĩa là “phải”, dùng để diễn tả sự cưỡng bách, bắt buộc. Tuy nhiên, sự khác biệt về cách dùng của 2 động từ khuyết thiếu này được thể hiện ở dưới bảng sau.

Phân biệt Must và Have to

**Thể khẳng định**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **must + V** | **have/ has to + V** |
| Mang ý nghĩa của sự bắt buộc đến từ người nói(mang tính chủ quan) | Mang ý nghĩa sự bắt buộc đến từ hoàn cảnh bên ngoài, do luật lệ, quy tắc hay người khác quyết định (mang tính khách quan) |
| Ví dụ :  I must finish the exercise  (Situation: I’m going to have a party.)  Câu này có thể được nói trong tình huống người nói sắp có một bữa tiệc, nên cần phải hoàn thành bài tập để đi dự tiệc. | Ví dụ :  I have to finish this exercise.  (Situation: Tomorrow is the deadline.)  Câu này có thể được nói trong tình huống, ngày mai là hạn cuối cùng để hoàn thành bài tập nên người nói phải hoàn thành bài tập. |

**Thể phủ định**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **mustn’t + V** | **don’t/doesn’t + V** |
| Diễn tả ý cấm đoán | Diễn tả ý không cần thiết phải làm gì |
| Ví dụ:  You must not eat that.  (Situation: It’s already stale)  Câu có thể được nói trong tình huống thức ăn đã thiu rồi, cho nên người nói cấm đoán người nghe không được ăn món đó. | Ví dụ:  You don’t have to eat that.  (Situation: I can see you dislike that.)  Câu này có thể được nói trong tình huống người nói thấy người kia không thích ăn món đó, do vậy không bắt buộc người đó phải ăn. |

## **EXERCISE**

**A. PHONETICS**

**I. Look at the pictures and write the clusters /spr/ or /str/.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| https://i.pinimg.com/originals/80/ec/09/80ec09f1bdb0cd7b2a722028d3c28d45.jpg | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho spring | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho string clipart | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 1. \_\_\_eet | 2. \_\_\_ing | 3. \_\_\_ing | 4. \_\_\_inkler |
| Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho sprout | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho spray | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 5. \_\_\_out | 6. \_\_\_awberry | 7. \_\_\_ay | 8. \_\_\_ong |
| HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho sprain clipart | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho spripe lipart | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho spread |
| 9. \_\_\_eam | 10. \_\_\_ain | 11. \_\_\_ipe | 12. \_\_\_ead |
| HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho pedestrian clipart | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho frustrated |
| 13. new\_\_\_int | 14. pede\_\_\_ian | 15. off\_\_\_ing | 16. fru\_\_\_ated |

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Match the word or phrase with its definition.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. custom |  | a. the feeling of being comfortable and happy in a particular place or with a particular group of people |
| 2. tradition |  | b. the knives, forks, and spoons that you use for eating food |
| 3. sharp |  | c. an accepted way of behaving or of doing things |
| 4. table manners |  | d. exactly right |
| 5. cutlery |  | e. all the people who were born at about the same time |
| 6. prong |  | f. a belief, custom or way of doing something that has existed for a long time |
| 7. generation |  | g. the socially acceptable way to eat your food, especially when eating a meal with others |
| 8. sense of belonging |  | h. each of the two or more long pointed parts of a fork |
| 9. host |  | i. at a particular time exactly |
| 10. spot on |  | j. a person who invites guests to a meal, a party, etc. |

**II. Complete the sentences with the correct form or tense of the verbs in the box.**

respect wrap worship pass take reflect reunite break

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the present in red paper and tied it with yellow ribbon.

2. All students should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their teachers.

3. The culture of *xoe* dancing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Thai people’s lifestyle and culture.

4. We decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with tradition and go away for Tet holidays.

5. In my family the tradition that has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down is eating together every Sunday.

6. Almost every Vietnamese household sets an altar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their ancestors.

7. It is considered very impolite not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off your shoes before entering a house in Japan.

8. Lots of people come back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their families during Tet holiday.

**III. Match the two halves to make a full sentence.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. In Vietnam, it is not uncommon |  | 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 chocolates, 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 in many birthday parties that |  | f. *Ao dai* is most commonly worn by women at school, work and on special occasions. |
| 7. Considered as the symbol of Vietnamese tradition, |  | g. the birthday cake is decorated with lighted candles. |
| 8. There is a custom in Japan that |  | h. tip 10% for passable service and 15% for good service. |

**IV. Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn’t*.**

1. In Japan, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ point at people or things because it’s considered rude.

2. When invited to a Vietnamese home, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bring gifts wrapped in brightly coloured paper.

3. You \_\_\_ stand up chopsticks in your food between mouthfuls or when finished – it resembles incense sticks that are burned in memory of the dead.

4.You\_ sweep your house on the first three days of the new year because all your money and success will be swept out too.

5. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smile and say “thank you” when receiving a gift.

6. When travelling on public transport, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ avoid loud phone conversations.

7. When visiting Thailand, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mention the King and do anything that’s disrespectful.

8. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take your shoes off when entering homes or temples.

9. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use both hands when giving and receiving things.

10. When dining in Thailand, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat with your fork, but do use it topush food onto your spoon.

**V. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.**

1. You look really tired. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ take a few days off and have a holiday. a. should b. must c. have to d. can

2. In Vietnam, you \_\_\_\_ take a deep bow as you do in Japan. a. mustn’t b. don’t have to c. should d. shouldn’t

3. Sorry, but my train is at 6.00. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leave now. a. shouldn’t b. ought to c. mustn’t d. have to

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ look at other students’ work. It’s against the rules. a. shouldn’t b. don’t have to c. mustn’t d. can’t

5. The airline only allows two pieces of luggage. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pack too much!

a. shouldn’t b. mustn’t c. don’t have to d. couldn’t

6. John can’t come because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work tomorrow. a. should b. can c. must d. has to

7. I know they enjoy their work, but they \_\_\_\_\_\_ work at the weekends. It’s not good for them.

a. shouldn’t b. don’t have to c. mustn’t d. have to

8. Elderly people \_\_\_\_ be treated with great respect a. shouldn’t b. should c. aren’t obliged to d. mustn’t

9. He \_\_\_\_\_ use chopsticks for spring roll. It is finger food. a. must b. has to c. doesn’t have to d. should

10. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wear a helmet when riding a motorbike. It’s mandatory according to traffic law.

a. isn’t allowed to b. must c. can d. shouldn’t

**VI. Choose the correct option, a, b or c to complete the sentences.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sit here, or do you want me to sit somewhere else? a. Could you b. Shall I c. Why don’t we

2. I don’t think you’ve understood this. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ look at Unit 12 again.

a. If I were you b. You shouldn’t c. I think you should

3. We need to talk about our presentation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meet after school tomorrow?

a. Why don’t we b. How about c. Do we have to

4. That’s not very nice way to talk to other people. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak like that.

a. Is it all right if I b. Would you mind c. I don’t think you should

5. Mrs Allan is leaving at the end of term. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy her a present. a. Let’s b. We don’t have to c. Why not

6. I don’t think I can do this on my own. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helping me?

a. Would you like b. I think you should c. Do you mind

7. Parking in this street is prohibited. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ park here.

a. I think you should b. You mustn’t c. You don’t have to

8. I’m sorry I haven’t got my homework. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forget it again?

a. Do you mind if I b. Shall I c. Why don’t we

**C. SPEAKING**

**I. Complete the dialogue with the appropriate phrases or sentences (A - H).**

A. What should I do at the dinner table?

B. Try to finish everything on your plate.

C. and do not sit down until the oldest member has seated.

D. Do you mind if I ask you something

E. place your chopsticks, fork or knife on your bowl or plate.

F. You can ask whatever you want.

G. Do I have to wear formal clothes?

H. What should I do when I’m invited to a Vietnamese house for a meal?

Maria: Hi, Mai! I’m going to take a trip to Vietnam next month. (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about Vietnamese customs and etiquette?

Mai: Not at all. (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Marla: (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mai: You should bring a small gift, such as flowers, fruits or sweets wrapped in colourful paper.

Maria: What should I wear? (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mai: No. Just dress conservatively.

Maria: (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mai: Wait to be shown where to sit (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Maria: What else?

Mai: (7)\_\_\_\_ Leaving food on your plate is considered impolite... When you have finished eating, (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Maria: Thanks for all.

**D. READING**

**I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.**

simply bow given rather addressing usual *wai* with

Thais often greet one another with a *wai* – a palms-together gesture accompanied by a (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, slight bend of knees and smile. ‘Khun’ is used as a prefix, instead of Mr and Ms when (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people. It can be used for both males and females, For example, a 30-year-old male, Kullawat Chaowanawatee, will (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be Khun Kullawat. Every Thai has a nickname, and once you are more familiar with people it is(4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for them to encourage you to call them by their nickname instead of their first name. Most Thai nicknames are single syllable words which are (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from birth and can be Thai or English words, colours, fruits, or shortenings of their first name.

Thais don’t use ‘please’, ‘thank you’ and ‘hello’. Instead of saving ‘thank you’, ‘hello’ or ‘good bye’, many Thais simply smile or offer a (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equivalent of ‘please’ in Thai is complex and varies (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rank and status one is speaking to. Many Thais ask ‘where are you going?’ (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than saying. ‘How are you?’

**II. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.**

**GIFT-GIVING CUSTOMS IN VIETNAM**

Gift giving is important in Vietnam because of the significance of interpersonal relationships in Vietnamese culture.

First and foremost, do not encourage corruption. There is a clear cut between gift-giving and bribery. Nevertheless, it is common in Vietnam for exchanging small gifts on certain occasions such as anniversary, Tet holiday... to express your respect, love, appreciation or gratitude.

Gift-giving customs depend on the context. If it is a private gift for one Vietnamese partner you should give the gift at a private occasion. If you have a gift for the whole office or company, you should give it after the business meeting with the whole office’s employee.

Do not wrap a gift in the black paper because this colour is unlucky and associated with funerals in Vietnam. Gifts that symbolize cutting such as scissors, knives and other sharp objects should be avoided because they mean the cutting of the relationship.

Vietnamese may or may not open these gifts when they are received; leave the option to them. You will also receive gifts and should defer to your host as to whether you should open it when received or not. Regardless of when it is opened or what it is, profuse thanks are always appropriate.

1. According to the passage, why is gift giving important in Vietnam?

a. Because it helps to establish a friendship. b. Because it’s common in Vietnamese culture.

c. Because it’s the best way to build up a stable relationship.

d. Because personal relationships play a vital role in Vietnamese culture.

2. Which of the followings should not be a reason for gift giving?

a. To show appreciation b. To bribe somebody c. To express gratitude d. To show affection

3. When giving a gift, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. wrap it in black or white paper b. give it in the business meeting

c. never give sharp objects, such as knives or scissors d. avoid giving it at a private occasion

4. When receiving a gift, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. always say “thank you? b. try to find what is it c. open it in front of the giver d. ask your host to open it

5. Which of the following is NOT true about gift giving customs in Vietnam?

a. Gift giving is a good way of strengthening relationships. b. Gifts for your partners should be given at private occasions.

c. You should avoid giving anything sharp. d. It is considered rude not to open the gift in front of the giver.

**E. WRITING**

**I. Rewrite the sentence using the word 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)

**TEST FOR UNIT 4**

**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 best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.**

1. There’s a tradition of having parties \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Christmas. a. on b.in c. at d. for

2. Generally, rice is served \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fish, meat, soup and vegetable. a. to b.as c. in c. with

3. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak when the teacher is speaking. a. needn’t b. can’t c. don’t have to d. mustn’t

4. Christmas Eve is the day \_\_ people in some countries exchange their presents. a. that b. which c. when d. what

5. Japanese have developed the custom of eating meals sitting on tatami \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not on chairs

a. towels b, prongs c. trays d. mats

6. 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

7. 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

8. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a long family tradition of serving the military. a. followed b .obliged c. reflected d. agreed

9. In the UK, families often celebrate Christmas together, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they can watch each other open their presents!

a. though b. but c. because d. so

10. ‘We don’t sweep the floor on the first day of Tet.’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Why?’

a. What a bad day! b. You’re kidding! c. You’re right. d. Spot on!

**III. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.**

1. Some people think young people should to follow the tradition of the society.

A B C D

2. According for tradition, the first person to enter the house on New Year’s Eve brings either good luck or bad luck.

A B C D

3. The traditional Vietnamese wedding is one of the most important ceremony in Vietnamese culture.

A B C D

4. The Japanese are familiar with the western custom to eat a turkey dinner for Christmas.

A B C D

5. In Vietnam the engagement is sometimes considered much important than the wedding.

A B C D

6. Dressing well is important in South Korea; it is considered a sign of respectful.

A B C D

7. In India, you shouldn’t never use your left hand to eat because it’s considered disrespectful.

A B C D

8. He asked me anxiously what he has to do when visiting a Vietnamese home.

A B C D

**IV. Supply the correct tense and form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Last week, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) dinner with a French family.

2. I hate eating with spoon because it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(cause) trouble when I eat fish.

3. In the past, *ao dai* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wear) by both men and women.

4. The speaker \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(give) a presentation on Vietnamese customs and traditions right now.

5. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(travel) to six countries since she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(start) the job.

6. Our family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) dinner together every Saturday night. It’s our family tradition.

7. I hope I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) a chance to visit your country soon.

8. When in Japan, you should avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(eat) on the go.

9. I think you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) to the doctor. You look terrible.

10. The Japanese tend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(use) their mobile phones discreetly when in public.

**V. Match the questions with the answers.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Hi, Dan. How was your trip to Italy? |  | a. Yes. Her name’s Sofia. I went to her home last Saturday. |
| 2. I heard you had a new friend. Is she Italian? |  | b. No, not everything. However, I’ll try my best next time. |
| 3. You went to her home? How exciting! |  | c. You’re kidding! But thank you anyway. |
| 4. How was the dinner? |  | d. Well, I was invited for dinner. |
| 5. Why? Was there any problem? |  | e. Yeah. I was a bit confused about Italian table manners. |
| 6. Really? Why not search them on Google beforehand? |  | f. I did but Italian table manners are so complicated. |
| 7. And now? Do you know everything about them? |  | g. Oh, it was great. |
| 8. I can help you to practice it. Let’s go to an Italian restaurant. |  | h. The food was good, but I felt somewhat embarrassed. |

**VII. Read the text carefully, then answer the questions.**

**BRITISH STRANGE FOOD HABITS**

Perhaps you know about some of the food that British people eat, but do you know about their strange food habits? People from different parts of the UK and from different classes call their meals by different names. They call the midday meal, lunch or dinner and the evening meal, dinner, supper or tea. Tea is also sandwiches, cakes and tea (the drink) at four or five o’clock. What do the British eat when they want something quick and easy? Baked beans, of course! You must warm them in a pan and eat them on toast.

Cheddar cheese is so popular in Britain that people run after it down a hill! This is a very strange English sport. You can see it once a year in Coopers Hill. There are four races, three for men and one for women. At the start of the race someone drops a big, round cheese down a very, very steep hill. About 15 racers run and jump after it. The first person to get to the bottom of the hill gets the cheese.

There is another strange race that the British have. It is a special Pancake Day race. Only women can run in the race. They must run with a pancake in a frying pan and throw it in the air three times. After the race, many English families eat pancakes with lemon juice and sugar.

Be careful if you have Christmas dinner with a British family – some of their Christmas customs are risky! Be very careful! Eat the Christmas pudding slowly if you don’t want to eat a coin! When they are making their delicious dessert, British people put a coin in the mixture. The person who finds the coin in their pudding will be rich and happy.

1. What do the British call the evening meal?

2. What do the British have with baked beans?

3. How often is the Cheddar cheese sport event held?

4. What is the prize if you win the Cheddar cheese race?

5. Who can take part in a pancake race?

6. Why is it dangerous to eat Christmas pudding?

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

1. She couldn’t afford to buy the car. 🡪 The car is too ………………………………………………………..

2. I would like you to help me to put the chair away. 🡪 Do you mind ……………………………………………………

3. If I were you, I wouldn’t sweep the house on the first day of Tet. 🡪 You………………………

4. Is it really necessary for us to finish the work today? 🡪 Do we ………………………………………………………..

5. Learning about other cultures is one of my interests. 🡪 I’m ………………………………………………………..

6. Unless he phones her immediately, he won’t get any information. 🡪 If …………………………………………

7. It’s very difficult to leave here after such a long time. 🡪 It isn’t ………………………………………………………..

8. Let’s get together and talk about our presentation before we do it in class. 🡪 Why …………………………………

## **IX. Complete the tips about Vietnamese table manners by filling in each blank with *“should”* or *“shouldn’t”.***

1. When having a meal, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pass all dishes using both hands.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place your chopsticks on the designated chopsticks holder when taking a break to drink or speak.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stick your chopsticks vertically in the middle of the rice bowl.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat directly from the serving dish.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ try every dish that is served before obtaining more of your favourite ones.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consume only meat, as it is the most expensive ingredient of the meal.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finish the food put on your plate because this shows respect for the cook and is not wasteful.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refuse any food offerings despite being full.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inform the host that you are full prior to being offered another dish.
10. When you finish a meal, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place your chopsticks on top of your rice bowl.

## **X. What kinds of behavior are acceptable in Viet Nam? Fill in the blanks with *“You should”* or *“You shouldn’t”.***

1. introduce yourself to newcomers in your class.
2. arrive on time when you’re invited to someone’s house.
3. blow your nose in public.
4. chew gum while talking to someone.
5. call a teacher by his or her first name.
6. stand up when the teacher enters the classroom.
7. place the chopsticks on your bowl when you finish the meal.
8. visit your classmates without calling first.

## XI. Read the passage about family traditions in Viet Nam, and do the tasks that follow.

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 the pictures of their ancestors. Family members worship their ancestors because they think parents after death will go to live in another world and this altar is the place where the ancestor’ souls live in. As a result, every day Vietnamese people lay flowers or sometimes fruits on the altar for the belief that those ancestors will enjoy them.

***Task 1: Match a word in column A with its definition in column B, writing the answer in each blank.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Answer** | A | B |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. sibling (n) | 1. the part of a person that is believed to continue exist after the body is dead. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. virtues (n) | 1. to pray to or to show respect for someone like a god |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. worship (v) | 1. behavior which shows high moral standards |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. altar (n) | 1. the table used in ceremonies in a church, temple or family |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. soul (n) | 1. a brother or a sister |

***Task 2: Read the passage again, and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **T** | **F** |
| 1. In traditional Vietnamese families, the man has to support the family | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| 1. Children have to share housework with their parents. | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| 1. Women in the countryside only looks after their families. | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| 1. Children have to take care of their parents in their old age and to worship them after death. | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| 1. Everyday Vietnamese people lay flowers or sometimes fruits on the altar because they believe those ancestors will eat the offerings. | **🞎** | **🞎** |

## XIII. Read the passage and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Culturally, in Thailand there are many practices and beliefs that are very different to those from other countries.

The Royal Family of Thailand is held in very high respect. Making impolite remarks about any of the royal family is against the law.

The traditional greeting is with two hands prayer-like palms together known as a “wai”. If a local gives a “wai” to you, to be polite, it is nice to “wai” back. A “wai”, however, is always appreciated.

Thai culture places certain spiritual importance to certain parts of the body. You should not point your feet at people, touch people with your feet, prop your feet up on seats or tables or step over people sitting on the ground. The head, in contrast, has a much higher importance. Avoid touching people on the head as this is considered very rude. You should also avoid sitting on pillows meant for head rests. In some rural areas, food is often served while seated on the ground. Stepping over food on the ground is another extremely rude gesture and will surely embarrass your Thai host.

Throughout all of Thailand, if you notice a pile of shoes at or near an entrance to a home, shop or guesthouse, you should remove your shoes before entry; it is considered rude not to do so.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **T** | **F** |
| 1. All people in Thailand respect the Royal Family highly | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| 1. A local person gives a “wai” to you, and you respond by saying “hello” if you are foreigner. | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| 1. The feet maybe considered to be dirtiest part of the body. | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| 1. Never touch people on the head because the head is considered to rest on the pillow. | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| 1. Remember to remove your shoes before entering a building. | **🞎** | **🞎** |

## XIV. Read the passage about ancestor worship, and do the tasks that follow.

Ancestor worship is a religious practice based on belief that one’s ancestors process supernatural powers, such as gods, angels, saints, or demons.

Ancestor worship in some cultures honors the deeds, memories, and sacrifice of the dead. Much of the worship includes visiting the ancestors at their graves, making offerings to them to provide for their welfare in the afterlife.

Spirit money (also called Hell Notes) is sometimes burned as an offering to ancestors as well for the afterlife. The living may regard the ancestors as “guardian angels” to them, perhaps in protecting them from serious accidents, or guiding their path in life.

Families burned incense every day on the domestic ancestral altar. In China, the family altar houses the family spirit tablets. On the outer surface of the spirit tablet is engraved the year of the death, his full name, and the name of the son who erects the tablet.

Anniversary rites take place on the death date of each major deceased member of the family every year. Sacrificial food is offered, and living members of the family participate in the ceremony in ritual based on age and generation.

***Task 1: Match a word in column A with its definition in column B, writing the answer in each blank.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Answer** | A | B |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. practice | 1. the life which some people believe begins after death |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. deed | 1. a substance that produces a sweet smell when burned, especially in religious ceremonies |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. afterlife | 1. an action |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. incense | 1. a ceremony, often for religious purposes |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. rite | 1. doing something many times |

## XVII. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | The wai is the traditional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people in Thailand. | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | goodbye | B. | hello | C. | greeting | D. | greetings |
| 2. | When two Maori people meet, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other’s noses. | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | touch | B. | feel | C. | take | D. | kiss |
| 3. | Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way to welcome people in Tibet? | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | custom | B. | customer | C. | customary | D. | tradition |
| 4. | The xoe dance is a sprititual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Thai ethnic people. | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | customs | B. | tradition | C. | habit | D. | dance |
| 5. | In Vietnam you shouldn’t use only the first name to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people older than you. | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | speak | B. | talk | C. | say | D. | address |
| 6. | We are going to prepare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sticky rice served with grilled chicken for the celebration. | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | five colours | B. | five-colours | C. | five-colour | D. | five-coloured |
| 7. | A tradition is something special that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the generations. | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | passed | B. | passed to | C. | passed down | D. | passed out |
| 8. | According to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in England, we have to use a knife and fork at dinner. | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | table ways | B. | table manners | C. | behaviours | D. | differences |
| 9. | We have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our shoes when we go inside a pagoda. | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | take off | B. | give off | C. | turn off | D. | put on |
| 10. | In Australia, you shouldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a person’s accent. | | | | | | | |
|  | A. | comment | B. | criticize | C. | hate | D. | dislike |

**UNIT 5: FESTIVALS IN VIETNAM**

**A. VOCABULARY (Từ vựng)**

**1. GETTING STARTED**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| grand | grand | adj |  |
| oriental | ɒrɪˈɛnt(ə)l, ɔːrɪˈɛnt(ə)l | adj, n |  |
| reunion | riːˈjuːnɪən | n |  |
| regret | rɪˈɡrɛt | v |  |
| swing | swɪŋ | v |  |
| procession | prəˈsɛʃ(ə)n | n |  |
| rider | ˈrʌɪdə | n |  |
| gong | ɡɒŋ | n |  |
| whale | weɪl | n |  |
| fishermen | ˈfɪʃəmɛn | n |  |
| retell | riːˈtɛl | v |  |

**2. A CLOSER LOOK 1**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| preserve | prɪˈzəːv | v |  |
| alive | əˈlʌɪv | adj |  |
| ritual | ˈrɪtʃʊəl | n, adj |  |
| commemorate | kəˈmɛməreɪt | v |  |
| saint | seɪnt, s(ə)nt | n |  |
| Buddha | ˈbʊdə | n |  |
| offer | ˈɒfə | v |  |
| incense | ˈɪnsɛns | v |  |
| commemoration | kəmɛməˈreɪʃ(ə)n | n |  |
| confusion | kənˈfjuːʒ(ə)n | n |  |
| magician | məˈdʒɪʃ(ə)n | n |  |
| companion | kəmˈpanjən | n |  |
| suffix | ˈsʌfɪks | n |  |
| immediately | ɪˈmiːdɪətli | adv |  |
| politician | pɒlɪˈtɪʃ(ə)n | n |  |
| historian | hɪˈstɔːrɪən | n |  |
| librarian | lʌɪˈbrɛːrɪən | n |  |
| participation | pɑːtɪsɪpeɪˈʃ (ə)n | n |  |

**3. A CLOSER LOOK 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| memorable | ˈmɛm(ə)rəb(ə)l | adj |  |
| childhood | ˈtʃʌɪldhʊd | n |  |
| mandarin | ˈmand(ə)rɪn | n |  |
| last | lɒŋ ˈlɑːstɪŋ | adj |  |
| conjunctive | kənˈdʒʌŋ(k)tɪv | adj, n |  |
| therefore | ˈðɛːfɔː | adv |  |
| otherwise | ˈʌðəwʌɪz | adv |  |
| legendary | ˈlɛdʒ(ə)nd(ə)ri | adj |  |
| return | rɪˈtəːn | v |  |
| formal | ˈfɔːm(ə)l | adj |  |
| subordinator | səˈbɔːdɪneɪtə | n |  |
| dependent | dɪˈpɛnd(ə)nt | adj |  |
| invader | ɪnˈveɪdə | n |  |
| defeat | dɪˈfiːt | v |  |
| horn | hɔːn | n |  |
| trunk | trʌŋk | n |  |
| proud | praʊd | adj |  |

**4. COMMUNICATION**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| archway | ˈɑːtʃweɪ | n |  |
| flake | fleɪk | n |  |
| clasp | klɑːsp | v |  |
| green rice flake | griːn rʌɪs fleɪk | n |  |
| rice | rʌɪs | n |  |
| imaginary | ɪˈmadʒɪn(ə)ri | adj |  |

**5. SKILLS 1**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| founder | ˈfaʊndə | n |  |
| Buddhist | ˈbʊdɪst | adj |  |
| annually | ˈanjʊəli, ˈanjʊli | adv |  |
| snack | snak | n |  |
| trainer | ˈtreɪnə | n |  |

**WRITE A SHORT PARAGRAPH (40-50 WORDS) ABOUT THE FESTIVAL IN VIETNAM YOU LIKE MOST.**

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**GRAMMAR (NGỮ PHÁP)**

**I. ÔN TẬP CÂU ĐƠN (SIMPLE SENTENCES)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Định nghĩa** | Câu đơn là câu chỉ có 1 mệnh đề chính, gồm có 1 chủ ngữ và 1 động từ.  Hoặc câu có thể có chủ ngữ là 2 danh từ nối bằng ‘and’ hoặc có 2 động từ nối bằng ‘and’ nhưng vẫn là 1 câu đơn. |
| **Ví dụ** | **I went to the supermarker yesterday.** *(Tôi đã đi đến siêu thị ngày hôm qua.)*  Mary and Tom are playing tenis*.(Mary và Tom đang chơi tenis.)*  My broather ate a sandwich and drank beer*. (Anh trai tôi đã ăn sandwich và uống bia.)* |

II. ÔN TẬP CÂU GHÉP (COMPOUND SENTENCES)

1.Định nghĩa và cấu trúc câu ghép

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Định nghĩa** | -Là câu có 2 hay nhiều mệnh đề độc lập về ý nghĩa.  -Được kết nối với nhau bởi một liên từ kết hợp hay còn gọi là lien từ đẳng lập như: and,or,but,so… |
| **Cấu trúc** | Mệnh đề 1 + (,) + liên từ + mệnh đề 2.  Ví dụ:  You should eat less fast or you can put on weight. *(Bạn nên ăn ít đồ ăn nhanh hơn hoặc bạn có thể tang cân đấy.)*  I wasn’t very hungry, but I ate a lot. (Tớ không đói lắm, nhưng tớ đã ăn rất nhiều.)  My mother does exercise every day, so she looks very young and fit. *(Mẹ tớ tập thể dục hang ngày, vì vậy mà trông mẹ rất trẻ và khoẻ.)* |
| **Lưu ý** | Chúng ta cần phải sử dụng dấu “,” trước lien từ so, con với các lien từ and/or/but thì có thể có dấu phẩy hoặc không. |

**2. Các liên từ kết hợp thường gặp**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Liên từ** | **Ví dụ** |
| And(và): dùng để bổ sung thêm thông tin | (The Japanese eat a lot of fish, **and** they eat a lot of tofu too*.( Người Nhật ăn rất nhiều cá, và họ cũng ăn rất nhiều đậu phụ nữa.)* |
| Or(hoặc): dung khi có sự lựa chọn | You can take this medicine, **or** you can drink hot ginger tea. *(Con có thể uống thuốc này hoặc con có thể uống trà gừng nóng.)* |
| But (nhưng): dung dể nói 2 mệnh đề mag ý nghĩa trái ngược, đối lập nhau. | She doesn’t eat much, **but** she’s still fat. *(Cô ấy không ăn nhiều, những cô ấy vẫn béo.)* |
| So (nên/vì vậy mà/vậy nên): dung để nói về một kết quả của sự việc được nhắc đến trước đó. | My mother eats healthily, **so** she is very strong.  *(Mẹ tớ ăn uống rất lành mạnh, nên bà ấy rất khoẻ.)* |

III CÂU PHỨC (COMPLEX SENTENCES)

**1.Định nghĩa**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Định nghĩa** | -Câu phức là câu bao gồm một mệnh đề độc lập (independent clause) và ít nhất 1 mệnh đề phụ thuộc (dependent clause) liên kết với nhau.Hai mệnh đề thường được nối với njau bởi dấu phẩy hoặc các liên từ phụ thuộc (Subordinating Conjuntions). |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ví dụ** | He always takes time to play with his daughter even though he is extremely busy.  Mệnh đề độc lập Mệnh đề phụ thuộc  (Anh ấy luôn dành thời gian để chơi với con gái mặc dù anh ấy rất bận rộn.)  **Even though** he is busy,he always takes time to play with his daughter.  Mệnh đề phụ thuộc Mệnh đề độc lập  (Mặc dù anh ấy bận rộn,nhưng anh ấy vẫn dành thời gian để chơi với con gái.)  You should think about money saving from now if you want to study abroad.  Mệnh đề độc lập Mệnh đề phụ thuộc  (Bạn nên nghĩ về việc tiết kiệm tiền từ bây giờ nếu bạn muốn đi du học.)  If you want to study abroad, you should think about money saving from now.  Mệnh đề phụ thuộc Mệnh đề độc lập  (Nếu bạn muốn đi du học,bạn nên nghĩ về việc tiết kiệm tiền từ bây giờ.) |
| **Lưu ý** | -Mệnh đề đi liền với liên từ trong câu phức chính là mệnh đề phụ thuộc (dependent clause).  -Nếu mệnh đề phụ thuộc(dependent clause) nằm phía trược mệnh đề độc lập (independent clause) thì giữa hai mệnh đề phải có dấu phẩy còn lại thì không. |

2. Một số lien từ phụ thuộc thường gặp

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| After  (sau khi) | Although  (mặc dù) | As  (bởi vì/khi) | As if  (như thế là) | As long as  (miễn là) | In oder to  (cốt để mà) |
| Before  (trước khi) | Even if  (mặc dù) | Because  (bởi vì) | As though  (như thế là) | As much as | So that  (cốt để mà) |
| Once  (một khi) | Even though  (mặc dù) | Whereas  (trong khi đó) | If  (nếu) | As soon as  (ngay khi) | Unless  (trừ phi) |
| Since  (kể từ khi/bởi vì) | Though  (mặc dù) | While  (trong khi đó) | In case  (phòng khi) | When  (khi) | Until  (cho đến khi) |

**EXERCISE**

**A. PHONETICS**

**I. Look at the pictures and write the suffixes *-ion* or *-ian*.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho reunion | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho orang bingung png |
| 1. music\_\_\_\_ | 2. reun\_\_\_\_ | 3. electric\_\_\_\_ | 4. confus\_\_\_\_ |
| Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho pulling a rabbit out of a hat | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho tradition | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho companion | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 5. magic\_\_\_\_ | 6. tradit\_\_\_\_ | 7. compan\_\_\_\_ | 8. fash\_\_\_\_ |
| http://www.groundreport.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/pedestrians01.jpg | http://mapleleafvn.com/media/news/6/don-nam-moi-doc-dao-tai-canada1515668474.jpeg | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho librarian | http://static1.squarespace.com/static/589cbea4c534a5719aea5682/599d0af76a4963553949d4c1/5bd0ed07104c7bf87e624212/1542895246878/rawpixel-973112-unsplash.jpg?format=1500w |
| 9. pedestr\_\_\_\_ | 10. celebrat\_\_\_\_ | 11. librar\_\_\_\_ | 12. vegetar\_\_\_\_ |

**II. Say these words aloud and underline the stressed syllable.**

1. congratulation 2. procession 3. musician 4. vegetarian

5. magician 6. electrician 7. companion 8. confusion

9. preservation 10. competition 11. politician 12. historian

13. production 14. generation 15. tradition 16. Canadian

17. physician 18. pedestrian 19. librarian 20. communication

**III. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.**

1. a. reunion b. ceremony c. performance d. procession

2. a. oriental b. politician c. celebration d. questionable

3. a. anniversary b. explanation c. traditional d. electrician

4. a. specialities b. activities c. impression d. technician

5. a. lantern b. companion c. Christian d. incense

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Complete the sentences with the correct words. Use the pictures as a clue.**

archway lantern reunion offerings ceremony anniversary

procession performance carnival ritual

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Their wedding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was held in the county park. | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho wedding ceremony |
| 2. This is the band’s first live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since last year. | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 3. Buddhist monks perform a prayer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the main hall of the pagoda. | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 4. We went through a stone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the garden. | http://associazionefcp.info/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/garten-torbogen-stockfoto-ac-montana-5996409-im.jpg |
| 5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Rio de Janeiro is a festival held every year and considered the biggest in the world. | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho carnaval rio de janeiro |
| 6. Hoi An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Festival takes place monthly – on the 14th day of each lunar month. | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho hoi an laternen |
| 7. Our grandparents celebrated their 50th wedding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last week. | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho 50th anniversary |
| 8. We have a family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every New Year’s Day. | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 9. Lots of people poured down the street to watch a colourful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of dragon dances, lion dances. | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho mua lan |
| 10. Many people visit the shrines to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of fruit or rice to the gods. | https://i.pinimg.com/originals/12/a7/30/12a7302278e62fdb17a49dbde2b1dc3f.jpg |

**II. Complete the sentences with the correct form or tense of the verbs from the box.**

worship preserve cheer offer pray commemorate perform float

1. *Quan ho* singing is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in traditional festivals in Bac Ninh.

2. On Tet holiday, Vietnamese people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their ancestors a five-fruit tray.

3. I enjoy going to Huong Pagoda and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Buddha.

4. The book will be published in October to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the 100th anniversary of Morris’s death.

5. The crowds are shouting and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to encourage their teams.

6. We should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our tradition and culture for future generations.

7. Lotus lanterns are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the small river in the old town.

8. On the first day of the New Year, we visit the temples \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for good fortune and health.

**IV. Complete each sentence using the correct conjunction from the parenthesis.**

1. He’s overweight, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he continues to eat lots of cakes and biscuits. (and, so, yet)

2. I’ve drunk six cups of coffee today, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’ve got a headache. (and, so, but)

3. The lesson finished, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everyone went home. (and, or, but)

4. We’re making good progress, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we’ve still got a long way to go. (but, so, or)

5. The climate is getting warmer. Maybe it’s natural, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ maybe it’s caused by us. (and, but, or)

6. Maria didn’t do any revision, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she didn’t pass the exam. (but, so, or)

7. To get to Vancouver, you can fly, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can ride the ferry. (and, or, yet)

8. I’m afraid of heights, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I appreciate the view from the top of this building. (and, yet, so)

9. It isn’t in a very nice part of town, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it’s a good restaurant. (but, and, so)

10. I found it hard to follow what the teacher was saying, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eventually I lost concentration. (yet, and, or)

**V. Join the two sentences using the conjunctive adverbs in the box.**

however nevertheless moreover therefore otherwise

1. My penpal 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.

**VI. Complete each sentence with *and, but, so, or, moreover, however, therefore*, or *otherwise*.**

1. You must do your homework; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you might get a bad grade.

2. He’s seventy-two, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he still swims, runs and plays football regularly.

3. John studied hard for the math exam; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he got an A+.

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 learning English websites; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 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.

**VII. 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. |

**VIII. Combine each pair of sentences using the conjunction in 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. Jackie 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)

**IX. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.**

1. Mid-Autumn Festival not only recalls the family love, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is also a festival for both children and adults in Vietnam.

a. and b. but c. yet d. therefore

2. Tran Temple Festival lasts from the 15th-20th of lunar August. \_\_\_\_\_\_, visitors all over the country eagerly go on a pilgrimage far prior to the day.

a. Nevertheless b. Otherwise c. Therefore d. Moreover

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the main worship event is taking place at Hung Temple, 100 lanterns are released into the sky.

a. Because b. Even though c. While d. If

4. Lim Festival is among the most impressive festivals, ceremonies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ singing events.

a. or b. but c. yet d. and

5. The navigation of the boat, called *ghe ngo*, requires great skills \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it can easily be flipped.

a. therefore b. because c. when d. although

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you consider yourself a culture enthusiast, Hue Arts Festival is a must.

a. If b. Though c. Because d. As

7. The festival only lasted for three days; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they spent nearly a month preparing for it.

a. when b. moreover c. otherwise d. however

8. In Quang Ninh, you can go to Yen Tu Mountain to attend the Yen Tu Festival, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can visit Ha Long Bay.

a. so b. yet c. or d. otherwise

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there are loads of festivals in Vietnam, Tet or Tet Nguyen Dan is the most important one.

a. Since b. Although c. When d. As long as

10. Festival visitors can take part in cultural activities, such as visiting art galleries, historical places and parks. \_\_\_\_\_\_, they can taste exotic food and dishes.

a. Moreover b. Therefore c. However d. Otherwise

**C. SPEAKING**

**II. Complete the dialogue with the appropriate sentences (A - H).**

A. Well, I had a lot of fun there. B. It’s a unique attraction of Hoi An.

C. That sounds great! D. Is it Hoi An speciality?

E. You should try it sometime. F. When did you go?

G. I’ve just come back from Hoi An. H. Yeah, very impressive.

Tung: Hello, Nhan! Long time no see.

Nhan: Tung! Hi! (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Tung: Really? I’ve never been to Hoi An. (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Nhan: I arrived in Hoi An last Friday, and stayed there for 3 nights.

Tung: Then you spent the weekends there. It must be fun.

Nhan: (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I visited traditional houses, pagodas and bridges, tried special foods, walked around the old town...

Tung: But what do you like most in Hoi An?

Nhan: The Lantern Festival (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I wandered down to the riverfront during the evening when all of the electric lights were turned off, and thousands of lanterns lit up the narrow streets.

Tung: Wow! It’s a picturesque scene, isn’t it?

Nhan: (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Then I took part in the folk game *Bai Choi* and stopped by an old restaurant to try *cao lau*.

Tung: Cao lau? (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Nhan: Yes. It’s very delicious. (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Tung: I wish I could visit Hoi An one day.

Nhan: Why don’t we go together this summer holiday?

Tung: (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**D. READING**

**I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.**

picturesque rituals goodness among perform spiritual held incense

Together with Bai Dinh and Yen Tu Pagoda Festival, Huong Pagoda Festival is (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the greatest Buddhist festivals in northern part of Vietnam. Huong Pagoda festival plays an important role in the (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life of Vietnamese people in general Vietnamese Buddhists in particular.

As other festivals in Vietnam, Huong Pagoda Festival is divided into two parts: the ceremonies and the entertaining activities. Ceremonial (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consist of incense offering procession and Zen ceremony in which Monks and Buddhists offer (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, flowers, candles and fruits. During the ceremony, two monks (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful and flexible dances.

There are also entertaining activities include enjoying boat cruise along Yen Stream for watching (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scenery, climbing mountain and exploring holy caves. In addition, cultural activities and sporting contests are also (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the occasion of Huong Pagoda Festival: boat racing, climbing, folk song singing, etc.

The Huong pagoda festival is imbued with national identity in which people are oriented towards Truth, Beauty, and (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.**

Ok Om Bok is a traditional festival of Khmer people in Mekong Delta. Ok Om Bok Festival takes place on the Full Moon day of the tenth month in Vietnamese Lunar Calendar, aiming at worshipping the Moon.

At the night of the Full Moon day, Khmer people set up a table of offerings; new sticky rice, yam, coconuts, bananas, sweeties, etc and bow their head to show their thanks to the Moon. After that, there is a colorful and sparkling lanterns ceremony on Ba Om Lake. Khmer people not only drop these lanterns on the lake but also fly them to the sky. Dozens of great lantern lighten the night sky in bustling music and the joy of Khmer people. Khmer people believe that these lanterns will bring bad luck and risk far away.

The most attractive and exciting activity of Ok Om Bok Festival is Ngo race (a special kind of boat of Khmer people in shape of Nagar snake). Ngo race is a traditional sport of Khmer in Ok Om Bok Festival. Ngo is a long boat with 25 - 30 meters in length and 1 - 1.4 meter in width. There are about 40 to 60 boatmen in every “Ngo” with a leader at the top to guide the whole team. Before the race, people gather along the riverbanks making an exciting atmosphere. During the race, the boisterous sound of drum, trumpet, cheers and applause urge boatmen row as fast as possible to the end.

Overall, Ok Om Bok is an important festival in Khmer people’s life. Ok Om Bok Festival has sacred meaning in spiritual life of these people, making a cultural characteristic of this ethnic community.

**A. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Ok Om Bok Festival is celebrated in October in the Western Calendar. |  |
| 2. At the night of the festival, Khmer people drop lanterns on the lake and fly lanterns to the sky. |  |
| 3. Ngo is a snake-shaped boat of Khmer people. |  |
| 4. Ngo boat race takes place right after Ok Om Bok Festival. |  |
| 5. The boatmen are encouraged by the people gathering along the riverbanks. |  |
| 6. Ok Om Bok Festival promote traditional cultural identity of Khmer community. |  |

**III. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning. Use the words in brackets.**

1. Although Hue is far from Hanoi, Peter often travels to Hanoi by motorbike. (but)

Hue

2. Christian went to Soc Trang to join Ok Om Bok Festival. (because)

Christian

3. Sebastien is a French, but he plays Vietnamese folk games well. (although)

Although

4. He has to join the festival in order to play Vietnamese folk games. (so)

He

5. Although the weather was terrible, we had a good time. (spite)

We

6. So that Susan would be fit for the skiing, she went to the gym three times a week. (order)

Susan

7. My family went to Huong Pagoda Festival two months ago. (since)

It

8. You won’t get in to see the show if you don’t have reserved seats. (unless)

You

9. Brian was really interested in Vietnamese cultural and spiritual events. (interest)

Brian

10. If you don’t start early, you will get stuck in the traffic. (otherwise)

You

**TEST FOR UNIT 5**

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

1. a. lantern b. invader c. nation d. race

2. a. carnival b. command c. ceremony d. encourage

3. a. tradition b. question c. procession d. preservation

4. a. performed b. worshipped c. prayed d. offered

5. a. sound b. crowd c. found d. court

**II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is placed differently.**

1. a. confusion b. magician c. important d. otherwise

2. a. performance b. nevertheless c. however d. procession

3. a. preserve b. fortune c. ritual d. lantern

4. a. reunion b. bamboo c. festival d. display

5. a. participate b. politician c. communicate d. commemorate

**III. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.**

1. Tet is a best time for Vietnamese people paying respects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their ancestors. a. for b.to c. with d. on

2. Tran Temple Festival is held \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the 15th day of the first lunar month. a. in b. for c. at d. on

3. Ghe Ngo Race is a religious ritual of the Khmer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Snake God Nagar.

a. commemorate b. preserve c. command d. process

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam has been influenced by Buddhism for thousands of years, there are plenty of Buddhist pilgrimage sites.

A. When b. Although c. If d. As

5. Originally, Tet was celebrated by farmers to thank the gods for the arrival of Spring. \_\_\_\_\_\_, through the years, Tet has turned into the official Vietnamese New Year.

a. Otherwise b. Therefore c. However d. Moreover

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you visit Huong Pagoda? - Every year. On the 5th day of the first lunar month.

a. When b. How often c. How long d. What day

7. On the 13th day of the first lunar month, the visitors come to Lim Hill to watch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of “quan ho”.

a. performances b. features c. ceremonies d. processions

8. Perfume Pagoda is famous not only for its scenic landscape \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. or also for its sacredness b. and for its sacredness as well

c. but also for its sacredness d. and yet for its sacredness

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ graduate a semester early, I took three extra classes.

a. Although I was determined to b. Because I was determined to

c. If I was determined to d. While I was determined to

10. ‘I was wondering if you’d like to go to Da Lat Flower Festival’

‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ When does it take place?’ a. Not bad! b. Are you sure? c. For what? d. Sure, I’d love to!

**IV. Match the sentences.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Excuse me! Do I need to buy a ticket for the show? |  | e. It’s sacred, and I respect it. |
| 2. How long does the Huong Pagoda last? |  | 6. How often do you go to the festival? |
| 3. Why are you so serious about the ceremony? |  | 7. What offerings should I make? |
| 4. Would you like to participate in the performance? |  | 8. Could you please tell me about Vietnamese festivals and celebrations? |
| 5. What’s the festival called? |  | f. Yes, certainly! |
| a. Hardly ever these days. |  | g. I’d love to, but I’m rather busy now. |
| b. Vu Lan. |  | h. Fruits, flowers, incense and candles. |
| c. Three months. |  | e. It’s sacred, and I respect it. |
| d. No, Sir. It’s totally free. |  | 6. How often do you go to the festival? |

**V. Choose the word which best fits each gap.**

Elephant Racing Festival, one of the biggest festivals in Tay Nguyen, is held (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the third lunar month.

As preparation for the festival, villagers (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their elephants with a wide range of food apart from grass, including corns, sugar canes, sweet potatoes, papayas, and bananas. Also, in order to preserve their strength, the elephants take a rest (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard work.

On the day of the event, elephants from several villages (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Don Village. Each time, ten elephants will run at the same time for about one or two kilometers. The competition is guided by the sound of *tu va*, a kind of horn. The first elephant (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reaches the appointed destination will receive a laurel wreath as a sign of victory, and it will enjoy the achievement excitedly with sugar canes and bananas from surrounding people. (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finishing the race at Don Village, the elephants move to Serepok River for competition – swimming. They also participate in games (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football and tug of war.

At the end of the festive day, all festival goers mass at Don Village’s community house for feasting, drinking stem wine, and dancing in a jubilant (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the boisterous sound of gongs and drums.

1. a. mostly b. constantly c. monthly d. annually

2. a. poach b. herd c. feed d. train

3. a. without b. with c. of d. from

4. a. come b. drive c. round d. gather

5. a. who b. what c. which d. whose

6. a. Although b. After c. While d. However

7. a. alike b. like c. likely d. liking

8. a. atmosphere b. experience c. tradition d. feature

**VI. Read the text carefully, then choose the correct answers.**

Tran Temple Festival, one of the largest annual spring festivals in Vietnam, is held on the 14th night and 15th day of the first lunar month at the national historical complex of the Tran Kings’ shrines and tombs in Tien Duc Commune, Hung Ha District, Nam Dinh City. It usually begins with an incense-offering rite at the kings’ tombs and a ritual for the opening of the gates of Den Thanh (Thanh Temple), Den Mau (Mother Temple) and the Tran Kings’ shrines. **They** are followed by a ‘water procession’, in which people will carry nine ornate palanquins with memorial **plaques** of the Kings of the Tran Dynasty and members of their royal families. A series of folk games are also organized during the festival, such as a rice-cooking challenge, clay firecrackers, chung cake wrapping and tug of war, alongside traditional performances and sport games including lion dances, dragon dances, *cheo* and *chau van* singing, human chess, wrestling and martial arts.

The Tran Temple Festival was recognized as a national intangible heritage in 2014. The historical complex of the Tran Kings’ shrines and tombs received special national relic status last year.

- ornate (adj): *được sơn son thiếp vàng* - palanquin (n): kiệu rước (lễ hội)

1. How often is the Tran Temple Festival held?

a. every month b. every year c. every two years d. twice a year

2. The Tran Temple Festival usually begins with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. formal ceremonies b. a water procession

c. prayers of thanks d. incense offerings to the gods

3. The word ‘**they’** in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. temples b. offerings c. shrines d. rituals

4. What does ‘**plaque’** mean?

a. a large picture printed on paper

b. a wide piece of cloth with a message on it

c. a small piece of paper with information on it

d. a flat piece of metal, wood or stone with writing on it

5. Which of the followings is not organized in the festival?

a. rice cooking b. tug of war c. boat race d. human chess

5. Based on the information in the text, which statement is false?

a. The Tran Temple Festival aims to honour the Tran Dynasty.

b. The seal opening ceremony takes place on the 14th night.

c. The main rituals are preceded by a water procession.

d. Traditional *cheo* and *chau van* singing is performed in the festival.

7, Which of the followings is not mentioned in the text?

a. The Tran Dynasty is the most brilliant reign in Vietnamese history.

b. Tran Temple Festival was recognized as a national intangible heritage.

c. Nine ornate palanquins are carried in the water procession.

d. There are plenty of activities to keep festival goers entertained.

**VII. Write the second sentence without changing the meaning, using the words given.**

1. Three hundred students entered the swimming competition last year. (part)

Three hundred students

2. The children are always fascinated by nature programmes on TV. (find)

The children when they watch them on TV.

3. What about going to Bac Ninh to see the Lim Festival? (should)

Duong

4. Although he studied very hard, he still didn’t pass the exam. (despite)

He

5. Governments should preserve all the world’s languages. (ought)

All the world’s languages

6. The tennis players’ match is still going on. (finished)

The tennis players

7. I have been to the Huong Pagoda Festival three times now. (time)

This

8. The date for the Vu Lan Festival is the 15th day of the seventh lunar month. (place)

The Vu Lan Festival

9. While we were going home, we had an accident. (way)

We

10. I can’t wait to see the elephant race festival in Dak Lak. (forward)

I am

## VIII. Match the festivals in column A with their description in column B, writing the answer in each blank.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Answer** | A | B |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Saint Giong Festival | 1. This is held in Meo Vac District, Ha Giang on April 24 to 26. It is a popular meeting place for ethnic groups, and particularly for those people in love. Festival goers will have the chance to enjoy horse fighting , cultural performance and folk games, including drum dancing of the Giay ethnic group. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Co Loa Citadel Festival | 1. This festival is the perfect start for religious journey towards the imperial capital Hoa Lu, Ninh Binh province. It offers incense to Buddha, commemorates Saint Nguyen Minh Khong, and God Cao Son. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Bai Dinh Pagoda Festival | 1. This festival is held in Phu Dong Temple where Saint Giong was born and Soc Temple where he ascended to heaven. It commemorates Saint Giong, hoping for abundant harvests and happy lives. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Khau Vai Love Market Festival | 1. This festival is celebrated to thank the Moon God for bringing good crops, abundant fish in the river and maintain the health of all villagers. The most colourful event of this festivals is the flying of paper lanterns and placing banana tree ferries attached with lights in the river. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Oc Om Boc Festival | 1. This is a festival to commemorate the event when An Duong Vuong started moving into the citadel. Residents of 12 hamlets belonging to Co Loa as well as 7 other communes around the region held Co Loa Citadel Festival within 10-day period – from the 6th to 16th day of the first Lunar month. |

**UNIT 6: FOLK TALES**

**A. VOCABULARY (Từ vựng)**

**1. GETTING STARTED**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| exclamatory | ɛkˈsklamət(ə)ri, ɪk- | adj |  |
| folk tale | fəʊk teɪl | n |  |
| narrate | nəˈreɪt | v |  |
| fable | ˈfeɪb(ə)l | n |  |
| origin | ˈɒrɪdʒɪn | n |  |
| fairy | ˈfɛːri | n |  |
| produce | prəˈdjuːs | v |  |
| baby | ˈbeɪbi | n |  |
| genre | ˈ(d)ʒɒnrə | n |  |
| Cinderella | sɪndəˈrɛlə | n |  |
| stepsister | ˈstɛpsɪstə | n |  |
| stepmother | ˈstɛpmʌðə | n |  |
| naughty | ˈnɔːti | adj |  |
| moral | ˈmɒr(ə)l | adj |  |
| typically | ˈtɪpɪkli | adv |  |
| involve | ɪnˈvɒlv | v |  |
| originally | əˈrɪdʒɪn(ə)li | adv |  |
| magical | ˈmædʒək(ə)l, ˈmajək(ə)l | adj |  |

**3. A CLOSER LOOK 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| state | steɪt | v |  |
| gown | ɡaʊn | n |  |
| servant | ˈsəːv(ə)nt | n |  |
| spin | spɪn | v |  |
| castle | ˈkɑːs(ə)l | n |  |
| heaven | ˈhɛv(ə)n | n |  |
| roar | rɔː | v |  |
| anger | ˈaŋɡə | n |  |
| succession | səkˈsɛʃ(ə)n | n |  |
| announcement | əˈnaʊnsm(ə)nt | n |  |
| suddenly | ˈsʌd(ə)nli | adj |  |
| footstep | ˈfʊtstɛp | n |  |
| merrily | ˈmɛrɪli | adv |  |
| crow | krəʊ | n |  |
| pick | pɪk | v |  |
| claw | klɔː | n |  |

**4. COMMUNICATION**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| granny | ˈgrani | n |  |
| scream | skriːm | n, v |  |
| path | pɑːθ | n |  |
| hood | hʊd | n |  |
| storyteller | ˈstɔːrɪtɛlə | n |  |

**5. SKILLS 1**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| starfruit | ˈstɑːfruːt | n |  |
| repay | riːˈpeɪ, rɪˈpeɪ | v |  |
| upon | əˈpɒn | prep |  |
| once upon a time | wʌns əˈpɒn ə tʌɪm |  |  |
| elder | ˈɛldə | adj |  |
| beg | bɛɡ | v |  |
| grateful | ˈɡreɪtfʊl, -f(ə)l | adj |  |
| enemy | ˈɛnəmi | n |  |
| invade | ɪnˈveɪd | v |  |
| sixth | sɪksθ | adj |  |
| boast | bəʊst | v |  |
| nap | nap | n, v |  |
| wife | wʌɪf | n |  |
| please | pliːz | v |  |

**6. SKILLS 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| capture | ˈkaptʃə | v |  |
| ugly | ˈʌgli | adj |  |
| rescue | ˈrɛskjuː | v |  |
| fiery | ˈfʌɪəri | adj |  |
| gently | ˈdʒɛnt(ə)li | adv |  |

**WRITE A FAIRY TALE THAT YOU LIKE BEST.**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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**GRAMMAR (ngữ pháp)**

**I ÔN TẬP THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN(THE PAST SIMPLE)**

1.Cách dùng

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cách dung | Ví dụ |
| Diễn tả hành động hay sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ. | I met her last summer. (Tôi đã gặp cô ấy vào mùa hè năm ngoái.) |
| Diễn tả hành động thường làm hay quen làm trong quá khứ | She often went swimming every day last year. (Năm ngoái mỗi ngày cô ấy thường đi bơi.) |

2.Cấu trúc của thì quá khứ đơn

a.Với động từ ‘to be” (was/were)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thể khẳng định** | | | **Thể phủ định** | | |
| I/He/She/It/  Danh từ số ít | Was | +danh từ/tính từ | I/He/She/It/  Danh từ số ít | Was not/wasn’t | +danh từ/tính từ |
| You/We/They/  Danh từ số nhiều | Were | You/We/They/  Danh từ số nhiều | Were not/weren’t |
| *Ví dụ:*  -He was tired. *(Anh ấy đã rất mệt.)*  -They were in the room. *(Họ đã ở trong phòng.)* | | | *Ví dụ:*  -He wasn’t at school yesterday. *(Hôm qua anh ấy đã không ở trường.)*  -They weren’t in the park. *(Họ đã không ở trong công viên.)* | | |

* Lưu ý: khi chủ ngữ trong câu hỏi là “ you “ ( bạn ) thì câu trả lời phải dùng “I“ ( tôi ) để đáp lại.

b, với động từ thường ( Verb/V )

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thể khẳng định** | | | | **Thể phủ định** | | | | | |
| I/you/we/they  Danh từ số nhiều | | + V-ed | | I/you/we/they  Danh từ số nhiều | | + did not/ didn’t | | + V nguyên mẫu | |
| He/she/it  Danh từ số it | | He/she/it  Danh từ số ít | |
| Ví dụ:  -She went to school yesterday. ( Hôm qua cô ấy đã đi học. )  -He worked in this bank last year. ( Năm ngoái anh ấy đã làm việc ở ngân hàng này. ) | | | | Ví dụ:  -My mother didn’t buy me a new computer last year. ( Năm ngoái mẹ tôi đã không mua cho tôi một chiếu máy tính mới. )  -He didn’t meet me last night. ( Anh ta đã không tới gặp tôi tối qua. )  -Mr.Nam didn’t watch TV with me. ( Ông nam đã không xem TV với tôi. ) | | | | | |
| **Thể nghi vấn** | | | | | **Câu trả lời ngắn** | | | | |
| Did | I/you/we/they/ danh từ số nhiều  He/she/it/ danh từ số ít | | + V nguyên mẫu? | | Yes, | | I/you/we/they/ danh từ số nhiều  He/she/it danh từ số ít | | Did. |
| No, | | Didn’t. |
| Ví dụ:   * Did she work there? ( Có phải cô ấy làm việc ở đó không? ) * Yes, she did/ No, she didn’t. * Did you go to Ha Noi last month? ( Có phải bạn đã đi Hà Nội tháng trước không? ) * Yes,I did/ No,I didn’t. | | | | | | | | | |

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Trong câu ở thì quá khứ đơn thường có sự xuất hiện của các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như:

- yesterday ( hôm qua)

- last night/ week/ month ….

- ago ( cách đây)

- in + thời gian trong quá khứ ( in 1990)

- when ( khi) trong câu kể

**2. Cấu trúc thì quá khứ tiếp diễn.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cấu trúc | Ví dụ |
| Thể khẳng định  I/He/She/It+ was+ V-ing  We/You/They+ were+ V-ing | I was thinking about him last night.  We were just talking about it before you arrived. |
| Thể phủ định  I/He/She/It+ was not/wasn’t+ V-ing  We/You/They+ were not/ weren’t+ V-ing | I wasn’t thinking about him last night.  We were not talking about it before you arrived. |
| Thể nghi vấn  Was+ I/he/She/it + V-ing?  Were + We/You/They + V-ing?  Câu trả lời:  (+) Yes, I/He/She/It was.  Yes,We/You/They were.  (-) No, I/he/she/it wasn’t.  No, we/you/they weren’t. | Were you thinking him last night?  What were you just talking about before I arrived. |

**3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết.**

Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong quá khứ kèm theo thời điểm xác định.

- at + giờ + thời gian trong quá khứ ( at 12 o’clock last night, ….)

- at this time + thời gian trong quá khứ ( at this time two week ago,…)

- in + năm (in 2000, in 2005)

- in the past (trong quá khứ)

-trong câu có “ when ” khi diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra và một hành động khác xen vào.

-while (trong quá khứ)

**REVIEW LESSONS 4-5-6**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| strawberry | ˈstrɔːb(ə)ri | n |  |
| sprite | sprʌɪt | n |  |
| period | ˈpɪərɪəd | n |  |
| quietly | ˈkwʌɪətli | adv |  |
| disconnect | dɪskəˈnɛkt | v |  |
| form | fɔːm | v |  |
| tear | tɪə | n |  |
| trick | trɪk | n |  |
| husband | ˈhʌzbənd | n |  |
| notice | ˈnəʊtɪs | n |  |
| ground | graʊnd | n |  |
| match | matʃ | n |  |
| advisable | ədˈvʌɪzəb(ə)l | adj |  |
| flashlight | ˈflaʃlʌɪt | n |  |
| disqualify | dɪsˈkwɒlɪfʌɪ | v |  |
| appreciation | əpriːsɪˈeɪʃ(ə)n, -ʃɪ- | n |  |
| gratitude | ˈɡratɪtjuːd | n |  |
| ghost | gəʊst | n |  |
| spirit | ˈspɪrɪt | n |  |
| policeman | pəˈliːsmən | n |  |
| realise | ˈrɪəlʌɪz | v |  |
| seventh | ˈsɛv(ə)nθ | adj |  |
| throughout | θruːˈaʊt | prep, adv |  |
| participate | participate | v |  |
| goodwill | ɡʊdˈwɪl | n |  |
| dress code | drɛs kəʊd | n |  |
| offence | əˈfɛns | n |  |
| queue | kjuː | v |  |
| politely | pəˈlʌɪtli | adv |  |
| apologise | əˈpɒlədʒʌɪz | v |  |
| politics | ˈpɒlɪtɪks | n |  |
| delight | dɪˈlʌɪt | v |  |

**A. PHONETICS**

**I. Look at the pictures and complete exclamatory sentences with the correct phrases in the box. Then say these sentences aloud.**

good fairy brave knight strong woodcutter gorgeous castle cruel witch

fierce dragon generous emperor ugly ogre lovely princess cunning fox

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| https://st.depositphotos.com/1024768/4247/v/450/depositphotos_42476491-stock-illustration-fairy-tale-wolf-cartoon-illustration.jpg |  |
| 1. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is! | 2. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is! |
| https://i.pinimg.com/750x/1c/da/2d/1cda2d63a948d96d96a19b0866d5b988.jpg | http://naplopo.info/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/halloween-black-and-white-silhouette-free-black-amp-white-clip-art-wordplay-black-and-white-halloween-face-makeup.jpg |
| 3. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is! | 4. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she is! |
| https://static8.depositphotos.com/1499637/1006/v/450/depositphotos_10069860-stock-illustration-knight-and-horse.jpg | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 5. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is! | 6. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is! |
|  | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 7. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is! | 8. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she is! |
| http://i.rocdn.com/v2/55598778 | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 9. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is! | 10. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she is! |

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Match each word with its definition.**

1. emperor a. a woman who has magic powers, especially to do evil things

2. knight b. a man who rules an empire

3. giant c. a person whose job is cutting down trees

4. fairy d. a man of high social rank who had a duty to fight for his king

5. ogre e. a very large strong person

6. servant f. a creature like a small person with wings who has magic powers

7. witch g. a person who works in another person’s house

8. woodcutter h. a large, cruel, and frightening person who eats people

**II. Put the words into correct columns.**

dancer, considerate, beast, kind, fairy, brave, greedy, knight, mean, dancer, cheerful, cruel, witch, fierce, dragon, determined, woodcutter, prince, emperor, ogre, clever, wolf, princess, eagle, wise, tortoise, cunning, fox, loyal, thoughtful, honest

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Characters | Personality |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**III. Match the titles with the short descriptions.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. It describes a race between two animals. |  | Sleeping Beauty |
| 2. In the story, a girl fell through a rabbit hole and travelled into a fantasy world. |  | The Legend of Robin Hood |
| 3. The prince in this fairy tale eventually found the girl whose foot fitted into the glass slipper. |  | Chung Cakes, Day Cakes |
| 4. At the end, the dragon turned into a handsome prince and married the princess. |  | Saint Giong |
| 5. The Princess slept for 100 years before being awakened by a prince’s kiss. |  | Little Red Riding Hood |
| 6. It’s a European fairy tale about a young girl and a big bad wolf. |  | The Tortoise and the Hare |
| 7. Prince Tiet Lieu pleased the emperor by creating two types of rice cakes that represented Heaven and Earth. |  | The Starfruit Tree |
| 8. A legendary outlaw robbed the rich and helped the poor. |  | Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland |
| 9. It’s about the three-year-old boy who helped Hung Vuong King defeat the An invaders. |  | Cinderella |
| 10. “Starfruits I eat, with gold I pay, be ready with a three-foot bag and follow me to get it.” |  | The Princess and the Drago |

**IV. Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.**

turn travel tell enjoy accept know ring play cry teach visit study

1. I really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the concert last night. It was great!

2. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tennis yesterday because it was raining.

3. Last summer my friend and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the south of France.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the film? I thought it was really sad.

5. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard for the exam, so he failed.

6. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before he came here?

7. My PC was making a strange noise so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it off.

8. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us a very interesting legend two days ago.

9. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other very well when they were kids.

10. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the job because the salary was too low.

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Acropolis when they were in Greece?

12. I was playing a computer game when the doorbell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**VI. Use the prompts and the past continuous tense to write sentences.**

1. I/ play/ computer games/ all day yesterday

2. your friends/ wait/ for you/ all that time?

3. Sid/ not clean/ his room/ at 8p.m last night

4. We/ have/ dinner/ when Tim arrived

5. Sarah and Luke / not surf/ the Internet/ at that time

6. What/ Jack/ do/ while/ you/ cook/ dinner?

7. This time last week/ my family/ visit/ my grandmother

8. It/ not snow/ when I left

9. you/ sleep/ when I phoned you last night?

10. While/ the children/ talk/ the teacher came into class

**VII. Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Sam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(play) his guitar at half past seven last night

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(drive) to work when the accident happened?

3. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(rain) on Monday so we didn’t play football.

4. At 6 o’clock on Saturday morning we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(travel) to the airport.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not listen) to my teacher when he asked a question.

6. In 1986 my father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(live) in Paris. That’s where he met my mother.

7. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(do) when you arrived?

8. Greg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not study) for the test when we went to his place.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Caroline \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ski) when she broke her leg?

10. My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not sleep) when I came home last night.

**VIII. Complete these sentences by putting the verbs into the past simple or past continuous.**

1. Last week we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(drive) through the Alps into Switzerland.

2. At 8p.m yesterday, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(watch) a film.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(you/ see) the football match yesterday?

4. James broke his arm when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(play) rugby.

5. Kylie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(make) her first film when she was 21.

6. Mrs Jones \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not know) how to open the attachment in her email.

7. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(your father/ do) when the alarm sounded?

8. When we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(leave) school yesterday, it was pouring with rain.

9. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(walk) through the forest when the storm started.

10. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not queue) for the bus when the accident happened.

**IX. Choose the correct option.**

1. He *joined / was joining* the company 25 years ago and he still works for us.

2. At this time last week, we *lay / were lying* on a beach in the sun.

3. What *did they do / were they doing* at 11pm last night - it was really noisy?

4. When I *walked / was walking* into the class, the teacher *talked / was talking* about the new course.

5. My parents *lived / were living* in Berlin for ten years. They *lived / were living* that when the Berlin wall came down in 1999.

6. How many pictures *did you take / were you taking* while you *travelled / were travelling* around Ireland?

7. The Titanic *crossed / was crossing* the Atlantic when it *hit / was hitting* an iceberg.

8. As soon as I *saw / was seeing* the accident I *called / was calling* the police.

9. While Matt *did / was doing* his homework, his mother *made / was making* the dinner.

10. When the ambulance *came / was coming*, we *carried / were carrying* him into it.

11. We *played / were playing* a computer game when Mum *called / was called* for lunch.

12. When the teacher *said / was saying* “Stop!”, I *still tried / was still trying* to finish the last question.

**X. Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. My car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(break) down when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(drive) home from work.

2. Alan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(look) out of the window when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(see) a UFO.

3. When he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(see) me, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fall) off the wall.

4. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(try) to log on when the Wifi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(stop) working.

5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(smoke) when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(turn) on the gas?

6. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) so tired that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sleep) for twelve hours.

7. The tortoise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(run) while the hare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) a nap.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(phone) you four times last night but you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sleep).

9. The police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ask) them lots of questions before they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(release) them.

10. While the children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(surf) the Internet, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(find) a really interesting website about music.

**D. READING**

**I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.**

while alongside ever speedy loudly when line challenged

**The Tortoise and The Hare**

There once was a (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hare who bragged about how fast he could run. Tired of hearing him boast, Slow and Steady, the tortoise, (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him to a race. All the animals in the forest gathered to watch.

Hare ran down the road for a (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then and paused to rest. He looked back at Slow and Steady and cried out, “How do you expect to win this race (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are walking along at your slow, slow pace?” Hare stretched himself out (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the road and fell asleep, thinking, “There is plenty of time to relax.” Slow and Steady walked and walked. He never (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stopped until he came tothe finish line.

The animals who were watching cheered so (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Tortoise they woke up Hare. Hare stretched and yawned and began to run again, but it was too late. Tortoise was over the (8)\_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.**

**The Legend of Robin Hood**

Robin Hood was born near the end of the 12th century. His real name was Robert. He was the son of the Earl of Huntingdon. At that time, England had many problems. The King was cruel and greedy. His men were arrogant and brutal. The poor people of England suffered a lot. Many families died of hunger! One day, the cruel Sheriff of Nottingham killed Robin’s father, and took away his lands. Young Robin lost his father, his home, his lands and all his possessions. He escaped to Sherwood Forest with his loyal servants. They decided to live as free men in the forest. They didn’t want to be slaves of King John. However, the King considered them outlaws.

Robin and the outlaws lived in caverns in the forest. They all wore green clothes and carried bows and arrows. The outlaws were excellent archers. Robin Hood became the best archer in the region.

Some years passed, and there were more than 200 outlaws living in Sherwood Forest. Robin Hood was the hero of the poor. He continued robbing the rich to give to the poor. The Sheriff of Nottingham sent an army of soldiers to Sherwood Forest to capture Robin Hood. But Robin and his outlaws were in the trees. They killed all the soldiers except one.

Robin Hood’s fame was everywhere. The people called him Saint Robin, and Robin, Sheriff of Sherwood Forest. A lot of new outlaws joined Robin Hood. They were loyal to him and followed him everywhere.

**A. Match the words that mean the same.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. cruel |  | a. wealthy |
| 2. rob |  | b. cave |
| 3. rich |  | c. property |
| 4. outlaw |  | d. steal |
| 5. cavern |  | e. evil |
| 6. possessions |  | f. criminal |

**B. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. Robin Hood was born in Sherwood Forest.

2. Robin Hood was descended from the noble family of the Earl of Huntingdon.

3. King John wasn’t kind to his people.

4. Robin Hood lived with his slaves in the forest.

5. Robin Hood only stole from the rich.

6. Robin and his men used guns as their weapons.

7. The ordinary people of Nottingham hated Robin Hood.

**E. WRITING**

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

1. The fable is very exciting. 🡪 What

2. The book was so good that I couldn’t stop reading it. 🡪 It was

3. The children were doing their homework when I got home. 🡪 While

4. She finds it difficult to remember all the story. 🡪 It’s

5. *Sleeping Beauty* is not as interesting as *Beauty and the Beast*. 🡪 *Beauty and the Beast* is

6. In spite of having no interest in folklore, Sylvia still enjoyed the story. 🡪 Although

7. My mother last told a fairy tale two years ago. 🡪 It’s

8. I think it would be a good idea if you joined the beginner’s class. 🡪 I suggest

9. Charles Perrault wrote Cinderella in French in 1697. 🡪 Cinderella

10. I had a shower and the telephone rang. 🡪 When I

**TEST FOR UNIT 6**

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

1. a. fable b. brave c. dragon d. tale

2. a. scream b. read c. reach d. hear

3. a. walked b. filled c. swallowed d. screamed

4. a. giant b. witch c. knight d. kind

5. a. eyes b. ogres c. stories d. cakes

**II. Tick (✓) the opposites.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. cheerful | 🞏happy  🞏depressed | 6. brave | 🞏 fearful  🞏fearless |
| 2. evil | 🞏bad  🞏kind | 7. wicked | 🞏righteous  🞏immoral |
| 3. greedy | 🞏considerate  🞏eager | 8. cunning | 🞏honest  🞏insidious |
| 4. fierce | 🞏gentle  🞏violent | 9. cruel | 🞏goodhearted  🞏brutal |
| 5. generous | 🞏mean  🞏helpful | 10. mean | 🞏miserly  🞏open-handed |

**IV. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.**

1. The tale is about a prince who is turned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a frog by his wicked stepmother.

a.to b. into c. out d. over

2. The hare always boasted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how fast he could run.

a. at b. for c. on d. about

3. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a story from ancient times about famous people and events that may or may not be true.

a. legend b. folktale c. fable d. fairytale

4. In many cultures, a fox is the symbol for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person. a. brave b. fierce c. cunning d. kind

5. Vanessa is interested in reading Vietnamese folktales \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she can’t read Vietnamese well.

a. although b. because c. while d. whereas

6. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_ man he is! There’s nothing he wouldn’t do for us. a. mean b. generous c. gruel d. greedy

7. Helen and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together when the accident happened.

a. talked b. have talked c. was talking d. were talking

8. Tired of hearing the hare’s boast, the tortoise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him to a race.

a. urged b. pushed c. challenged d. suggested

9. Sleeping Beauty was under a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the prince found her. a. spell b. swear c. cloud d. wave

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young Ella finds herself at the mercy of her cruel stepmother and stepsisters.

a. Despite her father unexpectedly dies, b. After her father unexpectedly dies,

c. When her father unexpectedly dies, d. Due to her father unexpectedly dies,

**VI. Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(receive) £300 when his uncle died.

2. The day we heard the news we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) holidays with our family.

3. Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(you/ not answer) my phone call last night? ~ Oh, sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(take) a shower at that time.

4. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not see) her father since he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(start) to work in Marseille two years ago.

5. My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fly) home from London today. Her flight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(arrive) in an hour.

6. We decided not to go because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(rain) very hard.

7. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) a child, my mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(read) me bedtime stories every night.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(you/ ever/ hear) a Vietnamese folktale before?

9. The hare believed he would win the race, so he stopped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(take) a nap.

10. Once upon a time, there was a rich man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(live) in a village.

**VII. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. Is *The False Grandmother* one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ versions of *Little Red Riding Hood*? (origin)

2. The king wanted to repay his servant’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in another way. (loyal)

3. The fox \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stole the egg by distracting the mother with a rock. (cunning)

4. The first thing that saved All Baba was his lack of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (greedy)

5. Saint George is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heroes in the western world. (legend)

6. The stepfather was a wicked man and treated his stepson very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (cruelty)

7. Giving gifts to servants is an example of King’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (generous)

8. Princess Elsa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ magic that allows her to control and create ice and snow. (possession)

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, his parents passed away when he was 12 years old. (fortune)

10. The princess was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that she lost her ability to speak. (fright)

**VIII. Match the sentences.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. I phoned you at 7 p.m. last night, but you didn’t answer. |  | a. When I came to the shelf, another boy was holding the book. It was the last one. |
| 2. What did you buy? |  | b. It’s a gift for my brother’s birthday. |
| 3. You wanted to find some books, didn’t you? |  | c. That sounds like a good idea. |
| 4. What book were you looking for? |  | d. Yeah. I just wanted to check if they had the book I was looking for. |
| 5. What for? |  | e. Just some stickers. And then I stopped by the bookstore on the way home. |
| 6. I see. Your brother will be glad. |  | f. But I couldn’t buy it! |
| 7. Why couldn’t? |  | g. At 7 o’clock? I was riding to the stationery shop. |
| 8. Bad luck! Why don’t you buy him a video game instead? |  | h. A children’s book of myths and legends. |

**IX. Choose the word which best fits each gap.**

**The story of Chung Cakes and Day Cakes**

According to legend, King Hung wanted to choose one son as a successor to his throne. He (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all of his sons, and told them that whoever could bring him the most precious offering to the altar of the ancestors, would be awarded the throne.

All of the princes traveled throughout the country in search of the tastiest and most exotic foods to offer their father, (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lang Lieu, the 18th prince. Being the poorest prince, he could not afford such luxurious foods and had no idea where to begin looking. One night, he dreamed of a genie (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ told him “There is nothing greater than the sky or the earth. And the rice grain is the most precious thing (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the world. Now, use glutinous rice to make Chung Cake, a green and square cake, (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the earth\*. Then use ground glutinous rice to make Day Cake, a white, (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cake, symbolizing the sky.” When he awoke, Lang Lieu was very happy and prepared the two kinds of cakes described by the genie.

When the day of the contest came, Hung King was impressed by the favors and the meaning of Lang Lieu’s cakes. (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he chose him as the successor to the throne. Since then, Chung Cake and Day Cake became the (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food for the Tet holidays.

(\*) Long time ago, people thought the earth was square.

1. a. summoned b. invited c. ordered d. arranged

2. a. including b. despite c. except d. apart

3. a. he b. it c. which d. who

4. a. over b. in c. on d. of

5. a. considering b. signing c. symbolizing d. presenting

6. a. shape dome b. dome shape c. shaped dome d. dome shaped

7. a. Therefore b. Otherwise c. Moreover d. However

8. a. ceremonial b. traditional c. customary d. social

**X. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.**

**The Legend of "Stingy Jack"**

According to Irish folklore a man named Jack, well known for his drunkenness and quick temper, got very drunk at a local pub on All Hallows Eve. He met the Devil outside the pub because the Devil wanted his soul. Jack asked him one more drink but he didn’t have the money to pay. So he convinced the Devil to turn himself into a coin and Jack put it into his wallet that had a silver cross that catched the Devil. Jack agreed to free the Devil under one condition: he should let him live for another year. The Devil accepted.

The following year the Devil reappeared and asked Jack to accompany him. Jack told the Devil to take an apple from a tree; when the Devil climbed up, Jack carved a cross on the tree and the Devil was trapped again. This time Jack asked the Devil ten more years of life in exchange for his freedom; again the Devil had to accept.

Soon after, Jack died. God would not allow such an unsavory figure into heaven. The Devil kept his word not to claim his soul, would not allow Jack into hell. He sent Jack off into the dark night with only a burning coal to light his way. Jack put the coal into a carved-out turnip and has been roaming the Earth with ever since. The Irish began to refer to this ghostly figure as “Jack of the Lantern,” and then, simply “Jack O’Lantern.”

The Irish used to carve turnips or beets as Jack’s lanterns and place them into windows or near doors to frighten away evil spirits on Halloween night. When they emigrated to the USA, they brought their traditions with them. They couldn’t find turnips in America but they found a lot of pumpkins which were suitable substitutes to make a JackO’Lantern; since then, pumpkins are an essential part of Halloween celebrations.

**A. Match the words to their definitions.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. stingy |  | a. dishonest or morally offensive |
| 2. convince |  | b. a round white root vegetable |
| 3. carve |  | c. unwilling to spend, give, or use a lot of money |
| 4. unsavory |  | d. to persuade someone to do something |
| 5. roam |  | e. to write something on a surface by cutting into it |
| 6. turnip |  | f. to move or travel with no particular purpose |

**B. Choose the correct answers.**

1. Where did Jack O’ Lantern first appear?

a. England b. The USA c. Scotland d. Ireland

2. Why did Jack meet the Devil outside the pub?

a. Because he wanted to invite the Devil for a drink. b. Because the Devil wanted to collect his soul.

c. Because he sold his soul to the Devil. d. Because he didn’t have money to pay for his drink.

3. Jack had a silver cross in his wallet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a.to prevent the Devil taking his soul b.to turn the Devil into a coin

c.to drive the Devil away from him

d. to prevent the Devil from changing back into his original form

4. What did the Devil have to do before he could come down from the tree?

a. Let Jack live for more ten years. b. Promise not to bother Jack any more.

c. Take an apple from the tree. d. Exchange his life for his freedom.

5. When he died, Jack wasn’t allowed into heaven because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. he was a honest man b. the Devil didn’t accept him

c. he was a bad man d. the God didn’t want his soul

6. Which of the following statements is true?

a. The Devil gave Jack a candle to light his way.

b. The original Jack O’ Lanterns were carved from pumpkins.

c. People place Jack O’ Lanterns near doors to keep evil spirits away.

d. The Jack o’ lantern tradition was introduced to England by native Americans.

**XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the words given.**

1. It was not a good idea for you to refuse the offer of that job. (down) 🡪 You should

2. My teacher suggested that I spent the summer in England. (advised) 🡪 My teacher

3. The film is not as interesting as the novel was. (much) 🡪 The novel

4. Could you speak English when you were younger? (able) 🡪 When you were younger,

5. Could I borrow some change for the telephone? (lend) 🡪 Could

6. It’s ages since my sister and I had an argument. (for) 🡪 My sister and I

7. While we were going home, we had an accident. (way) 🡪 We

8. I’ve been learning English for three years. (started) 🡪 I

**TEST YOURSELF 2**

**I. Choose the word that has underlined part pronounced differently from the test.**

1. a. sticky b. fairy c. story d. reply

2. a. honest b. human c. hero d. historian

3. a. looked b. stopped c. screamed d. missed

4. a. character b. church c. choose d. cheerful

5. a. procession b. confusion c. production d. tradition

**II. Choose the word that has different stress pattern.**

1. a. anniversary b. celebration c. ceremony d. politician

2. a. lantern b. princess c. emperor d. incense

3. a. reunite b. defeat c. command d. swallow

4. a. preservation b. communicate c. commemorate d. participate

5. a. cunning b. unkind c. greedy d. generous

**IV. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.**

1. The Giong festival is held \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the 9th day of the 4th lunar month. a. at b. in c. on d. from

2. Last year, my family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tradition and travelled abroad during Tet holiday.

a. broke with b. passed down c. kept on d. handed up

3. The Mid-Autumn Festival is also known as Moon Festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Harvest Moon Festival.

a. but b. or c. so d. and

4. 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

5. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional story, usually about animals, that teaches a moral lesson.

a. legend b. fable c. folktale d. fairy tale

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bad luck he had! a. How b. How a c. What d. What a

7. My salary is really low; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I find the work incredibly rewarding.

a. therefore b. moreover c. otherwise d. nevertheless

8. She tried to remain cheerful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she had failed the test.

a. even though b. because c. even if d. despite

9. While Amber \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tale, her friends were talking about another story.

a. narrated b. was narrated c. was narrating d. has narrated

10. ‘The film was very exciting, but the ending was unexpected.’

‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I didn’t like its ending.’

a. It’s great! b. Spot on! c. Sounds bad! d. Hold on!

**X. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.**

People visiting Spain for the first time can find it difficult to get used to the eating customs of the Spanish. It’s not so much the food itself, but the timing of the meals that visitors aren’t used to. I used to live in Cadiz myself for a few years and I actually quite like the way they do things. Breakfast is a light continental affair – just a roll and some coffee usually – eaten between 8 and 9.30 a.m. The main meal of the day is lunch, which people usually eat sometime between 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. Quite a few of the shops, museums and galleries close around this time, because the locals like to take time over lunch. They will rest for a short time afterwards, although the traditional afternoon siesta is not as common as it used to be. People eat late in the evening – rarely before 9 p.m. and at the weekend the locals often won’t eat before 11 p.m. or even midnight. This is a much lighter meal than lunch – often just a few tapas taken with a drink.

**A. Decide whether the following sentences are true or false.**

1. Mealtimes in Spain can be confusing for visitors.

2. In Spain, breakfast is the largest meal of the day.

3. Spaniards like to have a long lunch.

4. The entire country closes up shop from about 1:30 to 3:30 p.m.

5. Most Spaniards still enjoy taking a siesta after lunch.

6. Dinner is generally eaten between 9 p.m. and midnight.

**B. Choose the correct answers.**

1. What is the passage mainly about?

a. Spanish culture b. Spanish eating customs

c. Spanish table manners d. Spanish mealtimes

2. What does the word “siesta” mean?

a. a light meal b. a short nap c. an afternoon snack d. a deep sleep

3. Which is the most important meal of the day in Spain?

a. breakfast b. lunch c. snack d. dinner

4. What is a continental breakfast?

a. a full breakfast of cereal, bacon and eggs and toast

b. a traditional breakfast consisting of rice, soup, fish

c. a simple breakfast consisting of coffee and bread

d. a healthy breakfast of fruits, veggies and milk

5. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Spaniards don’t often eat their evening meal anytime before 9 pm

b. Dinner is always served with tapas and wine

c. The locals usually eat dinner after 11pm

d. Dinner is also as large as lunch

**Bài tập luyện nghe Tiếng Anh 8**

**I. You will hear some information about a sport center. Listen and complete question 1-5**

*(CD 2 - Track 4)*

|  |
| --- |
| ***Solway Sports Center***  Opening hours: (1) 6.30 a.m - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p.m  For gym introduction, phone Jack Bergman: (2) 01453 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  Swimming pool: (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meters  To become to member, speak to Mrs (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  Guided tour on (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ afternoon. |

**II. You will hear a woman asking about a guitar for sale. Listen and complete questions 16-20** (CD 1 – Track 21)

|  |
| --- |
| Guitar for sale  Make of guitar: Fender  Age of guitar: (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ months old.  Price: (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ £  Address: (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Road.  Bus number: (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Best time to visit: (20) after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**III. You will hear some information about an activity center. Listen and complete questions 21-25** (CD 1 – Track 22)

|  |
| --- |
| High Cross Activity Center  Open: March to October  Possible to do: (21) football, climbing, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Cost of one week: (22) £ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Size of largest group: (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Name of manager: (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Office telephone number: (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**IV. Listen to Sam phoning Kate Richard about a Saturday job at her music shop. For question 1-5, circle A, B or C** (CD 2 Track 15)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The hours for the Saturday job are  A. 8 a.m to 8 p.m B. 9 a.m to 7 p.m C. 10 a.m to 6 p.m | 4. Where is the music shop?  A. near the university B. in the center of the town  C. across the river from Sam’s home |
| 2. The job will be mainly  A. adding up money B. cleaning the shop  C. serving customers | 5. Which day will Sam visit the shop?  A. Wednesday B. Thursday C. Friday |
| 3. How much can Sam earn when he starts?  A. £5.25 per hour B. £6.30 per hour C. £7.00 per hour |  |

**V. Listen to Vanessa telling her friend Edward about a visit to se a special gadget show in London. For question 1-6, circle the answer A, B or C** ( CD 2, Track 22)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0. Example: Vanessa’s ticket costs:  A. £5.95 B. £9.50 C. £15.00 | 3. The show opens at:  A. 9.00 a.m B. 10.00 a.m C. 11.30 a.m |
| 1. Vanessa went to the show:  A. on foot B. on the underground C. on the bus | 4. For lunch, Vanessa decided to :  A. take a picnic B. have a hot meal C. get a snack |
| 2. Vanessa really like seeing the:  A. Games Hall B. Test Space C. 3D Theatre | 5. The show will finish on :  A. 23rd April B. 24th ApriL C. 27th April |

**VI. Listen to Ellie talking to Chris about Lynne , his sister. For question 11-15, tick the correct answer A, B or C** (CD 2, track 25)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0. Example  Lynne arrived home on  A. Monday B. Wednesday C. Saturday | 3. Next year Lynne will get  A. four weeks’ holiday B. five weeks’ holiday  C. six weeks’ holiday |
| 11. At the moment, Lynne is working in  A. Hong Kong B. New York C. London | 4. Lynne is free  A. in the morning B. at lunchtime C. in the afternoon |
| 12. Lynne learnt how to use a computer  A. at home B. at school C. at university | 5. Chris has bought Lynne  A. a computer game B. a camera C. a watch |

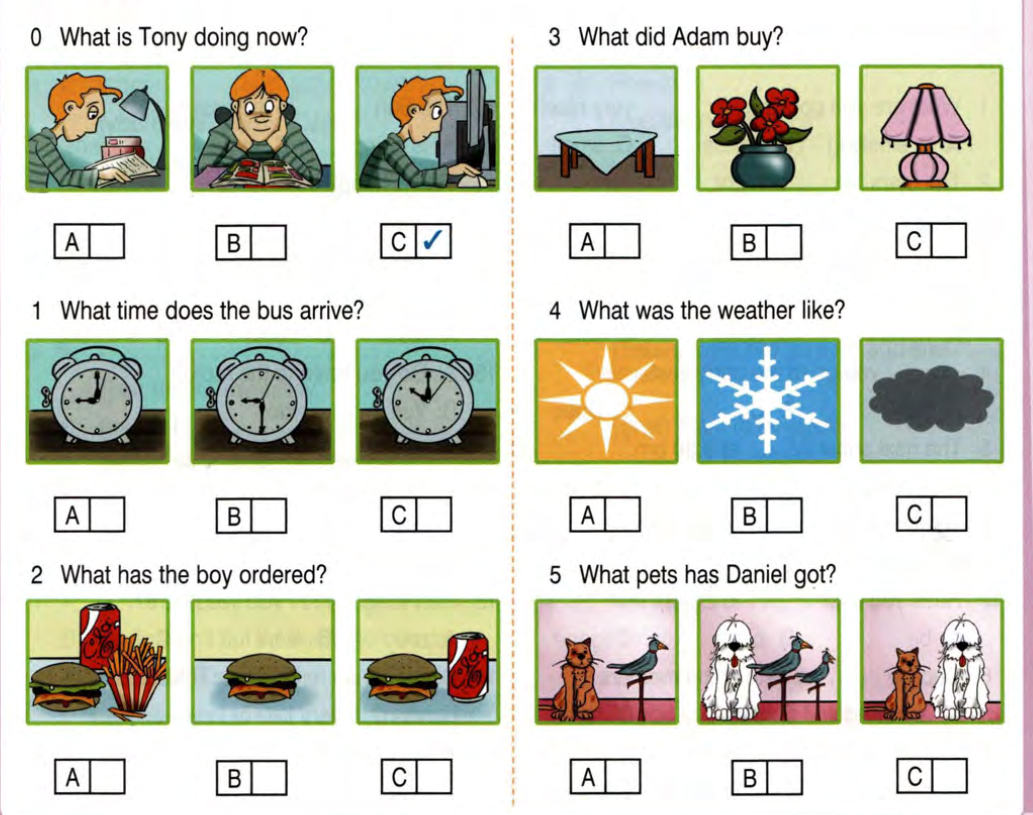
**VII. You will hear a girl called Ruth phoning a radio station about a prize she has won. Listen and complete questions 1-5** (CD 2 – Track 30)

|  |
| --- |
| **Star Radio Competition**  Prize: trip to (0) Venice  Type of transport: (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Latest date to travel: (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ April  Radio station’s address: (3) 47 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Road.  Day to visit the office: (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Time to visit: (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

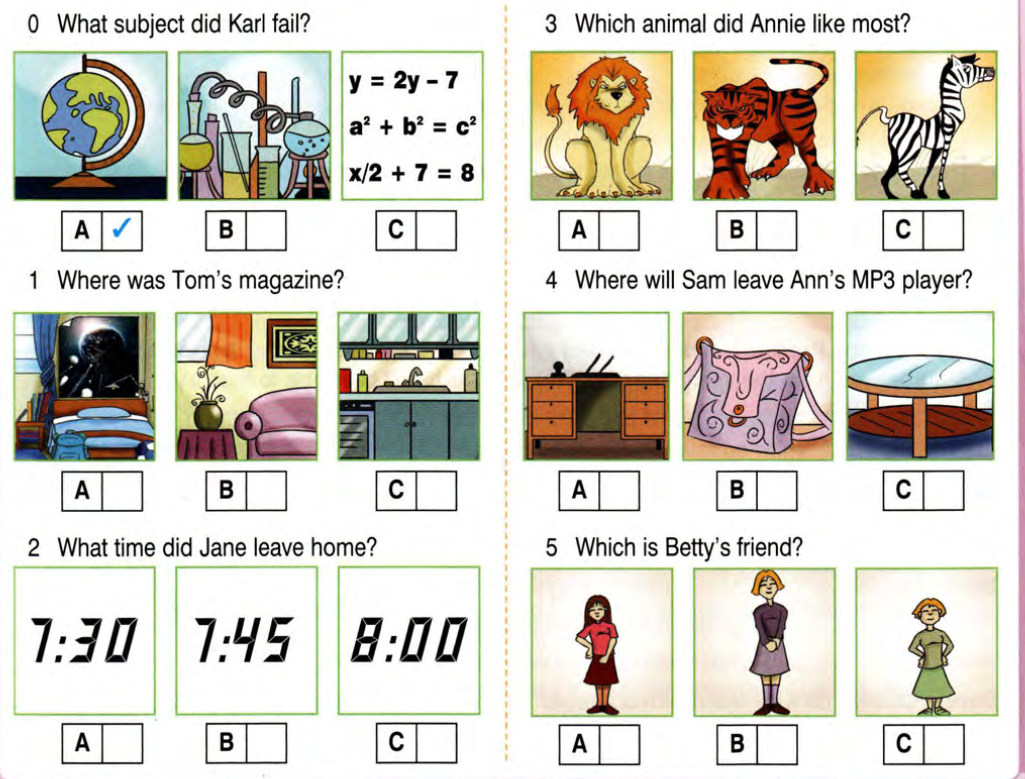
**VIII. You will hear some information about which chemists are open in the local area. Listen and complete questions 1 -5** (CD 2 Track 26)

|  |
| --- |
| **Information**  **Date: 15th-21st December**  Bridges in Sandford  Opening hour (Mon to Fri)  (1) 8.45 a.m - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nearest chemist when Bridges is closed  Name of the shop: (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Address: (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The High Street, Dursley.  Opposite: (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Telephone no: (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

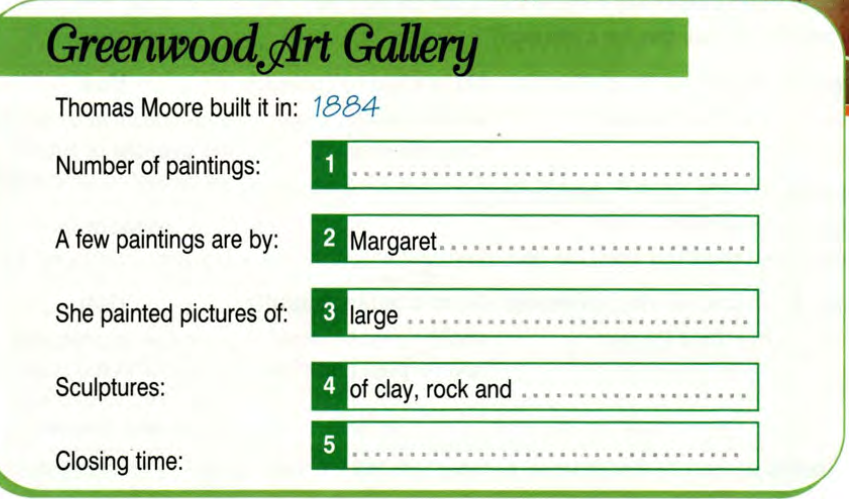
**IX. Listen and tick the correct column (NRU 4 - Track 7)**



**X. Listen and tick the correct box (NRU 4 – Track 18)**



**XI. You will hear some information about an art gallery. Listen and complete questions 1-5** **(NRU 4 – Track 28)**



**WRITTEN TEST 2 – ENGLISH 8**

**B- USES OF LANGUAGE:**

**I. Find the word which has different sound in the part underlined. ( 1 point)**

1. A. men**tion** B. ques**tion** C. ac**tion** D. educa**tion**

2. A. populat**ed** B. load**ed** C. harvest**ed** D. liv**ed**

3. A. comm**u**nity B. comp**u**ter C. m**u**seum D. c**us**toms

4. A. m**i**nority B. ethn**i**c C. trad**i**tion D. rel**i**gion

**II. Choose the best answer. ( 2.0 points )**

1. You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information about a custom or tradition.

A. finds B. found C. finding D. find

2. A custom is something that has become an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way of doing things.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. to be accept | B. to accept | C. accepting | D. accepted |

3. In the UK, there are lots of customs for table manners. For example, We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use

a knife and fork at dinner.

A. have to B. are having C. has to D. having to

4.In Viet Nam, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use only the first name to address people older than you.

A. should B. must C. shouldn’t D. have to

5. At the Mid-Autumn Festival ,kids can sing, dance, and enjoy moon-cakes ; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, every child likes it very much.

A. However B. Moreover C. Because D. Therefore

6. In 2010, Ha Noi\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its 1000th anniversary.

A. celebrated B. commemorated C. worshipped D. remembered

7. Tet is an occasion for family\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam.

A. visitings B. Meeting C. reunions D. seeings

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spring comes, many Vietnamese villages prepare for a new festival season.

A. While B. When C. Nevertheless D. However

**III. Give the correct form of the following verbs: ( 1.0 point)**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. My mother always tells me that I have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home by 9 p.m. **(be)** |
|  |
| 2. When I came, the whole family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner around a big dining table.**(have)** |
| 3. Children should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things from adults with both hands. (**take)**  4. In Australia, you mustn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a person’s accent. **(comment)** |

**C-READING: (2pts)**

**I. Read and complete the passage with words in the box. (1 point)**

|  |
| --- |
| **celebrate traditional significant therefore served** |

Tet is the biggest festival in Vietnam. To (1) ……………..Tet, Vietnamese people make many tasty (2)……..….foods. The most important food includes ***Chung*** cakes, sausages, boiled chicken, spring rolls, and sticky rice. Chung cake is made of sticky rice, pork, green beans, and other spices, wrapped in green leaves; (3)…….….., this cake needs a lot of preparation . This cake can be kept for a long time, even though the weather is often humid during Tet. Other (4)………………….. foods that cannot be missed to worship the ancestors are sausages, spring rolls, and sticky rice. Because sausages are difficult to make, people often buy them from famous suppliers. However, sticky rice and spring rolls are easier to prepare and must be (5)………..immediately after they are cooked, so they are often made at home.

**D-WRITING: (2pts)**

**I. Combine each pair of sentences to make one sentence, using the words given in brackets.**

1.Lang Lieu couldn’t buy any special food . He was very poor. (BECAUSE)

…………………………………………………………………………………………..…..

2.During Tet, Vietnamese people buy all kinds of sweets. They make Chung cakes as well.(SO)

…………………………………………………………………………………………..…..

3.The Hung King Temple Festival was a local festival. It has become a public holiday in Viet Nam since 2007.(HOWEVER)

…………………………………………………………………………………………..…..

4.At the Mid-Autumn Festival, kids can sing, dance, and enjoy moon-cakes. Every child like it very much.(THEREFORE)

…………………………………………………………………………………………..…..

**WRITTEN TEST 1**

**A. LISTENING (2 pts)**

**I. Listen to the tape and write T or F:**

1. Five-coloured sticky rice is a traditional dish.

2. Five-coloured sticky rice is made with chemicals..

3. The colours represent the elements of the life.

4. these elements create harmony between the heaven and earth.

**II. Listen to the tape again and complete the sentence.**

1. Five-coloured sticky rice is made by ethnic minorities in the northern …………........regions.

2. The dish has five colours: red, yellow, ……………., purple/ black and white.

3. It is made using ……………..….. roots and leaves.

4. The red colour symbolizes ……………………………..

**B. USE OF LANGUAGE (4 pts)**

**I. Choose the word whose underline part is pronounced differently (1 pt).**

1. A. speaks B. wants C. hopes D. learns

2. A. chemical B. characteristic C. children D. Christmas

3. A. diverse B. minority C. inconvenient D. mine

4. A. compare B. clever C. center D. cultural

**II. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D. (1 pts)**

1. Which armchair would you sit …………...in, this one or that one?

A. comfortable B. more comfortable C. comfortably D. more comfortably

2. When the Mongols move to a new place, they…… a ger A. make up B. turn up C. put up D. take up

3. ………….. Thai’s main food is rice, especially sticky rice. A. The B. A C. An D. X

4. ………………… of those pictures do you like? A. What B. Whose C. How D. Which

**III. Put the verb into the correct form (1 pt)**

1/ My mother often **(watch**)……………………. TV in the evening.

2/ She doesn’t mind **(do**) ……………………………. homework

3/ I (**never/ see)** …………………………… him before.

4/ You (**visit**)…………………….…..……… your grandfather last Sunday?

**IV. Put the word into the correct form. (1 pt)**

1. I really like the ***(tradition***) ……………………… dress in that region.

2. Many ethnic groups have their own languages, and some even have ***(write)*** ……….languages.

3. a buffalo ploughs ***(good)*** …………………….. than a horse.

4. Living in the countryside is more ***(peace)*** ……………………. than living in the city..

**C. READING (2 pts) :**

**I.Read the following passage, and answer the questions below:(1pt)**

**Duong Lam: An ancient Vietnamese village**

Duong Lam Village is located in Duong Lam Commune at a 45km distance from Hanoi.

It is the birthplace of two kings in the history of Vietnam, Phung Hung and Ngo Quyen, who opened up the long-term self-control and independence period of Vietnam after Bach Dang Victory in the year 938.

All houses, gates, village gates and wells are built of laterite creating an architectural complex, a unique village that is typical for villages in the midlands in the North of Vietnam.

At present, there are still nearly old 200 houses and many other historical monuments such as Phung Hung Temple, Ngo Quyen Royal Tomb, Mong Phu Communal House, Ho Gam Hill at which Phung Hung liked tigers to rescue villagers and the temple at which the diplomat Giang Van Minh is worshiped.

1. Where is Duong Lam village?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Who were the two kings whose birthplace is Duong Lam Village?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is Duong Lam typical for?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. How many old houses are there in Duong Lam?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II.Read the following paragraph and complete it with one suitable word in each blank.(1pt)**

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 on the fields.

1………………..2………………………….3………………………..4…………………………

**D. WRITING ( 2 pts)**

**I. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning with the first one ( 1 pt)**

1. No one in my class is better than Hoa. 🡪 Hoa is …………………………………………………

2. I am interested in collecting coins in my free time. 🡪 I adore ……………………………………………………

3. Nam started playing soccer in 2005. 🡪 Nam has …………………………………………………

4.He likes watching TV more than he loves reading books. 🡪He prefers …………………………………………

**II. Write full sentences using the suggested words and phrases given (1 pt)**

1. A lion / run / fast / than / horse.
2. Which ethnic group / have / largest population / Vietnam?
3. We / know / each other / since / we / be / ten years old.
4. I / enjoy / meet / him / last week / the / library.

**BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM ĐỦ**

**VERBS OF LIKING**

**Question 1.** My mother loves \_\_\_\_\_ food for my family. **A.** preparing    **B.** to prepare   **C.** prepare       **D.** A&B are correct

**Question 2.** My grandmother \_\_\_\_ to plant flowers in the garden behind her house.**A.** prefers       **B.** enjoys          **C.** detests              **D.** adores

**Question 3.** Coco fancies \_\_\_\_ TV. He watches TV whenever he can.

**A.** to watch     **B.** watched      **C.** watch         **D.** watching

**Question 4.** My sister hates  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the dolls. It’s weird.

**A.** playing       **B.** to play        **C.** to playing   **D.** A&B are correct

**Question 5.** l enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_ with my dog. He’s so cute.

**A.** play            **B.** to play        **C.** playing       **D.** played

**Question 6.** Tom prefers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computer games when he’s at home.

**A.** playing       **B.** to play         **C.** played       **D.** A&B are correct

**Question 7.** Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reading Conan comics. She spends her free time on reading some volums.

**A.** hates         **B.** detests         **C.** dislikes      **D.** enjoys

**Question 8.**  Henry doesn’t mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up early in the morning.

**A.** waking                   **B.** to wake                   **C.** wake                       **D.** will wake

**Question 9.** My grandparents love \_\_\_\_\_ very much. There are a lot of beautiful flowers

**A.** doing garden                      **B.** doing gardening

**C.** do gardening                      **D.** to do garden

**Question 10.**  Nga likes.................with her close friend on Saturday evenings.

**A.** window shop                     **B.** window to shop

**C.** window shops                    **D.** window shopping

**Question 11.** Do you fancy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the West Lake with me this Sunday morning?

**A.** going          **B.** having         **C.** staying        **D.** moving

**Question 12.** I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ up early in the winter days. I love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in bed late.

**A.** getting/ stay      **B.** get/ stay       **C.** getting/ staying       **D.** get/ staying

**Question 13.** My father is fond of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of trees and vegetables.

**A.** growing      **B.** grow           **C.** grew                       **D.** grows

**Question 14.** Teenagers often prefer travelling with their friends \_\_\_\_\_ travelling with their parents.

**A.** from          **B.** than               **C.** as                **D.** to

**Question 15.** His parents can’t stand him \_\_\_\_\_ to rock music at night.

**A.** listening           **B.** listen             **C.** to listen      **D.** to listening

**REVIEW (COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES)**

**Question 1.** Dogs are \_\_\_\_\_\_ than buffaloes.

**A.** intelligenter            **B.** more intelligent

**C.** smart                      **D.** more smarter

**Question 2.** Coco thinks life in the countryside is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_that in the city.

**A.** boringer            **B.** excited         **C.** more boring        **D.** more excited

**Question 3.** In the country, streets are generally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than those in the city.

**A.** more narrow      **B.** narrower     **C.** narrow        **D.** narrowing

**Question 4.** Urban areas are \_\_\_\_\_\_ than rural areas.

**A.** more busy         **B.** busyer         **C.** busier          **D.** more busier

**Question 5.** Julie lives in the countryside. She's a little \_\_\_\_\_\_ than her friends.

**A.** quieter        **B.** more quiet  **C.** noisy           **D.** more noisy

**Question 6.** Nguyen thinks city life is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** more interesting     **B.** interestinger

**C.** interested               **D.** more interested

**Question 7.** My garden is a lot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_than this park.

**A.** colourfuler     **B.** colourful        **C.** less colour     **D.** more colourful

**Question 8.**   It is amazing. His house is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than a hotel.

**A.** comfortabler     **B.** comfortable      **C.** comfort      **D.** more comfortable

**Question 9.**  He seems to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than we thought.

**A.** more quick    **B.** more quickly      **C.** quicklier      **D.** quicker

**Question 10.**  Is living in the city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than living in the country?

**A.** more convenient                 **B.** as convenient

**C.** most convenient                 **D.** so

**Question 11.** Harvesting the rice is much \_\_\_\_\_\_ than drying the rice.

**A.** more harder        **B.** more hardly            **C.** hardlier       **D.** harder

**Question 12.**  In my opinion, country people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than city people.

**A.** more friendly       **B.** friendlier      **C.** more friendlier       **D.** both A&B

**Question 13.**  A village is often \_\_\_\_\_ than a city.

**A.** more densely populated     **B.** less densely populated

**C.** more densely populating    **D.** less densely populating

**Question 14.**  Medical help is \_\_\_\_\_\_ easily obtained in remote areas than in towns.

**A.** more            **B.** fewer           **C.** less             **D.** higher

**Question 15.**  He seems to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than he did yesterday.

**A.** more quick     **B.** more quickly         **C.** quicklier     **D.** quicker

**COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADVERBS**

**Question 1.** The teacher asked me to speak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** loud            **B.** louder         **C.** more loud

**Question 2.** Today you looks\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than usual.

**A.** more confident     **B.** more confidently                **C.** confidently

**Question 3.** You have to work\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you want to succeed.

**A.** more hardly            **B.** hardlier       **C.** harder

**Question 4.** You need to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , or you will make a lot of mistakes.

**A.** more careful           **B.** more carefully        **C.** carefully

**Question 5.** Your house is decorated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than mine.

**A.** more beautiful        **B.** more beautifully     **C.** beautifully

**Question 6.** City drivers have to drive \_\_\_\_\_\_ than country ones.

**A.** more careful                       **B.** more careless

**C.** more carefully                    **D.** more carelessly

**Question 7.**  I can’t understand what you are saying. Could you speak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** slowly     **B.**  less slowly     **C.** more slowly       **D.** most slowly

**Question 8.**  They live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with their family in a small cottage.

**A.** happy      **B.** happily           **C.** unhappy           **D.** happiness

**Question 9.**  Mr. Brown arrived \_\_\_\_ than expected. **A.** more early              **B.** earlier          **C.** late             **D.** more late

**Question 10.**  We walked\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the rest of the people.

**A.** more slowlier         **B.** slowlier          **C.** more slowly       **D.** more fast

**Question 11.**  My mother talked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the other guests.

**A.** more loudly            **B.** loudlier  **C.** more loudlier          **D.** loudly

**Question 12.** I went home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon. **A.** more late    **B.** later      **C.** more early  **D.** more earlier

**Question 13.** Jim jumped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Peter. **A.** more fartherly        **B**. far   **C.** farther        **D.** farrer

**Question 14.** Minh always answers questions \_\_\_\_\_\_ than the other students.

**A.** weller         **B.** good           **C**. better          **D.** goodly

**Question 15.** Our new teacher explains the exercises \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than our old one.

**A.** more badly                         **B**. bad             **C.** badder        **D.** worse

**WH-QUESTIONS**

**Question 1.** Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_ language is spoken in Kenya? **A.** Which        **B.** Who            **C.** What                      **D.** How

**Question 2.** - \_\_\_\_\_\_ do you play tennis?  - For exercise.

**A.** Why           **B.** Who           **C.** What                      **D.** How

**Question 3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can buy some milk? - At the supermarket.

**A.** Which         **B.** Who            **C.** Where         **D.** How

**Question 4.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_  much do you weigh?

**A.** Which         **B.** Who            **C.** What          **D.** How

**Question 5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_hat is this? It’s my brother's.

**A.** Which         **B.** Whose        **C.** What          **D.** How

**Question 6.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_  bags are you carrying? – Judy’s.

**A.** Which             **B.** What              **C.** Who’s                     **D.** Whose

**Question 7.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually gets up the earliest in your family.

**A.** Which            **B.** Who                **C.** What                      **D.** How

**Question 8.**   \_\_\_\_\_ money do you earn? – About 500$ a month.

**A.** How much             **B.** What          **C.** How many             **D.** Which

**Question 9.** \_\_\_\_\_ do you expect to have the work completed?

**A.** When                      **B.** What       **C.** Who                       **D.** How far

**Question 10.** \_\_\_\_\_ do you go shopping?

**A.** How long         **B.** How often       **C.** How many      **D.** How much

**Question 11.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does your English teacher look like? She’s young and pretty.

**A.** What          **B.** How           **C.** Where         **D.** Who

**Question 12.**   Lan: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_does a Yao kid never wander through?

Mai: A Yao kid never wanders through the woods.

**A.** Where         **B.** What          **C.** Who                       **D.** When

**Question 13.**  \_\_\_\_\_ do the people here erect their stilt house? – They use columns and beams to build them.

**A.** How           **B.** When          **C.** What           **D.** Where

**Question 14.**  I often eat sticky rice cake, but I don’t know \_\_\_\_\_ make it.

**A.** how to       **B.** what to        **C.** how           **D.** what

**Question 15.**  \_\_\_\_ is the most important festival in Vietnam?

**A.** Which                     **B.** What                       **C.** When          **D.** Where

**ARTICLE**

**I. Fill in the blank with a/an.**

**Question 1.**  I’ve bought \_\_\_\_\_\_  umbrella for my sister.

**Question 2.** My Tam is \_\_\_\_ famous singer in Vietnam.

**Question 3.**  Would you like \_\_\_ cup of tea?

**Question 4.**  I’d like \_\_\_\_\_\_ grapefruit and \_\_\_\_\_\_ orange juice.

**Question 5.** It takes me \_\_\_\_ hour to go to the cinema. **(TH)**

**II. Fill in the blank with “a”, “an” or “the”**

**Question 6.**    You can see \_\_\_\_ moon clearly in the Mid-Autumn festival.

**Question 7.**  Peter is \_\_\_\_ most hard-working student I’ve known.

**Question 8.**   She took \_\_\_\_\_\_ hamburger and \_\_\_\_\_ apple, but she didn’t eat \_\_\_\_\_ apple.

**Question 9.**    My grandfather sent me \_\_\_\_\_ letter and \_\_\_\_\_ gift but I haven’t received \_\_\_\_

**Question 10.**  We have \_\_\_\_ cat and \_\_\_\_ dog. \_\_\_\_\_ cat doesn’t get on well with \_\_\_\_ dog.

**III. Choose the best answer.**

**Question 11.**  Can you show me\_\_\_\_\_way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ station?

**A.** the-the       **B.** a-a               **C.** the-an              **D.** a-the

**Question 12.**  Mr. Smith is \_\_\_old customer and \_\_\_honest man.

**A.** an-the       **B.** the-an           **C.** an-an                      **D.** the-the

**Question 13.**  Would you like to hear \_\_\_\_story about \_\_\_ English scientist?

**A.** an- the        **B.** the- the       **C.** a- the          **D.** a- an

**SHOULD/ SHOULDN'T**

**I. Put the correct answer into the blank.**

**Question 1.** People say that we **(should/shouldn’t)** go to pagodas to pray for health and happiness during Tet holiday.

**Question 2.**  I don’t know whether he will be at home then or not, so you **(should/shouldn’t)** call him before you come.

**Question 3.**  You **(should/shouldn’t)** smoke. It’s bad for you.

**Question 4.**  This food is awful. We **(should/shouldn’t)** complain to the manager. 

**Question 5.**  You **(should/shouldn’t)** eat any more cake. You’ve already eaten too much. 

**II. Choose the best answer**

**Question 6.**  You \_\_\_\_\_ stay up too late because it’s not good for your health.

**A.**  don’t               **B.**  shouldn’t        **C.**  don’t have to         **D.**  hasn’t to

**Question 7.**   It is going to rain. You \_\_\_\_\_ take a raincoat.

**A.**  can             **B.**  have to              **C.**  should           **D.**  must

**Question 8.**   When going to the pagoda, people \_\_\_\_\_ wear shorts.

**A.**  needn’t       **B.** don’t have to      **C.** shoudn’t            **D.**  won’t

**Question 9.**  The teacher said we \_\_\_\_\_ read this book for out pleasure because it’s optional.

**A.**  should         **B.** must              **C.** needn’t        **D.** can

**Question 10.**    It \_\_\_\_\_ sunny at that time of year.

**A.**  should be probably              **B.** should probably be                 **C.** probably should be                   **D.**  probably be should

**HAVE TO/ MUST**

**I. Choose the best answer.**

**Question 1.**   You have to \_\_\_\_\_\_ these cakes. They are so delicious!

**A.**  try              **B.**  trying                     **C.**  tries           **D.**  tried

**Question 2.**    You \_\_\_\_\_\_ pay for the snack. It’s free.

**A.**  not has to              **B.**  doesn’t have to                             **C.**  not have to                        **D.**  don’t have to

**Question 3.**    Do we \_\_\_\_\_ our shoes off when entering the church?

**A.**  have take                           **B.**  have to take                      **C.**   having take                       **D.**   having to take

**Question 4.**   She \_\_\_\_\_\_ up her son at school at five o’clock.

**A.**   has to pick                        **B.**   have to pick                     **C.**   has to picking                   **D.**   have to picking

**Question 5.**     We are in the hospital. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke here.

**A.**   needn’t                 **B.**   mustn’t                 **C.**   may not                **D.**   don’t have to

**Question 6.**  He had been working for more than 11 hours. He \_\_\_\_\_ be tired now.

**A.**    need        **B.** had better  **C.**  must          **D.**   mustn’t

**Question 7.**   In this city, people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ walk on grass.

**A.**   couldn’t       **B.** mustn’t          **C.** needn’t                   **D.** may not  

**Question 8.**  Children \_\_\_\_\_ swallow small objects.

**A.**   may          **B.** must            **C.** need                       **D.** mustn’t

**Question 9.**   Driver \_\_\_\_ stop when the traffic lights are red.

**A.**  must                      **B.** could          **C.** may            **D.** might

**Question 10.**   There is no \_\_\_\_\_\_ to ask for his permission because we can decide it on our own.

**A.**   should                  **B.** must           **C.**  need          **D.**   have to

**SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SENTENCES (REVIEW)**

**Question 1.** I have stomach ache, \_\_\_\_\_\_  I don't want to eat anything.

**A.** but             **B.** so                **C.**  because               **D.**  or

**Question 2.**  My mother eats a lot of fruit and vegetables, \_\_\_\_\_ she does exercise every morning.

**A.** even           **B.** but              **C.**  and                        **D.**        so

**Question 3.**  You can eat less, \_\_\_\_\_  you can do more exercise. **A.**  however    **B.**  or   **C.** but **D.** so

**Question 4.**  I have flu, \_\_\_\_\_\_  I don't feel very tired. **A.** but                 **B.**  or   **C.** so    **D.** and

**Question 5.**  The Americans often eat fast food, \_\_\_\_\_\_  many of them are overweight.

**A.**  but **B.** when           **C.**  so   **D.** and

**Question 6.**  The Da Nang Interenational Fireworks Festival is very famous and amazing. \_\_\_\_\_, it has attracted thousands of foreign and domestic visitors. **A.**  therefore                **B.** because            **C.**  while           **D.**  when

**Question 7.**   School children like Tet because it is a long holiday; \_\_, they can also receive a lot of lucky money on the occasion. **A.**  and            **B.**  otherwise        **C.**  moreover        **D.**  however

**Question 8.**   I went to Le Mat festival last year, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I didn't taste any snakes there.

**A.** and             **B.** but              **C.**  or               **D.**  so

**Question 9.**  The Kate festival is celebrated to commemorate the Cham heroes,\_\_\_\_  it's also a chance for the local to relax and meet one another. **A.**  because       **B.**  although   **C.**  so              **D.**  and

**Question 10.**    There \_\_\_\_\_  more than 300 steps up the hill to Hung Kinh Temple.

**A.**  has             **B.**  have         **C.** are              **D.** is

**COMPLEX SENTENCE**

**Question 1.** \_\_\_ Quan Ho is the traditional folk song of Bac Ninh, only this kind of singing is allowed at the Lim Festival.

**A.** When                 **B.** However             **C.**  Although               **D.**  Because

**Question 2.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they are costly, we hold traditional festivals every year.

**A.** While                 **B.** Even though       **C.** Before                    **D.** When

**Question 3.**  \_\_\_\_ the seventh lunar month comes, Vietnamese people often celebrate Vu Lan festival (or Mother's day).

**A.**  Because     **B.**  Although   **C.**  Whether    **D.**  When

**Question 4.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_ you have chance to visit Khanh Hoa, you should join Nha Trang Sea Festival celebrated in June.

**A.**  So            **B.**  If   **C.**  While         **D.**  When

**Question 5.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_ spring comes, many Vietnamese villages prepare for a new festival season.  
**A.**  While         **B.** When          **C.** Nevertheless           **D.** However

**Question 6.**  Kids really adore Mid-Autumn festival \_\_\_\_\_ they can sing, dance and enjoy moon cakes.

**A.** therefore      **B.** because of              **C.**  so               **D.**  because

**Question 7.**   \_\_\_\_ I don’t understand much about Ca Tru singing, I still like it.

**A.**  Because                 **B.** If                **C.** Although                **D.** When

**Question 8.** At the beginning of this year, I was going to come to Huong pagoda. However, I couldn’t make it \_\_\_ my sickness.

**A.**  because                  **B.** despite       **C.** in spite of        **D.** because

**Question 9.**  Peter waited for the train, \_\_\_ the train was late.

**A.**  because                  **B.** since                       **C.** but         **D.** although

**Question 10.**    \_\_\_\_\_\_she was young, she believed in fairy tales.

**A.**  When                     **B.** As               **C.** After                      **D.** Or

**Question 11.**  The teacher asked for his homework \_\_\_\_ she noticed it was missing.

**A.**   before       **B.** after            **C.** thanks to    **D.** due to

**Question 12.**  Anna laughed \_\_\_\_her mother dropped a pie upside down on the floor.

**A.**  after         **B.** if                 **C.**  when                     **D.** until

**Question 13.**  The Hung King Temple festival is very crowded, \_\_\_\_ thousands of people want to join it.

**A.**  even           **B.**  since          **C.** yet  **D.** however

**PAST SIMPLE**

**I. Choose the best answer**

**Question 1.** One day, Mai An Tiem \_\_\_\_ a bird eating a red fruit.

**A.** see              **B.** saw             **C.**  is seeing             **D.**  was seeing

**Question 2.**  She \_\_\_\_\_\_ to visit her granparents with her parents last week.

**A.**  goes           **B.**        gone    **C.**  went                      **D.**        was going

**Question 3.**  They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bus yesterday.

**A.**  don’t catch           **B.**  weren’t catch         **C.** didn’t catch            **D.**  not catch

**Question 4.**  My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  tired when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home.

**A.**  was – got            **B.**  is – get           **C.**  was – getted                 **D.**  were – got

**Question 5.**  Where \_\_\_\_\_ your family \_\_\_\_ on the summer holiday last year?

**A.**  do/do         **B.** does/go       **C.** did/go         **D.** did/went

**Question 6.**  Alice started \_\_\_\_\_ very quickly when she \_\_\_\_ footsteps behind her.

**A.**   to run/hears          **B.** to run/heard           **C.** running/is hearing   **D.** running/hears

**Question 7.**  If I \_\_\_\_ a lot of money, I would share it with you.

**A.**  have                       **B.** has              **C.** had                         **D.** having

**Question 8.**  The wolf \_\_\_ to Granny’s house and \_\_\_\_\_ Granny.

**A.**  ran/swallowed                   **B.** ran/was swallowing           **C.**  was running/swallowed                **D.** had run/swallowed

**Question 9.**  The eagle \_\_\_ him and \_\_\_ to help.

**A.** had heard/was agreeing                 **B.** heard/agreed               **C.** was hearing/agreed                        **D.**  heard/had agreed

**Question 10.**  The tortoise \_\_\_\_ hard-working, so he \_\_\_\_\_ the race.

**A.** did/had won                       **B.** had/was winning               **C.** was being/won                   **D.** was/won

**PAST CONTINUOUS**

**1. Choose the best answer**

**Question 1.**  When our brother \_\_\_\_\_ us a frightening story, suddenly there  \_\_\_\_\_ a big knock on the door.

**A.** was telling/was       **B.** were telling/was       **C.**  told/was        **D.**  tells/is

**Question 2.**    What \_\_\_\_\_ at that time yesterday?

**A.** were you doing      **B.** are you doing         **C.** did you do      **D.** were you do

**Question 3.**   I saw the accident when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the taxi.

**A.**  were waiting         **B.**  was waitingC        **C.** waiting       **D.**  waited

**Question 4.**   While people were talking to each other, he\_\_\_\_\_ his book.

**A.**  was reading           **B.**  is reading   **C.**  read          **D.**  reads

**Question 5.**   While we   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball in the park, Mary fell over.

**A.**  were playing          **B.** played         **C.** play            **D.** playing

**Question 6.**   My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a fairy tale story for me at 9 p.m last night.

**A.** telling         **B.**  tells              **C.**   was telling              **D.**   told

**Question 7.**   When the cock \_\_\_\_\_\_ food in the garden, he saw a big jewelry box.

**A.** was found     **B.**  finds           **C.**   found                   **D.**   was finding

**Question 8.**   While the toirtoise was running to the finish at his best, the hare \_\_\_\_\_ soundly.

**A.**  slept           **B.** was sleeping           **C.**  were sleeping        **D.** was slept

**Question 9.**   While the grasshoper \_\_\_\_\_ music, the ants was busy with storing up food for winter.

**A.** sang and enjoyed                           **B.** was singing and enjoyed

**C.** was singing and enjoying               **D.**  sings and enjoys

**Question 10.**   When the mouse came to the lion's cave, he \_\_\_\_\_ in there.

**A.** isn't sleeping         **B.** wasn’t slept          **C.** didn't sleep     **D.** wasn't sleeping

**IRREGULAR VERBS (ĐỘNG TỪ BẤT QUY TẮC)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **INFINITIVE** | **PAST SIMPLE** | **PAST PARTICIPLE** | **MEANING** |
| 1 | be (is/are/am) | was/were | been | thì, là, ở |
| 2 | become | became | become | trở nên |
| 3 | begin | began | begun | bắt đầu |
| 4 | blow | blew | blown | thổi |
| 5 | break | broke | broken | đập bể, gãy, vỡ |
| 6 | bring | brought | brought | mang đến |
| 7 | build | built | built | xây dựng |
| 8 | burn | burnt | burnt | cháy, đốt cháy |
| 9 | buy | bought | bought | mua |
| 10 | catch | caught | caught | bắt, chụp, đón (xe, tàu) |
| 11 | choose | chose | chosen | chọn lựa |
| 12 | come | came | come | đi đến |
| 13 | cost | cost | cost | trị giá, tốn kém |
| 14 | cut | cut | cut | cắt, chặt |
| 15 | do | did | done | làm |
| 16 | draw | drew | drawn | vẽ, kéo, rút ra |
| 17 | drink | drank | drunk | uống |
| 18 | drive | drove | driven | lái xe |
| 19 | eat | ate | eaten | ăn |
| 20 | fall | fell | fallen | ngã, rơi |
| 21 | feel | felt | felt | cảm thấy |
| 22 | find | found | found | tìm thấy |
| 23 | fly | flew | flown | bay, đi máy bay |
| 24 | forget | forgot | forgotten | quên |
| 25 | forgive | forgave | forgiven | tha thứ |
| 26 | get | got | gotten | lấy, kiếm được, mua |
| 27 | give | gave | given | cho, đưa |
| 28 | go | went | gone | đi |
| 29 | grow | grew | grown | mọc, lớn lên, trồng |
| 30 | have | had | had | có |
| 31 | hear | heard | heart | nghe |
| 32 | hit | hit | hit | đánh trúng, đụng |
| 33 | hold | held | held | cầm, tổ chức |
| 34 | hurt | hurt | hurt | làm bị thương, đau |
| 35 | keep | kept | kept | giữ gìn |
| 36 | know | knew | known | biết |
| 37 | leave | left | left | rời khỏi |
| 38 | lend | lent | lent | cho mượn |
| 39 | let | let | let | cho phép, cho thuê |
| 40 | lie | lay/lied | lain/lied | nằm, nói dối |
| 41 | lose | lost | lost | mất, lạc đường |
| 42 | make | made | made | làm, tạo ra |
| 43 | meet | met | met | gặp |
| 44 | pay | paid | paid | trả tiền |
| 45 | put | put | put | đặt để |
| 46 | read | read | read | đọc |
| 47 | ride | rode | ridden | cưỡi |
| 48 | run | ran | run | chạy |
| 49 | say | said | said | nói |
| 50 | sell | sold | sold | bán |
| 51 | send | sent | sent | gửi |
| 52 | sing | sang | sung | hát |
| 53 | sit | sat | sat | ngồi |
| 54 | sleep | slept | slept | ngủ |
| 55 | smell | smelt | smelt | ngửi |
| 56 | speak | spoke | spoken | nói |
| 57 | spend | spent | spent | tiêu tiền, trải qua |
| 58 | steal | stole | stolen | ăn trộm |
| 59 | swim | swam | swum | bơi |
| 60 | take | took | taken | lấy đi |
| 61 | teach | taught | taught | dạy |
| 62 | tell | told | told | bảo, kể |
| 63 | think | thought | thought | nghĩ |
| 64 | understand | understood | understood | hiểu |
| 65 | wear | wore | worn | mặc |
| 66 | win | won | won | thắng |
| 67 | write | wrote | written | viết |