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CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

- ★ Trình bày khoa học, dễ hiểu
- ★ Bài tập đa dạng, phong phú, cơ bản - nâng cao
- ★ Biên soạn theo sách giáo khoa tiếng Anh
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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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**CHINH PHỤC
NGŨ PHÁP VÀ BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH
LỚP 6 TẬP 2**

UNIT 7. TELEVISION

✧ LANGUAGE FOCUS ✧

Grammar

- ◆ Wh - questions
- ◆ Conjunction in compound sentences: *and, but, so*

Pronunciation

- ◆ Sound /θ/ and /ð/

GRAMMAR

I. WH-QUESTIONS (Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi)

Các câu hỏi với từ để hỏi cho phép người nói tìm thêm thông tin về chủ đề mình quan tâm. Các từ để hỏi theo thông tin muốn tìm có thể được liệt kê như sau:

1. What: cái gì → dùng để hỏi về đồ vật, sự vật, sự kiện.
2. Which: cái mà → dùng để hỏi khi có sự lựa chọn.
3. Where: ở đâu → dùng để hỏi về vị trí, nơi chốn.
4. When: khi nào → dùng để hỏi về thời gian.
5. Who: ai, người mà → dùng để hỏi thông tin về người.
6. Whom: người mà → dùng để hỏi cho tân ngữ chỉ người.
7. Whose: của người mà → dùng để hỏi về thông tin sở hữu.
8. Why: tại sao → dùng để hỏi lí do, nguyên nhân.
9. How: thế nào → dùng để hỏi cho tính từ, trạng từ, sức khỏe, phương tiện.
10. How old → dùng để hỏi về tuổi.
11. How tall → dùng để hỏi chiều cao của người.
12. How high → dùng để hỏi về chiều cao của vật.
13. How far is it + from ... to... → dùng để hỏi về khoảng cách.
14. How long → dùng để hỏi về độ dài.
15. How long → dùng để hỏi về thời gian bao lâu.
16. How often → dùng để hỏi về mức độ, tần suất, số lần.
17. How much + be + S? → dùng để hỏi về giá cả.
18. How much do/ does + S + cost? → dùng để hỏi về giá cả.
19. What is the price of + N? → dùng để hỏi về giá cả.
20. How much + N (không đếm được)? → dùng để hỏi về số lượng.
21. How many + N (es/ s) + are there + in the ...? → dùng để hỏi về số lượng với danh từ đếm được.

22. What's the weather like? → dùng để hỏi về thời tiết.

23. What color → dùng để hỏi về màu sắc.

24. What size → dùng để hỏi về kích cỡ.

II. CONJUNCTION (Liên từ)

Liên từ (hay còn gọi là từ nối) dùng để kết hợp các từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề hoặc câu với nhau.

* **and (và)**: Để nối hai động từ hay tính từ hoặc danh từ (một bộ phận của câu).

E.g.

She has a car **and** a house.

Cô ấy có một cái xe ô tô và một ngôi nhà.

Peter is intelligent, humorous **and** kind.

Peter thông minh, hài hước và tốt bụng.

* **or (hoặc)**: Chỉ sự lựa chọn hoặc đoán chừng.

E.g.

Which colour do you want? Yellow, red **or** blue?

Bạn thích màu nào? Vàng, đỏ hay xanh?

* **but (nhưng)**: Chỉ sự mâu thuẫn, trái ngược.

E.g.

They are rich **but** mean.

Họ giàu nhưng keo kiệt.

* **because (bởi vì)**: Chỉ nguyên nhân hoặc lý do.

E.g.

I don't buy a car **because** it is too expensive.

Tôi không mua ô tô bởi vì nó quá đắt.

* **although (mặc dù)**: Chỉ sự tương phản.

E.g.

They went for a bath although it had begun to rain.

Họ đi tắm mặc dù trời đã bắt đầu đổ mưa.

* **so (vì vậy, nên)**:

E.g.


I felt sleepy so I went to bed.

Tôi cảm thấy buồn ngủ, vì vậy tôi đi ngủ.

PRONUNCIATION

I. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM

1. Cách phát âm âm /θ/

<p>✓ Bước 1: Đặt lưỡi giữa 2 hàng răng</p> <p>✓ Bước 2: Thổi hơi qua phần tiếp xúc giữa lưỡi và hai răng. Cách kiểm tra: Để kiểm tra xem mình phát âm đúng hay không, hãy đặt bàn tay ra phía trước mặt rồi phát âm /θ/. Vì /θ/ là âm vô thanh nên sẽ có hơi bật vào lòng bàn tay.</p>	
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Ex

think /θɪŋk/ nghĩ

bath /bæθ/ tắm

thank /θæŋk/ cảm ơn

2. Cách phát âm âm /ð/

<p>✓ Bước 1: Đặt khe lưỡi giữa hai hàm răng</p> <p>✓ Bước 2: Phát âm /ð/.</p> <p>Cách kiểm tra: Cũng dùng bàn tay để ra phía trước mặt như khi phát âm âm /θ/, nhưng khác với âm /θ/, khi phát âm âm /ð/ bạn sẽ không cảm nhận được hơi bật vào lòng bàn tay bạn.</p>	
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Ex:

mother /ˈmʌðər/ mẹ

this /ðɪs/ cái này

with /wɪð/ với

II. DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT

1. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /θ/

- “th” luôn được phát âm là /θ/ khi

→ “th” đứng đầu một từ

think	/θɪŋk/	= nghĩ, suy nghĩ
thing	/θɪŋ/	= đồ vật, sự việc
thirty	/ˈθɜːti/	= ba mươi
thorn	/θɔːrn/	= gai nhọn
thumb	/θʌm/	= ngón tay cái

→ Chữ “th” ở cuối một từ

mouth	/maʊθ/	= miệng
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month	/mʌnθ/	= tháng
path	/pɑːθ/	= lối đi
truth	/truːθ/	= sự thật
bath	/bɑːθ/	= sự tắm

→ Khi "th" được thêm vào một tính từ để chuyển thành danh từ

depth	/depθ/	= độ sâu
length	/leŋθ/	= chiều dài
strength	/streŋθ/	= sức mạnh
width	/widθ/	= bề rộng

→ Khi "th" chỉ số thứ tự

fourth	/fɔːθ/	= số thứ 4
fifth	/fɪfθ/	= số thứ 5
sixth	/sɪksθ/	= số thứ 6
seventh	/ˈsevnθ/	= số thứ 7

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /ð/

• “th” được phát âm là /ð/.

this	/ ðɪs/	= cái này
that	/ ðæt/	= cái kia
they	/ ðeɪ/	= họ
their	/ ðeə/	= của họ
than	/ ðæn/	= hơn, hơn là
then	/ ðen/	= sau đó
though	/ ðoʊ/	= mặc dầu
gather	/ ˈgæðə/	= tập hợp lại
brother	/ ˈbrʌðə/	= anh, em trai
weather	/ ˈweðə/	= thời tiết

EXERCISE

A. PRONUNCIATION

I. Put the words in the correct column according to the pronunciation of the underlined part.

<u>th</u> roat	weath <u>er</u>	bo <u>th</u>	te <u>th</u>
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<u>th</u> ink	<u>th</u> row	<u>th</u> an	fa <u>th</u> er
smoo <u>th</u>	au <u>th</u> or	<u>th</u> em	bro <u>th</u> er
wea <u>th</u> er	<u>th</u> irsty	mon <u>th</u>	lea <u>th</u> er
ba <u>th</u>	<u>th</u> umb	clo <u>th</u> es	<u>th</u> ing
/θ/		/ð/	

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

1. A. thin B. than C. they D. there
2. A. birthday B. earth C. worth D. there
3. A. another B. death C. brother D. though
4. A. thank B. mother C. thunder D. throat
5. A. they B. three C. thirst D. thread
6. A. worth B. thick C. though D. wrath
7. A. Thursday B. than C. there D. those
8. A. Thursday B. thanks C. these D. birthday
9. A. thought B. without C. theatre D. tooth
10. A. weather B. wealthy C. clothing D. bathing

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Match the pictures with the television programmes.

game show	cartoon	music	education
sports	science	animals	documentary
weather forecast	film	news	comedy

			
1.	2.	3.	4.
			
5.	6.	7.	8.
			
9.	10.	11.	12.

II. Put the words or phrases in the box in the correct column. We can put some words in more than one column.

reporter	documentary	comedy	cartoon
romance	director	drama	cameraman
weatherman	action	sports	actor
game show	designers	sitcom	quiz show
viewer	newsreader	producer	silent
weather forecast	fashion	love story	weathergirl
horror	writer	news	MC
science	character	animals	war

People	Programmes	Kinds of film

III. Match the words on the left with its definition on the right.

1. quiz show	A. a device that allows you to operate a television, etc. from a distance
2. channel	B. a woman on television or radio who tells you what the weather will be like
3. TV schedule	C. a film about real people and events
4. remote control	D. a programme where you try to answer questions in order to win prizes
5. MC	E. a person who watches television
6. weathergirl	E. a funny television programme in which the same characters appear in different situations
7. comedian	G. a television station
8. documentary	H. a list of the television programmes that are on a particular channel and the times that they start
9. sitcom	I. a person who hosts an event
10. viewer	J. a person whose job is to make people laugh, by telling jokes or funny stories

Your answers:

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

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct question words.

- _____ do you watch TV? - Every night.
- _____ hours a day do you watch TV? - Three hours.
- _____ do you usually watch TV? - In the evening.

4. _____ of TV programmes do you like to watch? - Sports, Music, and Cartoon.
5. _____ is your favourite TV programme? - Cartoon.
6. _____ do you watch TV? - Because it's entertaining and educational.
7. _____ is your favourite cartoon character? - Mickey Mouse.
8. _____ can you find out the times and channels of TV programmes? - In TV schedule.
9. _____ does the film last? - About an hour and a half.
10. _____ time do you spend watching TV? - One or two hours a day.

V. Write questions to the underlined words.

1. My mother watches TV two or three hours every day.

2. I usually watch TV in the evening.

3. Many children like cartoons because they are funny.

4. There are eight magazines in the bag.

5. They like to dance on weekends.

6. John finishes work at five o'clock.

7. My parents have two cars.

8. He studies piano at the university.

9. We have an English class twice a week.

10. Tom is my favourite actor.

VI. Fill in the blank with the conjunctions in the box.

and	so	but	because	although	or
-----	----	-----	---------	----------	----

1. We were late _____ there was an accident.

2. _____ Jim doesn't like this game show, he watches it almost every Friday.

3. Nadia doesn't like to drive, _____ she takes the bus everywhere.

4. He is very rich, _____ he doesn't spend a lot of money.
5. She likes swimming _____ jogging.
6. Thomas was really hungry this morning _____ he didn't eat breakfast.
7. I have a lot of homework to do, _____ I can't go to the cinema with you.
8. The waiter was not very nice, _____ the food was delicious.
9. We enjoyed the film _____ it had a sad ending.
10. She went to see a doctor _____ her back was painful.

VII. Choose the correct answers.

1. Fruit tastes good _____ it's healthy for your body.
A. but B. and C. so D. or
2. I want to buy a new jacket, _____ I don't have enough money.
A. and B. so C. but D. because
3. Linda is going to make a cake, _____ she needs some eggs and flour.
A. so B. but C. and D. or
4. We went for a walk _____ it was raining heavily.
A. because B. although C. therefore D. However
5. We can go to the pool _____ we can go horse-riding, whichever you prefer?
A. or B. but C. and D. so
6. John likes funny movies _____ he doesn't like scary movies.
A. and B. or C. so D. but
7. I'd like to see that Korean band _____ their music is pretty cool.
A. although B. so C. because D. but
8. I still cry at the end _____ I've seen this movie several times.
A. and B. although C. because D. so
9. You must hurry _____ you will miss your train.
A. so B. but C. and D. or
10. His chocolate was too hot, _____ he put some cold milk in it.
A. so B. but C. because D. although

VIII. Join each pair of sentences, using the word in brackets.

1. Peter missed the bus. He was late for school. (because]
-

2. Julie has a guitar. She plays it very well. (and)

3. I need to study hard. I can get a good score on the test. (so)

4. He seemed a friendly person. I didn't like him. (although)

5. The food looks delicious. It tastes horrible. (but)

6. Mason fell. The floor was wet. (because)

7. Anna took a part-time job. She needed some money. (so)

8. My father always reads the newspaper in the morning. He always watches the TV news in the morning. (and)

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the passage and answer these questions.

Hi, my name is David and my favorite activity is watching television. I often watch cartoon on Disney channel. My grandmother and mother enjoy watching craft programs. My daddy and brother love watching football matches on the sport channel. I usually spend about 2 hours a day watching TV. In the evening, all the family gather and watch the news and weather forecast. Today, the weatherman announces that it will rain tomorrow. I think you should bring along a raincoat before going out.

1. What is David's hobby?

2. What does he often watch on Disney channel?

3. Who love watching football matches?

4. How many hours a day does David spend watching TV?




5. Will it rain tomorrow?

II. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D for each of the gaps to complete the following text.

Television first came some sixty years ago in the 1950s. Nowadays, it is one of the most (1) _____ sources of entertainment for both the old and the young. Television brings (2) _____ for children, world news, music and many other (3) _____. If someone likes sports, he can just choose the right sports (4) _____. It is not difficult for us to see why (5) _____ is a TV set in almost every home today.

1. A. cheap	B. expressive	C. popular	D. exciting
2. A. news	B. cartoons	C. sports	D. plays
3. A. sets	B. reports	C. channels	D. programmes
4. A. athletes	B. channel	C. time	D. studio
5. A. it	B. this	C. that	D. there

III. Read the passages carefully. Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

<p>STEVE, 12</p> 	<p>I love TV. The first thing I do when I wake up is to switch it on. My favourite channel is the Cartoon Network. I watch TV three or four hours a day. My parents think it is too much and they are always telling me to study, read a little or do a sport. But TV is my favourite hobby. I'm addicted to my favourite programmes.</p>
<p>I know most teens don't like watching the news, but I do. I like to know what is happening around our world. I also enjoy documentaries, especially about wildlife. I'm very curious about the way animals live and how to preserve their habitats. I also enjoy watching live shows and films, mostly comedies and thrillers. I watch TV two or three hours a day.</p>	<p>KATE, 14</p> 
<p>RACHEL, 18</p> 	<p>I like TV as everybody else, but now that I'm older I am more selective about the programmes I watch. I used to watch cartoons all the time. Now I like watching the news and some games shows like "Who wants to be a millionaire?", so I don't really spend too much time in front of the box, an hour or two a day... Some programmes are educational and help us to use our imagination, but many are full of violence.</p>

1. Steve is obsessed about TV.	_____
2. Kate doesn't like watching the news.	_____
3. Rachel's favourite programmes are still cartoons.	_____

4. Kate likes watching things that make her laugh.	_____
5. Rachel is the teenager who watches less TV of the three.	_____
6. Steve's parents don't mind that he watches so much TV.	_____

D. WRITING

I. Arrange the words to make sentences.

1. on/turn/can/TV/the/I/now/?

2. on/ what/ tonight/ television/ is/ ?

3. favourite/actor/your / who/is/?

4. Tina/ time/ television/ does/ how much/ spend/ watching/ ?

5. they/ like/ do/ why/ cartoons/ to watch/ ?

6. best/ television/ like/ what/ do/ you/ programme/ ?

7. start/ the/ game show/ what time/ does/ ?

8. Liz/ go to/ how often/ does/ the cinema/ ?

9. you/ watch/ do/ television/ usually/ when/ ?

10. tonight/ ?/ a football match/ watching/ on TV/ How about

II. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1. What programme do you like best?

→ What's

2. It's not good for children to spend too much time watching television.

→ Children

3. Jim loves animals, so he likes to watch Animal programme.

→ Jim likes to watch Animal programme

4. My sister likes to watch cartoons.

→ My sister is fond

5. How much time do you spend watching television?

→ How many

6. How about going to the cinema tonight?

→ Shall

7. The film is not as interesting as the novel was.

→ The novel was much

8. Although he seemed a friendly person, I didn't like him.

→ He seemed

9. Peter likes watching programmes that make him laugh.

→ Peter enjoys

10. Watching too much TV is not good.

→ It's not

TEST FOR UNIT 7

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

1. A. thirty B. healthy C. there D. birththday
2. A. weather B. think C. this D. feather
3. A. throw B. although C. them D. breathe
4. A. toothth B. warmth C. theme D. that
5. A. their B. then C. worth D. though
6. A. theater B. thank C. there D. thirty
7. A. game B. animal C. channel D. national
8. A. watch B. channel C. children D. schedule
9. A. programme B. show C. popular D. home
10. A. newsreader B. weather C. week D. leave

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

1. Could you turn _____ the volume please? I can't hear that singer very well.
A. up B. down C. on D. off
2. I like watching the news _____ I want to know what is happening around the world
A. and B. so C. but D. because
3. The film was _____ I felt asleep in the middle.
A. scary B. boring C. exciting D. entertaining
4. The story was very interesting _____ very sad.
A. and B. or C. so D. hut
5. My family and I often spend time _____ television in the evening.
A. seeing B. watching C. looking D. viewing
6. Children should watch _____ programs.
A. remote B. national C. educational D. clumsy
7. The _____ will announce tomorrow's weather on TV at 7:30 tonight.
A. weatherman B. newsreader C. comedian D. MC
8. We will go to the cinema to see a _____.
A. game B. film C. show D. racing
9. She uses the _____ control to change the channel.
A. local B. musical C. remote D. main

10. His mother enjoys _____ this series on television.

- A. watching B. going C. doing D. having

11. It's funny _____ the comedy.

- A. watch B. watching C. to watch D. watched

12. He is tired _____ he stayed up late watching TV.

- A. so B. and C. but D. because

13. It started to rain, _____ we went inside and watched TV.

- A. and B. although C. so D. because

14. The football match is on at 2 a.m _____ I can't watch it.

- A. so B. although C. but D. then

15. _____ does the movie start? At 9 o'clock.

- A. Where B. What C. Why D. When

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

1. You should _____ (do) your homework, instead of _____ (watch) TV before dinner.

2. She turned on the radio because she wanted _____ (listen) to some music.

3. _____ (you/ watch) the news on TV last night?

4. What _____ (you/ do) tonight, Hung?

5. Which programme _____ (Linda/ like) best?

6. A new series of wildlife programmes _____ (be) on at 9 o'clock Monday evenings.

7. My father never _____ (watch) romantic films on television.

8. The movie _____ at 8.15 this evening. (start)

IV. Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition.

1. Sam turned _____ the television to watch the news.

2. What is _____ TV tonight?

3. You can see how people compete with each other _____ a game show.

4. *The Wingless Penguin* is _____ Disney channel, 8 o'clock Friday night.

5. Comedies help people relax _____ a hard working day.

6. My sister is interested _____ Nature programme.

7. The talk show is _____ 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock.

8. Cartoons often use animals _____ the main characters.

V. There is one mistake in each sentence. Find, circle and correct the mistake.

1. Children now spend much time on the internet than watching television.

2. There are a lot interesting programmes on Disney Channel.

3. I am really boring when I watch documentaries.

4. I enjoy to watch game shows or films.

5. How many hour a day do you watch television?

6. Children shouldn't spend too much time to watch television.

7. Many people work hardly every day to produce TV programmes.

8. The 7 o'clock news tell people what is happening in the world.

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

1. The programme attracted millions of. (**view**)

2. That detective film was very. (**bore**)

3. Many teenagers arein pop music, (**interest**)

4. He was sittingin the living room, watching TV. (**comfort**)

5. The boy band will give twothis week. (**perform**)

6. On the game show Family Feud,are family members. (**contest**)

7. Cable television offers a wideof special programs. (**vary**)

8. TV stations show foreign series because they can buy them (**cheap**)

VII. Make questions for the underlined part in each sentences.

1. That newsreader usually gets to work by bus.

2. The news programme often finishes at eight o'clock.

3. The game show lasted for two hours and a half.

4. My family usually watches TV in the evening.

5. They didn't have a TV set because it was too expensive.

6. Watching too much TV is not good because it hurts your eyes.

7. The programme is on the Disney Channel.

8. Both parents and their children enjoy the programme.

VIII. Choose the correct answers to complete the passage.

Television is one of man's most important (1) _____ of communication. It brings pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes. Through television, home viewers can see and learn (2) _____ people, places and things in faraway lands. TV even takes its viewers out of this world. It brings them coverage of America's astronauts as the astronauts explore (3) _____ space. In addition to all these things, television brings its viewers a steady stream of programmes that are (4) _____ to entertain. In fact, TV provides many (5) _____ entertainment programs than any other kind. The programmes include dramas, comedies, sports, and (6) _____ pictures.

1. A. ways B. means C. ranges D. shows
2. A. at B. in C. for D. about
3. A. deep B. large C. outer D. open
4. A. happened B. designed C. composed D. guided
5. A. more B. even C. most D. hardly
6. A. lovely B. clear C. motion D. full

IX. Use the words or phrases in the box to complete the passage.

comedies	educational	game shows	7 o'clock news
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writers	national	relax	viewers
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VTV1 is a (1) _____ television channel in Viet Nam. It attracts millions of (2) _____ because it offers many different interesting programmes. The (3) _____ tells people what is happening in Viet Nam and the rest of the world. (4) _____ bring a lot of laughter and help people (5) _____ after a hard working day. The most exciting programmes are (6) _____. They can be both entertaining and (7) _____.

Many people work hard every day to produce quality programmes for television. Some of them are programme designers and (8) _____.

X. Rewrite sentences without changing the meaning.

1. Although The Haunted Theatre is frightening, children love it.

- A. The Haunted Theatre is frightening, but children love it.
- B. The Haunted Theatre is frightening, because children love it.
- C. The Haunted Theatre is frightening, so children love it.
- D. The Haunted Theatre is frightening, for children love it.

2. The film is not exciting enough for me to see.

- A. The film is not boring enough for me to see.
- B. The film is so exciting that I don't want to see.
- C. The film is too boring for me to see.
- D. The film is such an exciting one that I don't want to see.

3. I have to do homework so I won't watch TV tonight.

- A. I won't watch TV tonight because I have to do homework.
- B. I won't watch TV tonight but I have to do homework.
- C. I won't watch TV tonight and I have to do homework.
- D. I won't watch TV tonight or I have to do homework.

4. This program is more funny than that program.

- A. This program is more boring than that program.
- B. This program is not as funny than that program.
- C. That program is more funny than this program.
- D. That program is more boring than this program.

5. It's educational to watch this channel.

- A. Watching this channel is educational.
- B. It's musical to watch this channel.
- C. To watch this channel is funny.

D. This channel is boring to watch.

XI. Use the conjunctions at the end of each group to combine the pairs of sentences.

1. Mr. Peter heated some water. He wanted a cup of tea. (so)

2. I called their house. No one answered the phone. (but)

3. The class was so noisy. The teacher couldn't hear the question. (because)

4. I like cartoons. I don't watch them much. (although)

5. Your arguments are strong. They don't convince me. (but)

6. You can go there by bus. You can go there by train. (or)

7. I was feeling tired. I went to bed when I got home. (so)

8. I work in a restaurant. She works in the same restaurant. (and)

XII. Write a short paragraph about your favourite TV programme. Use the clues given.

1. What is the name of your favourite TV programme?

Game show: who is millionaire?

2. What is it about?

To test your general knowledge about nature, science, etC.

3. What channel is it on?

On VTV 3.

4. When is it broadcast?

At 8 p.m on Tuesday.

5. Why do you like?

Useful, interesting, and exciting.

6. What can you learn from the programme?

Interesting facts about the nature, and the world, science, etc...

UNIT 8. SPORTS AND GAMES

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar	◆ Past simple ◆ Imperative
Pronunciation	◆ Sound /e/ and /æ/

GRAMMAR

I. THE PAST SIMPLE (Thì quá khứ đơn)

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC)

a. Động từ to be (was/ were)

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH	I/ she/ he/ it + was ... You/we/they + were
----------------	---

E.g.

She **was** ill yesterday.

Cô ấy bị ốm hôm qua.

They **were** busy last night.

Tối hôm qua họ bận.

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH	I/ she/ he/ it + was + not You/we/they + were + not
--------------	--

• **Chú ý:**

was not = **wasn't**

were not = **weren't**

E.g.

We **weren't** free last Sunday.

Chủ nhật tuần trước chúng tôi không rảnh.

He **wasn't** here last week.

Anh ấy không ở đây tuần trước.

(?) NGHI VẤN	Was +I/ she/ he/ it? Were + you/ we /they?
--------------	---

E.g.

Was he absent last week?

Tuần trước anh ấy vắng mặt phải không?

Were they here last night?

Tối qua họ ở đây phải không?

b. Động từ thường (V)

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH	S + Ved/V ₂ ...
----------------	----------------------------

Eg.

I watched TV last night

Tôi đã xem TV tối qua.

He bought a car last month

Anh ấy đã mua một cái ô tô tháng trước.

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH	S + did not (didn't) + V bare infinitive
--------------	--

Eg.

She didn't finish her homework last night.

Cô ấy đã không hoàn thành bài tập về nhà tối qua.

(?) NGHI VẤN	Did + S + V bare infinitive
--------------	-----------------------------

Eg.

Did they go to the zoo yesterday?

Họ đã đến vườn bách thú hôm qua phải không?

2. USAGE (CÁCH DÙNG)

Thì quá khứ đơn dùng để diễn tả hành động hoặc sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.

E.g.

She **went to** school last week.

Cô ấy đến trường tuần trước.

I **played** football yesterday.

Tôi chơi đá bóng hôm qua.

• Những trạng từ chỉ thời gian thường đi với thì quá khứ đơn.

last night (*tối qua*)

last week (*tuần trước*)

last month (*tháng trước*)

last year (*năm trước*)

yesterday (*ngày hôm qua*)

khoảng thời gian + ago

in + thời gian trong quá khứ.

E.g.

two weeks ago: *cách đây hai tuần.*

ten years ago: *10 năm trước.*

in 1990: *vào năm 1990.*

in 2000: *vào năm 2000.*

3. CÁCH THÀNH LẬP ĐỘNG TỪ TRONG QUÁ KHỨ

a. Động từ có quy tắc (regular verb): được thành lập bằng cách thêm đuôi ed vào sau động từ nguyên thể.

E.g.

work → worked

watch → watched

dance → danced

- Những động từ tận cùng bằng một phụ âm và trước đó là một nguyên âm thì ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm rồi thêm "ed".

E.g.

stop → stopped

- Những động từ kết thúc bằng "phụ âm + e", chúng ta chỉ cần thêm "d".

E.g.

phone → phoned

hate → hated

translate → translated

- Những động từ kết thúc bằng "phụ âm + y", chúng ta chuyển "y" thành "i" và thêm "ed".

E.g.

study → studied

- Những động từ kết thúc bằng "nguyên âm + y", giữ nguyên "y" và thêm "ed".

E.g.

play → played

stay → stayed

b. Động từ bất quy tắc (irregular verb) học thuộc ở cột 2 trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

E.g.

see → saw

buy → bought

go → went

• **Cách phát âm đuôi "ed":**

Đuôi "ed" được phát âm theo ba cách khác nhau:

- Sau các âm /t/ và /d/ phát âm là /ɪd/ hoặc /əd/.

E.g. wanted, decided....

- Sau các âm vô thanh (f, s, sh, ch, p, x, k) phát âm là /t/.

E.g. washed, stopped

- Sau các phụ âm và nguyên âm còn lại phát âm là /d/.

E.g. lived, traveled

II. IMPERATIVE (Câu mệnh lệnh)

Câu mệnh lệnh là câu dùng để sai khiến, ra lệnh hay yêu cầu người khác làm hay không làm một việc gì đó.

Câu mệnh lệnh chia làm 2 loại: Trực tiếp và gián tiếp.

✳ **Câu mệnh lệnh trực tiếp:**

• Đứng đầu câu là động từ nguyên mẫu không có "to", không có chủ ngữ. Trong câu có thể có kèm theo từ "please" ở đầu hoặc cuối câu thể hiện ý trang trọng, lịch sự.

E.g.

Enjoy your meal.

Ăn ngon miệng nhé.

Stop talking and open your books.

Ngừng nói chuyện và mở sách ra.

Be quiet, please. *Làm ơn trật tự nào.*

Stop here, please. *Làm ơn dừng tại đây.*

• Đứng đầu câu là một danh từ riêng hoặc đại từ nhằm xác định cụ thể đối tượng được nói đến trong câu mệnh lệnh.

E.g.

Mary, hurry up.

Nhanh lên Mary.

Nga, stand up. The others stay sitting.

Nga đứng lên, các bạn khác vẫn ngồi tại chỗ.

• Đứng đầu câu là "you" biểu đạt sự tức giận hoặc thể hiện ý ra lệnh.

E.g.

You come here.

Bạn lại đây.

You do it right now.

Bạn làm nó ngay bây giờ đi.

You get lost.

Bạn hãy rời khỏi đây đi.

• Đúng đầu câu là động từ "do" biểu đạt ý nhấn mạnh trong câu mệnh lệnh

E.g.

Do sit down! *Ngồi xuống đi!*

Do be careful!


Thật cẩn thận đấy nhé!

PRONUNCIATION

I. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM

1. Cách phát âm âm /e/

Hãy làm tuần tự theo 3 bước sau để có thể phát âm được chuẩn nguyên âm /e/ nhé!

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Bước 1: Miệng mở tự nhiên.✓ Bước 2: Lưỡi nâng lên độ cao vừa phải.✓ Bước 3: Giữ nguyên vị trí hai môi và phát âm /e/ thật gọn. |  |
|--|--|




Chú ý: Vì đây là nguyên âm ngắn, bạn nên phát âm nó trong thời gian ngắn hơn 1 giây. Nó nên được phát âm ngắn, mạnh và rõ ràng.

Eg.

head	/hed/	đầu
egg	/eg/	trứng
ten	/ten/	số mười
leg	/leg/	chân

2. Cách phát âm âm /æ/

/æ/ cũng là một nguyên âm ngắn. Để phát âm âm này chính xác, bạn làm theo 3 bước sau:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Bước 1: Miệng mở rộng✓ Bước 2: Hạ lưỡi xuống vị trí thấp nhất, đầu lưỡi hơi chạm chân răng cửa trong hàm dưới.✓ Bước 3: Giữ nguyên vị trí hai môi và phát âm âm /æ/ thật gọn dưới một giây. |  |
|---|---|



Chú ý: Đối với âm /e/ vị trí của lưỡi cao hơn so với âm /æ/. Bên cạnh đó, khi phát âm âm /e/ miệng bạn

mở tự nhiên và hoàn toàn thư giãn. Trong khi đó phát âm /æ/, miệng bạn mở rộng và căng ra.

E.g.

hand	/hænd/	tay
cat	/cæt/	con mèo
back	/bæk/	lưng
family	/fæməli/	gia đình

II. DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT

1. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /e/

- Thường xuất hiện trong các từ 1 âm tiết có chứa chữ e mà tận cùng là 1 hoặc nhiều phụ âm (trừ r) hoặc chứa e trong âm tiết được nhấn trọng âm có chứa “e + phụ âm”.

beg	/beg/	cầu xin
bell	/bel/	cái chuông
bed	/bed/	cái giường
get	/get/	lấy, có
check	/tʃek/	tờ séc
dress	/dres/	cái váy
everyone	/ˈevriwʌn/	mọi người

- Âm /e/ thường xuất hiện trong một số từ có kết thúc là -ead.

head	/hed/	đầu
bread	/bred/	bánh mì
spread	/spred/	trải ra, giãn ra
treadmill	/ˈtredmil/	cối xay gió

- Âm /e/ cũng thường xuất hiện trong phát âm của các cụm chữ "air" và "are"

fair	/feə/	hội chợ
pair	/peə/	đôi, cặp
fare	/feə/	vé
care	/ceə/	chăm sóc

- Trường hợp đặc biệt: /ˈmem/ nhiều

many	/meni/	nhiều
bury	/beri/	chôn

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /æ/

- Âm /æ/ thường xuất hiện trong những từ một âm tiết có chứa chữ a, tận cùng bằng một hoặc nhiều phụ âm.

bad	/bæd/	tồi, xấu
hang	/hæŋ/	treo
ban	/bæn/	cắm
man	/mæn/	người đàn ông
sat	/sæt/	ngồi (quá khứ của sit)
lack	/læk/	thiếu
pan	/pæn/	cái chảo
fat	/fæt/	béo, mỡ

- Chú ý: Trong một số từ, nếu như sau "a" là một chữ cái "r" và không có nguyên âm sau "r", thì "a" sẽ không được phát âm là /æ/.

arm /a:m/: cánh tay

- Đặc biệt, một số từ đọc là /a:/ theo người Anh, nhưng người Mỹ lại đọc là /æ/.

ask	/æsk/ (US)	hỏi
have	/hæv/ (US)	có
laugh	/læf/ (US)	cười
aunt	/ænt/ (US)	cô, dì

- Âm /æ/ xuất hiện khi ở trong một âm tiết được nhấn mạnh của một chữ có nhiều âm tiết đứng trước hai phụ âm.

narrow	/'nærəʊ/	chật, hẹp
latter	/'lætə/	cái sau.vật sai
manner	/'mænə/	cách thức
calculate	/'kælkjuleit/	tính toán
commander	/kəmændə/	người chỉ huy
captain	/kæptin/	đại úy

EXERCISE

A. PRONUNCIATION

I. Put the words in the correct column according to the pronunciation of the underlined part.

dress	spread	man	captain	calculate
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a <u>ct</u> ive	ha <u>nd</u> ball	la <u>ugh</u>	te <u>nn</u> is	pro <u>gram</u> me
l <u>a</u> ck	na <u>rro</u> w	ba <u>dm</u> inton	me <u>m</u> ber	Nov <u>e</u> mber
e <u>l</u> even	br <u>e</u> ath	fa <u>m</u> ily	ba <u>n</u> k	ca <u>n</u> dle
/e/		/æ/		





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

1. A. many B. track C. gymnastics D. marathon
2. A. tennis B. exerercise C. badminton D. chess
3. A. racket B. mach C. congratulations D. favourite
4. A. handball B. any C. fantastic D. programme
5. A. weekend B. exerercise C. exhhaust D. contest
6. A. family B. sportsman C. congrats D. marathon
7. A. event B. female C. special D. sentence
8. A. fantastic B. programme C. badminton D. karate
9. A. many B. active C. happen D. mach
10. A. breakfast B. check C. pack D. dress

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Put each of the following pictures with the correct name of the sports and games. Use the words in the box.

badminton	fishing	football	hockey
cycling	volleyball	skiing	athletics
baseball	judo	camping	swimming

			
1.	2.	3.	4.

			
5.	6.	7.	8
			
9.	10.	11.	12.

II. Fill the words or phrases given in the box into the correct column.

homework	table tennis	shopping	swimming	fishing
aerobics	jogging	badminton	tennis	video games
volleyball	housework	soccer	cycling	camping
karate	yoga	skiing	golf	basketball
do		go		play

III. Complete the sentences with the correct form of do or play.

- I like _____ tennis.
- Do you often _____ exercise?
- My brother _____ basketball for the school team.
- My friend _____ judo twice a week.
- His sister _____ yoya at the new sports centre.
- Anna enjoys _____ table-tennis in her free time.

7. My brother _____ football for the town team when he was young.
8. We _____ gymnastics at school yesterday.

IV. Complete the sentences with the verb + ing of the verbs given below.

play	ski	swim	watch	practise	do
-------------	------------	-------------	--------------	-----------------	-----------

1. Tuan doesn't like _____ in the pool at the sport centre.
2. Sam hates _____ rugby but he likes football.
3. Tom loves _____ Judo.
4. They enjoy _____ the Olympics on TV.
5. We really like _____ in the Alps in winter.
6. Do you like _____ running in the morning?

V. Complete the sentences with the correct words given below.

throw	kick	hit	bounce	catch	pick up
--------------	-------------	------------	---------------	--------------	----------------

1. In football you _____ the ball.
2. In basketball you _____ the ball on the floor.
3. In tennis you _____ the ball.
4. In rugby _____ the ball to people in your team.
5. In football the goalkeeper need to _____ the ball.
6. In hockey you never _____ the ball.

VI. Write the past simple form of the following verbs.

<i>E.g. to help</i>	<i>helped</i>	<i>to have</i>	<i>had</i>
to visit		to be	
to arrive		to go	
to remember		to buy	
to return		to take	
to rent		to see	
to receive		to think	
to talk		to wear	
to stop		to put	
to look		to eat	
to move		to give	
to watch		to teach	
to learn		to make	

to play			
to live			
to listen			
to study			
to clean			

VII. Write the negative and question sentences.

E.g.

0. e watched TV last night

(-): He didn't watch TV last night.

(?): Did he watch TV last night.

1. She bought a new dress yesterday.

(-):

(?):

2. They were late for school.

(-):

(?):

3. She went to a bookstore yesterday.

(-):

(?):

4. I drove carelessly last week.

(-):

(?):

5. I was ill last week.

(-):

(?):

6. He stopped his car to take a photograph.

(-):

(?):

7. She waited for you two hours ago.

(-):

(?):

8. She lived in New York in 2009.

(-):

(?):

9. I rained heavily two days ago.

(-):

(?):

10. He finished his homework last night.

(-):

(?):

VIII. Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. They (see) _____ a good film last night.
2. He (buy) _____ a lot of English books yesterday.
3. They (be) _____ students last year.
4. She (be) _____ in Da Nang City last week.
5. They (wear) _____ the uniform two days ago.
6. it (take) _____ me 50 minutes to get there.
7. They (decorate) the room last week.
8. She (teach) me English two months ago.
9. We (decide) _____ to buy something for lunch.
10. I (receive) _____ your letter this morning.
11. Mai (speak) _____ to me yesterday.
12. She (write) _____ to her friends last week.
13. I (borrow) _____ the book from a friend.
14. They (watch) _____ TV yesterday.
15. She (send) _____ a letter to her husband last week.

IX. Turn the sentences into negative and interrogative forms.

E.g.

0. I finished my homework last night,

(-): I didn't finish my homework last night.

(?): Did you finish your homework last night?

1. He stopped his car to take a photograph.

(-):

(?):

2. She drove carelessly last week.

(-):

(?):

3. They were in Rio last summer.

(-):

(?):

4. We did our exercise this morning.

(-):

(?):

5. My parents came to visit me last July.

(-):

(?):

6. The hotel was very expensive.

(-):

(?):

7. I had a bicycle when I was young.

(-):

(?):

8. The children went to the zoo yesterday.

(-):

(?):

9. Nga ate the last doughnut.

(-):

(?):

10. They bought a new house last month.

(-):

(?):

X. Make questions and answers, using the cues given.

E.g.

0. you/ go to the zoo/ yesterday/ Yes/ No

→ Did you go to the zoo yesterday? - Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

1. they/ return home/ yesterdays/ No

2. Mrs. Robinson/ buy a poster/ Yes

3. you/ send me those flowers/ Yes

4. she/ receive many gifts/ No

5. we/ meet her at the meeting/ last week/ Yes

6. they/ live in this town/ in 2000/ No

7. Tan/ teach Lan English/ Yes

8. he/ mail his friend a postcard/ No

XI. Make questions for the underlined words.

E.g.

0. They saw her three months ago.

→ When did they see her?

1. My father was in Ha Noi last month.

2. He travelled to Nha Trang by coach.

3. She went to the doctor because she was sick.

4. Nam left home at 7 o'clock yesterday.

5. Her mother gave her a blue dress.

6. I went to Nha Trang last summer vacation.

7. Mrs. Robinson put the poster on the wall.

8. They returned to America two weeks ago.

XII. Complete the funny story with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

It (1. be) _____ Sunday, the day of the big game. The players (2. arrive) _____ early. They (3. be) _____ excited. Everyone (4. want) _____ to play.

There (5. be) _____ lots of people in the stadium. They (6. wave) _____ and (7. cheer) _____ when the players (8. walk) _____ on to the ground.

The referee (9. call) _____ the captains to the middle. The referee (10. ask) _____ "Where is the ball?" Nobody (11. answer) _____.

All the players (12. look) _____ at the ground. There (13. be) _____ no ball. The referee (14. cancel) _____ the game.

XIII. Choose the correct verb from the box, fill in the blanks.

Don't touch	write	install	be	Don't order
repeat	open	listen	water	call

1. your names.
2. your mobile phone!
3. your books at page 20.
4. a taxi for me, please.
5. careful.
6. to his explanation!
7. these words again!
8. these programmers on the computer!
9. the flowers, please.
10. coffee! I don't like it!

XIV. Choose the suitable imperatives in the box to finish sentences.

Don't dean my room.	Go straight for two blocks.
Please fill it out.	Please bring me a glass of water.
Please don't open the window.	Please say that again.
Don't eat candy, and get more exercise.	Please take it to the post office.
Please don't wake him up.	Call me in thirty minutes.

1. The package is ready. _____.

2. I'm sorry. I didn't hear you. _____.
3. It's cold in here! _____.
4. Here's the hotel registration form. _____.
5. "How can I lose weight, doctor?". _____.
6. "Where's Dad?".
"He's taking a nap. _____."
7. _____.
"Ok! Is that all?"
8. "Maria, it's almost time to leave."
"I'm not ready. _____."
9. "Excuse me, where's the travel agency?"
_____.
10. _____. I'll do it myself.

XV. Fill in each sentence with an appropriate preposition.

1. Do you play sports _____ school?
2. Anne goes swimming _____ Saturdays and Sundays.
3. Sports is good _____ your health.
4. Jim is very good _____ volleyball and basketball.
5. My karate club is _____ Hoang Dieu Street.
6. What sports do you play _____ your free time?
7. Pelé was born _____ October 21st, 1940.
8. _____ 1958, _____ the age of 17, Pelé won his first World Cup.

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Complete the conversation with the words below.

tennis	twice	favourite	game	often	sport
--------	-------	-----------	------	-------	-------

Peter: What's your (1) _____ sport, Matthew?

Tim: Hmm, probably basketball. But I also like (2) _____.

Peter: Are you a good tennis player?

Tim: I'm ok, I think.

Peter: How (3) _____ do you play a week?

Tim: What? Tennis or basketball?

Peter: Both.

Tim: Well, I play tennis (4) _____ a week, and basketball four times a week. I'm in a team.

Peter: Oh really? You do a lot of sport.

Tim: True. What about you? What's your favourite (5) _____?

Peter: Watching basketball on TV.

Tim: Oh, would you like to watch tomorrow's (6) _____ with me?

Peter: Sure, why not?

II. Read the text. Then answer the questions.

There are some games for children such as chess, skipping rope, hide - and - seek, computer games, and games. Computer games are my favourite. There are some good things about playing computer games. First, you'll become quicker and cleverer because you must play quickly and think a lot. Next, playing computer games helps me give attention on things better. This is useful for my studies, too. Then, playing computer games also helps me find answers to problems better. This is fantastic for doing Maths. Finally, playing computer games helps me get better at doing different things at the same time. However, children shouldn't play computer games for more than an hour at a time.

1. Name two children's games.

2. What are the write's favourite games?

3. How many good things are there about playing computer games?

4. Does playing computer games help you become cleverer?

5. What subject can benefit from playing computer games.

6. What shouldn't children do?

III. Read the passage, and then decide whether the sentences are T (true) or F (false).

Tuan and Khoa are students in grade 6. They are good friends. At school, they are in the same class. They live near school, and they walk to school every morning. In the afternoon, they often go to their sports club. They like sports very much. Tuan plays badminton, and Khoa plays table tennis. Sometimes they go swimming or play soccer with their classmates. They don't have time to go camping.

1. Tuan and Khoa are not in the same class.	_____
---	-------

2. They are good friends.	_____
3. They go to school by bicycle.	_____
4. In the afternoon, they often go to their sports club.	_____
5. Tuan plays table tennis.	_____
6. They don't play sports with their classmates.	_____
7. They go swimming every day.	_____
8. They never go camping.	_____

IV. Read Leo's report about his favourite sport. Choose the correct answer A, B or C.

"Water polo is a new sport at our school, but we have a good team now. We practice after school on Thursday at the Northside Pool and we're doing well in the National Schools Competition.

There are seven players in a water polo team. The game is a bit like football because each team tries to score a goal with a ball. But in water polo you don't use your feet - you catch and throw the ball with one hand. And you never stop swimming. A game lasts 32 minutes, and in that time you swim up and down a 30-metre pool lots of times. If you aren't fit, water polo isn't the sport for you!

For me, it's great, because I love being in the water and I can swim fast. I also enjoy being part of a team. We have some excellent players and we're all good friends. So it's fun and it's also a fantastic way to get fit."

Leo Johnson

1. People play water polo _____.

A. in a stadium B. in a swimming pool C. at the beach

2. His team plays _____.

A. well B. badly C. in a new competition

3. Water polo players _____.

A. often play football B. bounce the ball C. doesn't kick the ball

4. In a water polo game, players _____.

A. can't use their hands
B. sometimes swim 30 metres.
C. swim all the time.

5. Leo _____.

A. isn't very fit
B. can swim quickly
C. likes playing individually

D. WRITING

I. Put the words in the correct order.

1. do/when/do/you/sport/?

2. which/ you/ do/ sports/ at/ do/ school/ ?

3. favourite/ are/ your/ who/ sports stars/ ?

4. do/you/go/how often/running/?

5. team/sports/play/you/do/?

6. what/ TV/ you/ do/ on/ sports/ watch/ ?

7. football/ is *I* favourite/ your/ team/ ?

8. swimming/ you/ do/ go/ how often/ ?

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

1. What sport do you like best?

→ What is

2. Mark plays football better than Tim.

→ Tim doesn't

3. Beckham was a very good football player.

→ Beckham played

4. How long have you played basketball?

→ When

5. Shall we play badminton this weekend?

→ How about

6. No sport in Britain is as popular as football.

→ Football

7. My brother is not so interested in basketball as I am.

→ I

8. It's good for you to do morning exercise regularly.

→ You

III. Write a short paragraph about your favourite sport.

TEST FOR UNIT 8

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

1. A. badminton B. volleyball C. basketball D. gymnastics
2. A. judo B. marathon C. pole D. most
3. A. regard B. jacket C. athletics D. racket
4. A. javelin B. water C. archery D. record
5. A. skiing B. ring C. tennis D. fighting
6. A. rate B. marathon C. skate D. congratulate
7. A. baseball B. fantastic C. race D. skate
8. A. tennis B. regatta C. basket D. elect
9. A. athlete B. think C. birth D. these
10. A. these B. house C. horse D. increase

II. Find, one odd word.

1. A. basketball B. volleyball C. fool ball D. chess
2. A. marathon B. running C. swimming D. high jump
3. A. stadium B. football C. sailing D. event
4. A. badminton B. always C. volleyball D. aerobics
5. A. football B. tennis C. volleyball D. boxing

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

1. My friend Mark is very good _____ volleyball. He plays volleyball very well.
A. in B. on C. at D. with
2. We often go swimming _____ Sunday morning
A. in B. on C. at D. for
3. Last weekend, my friends and I _____ a football match
A. watch B. watching C. watched D. watches
4. My _____ sports are badminton and basketball
A. fantastic B. favorite C. exhausted D. sporty
5. You should buy a new _____.
A. pedal B. table C. racket D. shoe
6. _____ is a running race of over 26 miles.
A. marathon B. weightlifting C. boxing D. athletics
7. Annie loves doing sports. She's _____.

A. hungry B. happy C. funny D. sporty

8. It's fantastic to _____ gymnastics.

A. have B. make C. get D. do

9. They _____ the fencing competition last year.

A. win B. won C. wins D. will win

10. My sister often _____ badminton in her free time.

A. play B. plays C. playing D. to play

11. _____ do you do judo? Twice a week.

A. When B. Where C. How often D. Why

12. All of us _____ at home yesterday evening.

A. were B. was C. did D. are

13. You have to throw the ball into the net when you play _____.

A. basketball B. football C. tennis D. badminton

14. John _____ return to America last week.

A. doesn't B. isn't C. didn't D. wasn't

15. _____ Liz _____ buy a lot souvenirs for her friends?

A. Did B. Do C. Were D. Is

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into suitable tenses.

1. Kate (not go) _____ jogging yesterday, she (stay) _____ and (do) _____ aerobics.

2. You (watch) _____ the tennis match on TV last night?

3. When my brother and I (be) _____ small, we (go) _____ swimming every weekend

4. My father (take) _____ me to the National Stadium five days ago.

5. Yesterday, I (go) _____ to the restaurant with a client.

6. Last summer I (visit) _____ Ngoc Son Temple in Ha Noi.

7. I (not go) _____ to school last Sunday.

8. She (get) _____ married last year?

9. My parents (be) _____ very tired after the trip.

10. I (buy) _____ a lot of gifts for my little sister

V. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. I did many sports last week and was _____. (**exhaust**)

2. I think sports and games are very _____. (**use**)

3. Stories about _____ people in the world of sports are often very interesting. (**fame**)

4. Please listen to the _____ carefully. (**instruct**)
5. The football fans cheered _____ for their side. (**loud**)
6. He gets a lot of _____ from football. (**enjoy**)
7. Playing sports is a fantastic way to improve your _____. (**fit**)
8. Cristiano Ronaldo is a Portuguese professional. (**football**)
9. Pelé is a _____ hero in Brazil. (**nation**)
10. Winning three gold medals is great _____. (**achieve**)

VI. Circle and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. Last summer my parents buyed me a lot of different gifts.

2. There was many people standing on the street.

3. The food was delicious, but most thing didn't cheap.

4. Did your uncle took you to watch the football match last week?

5. Do you play yoga at home or in a club?

6. Where was you last weekend? -I was at home

7. The car stoped at the traffic light.

8. Paul is very' tired because he didn't slept well last night.

9. Do you take part in the marathon last Sunday?

10. When did you buy this house? - We buy it three years ago.

VII. Write imperative or request sentences.

E.g.

0. You should go to bed early.

→ Go to bed early.

You should not stay up late.

→ Don't stay up late.

1. You should brush your teeth after meals.

2. You should not play soccer in the street.

3. You should wash and iron your own clothes.

4. You should not eat too much candy.

5. You should wash your hands before meals.

6. You should not worry about the examination.

7. You should tidy your room every day.

8. You should not forget to write to your parents.

VIII. Read the passage below and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE?

Sports and games play an important role in our life. Doing

sports regularly helps our bodies strong and healthy. Chess is an example of indoor games. There are a lot of outdoor sports such as football, baseball, volleyball, etc. Some people think playing sports is more fun than watching them on TV. Every year, there are some sports competitions all over the world. People play them to win medals for their country. Last night, there was a small marathon race in New York.

1. Sports and games play an important role in our life. _____

2. Chess is an outdoor game. _____

3. There are some sports competitions all over the world. _____

4. Doing sports doesn't regularly help us healthy. _____

5. There was a small marathon race in U.K. _____

IX. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the passage below.

Football is perhaps (1) _____ popular game in the world. A football match often (2) _____ about ninety minutes. There are two teams play against each other. Each team has eleven members. The players kick the ball (3) _____ goals. There is a goalkeeper to keep the goal safe.

The goal-keeper is allowed to touch the ball (4) _____ hand, while others are not. The team, which scores more goals, is declared the winner. The referee is there to make sure that the game is fair. It's (5) _____ to watch a football match.

1. A. the most B. most C. more D. the more
2. A. last B. lasts C. lasted D. will last
3. A. scoring B. scored C. to score D. score
4. A. by B.in C. to D. for
5. A. interesting B. clumsy C. musical D. exhausted

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

This is Alex. He is twenty years old. He is a weight-lifter. He is tall and strong. He spends 2 hours practicing weight-lifting every day. Weightlifting is a hard and dangerous sports to play. Sometimes, Alex hurts himself while doing the sport. But he never gives up. He wants to be a champion in the future. All the family members are proud of him. He will take part in a sport competition next week. Would you want to come along and watch the match?

1. How old is Alex?

2. What is his job?

3. How often does he practice weight-lifting?

4. Are family members proud of him?

5. When will he take part in a sport competition?

XI. Write the question for the underlined part in each sentence.

1. My mother cleans the house once a day.

2. Children in my town travel to school by school bus.

3. It took her three hours to finish the composition.

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

5. They go to the beach on the summer holiday.

6. The homework was very difficult yesterday.

7. They are planting some roses in the garden.

8. Liz will send these letters to her friends.

XII. Choose the letter A, B, c or D to complete the sentences with given words.

1. Playing/ volleyball/ interesting.

A. Playing volleyball are interesting.

B. Playing the volleyball is interesting.

C. Playing volleyball is interesting.

D. Playing the volleyball are interesting.

2. In/ first half/ the match/ our team/ score/ goal.

A. In the first half of the match, our team score a goal.

B. In the first half of the match, our team scored a goal.

C. In the first half on the match, our team scored a goal.

D. In the first half on the match, our team score a goal.

3. Students/ do/ lot of/ outdoor/ activity.

A. A. Students do a lot of outdoor activities.

B. Students does a lot of outdoor activities.

C. Students doing a lot of outdoor activities.

D. Students did a lot of outdoor activities.

4. I/ more/ interested/ go swimming/ my sister.

A. I more interested at going swimming than my sister.

B. I'm more interested at going swimming than my sister.

C. I more interested in going swimming than my sister.

D. I'm more interested in going swimming than my sister.

5. I/ do/ exercise/ twice/ week.

A. I exercise do twice a week.

B. I twice a do exercise week.

C. I do twice exercise a week.

D. I do exercise twice a week.

XIII. Rewrite the following sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Simon is very good at basketball.

→ Simon can

2. My brother plays football very well.

→ My brother is

3. David likes playing badminton most.

→ Badminton is

4. Sports and games are very important in children's lives.

→ Sport and games play

5. Children take part in many after-school activities when school finishes.

→ Children do

UNIT 9. CITIES OF THE WORLD

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

- Grammar**
- ◆ Possessive adjectives
 - ◆ Possessive pronouns
- Pronunciation**
- ◆ Sound /əʊ/ and /aʊ/

GRAMMAR

I. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (Tính từ sở hữu)

Tính từ sở hữu chỉ sự sở hữu của người và vật.

Subject pronouns Đại từ nhân xưng	Possessive adjectives Tính từ sở hữu
I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
It	Its
We	Our
They	Their

- Tính từ sở hữu đứng trước danh từ để chỉ sự sở hữu.

Tính từ sở hữu + danh từ (Possessive adjectives + nouns)

- Ta có thể thêm 's sau danh từ để biến đổi danh từ ấy về dạng sở hữu.
- "Whose" là từ để hỏi về quyền sở hữu trong câu nghi vấn, theo sau đó là danh từ và nghĩa là "... của ai vậy?"

E.g.

This is **my** book.

Her mother is very beautiful.

Our car is very modern.

My phone is very cheap.

His name is Tuan.

II. POSSESSIVE ADVERBS (Đại từ sở hữu)

Đại từ sở hữu dùng để chỉ sự sở hữu và quan trọng nhất đó là nó thay thế cho một danh từ, cụm danh từ đã được nhắc đến trước đó nhằm tránh lặp từ.

Possessive adjectives Tính từ sở hữu	Possessive pronoun Đại từ sở hữu
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
our	ours
their	theirs

- Tính từ sở hữu (**possessive adjective**) cũng để chỉ sự sở hữu, tuy nhiên, chúng luôn được theo sau bởi một danh từ, trong khi đó đại từ sở hữu (**possessive pronoun**) thay thế hẳn cho danh từ đó.
- Lưu ý, "its" không có đại từ sở hữu, Thay vào đó sẽ thêm 's vào sau danh từ.

E.g.

This book is **mine**.

Your book is not as interesting as **mine**.

How can he eat my food not **his**?


I can't find my stapler so I use hers.

PRONUNCIATION

I. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM

1. Cách phát âm âm /əʊ/

Âm /əʊ/ được tạo thành bởi hai nguyên âm đơn là /ə/ và /ʊ/.

<p>✓ Bước 1: Miệng mở tự nhiên, lưỡi đặt ở độ cao trung bình, đồng thời phát âm âm /ə/</p> <p>✓ Bước 2: Từ từ kéo lưỡi về phía sau, đồng thời tròn môi để phát âm âm /ʊ/</p>	
--	---

Lưu ý rằng âm /ə/ cần phải dài hơn âm /ʊ/ nhé.

Eg.

go	/gəʊ/	đi
slow	/sləʊ/	chậm
snow	/snəʊ/	tuyết

cold /kəʊld/ lạnh

2. Cách phát âm âm /aʊ/

Mỗi nguyên âm đôi đều được cấu thành bởi 2 nguyên âm đơn. Cho nên, để phát âm một nguyên âm đôi, bạn chỉ cần chuyển vị trí lưỡi và khẩu hình miệng từ nguyên âm đơn thứ nhất sang nguyên âm đơn thứ hai. Âm /aʊ/ được tạo thành bởi âm /a/ và /ʊ/.

- ✓ Bước 1: Miệng mở rộng, lưỡi hạ thấp. Đầu lưỡi chạm nhẹ chân răng cửa dưới đồng thời phát âm âm /a/.
- ✓ Bước 2: Từ từ kéo lưỡi về phía sau, đồng thời tròn môi để phát âm âm /ʊ/



E.g.

Mouth	/maʊθ/	miệng
shout	/ʃaʊt/	la, hét
about	/ə'baʊt/	về cái gì, khoảng chừng
loud	/laʊd/	to, âm ỉ

II. DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT

1. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /əʊ/

- “o” thường được phát âm là /əʊ/ khi nó ở cuối một từ.

go	/gəʊ/	đi
no	/nəʊ/	không
ago	/ə'gəʊ/	trước đây
mosquito	/mə'ski:təʊ/	con muỗi

- “oa” được phát âm là /əʊ/ trong từ có một âm tiết tận cùng bằng một phụ âm.

coat	/kəʊt/	áo choàng
road	/rəʊd/	con đường
coal	/kəʊl/	than đá
loan	/ləʊn/	sự cho vay nợ

- “o_” được phát âm là /əʊ/ với những từ có một âm tiết tận cùng bằng hai phụ âm hay phụ âm + e và trong âm tiết được nhấn mạnh của từ có nhiều âm tiết.

cold	/kəʊld/	lạnh
comb	/kəʊm/	cái lược
sofa	/'səʊfə/	ghế trường kỷ

- “ow” được phát âm là /əʊ/

know	/nəʊ/	biết
slow	/sləʊ/	chậm
widow	/ˈwɪdəʊ/	góa phụ
window	/ˈwɪnəʊ/	cửa sổ

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /aʊ/

- "ou" được phát âm là /aʊ/ trong những từ có nhóm "ou" với một hay hai phụ âm.

found	/faʊnd/	tìm thấy (quá khứ của find)
cloud	/klaʊd/	mây
bound	/baʊnd/	biên giới
doubt	/daʊt/	sự nghi ngờ

- "ow" được phát âm là /aʊ/

tower	/taʊər/	tháp
power	/paʊər/	quyền lực, sức mạnh
powder	/ˈpaʊdər/	bột
crown	/kraʊn/	vương miện






EXERCISE

A. PRONUNCIATION

I. Put the words in the correct column according to the pronunciation of the underlined part.

ward <u>ro</u> be	all <u>o</u>	bo <u>o</u> t	pag <u>o</u> da	o <u>u</u> r
t <u>o</u> wer	jud <u>o</u>	sl <u>o</u> w	rou <u>o</u> nd	so <u>o</u> fa
r <u>o</u> bot	sou <u>o</u> th	bo <u>o</u> th	mount <u>o</u> tain	sh <u>o</u> ut
fl <u>o</u> wer	post <u>o</u> card	rol <u>o</u> e	hou <u>o</u> se	po <u>o</u> em
/əʊ/		/aʊ/		


II. Choose the names of the following, then read the words aloud (the first letter of each word is given).

			
1. f _____	2. n _____	3. n _____	4. s _____
			
5. o _____	6. b _____	7. r _____	8. c _____

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Label the landmarks and match them with the countries.

<i>Sydney Opera House</i>	<i>The Statue of Liberty</i>	<i>Mount Fuji</i>	<i>Eiffel Tower</i>
<i>Big Ben Tower</i>	<i>One Pillar Pagoda</i>	<i>Tower of Pisa</i>	<i>Great Pyramid</i>
Viet Nam	England	Japan	Australia
France	Italy	USA	Egypt

	1. _____
---	----------



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

		<p>7. _____</p>
		<p>8. _____</p>

II. Write the adjectives in the correct column. Some can go more than one column.

modern	polluted	quiet	polluted	beautiful
sunny	dangerous	exciting	windy	tall
new	awful	cold	small	historic
huge	ugly	safe	noisy	wet
big				
Weather		Building		City

III. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- The nightlife in a big city is **exciting/ boring** with a lot of entertainment.
- Tomorrow is wet because it is a **sunny/ rainy** day.

3. The chocolate pie is **bad/ delicious**, and the boy had it all.
4. The train is really **full/ crowded** with many passengers.
5. My mother often makes a small but **tasty/ exciting** meal for lunch.
6. Vung Tau has a **sunny/ beautiful** tropical beach.
7. Young people find the life in a big city **interesting/ helpful**.
8. Oxford is one of the **old/ modern** universities in England.
9. The shop assistant here can give you **exciting/ helpful** advice.
10. Manchester is **good/ famous** for its nightlife and its football teams.

IV. Circle the correct answer.

1. That accident was **her/ hers** fault and not **my/ mine**.
2. I can give you **my / mine** red pen if you give me **your/ yours** blue one instead.
3. Is that **your/ yours** car over there?
4. No, that is Anna's brand new car. It's **hers/ her**
5. I have a brother. **His/ Him** name is Nam.
6. This book is **mine/ my**. It has my name on it.
7. Excuse me. This phone is **your/ yours**. You forgot to take it with you.
8. This suitcase belongs to us. That suitcase is **hers/ her**.
9. He has a new car. It is **his/him**.
10. We have new shoes. They are **ours/ our**.

V. Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronouns.

1. I forget to bring my pencil. Can I use _____?
2. Lan sold her picture so this money is _____.
3. Julio missed the school bus, but Tom didn't miss _____.
4. Henry made his bed but his sister hasn't made _____.
5. Those are the children's toys. They are _____.
6. This horse belongs to us. This horse is _____.
7. This ball belongs to me and my brother. This ball is _____.
8. That motorbike belongs to my grandfather. It's _____.

VI. Correct the underlined words in the passage.

I was born in Nha Trang. Visitors to this city love (1) it sunny beaches and delicious seafood. When I was at school, I went on a picnic with (2) mine friends every month. We packed (3) us lunch and cycled to the beach. My friend Lan brought (4) hers speaker. We listened to music and sang (5) ours favourite songs. Some friends played (6) them favourite games. Those were happy moments of (7) me

life. What about (8) your?

Your answers:

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

VII. Choose the correct answer.

1. That dog belongs to my neighbor. It's _____ dog.
A. our B. their C. his
2. Susan has got two daughters. They are _____ daughters.
A. its B. her C. hers
3. _____ home is located downtown, so it's close to my work.
A. We B. Our C. Ours
4. My brother doesn't like _____ new job because it's very boring.
A. his B. its C. he
5. I don't think that sandwich is mine. I think it's _____.
A. her B. yours C. their
6. Mr. Allen, shall we go in my car or _____?
A. yours B. hers C. his
7. _____ friend is over there by the cafeteria. Can you see him?
A. Me B. My C. Mine
8. Her friend says it's _____, but I think it belongs to them.
A. his B. her C. our
9. My cousins phoned me from _____ house in Mexico City.
A. his B. their C. its
10. John and Max have a skateboard. It's _____ skateboard.
A. his B. her C. their
11. The blue car isn't my sister's car. The green one is _____ car.
A. she B. her C. hers
12. The cat was hungry and tired, so it ate all _____ food and fell asleep.
A. its B. it's C. it

VIII. Change the following sentences into exclamatory sentences, using 'What'.

1. She is a very good student. → *What a good student she is!*

2. The weather is so awful. →
3. The city is very beautiful. →
4. The buildings are so attractive. →
5. The cake is so delicious. →
6. The flowers are very lovely. →
7. The coffee is so strong. →
8. The Maths lesson is so interesting. →

IX. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. There are many modern _____ in Ho Chi Minh City. **(build)**
2. Merlion is a _____ with the head of a lion and the body of a fish. **(create)**
3. Britain's most common leisure _____ are watching TV and films and listening to the radio. **(act)**
4. William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616) is a famous _____ in the world. **(play)**
5. New York is an _____ city with many skyscrapers. **(excite)**

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the passage and answer the questions below

LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, California is the most exciting city in the USA. It's got Hollywood, Disneyland, fantastic beaches and the Los Angeles Dodgers baseball team.

But Los Angeles wasn't always exciting. In 1900 it was smaller and quieter, and Hollywood was a small village. Then film studios arrived, and the village of Hollywood changed. Today it is part of Los Angeles, and Hollywood's 'Walk of Fame' is the most famous place in the city. It's got more than 2,000 stars on it!

It's always sunny in Los Angeles and there are lots of different attractions. You can go shopping on Sunset Boulevard (It's too expensive for me!), or you can surf on Venice Beach. There are theatres, museums, the biggest theme parks in the USA and the noisiest sports stadiums. Los Angeles is the best city in the world!

1. Where is Los Angeles?

2. What is the most famous place in Los Angeles?

3. How many stars are there on the Hollywood Walk of Fame?

4. What is the weather like in Los Angeles?

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

Sydney (1) _____ one of the world's greatest cities. It is the culture and financial heart of Australia. It is (2) _____ for Sydney Opera House. It is located on Bennelong Point (3) _____ Sydney Harbor. The opera house was completed in 1973 after 16 years of construction. A Danish architect named Jorn Utzon (4) _____ the landmark. It was very (5) _____ to create the building. The top of the opera house looks like sails from a boat or large shells.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. am | B. is | C. are | D. be |
| 2. A. well-known | B. good-known | C. well-know | D. good-know |
| 3. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. of |
| 4. A. design | B. designing | C. designed | D. designs |
| 5. A. expensive | B. wonderful | C. talkative | D. intelligent |

D. WRITING

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one.

1. My friends and I have got sweets.
→ The sweets
2. This motorbike belongs to you.
→ This motorbike
3. Those books belong to my sister's friends.
→ Those books
4. Mum has got a new bag.
→ That's
5. The coat belongs to me.
→ It is
6. Does that bike belong to him?
→ Is that
7. We have two sisters, Mary and Susan.
→ Mary and Susan
8. These postcards are ours.
→ These are

II. Use the prompts to write this passage.

New York City/ exciting place. It/ biggest city/ the USA. It/ has/ most/ famous/ museums/and/ best/ restaurants and cafes/ the world! But wait/ minute, there/ another NewYork. Where/ it? It/ the UK! It/ smaller/ New York City, but the people/ friendlier!

New York

TEST FOR UNIT 9

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

1. A. south B. house C. soul D. noun
2. A. cold B. photo C. continent D. poster
3. A. city B. capital C. nice D. excite
4. A. designed B. received C. cycled D. rewarded
5. A. tomorrow B. tower C. crowd D. around

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

1. What _____!
A. weather nice B. weather nice C. a nice weather D. nice weather
2. Manchester is famous _____ its football teams.
A. in B. with C. for D. as
3. Oxford University was built _____ the 12th century.
A. in B. of C. at D. on
4. The Golden Gate Bridge is San Francisco's most famous _____.
A. building B. monument C. palace D. landmark
5. The package includes a tour of Sydney's famous _____.
A. Opera House B. Eiffel Tower C. Big Ben D. White House
6. _____ a nice day! Shall we go swimming?
A. How B. When C. What D. Which
7. France is the most _____ country to visit. It has about 76 million visitors a year.
A. visiting B. expensive C. popular D. relaxing
8. _____ do you live in? - Asia.
A. Where B. What country C. What continent D. What city
9. Do you have _____ in Da Lat during your holiday?
A. time B. good time C. good a time D. a good time
10. My family had a lot of _____ in Hoi An and it was an exciting trip.
A. fun B. funny C. enjoy D. enjoys
11. Mango is a _____ fruit and I like it very much.
A. delicious B. boring C. heavy D. peaceful
12. Britain's most popular _____ is fish and chips.
A. drink B. place C. food D. film

13. New York City is a big city. _____ buildings are high.

- A. Its B. It's C. Their D. Theirs

14. This camera belongs to my aunt. This camera is _____.

- A. hers B. mine C. his D. ours

15. My cousins phone me from _____ house in Mexico City.

- A. its B. his C. her D. their

III. Complete the sentences with correct possessive adjectives.

1. They don't like fish. _____ favourite food is steak.

2. Lagos is a lovely city. _____ avenue is great for walking.

3. Peter has got a new car. _____ car is very nice.

4. I have got a cat. _____ name is Miko.

5. We have got two brothers. _____ brothers are in London now.

6. Paul and Mike are from Sydney. _____ family is there, too.

7. It's _____ birthday today. He is 15 years old.

8. Listen, children! Don't forget to pack _____ clothes for the trip to Singapore tomorrow.

9. Mr. Hung is telling _____ friends about living in a big city.

10. She likes to give presents to _____ grandchildren.

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into suitable tenses.

1. Yesterday, I (get up) _____ at 6 and (have) _____ breakfast at 6.30.

2. My friends _____ a great time in Nha Trang last year. (have)

3. My vacation in Hue _____ wonderful. (be)

4. I _____ at home at the moment. (not stay)

5. It's 12 o'clock, and my parents _____ lunch in the kitchen. (cook)

6. I have a car but I (not/ use) _____ very often.

7. The swimming bath (open) _____ at 9.00 and (close) _____ at 18.30 every day.

8. I was so hungry, so I _____ something to eat in the shop. (buy)

9. We need some money so we _____ our car. (sell)

10. What (you/ do) _____ at this time yesterday?

V. Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. My family moved to Sydney in 1997.

2. He travelled to Mexico by train.

3. I went to London in my last vacation.

4. The weather in London was very cloudy and windy.

5. My father is listening to music in the living room.

6. The students are playing football in the yard.

7. Mr. Tuan is working on the farm.

8. The doctor has some children.

VI. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. The church is in the bank of the River Seine in Paris.

2. People in Viet Nam are very polite and friend.

3. What a colourful postcards!

4. That city is most famous of its fashion shops.

5. Mine flat is in the city centre, but hers is in the suburb.

6. This notebook is your. Mine is one with no label name.

7. Hoi An Ancient Town is very popular for tourists.

8. What a comfort room!

VII. Read the text and answer the questions.

Da Nang has a population of nearly 800,000 people. The Han River flows through the city. The city part on the east bank is newer and more spacious. The city part on the west bank is more crowded.

There are five bridges across the river. The Han River Bridge is the newest one now. The cost of living in Da Nang is the lowest in the Central Viet Nam. Da Nang has many beaches. Among them, Non Nuoc Beach is one of the most beautiful beaches in the world. But walking in the street on a summer afternoon is not a good idea in Da Nang. There are not many trees so there are not many shadows. It is often very hot at noon.

1. What is the population of Da Nang?

2. Which part of the city is more spacious?

3. Which part of the city is more crowded?

4. Which bridge is the newest?

5. What is Non Nuoc Beach like?

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

Paris is my favorite city. It is the capital city of France. It is very well-known as the City of Light. It is located on the Seine River. It covers an area of 105.4 square kilometers. You can see many fascinating things and sights in Paris. The most popular landmark is Eiffel tower. In Paris, you will find many shopping areas. One of the famous shopping areas is Mont Mart. It has a lot of wine shops, bakeries, clothing shops, restaurants, etc.

1. Is Paris the capital of Singapore?

- A. Yes, it is. B. No, it is. C. Yes, it isn't. D. No, it isn't.

2. Where's Paris?

- A. on Seine river B. in England C. in Antarctica D. at sea

3. What is the area of Paris?

- A. under 100 sq. km. B. over 100 sq. km
C. under 50 sq. km. D. over 50 sq. km.

4. What is the most popular landmark in Paris?

- A. Seine river B. Paris C. France D. Eiffel tower

5. Is Mont Mart one of the famous shopping areas?

- A. Yes, it is. B. Yes, it will. C. No, it isn't. D. No, it won't.

IX. Put the words or phrases ill order to make complete sentences.

1. after/ a/ holiday/ in Hong Kong/ I'm back/ short

2. visited/ of the city/ I/ the old part

3. had/ in/ It/ small shops/ a lot of/ short/ and narrow streets

4. spent/ sightseeing/ I/ taking photos/ two days/ and

5. bought/ for my family/ some souvenirs/ I/ friends/ and

6. at night/ the city/ and/ was/ dirty/ dangerous

7. a river/ there/ the city/ is/ running/ through

8. so many/ there are/ in/ this street/ shops/ shoppers/ and

X. Write a paragraph of about 60 words about a city you know. You may include:

- the name of the city
- its location
- its attraction(s)
- its people
- its food
- the reason you like/don't like it

UNIT 10. OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

- Grammar** ◆ Future simple
 ◆ Might for future possibility
- Pronunciation** ◆ Stress in two-syllable words

GRAMMAR

I. THE FUTURE WILL (Thì tương lai đơn với Will)

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC)

(+) KHẺ ĐỊNH	S + will / shall + V-bare infinitive
--------------	---

Eg.

He **will go** home early.

Anh ta sẽ về nhà sớm.

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH	S + will / shall + not + V-bare infinitive
--------------	--

Eg.

They **won't see** her tomorrow.

Họ sẽ không gặp cô ấy vào ngày mai.

* Chú ý: will not viết tắt là won't

(?) NGHI VẤN	Will / Shall + S + V bare infinitive
--------------	---

Eg.

Will you stay at home tonight?

Tối nay bạn sẽ ở nhà chứ?

• **Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi dùng với Will / Shall.**

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

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

E.g.

What **will** you do tomorrow morning?

Sáng mai anh sẽ làm gì?

Which **book** will you choose?

Bạn sẽ chọn quyển sách nào?

2. USAGE (CÁCH SỬ DỤNG)

- Dùng will để diễn đạt hoặc dự đoán sự việc, tình huống sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

E.g.

It will rain tomorrow.

Ngày mai trời sẽ mưa.

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

next week: *tuần tới*

next year: *năm tới*

next month: *tháng tới*

tomorrow: *ngày mai*

tomorrow morning: *sáng ngày mai*

tonight: *tối nay*

tomorrow afternoon: *chiều ngày mai*

in a few minutes: *vài phút sau*

II. MIGHT (CÓ THỂ)

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC)

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH	S + might + V-bare infinitive
----------------	-------------------------------

Eg.

It **might** rain tomorrow.

Trời có thể mưa vào ngày mai.

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH	S + might + not + V-bare infinitive
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Eg.

He **might not** get on the taxi.

Anh ấy có thể không đi taxi.

(?) NGHI VẤN	Might + S + V bare infinitive
--------------	-------------------------------

Eg.

Might I close the door?

Tôi có thể đóng cửa được không?

2. USAGE (CÁCH SỬ DỤNG)

- Might được dùng để diễn tả khả năng một hành động, một sự việc có thể xảy ra trong tương lai hoặc quá khứ.

E.g.

She **might travel** by motorbike.

Cô ấy có thể đi du lịch bằng mô tô.

PRONUNCIATION

✳ Stress in two syllable words (Trọng âm với từ có hai âm tiết)

1. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết đầu

- Danh từ, tính từ, trạng từ có hai âm tiết nhấn trọng âm vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

Danh từ	parent	/'perənt/	bố mẹ
	student	/'stu:dnt/	học sinh
	member	/'membər/	thành viên
Tính từ	handsome	/'hænsəm/	đẹp trai
	quiet	/'kwaɪət/	yên lặng
	lazy	/'leɪzi/	lười biếng
Trạng từ	never	/'nevər/	không bao giờ
	seldom	/'seldəm/	hiếm khi

Ngoại lệ: nếu từ có âm thứ hai chứa nguyên âm đôi và dài thì trọng âm nhấn ở âm tiết thứ hai.

balloon	/bə'lu:n/	bóng bay
mistake	/mi'steɪk/	lỗi
today	/tə'deɪ/	hôm nay
tonight	/tə'naɪt/	tối nay

2. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai

Động từ có 2 âm tiết hầu hết trọng âm đánh vào âm tiết thứ hai.

Động từ	begin	/bɪ'ɡɪn/	bắt đầu
	delay	/dɪ'leɪ/	trì hoãn
	correct	/kə'rekt/	sửa

Ngoại lệ: Với động từ có hai âm tiết nhưng âm thứ hai là nguyên âm ngắn và kết thúc bởi một phụ âm (hoặc không có phụ âm) có tận cùng là er, en, ish, age, ow ở cuối thì nhấn trọng âm vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

enter	/'entər/	nhập, đi vào
open	/'əʊpən/	mở, bật
answer	/'ænsər/	trả lời
finish	/'fɪnɪʃ/	kết thúc

listen	/ˈlɪsn/	nghe
borrow	/ˈbɔːrəʊ/	mượn, vay









EXERCISE



A. PRONUNCIATION

I. Put the words in the correct column according to the pronunciation of the underlined part.

travel	reset	machine	kitchen	alarm
resort	review	pollute	contact	locate
parent	suburb	manage	decide	action
writing	painting	island	visit	begin
kitchen	wedding	weather	temple	
Stress on 1 st syllable		Stress on 2 nd syllable		

II. Give the name of the following pictures the mark the stressed syllable in each word.

			
1. w _____	2. p _____	3. k _____	4. v _____
			
5. m _____	6. p _____	7. l _____	8. m _____

			
	9. b _____	10. b _____	

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Put the appliances into the correct groups.

cooker	vacuum cleaner	tablet
washing machine	computer	microwave
smartphone	dishwasher	toaster
For cooking	For cleaning	For store information

II. Complete the sentences with the appliances in the box.

wireless TV	smart alarm clock	washing machine
dishwasher	hi-tech fridge	robots
		supercars






- Our kitchen is large enough for our new _____.
- In the future, _____ will take care of the children and do all housework.
- A _____ of the future will tell you what to have for dinner.
- A _____ helps us watch TV programmes from space.
- This _____ uses artificial intelligence to program your day.
- The _____ of the future will wash, dry and fold your clothes.
- Future _____ will be electric, self-repairing, but not self-driving.

III. Underline the correct answer.

- They are on holiday for two weeks, so they *will* / *won't* be here tomorrow.
- I don't think Tom *will*/*won't* pass the exam, he isn't very good.
- Don't leave your keys on the table. You *will*/*won't* forget it.

4. Susan *will / won't* be very happy if she passes the exam.
5. I'm afraid I *will/ won't be* able to come tomorrow.
6. I can't speak now. I *will/won't* call you tomorrow.
7. I'm sure you *will/ won't* like that film. It's very frightening. Let's choose another one.
8. Turn on your laptop tonight. We *will/ won't* chat a little bit.
9. You needn't wear your cap. It *will/ won't* be cold today.
10. I am really tired. I *will/won't* have a rest.

IV. Complete each sentence by using might and one appropriate verb in the box.

buy	clean	go	snow	stay
1. He _____ to work by car.				
2. The weather is not very good. It _____ tomorrow.				
3. In the afternoon I _____ at home and read books.				
4. Robots _____ our houses in the future.				
5. We _____ a house in the countryside and live there.				

V. Fill in the blanks with *will* or *won't*.

E.g.

0. Will you go to the party tonight? – No, I won't.

1. _____ Nam play basketball? - Yes, he _____.

2. _____ Hoa come here? - No, she _____.

3. _____ they travel to Ha Noi next week? - No, they _____.

4. _____ you see her? - Yes, I _____.

5. _____ your brother be busy tomorrow? - No, he _____.

6. _____ Nam and Ba meet at seven o'clock? - Yes, they _____.

7. _____ you go fishing next Sunday? - No, we _____.

8. _____ An call you back? - Yes, he _____.

VI. Make future simple questions.

1. _____ (people/ live) on the Moon someday?

2. What _____ (the cars/look) like in 20 years?

3. _____ (robots/ replace) humans?

4. Where _____ (you/be) in 2040?

5. When _____ (humans/ five) on other planets?

6. _____ (houses/be) more environmentally friendly in the future?

7. _____ (computers/take) over the world?

8. How _____ (fashion/change)?

VII. Choose the word that needs correcting.

1. She will takes you to the town on Monday.

A. takes B. to C. on

2. Don't worry. You will have a lots of friends soon.

A. Don't worry B. have C. a lots of

3. Where do we meet her? - We'll meet her in the cave.

A. Where B. do C. meet

4. How long will the plan last? - It will lasts for three years.

A. How long B. will the plan C. lasts

5. The wedding will be held on May.

A. The wedding B. be C. on

6. What does she go to school? - On foot.

A. What B. does C. go

7. I don't think will she come back.

A. don't think B. will she C. come

8. The meeting will be held from 9:00 a.m at 10:00 a.m.

A. will be B. from C. at

VIII. Complete the sentences with *might* or *might not*.

1. The sky looks cloudy. – It _____ rain.

2. I _____ watch the football game on Sunday; I am too busy.

3. You should ask him. He _____ know Susan's telephone number.

4. Jenny _____ be in the office. I can't reach her at home.

5. I have a lot of homework to do, so I _____ go to her party this weekend.

6. Where will you travel next year? We _____ go to Egypt, but we're not sure yet.

7. Don't go any closer. It _____ be safe.

8. You should introduce yourself; he _____ remember you.

9. We _____ visit my cousin in Australia next month but we don't know yet.

10. She _____ be on time for work because of the public transport strike.

IX. Fill in the blanks with *will* or *might*.

1. Tomorrow it _____ rain in the north-west. The weatherman has said that.

2. My friend _____ be 12 next Monday. She has told me about it.

3. Hey John! Wait a minute. I _____ have a word with you.

4. I don't know. I _____ go to the party. (negative)

5. I'm going to take a coat. It _____ be cold later.

6. She _____ contact her boss next week. She has something to tell him.

7. Perhaps I _____ join a drama club.

8. Try calling Nick. He _____ go back home by now. (negative)

9. I think he _____ win. He is on good form at the moment.

10. They promise they _____ arrive at about 6 p.m.

X. Complete the sentences with an appropriate preposition.

1. Cars of the future run _____ electricity.

2. Phong's dream house looks _____ a UFO.

3. We'll live _____ a hi-tech house _____ the Moon.

4. Robots at home will help people _____ household chores.

5. Will your future house be _____ space?

6. Will robots take care _____ children?

7. _____ the future I will travel to the Moon super car.

8. We might have flying cars _____ 2050.

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to answer these following questions My future house will be located on a wide lake. It will be quiet and peaceful. There will be wide roof to protect my house from the sun and rain. I will grow a lot of flowers around my house. Every morning, I will water them and arrange some flowers in my house. Inside my house, there will be a modern robot to make the house clean and tidy. There will be modern and convenient appliances, too. Maybe I might buy a boat to travel around. I will order food and drink online. They might deliver them by helicopters.

1. Where will the house located?

- A. on the moon
- B. in the sky
- C. on a lake
- D. in the field

2. What will protect the house from sun and rain?

- A. a wide garden
- B. a big robot
- C. a large energy
- D. a wide proof

3. Will there be any robots in the house?

- A. Yes, it is
- B. Yes, there will
- C. No, it isn't
- D. No, there won't

4. Why might the author buy a boat?

- A. to travel around
- B. to go fishing
- C. to sleep
- D. to buy food

5. How can he buy food and drink?

- A. by bike
- B. by boat
- C. at market
- D. online

II. Complete the passage with the words below.

modern	on	beach	palace	weather	comfortable
--------	----	-------	--------	---------	-------------

Next month, John's family will move to a beautiful (1) _____. It is (2) _____ an island near Cape Town. It has two dining rooms, two living rooms and three bedrooms. All the appliances in the house are (3) _____. Everybody in the family can control them from a tablet or laptop. There is a large garden behind the palace. Roses and daisies grow beautifully because the (4) _____ is very nice. The swimming pool next to the garden is big. There are many trees and some (5) _____ chairs around it. Life will be (6) _____ and interesting.

III. Read the text and match the machines (1-6) with the things they do (a-i). Three machines match with two things.

My Dream Smart Home....

The bedroom: When I go to bed, the smart bed automatically gets warm. When I am asleep, it controls the temperature. In the morning, when I wake up, my robot makes me a cup of tea. I drink the tea in bed and then get up.

The bathroom has a smart shower. When my sister is in the shower, it stops after five minutes and says to her, "Your brother wants to use the bathroom now". The smart mirror says nice things to me like, "Your hair is great today!".

The kitchen has a smart fridge. It orders food from the Internet. My smart fridge orders food for all my family and it knows our favourite food. It talks to my family. It says, "Don't eat that, it's John's!"

The living room: The smart TV knows what I like and it finds things that I want to watch. It doesn't listen to other people.

My smart robot: My smart robot looks after the dog. It gives him food and it takes him out for exercise.

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Smart bed2. Smart mirror3. Smart shower4. Smart fridge5. Smart TV6. Smart robot	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. It orders our food.b. It speaks to my sister.c. It looks after my dog.d. It controls the temperature.e. It speaks to me.f. It stops after five minutes.g. It doesn't listen to other people.h. It makes me a cup of tea.i. It speaks to my family.
---	---

D. WRITING

I. Use the prompts to write sentences with will. Use short forms where possible.

1. What/you/do/tomorrow morning?

2. He/ go/ to the beach/ with/ friends/ tomorrow.

3. You/ have/ time/ finish/ your homework

4. My parents/ visit/ my uncle/ Australia/ next month

5. It/ not snow/ tomorrow

6. They/ select/ him/ for the football team

7. Susan/ bake/ birthday cake/ her mother

8. Children/ not go/ school/ in the future

9. The plane/ arrive/ the airport/ shortly

10. I/not attend/the party/tonight

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one.

1. Living on Mars sounds very exciting.

→ It's

2. I've been to this restaurant three times now.

→ This is

3. Computers won't be necessary because your TV will do everything.

→ You won't

4. Maybe Peter won't come to the party tonight.

→ Peter

5. I couldn't phone you because I didn't have your number.

→ I didn't have your number,

6. He began learning English three years ago.

→ He has

7. Very few cities in Viet Nam are as rich as Da Nang.

→ Da Nang is one of the

8. Although it was noisy, we continued to study our lesson.

→ In spite of

III. Write a composition of at least 100 words about your future house. Use the simple future

tense of the verbs.

My future home/ be/ far away/ the city crowd/ pollutions. It/ be/ located/ near/ small river. It/ be/ cottage/ surrounded/ a lot of/ different/ plants, trees and flowers.

I/ have/ large/ library/ my house/ and modern facilities/ like/ the internet connection, satellite phone/ wireless TV/ modern household appliances/ security system. My living room/ be/ large/ and the window/ must/ have/ lovely view.

My future _____

TEST FOR UNIT 10

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

1. A. robot B. receive C. smartphone D. hotel
2. A. machine B. ocean C. column D. village
3. A. classmate B. tonight C. future D. mobile
4. A. discuss B. receive C. contact D. suggest
5. A. housework B. correct C. planet D. solar
6. A. repeat B. surround C. believe D. happen
7. A. washing B. housework C. machine D. action
8. A. control B. decide C. perform D. manage
9. A. attend B. happen C. succeed D. replace
10. A. open B. affect C. direct D. renew

II. Choose the best answer.

1. Our dog is amazing - it _____ sing!
A. should B. must C. can D. might
2. Bring your umbrella – it _____ rain later.
A. can B. might C. must D. should
3. All students _____ wear their uniforms to school.
A. should B. will C. may D. must
4. We _____ wash our hands before we have our meals.
A. could B. can C. should D. might
5. Many people are interested in living _____ the planet Mars.
A. in B. on C. at D. by
6. Will robots look _____ the elderly and children?
A. for B. at C. into D. after
7. In the future, we'll live in a hi-tech house on _____.
A. moon B. a moon C. an moon D. the moon
8. I _____ fifteen years old next week.
A. am B. will C. will be D. be
9. A smart _____ will keep track of your food stocks and suggest recipes based on food items you already have.
A. television B. fridge C. dishwasher D. clock

10. People _____ on Mars someday, but it is too expensive to travel there now.

- A. live B. are living C. will live D. have lived

11. She always comes to class on time. She is never _____ for class.

- A. late B. early C. free D. nervous

12. The party will _____ about three hours.

- A. start B. last C. finish D. invite

13. Do you think he _____ the match?

- A. will win B. wins C. is winning D. has won

14. - Your apartment is so neat! Are you expecting guests?

- Yes. My aunt and uncle _____ tomorrow for two-day visit.

- A. will arrive B. arrived C. are arriving D. have arrived

15. The clouds are leaving, and the sun is coming out. It probably _____ anymore.

- A. is raining B. isn't raining C. will rain D. won't rain

III. Complete the sentences with the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. She (come) _____ here tomorrow?

2. We (be) _____ busy every day.

3. They(not, visit) _____ us next summer.

4. (you/ ever live) _____ in a smart house?

5. I (show) _____ you the garden when it stops raining.

6. Phong (draw) _____ his future house at the moment.

7. People in the future (not drive) _____ normal cars. They (have) _____ flying car.

8. Would you like (live) _____ on the Moon?

9. You never know what might (happen) _____ in the future.

10. Their family (move) _____ to a smart house next month.

IV. Circle the correct preposition.

1. One day people will live **in/ on** space.

2. They live in a cottage **by/ at** the sea.

3. People living **in/ on** the countryside have a simple life.

4. Tesla cars run **by/ on** electricity.

5. There are many kinds of fish **in/ on** the ocean.

6. Her dream is to buy a yacht and sail **in/ on** the ocean.

7. Is there any water **on/at** the Moon?

8. They spent a week walking **at / in** the mountains.

V. Circle and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. What is Mark doing? - He draws his future house.
2. My future house will be in the ocean.
3. Robots will help people doing the housework.
4. What will your future house be? - It'll be by the sea.
5. One day, we might to travel to the moon for holiday.
6. My future house will look like an UFO and it'll be in the mountains.
7. Harry think we might have robots take care of our children.
8. My dream house will be surrounding by blue sea.

VI. Fill in each numbered blank with a suitable word.

more	so	way	about	expensive
spend	live	build	most	have

What will our future in 2030 be like? Below are some predictions:

1. People will not use electricity _____ much, they will prefer solar energy.
2. Cars will be smaller and _____ sophisticated than today.
3. Robots will do _____ of the housework.
4. Plane tickets won't be so _____ and people will travel a lot.
5. Children will _____ classes by computer.
6. People will _____ hotels on the Moon.
7. People will _____ their holidays on the Moon.
8. People will _____ in beautiful big houses.
9. In the future smart houses will improve our _____ of life.
10. People won't worry _____ watering plans.

VII. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The Year 2030

Hi! My name is Nam. In 2030, I will live in Viet Nam, on the one hundred and fifty-second floor of a tall apartment building. It will have a shiny white surface on the outside to reflect the sunlight and to keep it cool. On the inside, I will have central air conditioning. The big screen for me to watch movies will also be a fish tank. When it is switched off, I can see my pet fish swimming happily in it.

I will own a sky restaurant. My restaurant will be in mid air, customers will take a special lift in a capsule to enter my restaurant.

In 2030, Viet Nam will still be beautiful. However, the grass and trees are unlike those today. They will

be mostly in shades of yellow or brown. Life in this time will not appear too different from today, except that the weather will become hotter.

1. Which floor of the apartment will Nam live on?

2. Why will the building have a shiny white surface on the outside.

3. What will Nam have on the inside?

4. How will customers enter Nam's restaurant?

5. What will grass and trees in 2030 be like?

VIII. Read this passage carefully, then choose the correct answers.

Technology will allow homes in the future to be "smart." Appliances will communicate with each other - and with you. Your stove, for example, will tell you when your food is cooked and ready to eat. Refrigerators will suggest recipes based on food items you already have.

Futurologists predict that many homes will have robots in the future. Robots already do many things such as building cars and vacuuming floors. But scientists today are starting to build friendlier, more intelligent robots that will be able to show feelings with their faces, just like humans. These robots will do work around the house such as cooking and cleaning. They will even take care of children and the elderly.

How soon will this smart home be a reality? There's a good chance it will be a part of your life in 25 or 30 years, perhaps sooner.

1. What will make future houses smart?

- A. Technology B. Computers C. Humans D. Scientists

2. According to the passage, the fridge of the future will be able to _____.

- A. keep food fresher and lasting longer.
B. tell you it's time to buy more food.
C. give instructions on how to cook something.
D. look out for out-of-date food.

3. Robots nowadays are widely used in _____.

- A. house building
B. car manufacturing

C. public transportation

D. communications technology

4. Scientists are building robots that can _____.

A. help take care of elderly people.

B. do all household chores.

C. show feelings with their faces.

D. all are correct.

5. Which of the followings is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Homes will be smart in 25 or 30 years time.

B. Smart appliances will be able to communicate with you.

C. So far robots have already done many things.

D. Robots will soon be more intelligent than humans.

IX. Make complete sentences from the prompts, using the words in brackets.

1. Many families/ own / battery cars. (might)

2. Vacuum cleaners / up and down stairs. (might)

3. I/ turn/ heater/ on and off/ my smartphone. (will)

4. This robot/ floors and/ flowers. (might)

5. She put/ dirty clothes/ washing machine. (will)

6. Dustbins/ move around/ house. (might)

7. My mother buy/ another cooker/ supermarket. (will)

8. There/ be one robot/ every house soon. (might)

X. Rewrite sentences without changing the meaning.

1. What about living in an apartment in the future?

A. How about living in an apartment in the future?

B. Why about living in an apartment in the future?

- C. When about living in an apartment in the future?
- D. Where about living in an apartment in the future?

2. Having a robot is so convenient that many people buy one.

- A. Many people buy a robot but it's convenient.
- B. Many people buy a robot and it's convenient.
- C. Many people buy a robot because it's convenient.
- D. Many people buy a robot although it's convenient.

3. What is the weight of the robot?

- A. How high is the robot?
- B. How wide is the robot?
- C. How heavy is the robot?
- D. How long is the robot?

4. How much is a washing machine?

- A. What's the price of a washing machine?
- B. What is a washing machine?
- C. How is a washing machine?
- D. How many is a washing machine?

5. My future house will have 5 rooms.

- A. There will be 5 room in my future house.
- B. 5 rooms will have my house.
- C. There my house will be 5 rooms.
- D. My house will be 5 rooms.

XI. Write a composition of at least 80 words about your future dream house.

You may use the following questions to help you.

- Where will your future dream house be?
- How will it look on the outside?
- How will it look on the inside?
- What will you do there?
- Who will you want to live with?
- Who will do your housework?
- What will you do there?

UNIT 11. OUR GREENER WORLD

✧ LANGUAGE FOCUS ✧

- Grammar** ◆ Articles
 ◆ First conditional
- Pronunciation** ◆ Rhythm in sentences

GRAMMAR

I. ARTICLES (MẠO TỪ)

Mạo từ là từ dùng để đứng trước danh từ và cho biết danh từ ấy nói đến một đối tượng xác định hay không xác định. Mạo từ gồm có:

- Mạo từ không xác định (Indefinite article): a, an
- Mạo từ xác định (Definite article): the

1. Mạo từ không xác định: a, an

"a" đứng trước một phụ âm hoặc một nguyên âm có âm là phụ âm.	a dog, a game, a kite, a university
"an" đứng trước một nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) hoặc một âm câm.	an umbrella, an apple, an hour

Cách dùng mạo từ a, an

Dùng để chỉ người, sự vật chưa bao giờ được nhắc đến hoặc mới nhắc đến lần đầu.

1. Đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít.	We need a bike.
2. Chỉ nghề nghiệp nói chung.	Lan is a teacher.
3. Khi dùng tính từ để miêu tả danh từ số ít.	A nice house
4. Câu cảm thán mở đầu bằng "what" kết hợp với danh từ số ít.	What a nice dress!
5. Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ lượng nhất định.	A lot, a couple, a third A dozen, a hundred, a quarter

2. Mạo từ quan hệ xác định: the

Mạo từ xác định "the" đứng trước danh từ xác định, tức là danh từ đó đã được nhắc đến trong câu hoặc được hai người hiểu ngầm theo ngữ cảnh giao tiếp.

a. Các trường hợp dùng "the"

The được dùng khi danh từ chỉ đối tượng được cả người nói lẫn người nghe biết rõ đối tượng nào đó: đối tượng đó là ai, cái gì.

1. Trước một danh từ nếu danh từ này vừa được đề cập trước đó.	I saw a dog. The dog was chasing a cat. The cat was chasing a mouse.
2. Khi vật thể hay nhóm vật thể là duy nhất hoặc được xem là duy nhất.	The Sun (Mặt trời), the world (thế giới), the Earth (Trái đất)
3. Trước so sánh nhất.	He is the tallest person in my class.
4. Trước số thứ tự	the first, the second
5. Trước tên nhạc cụ	the guitar, the piano
6. Tên biển, đại dương	the Pacific, the Atlantic Ocean

b. Các trường hợp không sử dụng mạo từ

1. Trước các bữa ăn	I invited Marry to dinner.
2. Trước các môn học, thể thao	He doesn't like Maths.
3. Khi danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số nhiều dùng theo nghĩa chung nhất, chứ không chỉ riêng trường hợp nào.	I don't like noodles. I don't like Sundays.
4. Trước tên quốc gia, tên châu lục, tên núi, tên hồ, tên đường.	Europe (châu Âu), Viet Nam, Ho Xuan Huong Street (Đường Hồ Xuân Hương)

II. CONDITIONAL SENTENCE TYPE 1 (Câu điều kiện loại 1)

Câu điều kiện loại 1 thường dùng để diễn tả một hành động hoặc một tình huống có thể hoặc không thể xảy ra trong tương lai.

If + S + V (simple present), D + will/won't + V (bare infinitive)

E.g.

If I have the money, I **will buy** a big house.

Nếu tôi có tiền, tôi sẽ mua một căn nhà lớn.

If you don't study hard, you **won't pass** the exam.

Nếu bạn không chăm chỉ học, bạn sẽ không vượt qua kỳ thi.

PRONUNCIATION

✳ **Rhythm in sentence (Nhịp điệu trong lời nói)**

✓ Nhịp điệu (**rhythm**) chỉ cách nhấn và không nhấn âm tiết tạo thành các kiểu mẫu trong văn nói.

Những từ khác nhau trong một câu sẽ có những âm tiết được nhấn mạnh hơn, phát âm dài hơn và sẽ có những âm tiết được nhấn trọng âm yếu hơn và ngắn hơn. Việc nhấn nhả trọng âm này sẽ tạo ra tính nhạc hay nhịp điệu cho câu nói.

✓ Những từ được nhấn trọng âm trong tiếng Anh gọi là từ nội dung (content word). Từ nội dung thường là danh từ, động từ, tính từ, trạng từ, và đại từ (chỉ định, sở hữu, phản thân, và nghi vấn). Những từ này đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc diễn tả ý chính của câu.

Ví dụ:

- Danh từ: Mary, bus, breakfast...
- Động từ: drink, study, drive ...
- Tính từ: red, small, nice ...
- Trạng từ: quietly, smoothly, equally ...
- Đại từ: that, this ...
- Đại từ phản thân himself, herself...

✓ Những từ chức năng (**function word**) là những từ được đọc nhẹ hơn và ngắn hơn. Chúng bao gồm trợ động từ, giới từ, liên từ, từ hạn định, và tính từ sở hữu. Những từ này ít quan trọng hơn so với từ nội dung trong việc diễn tả nghĩa của câu.

Ví dụ:

- Trợ động từ: may, do, have (nếu không có động từ chính)
- Giới từ: under, around, near
- Liên từ: but, not
- Từ hạn định: the, some, each
- Tính từ sở hữu: my, your, her, their

EXERCISE

A. PRONUNCIATION

I. Read the following sentences. Pay attention to the bold parts.

1. I will **buy** a **bag** for my **mum**.
2. It is **made** of **natural** materials.
3. We **have** a lot to **prepare** for the **picnic**.
4. **What** are you going to **do** this **weekend**?
5. **People** **cut** down a lot of **trees** in the **forest**.
6. **Noise** pollution can **cause** **hearing** **problems**.



- 7. We should **make** the **Earth greener**.
- 8. **Planting trees** is a good **idea**.
- 9. **Oil** and **coal** are **running out**.
- 10. Remember to **turn** off the **lights**.





B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Put the words given below into the correct column. One word can belong to more than one group.

cotton waste plastic batteries ink	plastic bags bottles rubber old clothes kitchen waste	paper waste empty cans metal dirty water aluminum	old newspapers rubbish glass engine oil iron
Reduce	Reuse	Recycle	

II. Look at the picture. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

<p>1. We should _____ to prevent pollution.</p> <p>A. use reusable bags B. plant more trees C. turn off the lights D. save electricity</p>	
<p>2. We can recycle old clothes and make them into _____.</p> <p>A. leather B. compost C. shopping bags D. jogging shoes</p>	

<p>3. I think you should _____ to save water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. have a bathB. go swimmingC. heat waterD. have a shower	
<p>4. Billions of _____ are thrown away every year all over the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. cansB. bottlesC. cupsD. glasses	
<p>5. We can reuse things like _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. envelopesB. plastic bottlesC. cloth bagsD. glasses	
<p>6. People throw away millions of _____ every year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. old car tiresB. drink cansC. old newspapersD. household wastes	
<p>7. Will you please _____?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. open the garbage canB. hang the clothesC. empty the dustbinD. collect the bottles	

8. Don't throw that old away. We can decorate it to make a flower vase.

- A. can
- B. glass
- C. bottle
- D. paper



III. Match the word with its meaning.

- 1. reuse A. to keep something to use in the future
- 2. reduce B. to give something to someone in exchange for something else
- 3. recycle C. to use something again
- 4. save D. to make something start working
- 5. wrap E. to make something less
- 6. swap F. to cover something completely in paper
- 7. turn on G. to make something stop working
- 8. turn off H. to treat waste materials so that they can be used again

IV. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases given.

natural	exchanging	pollution	glass	plastic bags	
bin	recycled	reusable	reduce	reuse	recycle

- 1. Use _____ water bottles instead of plastic bottles.
- 2. _____ your clothes with your friends or cousins is a good way to reduce the environmental pollution.
- 3. People should _____ the noise because loud noise can cause some more ear diseases.
- 4. Don't throw plastic bottles. We can _____ them to grow vegetables or small trees.
- 5. Put the used can into the recycling _____.
- 6. This bag is made of _____ materials.
- 7. Do you always put _____ rubbish into the recycling bin?
- 8. We can recycle some items such as cans, plastic bottles, paper and _____.

V. Fill in the gap with a, an.

- 1. She read _____ interesting book last week.
- 2. Would you like to be _____ actor?
- 3. There is _____ book on the desk.

4. What _____ beautiful day!
5. Planting trees at school is _____ interesting idea.
6. He's _____ rich man.
7. She's _____ cool girl.
8. Do you want _____ orange? No, thanks.
9. My father is _____ honest person.
10. He is drinking _____ cup of coffee.

VI. Complete the sentences with *a, an, the*.

1. Let's read _____ English story.
2. Andy and Tony have _____ day off.
3. _____ apple _____ day keeps _____ doctor away.
4. Minh is _____ tallest boy of the class.
5. There is _____ shop round the corner.
6. _____ old gardener is watering _____ plants.
7. He is always helpful to _____ poor.
8. I went to _____ hospital to see my uncle.
9. I have _____ black and _____ white dog.
10. _____ bird can fly very high in _____ sky.
11. We started late in _____ afternoon.
12. The man is standing at _____ door is my uncle.

VII. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

1. If we win the money, we (*buy*) _____ a new house.
2. We (*go*) _____ on holiday if there is time.
3. I will have no money left if I (*buy*) _____ that expensive car.
4. Alex (*be*) _____ late if he doesn't hurry up!
5. If you don't understand, I (*help*) _____ you with the exercise.
6. Greg (*catch*) _____ the train if he leaves soon.
7. If Peter (*be*) _____ late, we (*wait*) for him.
8. The bell (*ring*) _____ if there (*be*) a fire.
9. The bike (*break*) _____ if all three of you (*get*) _____ on it!
10. If you (*not learn*) _____ how to use a computer, it (*be*) _____ hard to find a job.

VIII. Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. If the weather *is/ will be* fine, the children *walk / will walk* to school.

2. I *lend / will lend* you my laptop if you *promise / will promise* to be careful with it.
3. If they *don't do / won't do* their homework, their teacher *punish / will punish* them.
4. Jane *gets/will get* lost if she *doesn't have / won't have* the town map.
5. If I *see / will see* Ken later today, I *tell/will tell* him to call you.
6. My mother *buys/ will buy* me a present if I *pass/ will pass* my exams.
7. If there *is / will be no* water, all living things *die / will die*.
8. You *aren't / won't be* able to sleep if you *watch / will watch* horror movies.

IX. Finish each sentence using one of the clauses in the box. You can use each clause only once.

- a. *you will make fewer mistakes.*
 - b. *you will be able to go on holiday.*
 - c. *I will go fishing with you.*
 - d. *If I get any information about it.*
 - e. *I will buy you that handbag.*
 - f. *If you practice it every day.*
 - g. *you won't have any accidents.*
 - h. *if he pays more attention to the lessons.*
 - i. *we will be late for the meeting.*
 - j. *he will get a pay rise.*
1. If you save your money, *you will be able to go on holiday.*
 2. If he works hard,
 3. If you don't hurry,
 4. Your English will be much better
 5. If I have time tomorrow,
 6. If you know more grammar,
 7. He will make better progress
 8. If I have enough money,
 9. If you drive slowly
 10. I will phone you

XI. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. The USA is an rich country.
-

2. How many part are there in an unit?
-

3. Do you think he is a excellent actor?

4. I have a exam on Monday.

5. Excuse me. Where's a train station?

6. You are on time if you run.

7. If we miss the bus, we will taking the taxi.

8. If the weather are bad, we won't go to the park.

C. READING COMPREHENSION

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

Every day of the year throughout the world, about twenty million paper bags and newspapers are screwed and thrown away.

Making paper requires a lot of wood pulp and the work of millions of workers. Many countries have had plans to recycle waste paper to save money and labour. In countries where there is the cooperation of the public, paper mills recycle as much as sixty percent of waste paper. Their simple work is to take away the ink, crush it up and make it into pulp again. For every ton of recycled newsprint, twelve trees can be saved. We can insist that the more paper people save, the more trees are preserved.

1. _____ is used for making paper.

- A. Paper bag B. Newspaper C. Wood pulp D. Waste paper

2. To save money and labour, many countries _____.

- A. encourage people to use less paper.
B. have plans to recycle waste paper.
C. persuade people not to cut down trees.
D. make plans to produce pulp.

3. How much waste paper do paper wills recycle?

- A. 6% B. 16% C. 60% D. 66%

4. The word 'if in line 7 refers to _____.

- A. wood pulp B. waste paper C. newsprint D. ink

5. Which of the following sentences is not true?

- A. Millions of papers are thrown away every day.
- B. Making paper requires a lot of labour.
- C. One ton of recycled paper saves twelve trees.
- D. People plant more trees in order to make more paper.

II. Read the passage then choose the correct answers.

Green Cities

What makes a city green? It's a huge challenge for cities to be earth-friendly. Not only do they have lots of people, buildings, traffic, trash, and air pollution, but they also consume more than half of the world's energy.

Many cities in the world have taken up the challenge to be earth-friendly. Look at what some of these cities have done:

Reykjavik, Iceland, is run entirely on green energy. Its transit system uses hydrogen buses and most of its buildings use non-polluting energy sources like geothermal and hydroelectricity.

Malmo and Stockholm in Sweden are noted for their green spaces and parks and for successfully cleaning up their water and air.

Portland, Oregon, was one of the first American cities to focus on earthfriendly transit with light-rail and bike paths to encourage people to leave their cars at home.

Curitiba, Brazil, uses unique green methods for maintenance. Their grass parks are trimmed by sheep!

Vancouver, British Columbia, uses wind, solar, and water energy to generate power. Nearly all of the city is powered by clean hydroelectricity.

1. In what country is Malmo?

- A. Brazil
- B. Spain
- C. Sweden
- D. Iceland

2. How much of the world's energy is consumed by cities?

- A. one quarter
- B. one and a half
- C. more than half
- D. all

3. Which city is run entirely on green energy?

- A. Reykjavik
- B. Seattle
- C. Stockholm
- D. Portland

4. How are the buses powered in Reykjavik?

- A. diesel fuel
- B. hydrogen
- C. unleaded gasoline
- D. geothermal

5. How does the grass get cut in the parks of Curitiba?

- A. They use push mowers.
- B. Children stomp on it.
- C. People trim it off.
- D. Sheep graze on it.

III. Choose the correct answers to complete the passage.

Three ways everyone can help make the Earth a greener place is to reduce, reuse, and recycle!

When people reduce it means they are using (1) _____ of something. This allows us to create less waste. Turning off the faucet when we brush our teeth is a simple way to reduce. This is a small action that prevents US from wasting (2) _____.

Another small action people can take is to reuse things we already have. Taking bags to the store (3) _____ we shop for food is one way to reuse them. Using both (4) _____ of piece of paper before getting a new one is another way to reuse.

(5) _____ is when new materials are created from old ones. Paper, plastic, and metal are all materials that can be recycled. Things like newspapers, soda cans, and plastic bags can all be turned (6) _____ new objects if we take the time to recycle them!

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. much | B. more | C. little | D. less |
| 2. A. energy | B. electricity | C. water | D. time |
| 3. A. when | B. what | C. how | D. while |
| 4. A. ways | B. sides | C. parts | D. points |
| 5. A. Reusing | B. Reducing | C. Recycling | D. Reacting |
| 6. A. out | B. up | C. down | D. into |

D. WRITING

I. Write the first conditional sentences using the cues given.

1. If/ Sue/ not hurry/ she/ miss/ the bus

2. Rita/ pass/ the exam/ if/ she/ study/ hard

3. If/ he/ watch/ too much television/ he/ hurt/ his eyes

4. If/ it/ not be/ sunny/ tomorrow/ we/ not go/ to the beach

5. We/ visit/ her/ if/ we/ have/ time

6. I/ not wait/ if/ you/ arrive/ late

7. They/ not play/ tennis/ tomorrow/ if/ it/ rain

8. If/ you/ not set/ your alarm clock/ you/ not wake up/ on time

II. Write the first conditional sentences.

1. You should work hard, or you won't pass the exam.

→ If

2. Henry fails his examination. His parents will be sad.

→ If

3. Sue shouldn't go out this weekend, or she won't have time to study.

→ If

4. I think it'll snow tomorrow. I will go skiing.

→ If

5. He should leave soon, or he'll miss the bus.

→ If

6. Don't play with matches. You will hurt yourself.

→ If

7. The film is boring. We go to bed early.

→ If

8. You don't bring a raincoat. You get wet.

→ If

III. Write 6 complete sentences to have a paragraph about recycling.

1. We/ make Earth/ green by/ recycle.

2. Recycling/ mean/ take/ something old/ make/ it new.

3. Old paper/ become/ new paper.

4. So, we save trees/ energy/ by/ recycle/ paper.

5. If we recycle plastic,/ the Earth/ be green.

6. Think/ before/ throw something out.

TEST FOR UNIT 11

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

1. A. plastic B. carbon C. today D. picnic
2. A. manage B. reduce C. combine D. explain
3. A. symbol B. dolphin C. product D. instead
4. A. recycle B. describe C. borrow D. become
5. A. doctor B. exchange C. onion D. forest

II. Find odd word for each question, and circle it.

1. A. reduce B. repeat C. reuse D. recycle
2. A. plastic B. glass C. metal D. bag
3. A. floods B. rubbish C. litter D. garbage
4. A. refillable B. reusable C. recycled D. repair
5. A. bottle B. bag C. bin D. paper

III. Choose the correct answers.

1. _____ pollution can cause hearing loss.
A. Air B. Water C. Noise D. Soil
2. What's _____ time? I have _____ football match at 3 o'clock.
A. the - a B. a - the C. a - a D. an - the
3. If people _____ public transport, there will be less pollution.
A. use B. will use C. can use D. used
4. _____ we miss the last bus, we will have to walk home.
A. As B. When C. If D. Unless
5. People have _____ this beach with a lot of trash.
A. spoiled B. cleaned C. collected D. protected
6. He got a _____ for parking on double yellow lines.
A. fee B. ticket C. fine D. token
7. By sticking labels over the address you can _____ envelopes.
A. recycle B. reduce C. reuse D. return
8. Because plastic bags are very hard to _____, they will cause pollution.
A. dissolve B. wrap C. tear D. collect
9. These materials can be _____ into other packaging products.
A. reused B. reduced C. removed D. recycled

10. If we _____ waste paper, we will save a lot of trees.

- A. repeat B. recycle C. rewrite D. remake

11. If we plant more trees in the schoolyard, the school will become a _____ place.

- A. greener B. darker C. dirtier D. more polluted

12. "Why do you often forget to _____ the lights when you go out of the classroom?"

- A. turn on B. turn off C. close D. shut down

13. "What can we do _____ air pollution?"

- A. reduce B. to reduce C. reducing D. to reducing

14. You can save money while shopping by only buying you need.

- A. what B. it C. this D. that

15. Please collect all recyclable materials, and take them to the factory.

- A. recycle B. recycled C. recyclable D. recycling

16. This newspaper is made of paper.

- A. recycle B. recycled C. old D. waste

17. If we all use bags, we'll help the environment.

- A. new B. cheap C. reusable D. reduced

18. These three Rs reduce, reuse, and recycle.

- A. stand up B. stand for C. ask for D. means

19. If there is a rubbish bin in every class, the classroom will become

- A. harmful B. lighter C. dirtier D. cleaner

20. Don't throw rubbish into the river because you will make it

- A. greener B. dirty C. cleaner D. fresher

IV. Underline the correct words.

1. These materials are **recycled/ reduced** into other packaging products.

2. These containers are **refutable/ reusable**. You can use them again.

3. Try to **reduce/ reuse** the amount of wastes you produce.

4. Please turn the television **on/ off** before you go to bed.

5. Take these old newspapers to the **recycling/ recycled** bin.

6. If more people cycle, there will be **less/ more** air pollution.

7. **Recycle/ Reuse** old clothing by donating it to a local charity.

8. We can **waste/ save** a lot of trees if we recycle waste paper.

V. Fill in the gaps with a, an, the or 0 (no article).

1. John took _____ umbrella with him because it was raining.

2. The girls were at _____ seaside last Sunday.
3. It was quite late so we hurried _____ home.
4. Please turn off _____ lights when you don't need them.
5. My grandfather has _____ bussiness of his own.
6. It's a pleasure to do business with such _____ efficient organization.
7. You should boil only _____ amount of water you need.
8. There is _____ green door and _____ red roof.

VI. Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition.

1. You can buy reusable shopping bags _____ the check-out.
2. The three Rs stand _____ Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
3. These shopping bags are made _____ natural materials.
4. Don't throw old things _____. Try to find another use for them.
5. You should turn the tap _____ when you brush your teeth.
6. You shouldn't wrap the food _____ a plastic bag.
7. Give your old clothes _____ charity.
8. You should swap your clothes _____ your friends or cousins.
9. If the weather is fine, we'll go _____ picnic.
10. They are preparing _____ the planting campaign.

VII. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Water in the area is severely _____. (pollute]
2. Recycling also helps control _____ pollution by reducing waste. (environment)
3. You shouldn't buy food wrapped in a lot of _____. (package)
4. These bags are _____. They can be used many times. (reuse)
5. _____ causes global warming, (deforest)
6. Many paperboard cartons are made of _____ paper. (recycle)
7. To save _____, turn off lights and television when not in use. (electric)
8. If we pollute the air, we will have _____ problems. (breathe)

VIII. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If we (*send*) _____ an invitation, our friends (*come*) _____ to 114 our party.
2. If Rita (*forget*) _____ her homework, the teacher (*give*) _____ her a low mark.
3. If they (*go*) _____ to the disco, they (*listen*) _____ to loud music.
4. If you (*wait*) _____ a minute, I (*ask*) _____ my parents.
5. If I (*find*) _____ his telephone number, I (*call*) _____ him.

6. If they (*not hurry*) _____, they (*not catch*) _____ the train.
7. We (*go*) _____ if the weather (*not be*) _____ so bad.
8. If Peter not (*study*) _____ harder, he (*not get*) _____ better marks.

IX. Read the following passage, and then answer the questions below.

Ways to Make Our World Greener

• *Recycle*

Recycle everything you can, not just the soda cans that give you money. Sure, a little extra money is handy, but go the extra mile and collect everything: old paper, bottles, even batteries.

• *Pick up littler*

Go to a popular park or street and pick up litter. Sort out the recyclables from the refuse, and be sure to wear gloves; you never know where the trash has been.

• *Inform and motive others*

This can be as simple as telling a friend, or as ambitious as starting a local group, or even a worldwide organization.

• *Don't throw away old things*

Things like clothes and old equipment can be donated. Old bottles and egg cartons can be made into neat crafts. Leftovers can be used to make compost.

• *Compost*

As mentioned above, old and half-eaten food can be good fertilizer for a local garden. Just be sure of what is in the food. Be sure to include grass and lawn clippings and to turn your pile over.

1. How many ways are there to make our world greener?

2. What should we do with old clothes and old equipment?

3. What should we do with these things: old paper, bottles, batteries?

4. What can old bottles and egg cartons be used to do?

5. What can fertilizer be made from?

6. What do the writer mean by "sort out"?

7. What should we wear when we sort out litter?

X. Read the text and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

People pollute the environment by throwing litter or garbage all over the places every day. They also dump empty bottles or cans into rivers, lakes and seas, thus making the water unclean. They also cut a lot of trees to get wood pulp for making paper. To protect the environment, every one of US should classify and put the garbage in a certain bag for making compost and they should recycle the paper to avoid cutting a lot of trees, by doing so, we protect our environment. We also should plant more and more green trees because trees help to hold the soil, prevent US from floods and give US fresh air and shade in summer.

1. People damage the environment every day by _____.

- A. making a lot of paper.
- B. wasting the things.
- C. throwing the litter or garbage.
- D. making compost.

2. For making paper, people mainly _____.

- A. cut trees.
- B. recycle garbage.
- C. plant trees.
- D. buy trees

3. We should classify and put the garbage in a certain bag for _____.

- A. making paper.
- B. reusing it.
- C. collecting easily.
- D. making compost.

4. We should recycle the paper to avoid _____.

- A. wasting time
- B. flooding
- C. wasting money
- D. cutting many trees

5. Why should we plant more and more trees?

- A. To keep our environment unclean.
- B. To help people in their work.
- C. To get wood pulp for making fire.
- D. To prevent us from floods.

XI. Put these words or phrases in the right order to make sentences.

1. If/ is polluted/ fish/ the river/ will die.

2. We/ recycle rubbish/ should/ try to.

3. Don't throw/ plastic bags/ the/ because/ can reuse them/ you.

4. You/ should/ when/ use reusable bags/ you go shopping.

5. If/ there/ people recycle more/ pollution/ will be less.

XII. Rewrite sentences without changing the meaning

1. We can use this bottle once again.

A. We can reduce this bottle.

B. We can reuse this bottle.

C. We can refill this bottle.

D. We can recycle this bottle.

2. This recycling bin belongs to them.

A. This recycling bin is them.

B. This recycling bin is their.

C. This recycling bin is theirs.

D. This recycling bin is they's.

3. My house is behind the hotel.

A. The hotel is in front of my house.

B. The hotel is between my house.

C. My house is opposite the hotel.

D. My house is next to the hotel.

4. Shall we raise fund for the charity this weekend?

A. Don't raise fund for the charity this weekend.

B. Please raise fund for the charity this weekend.

C. Let's raise fund for the charity this weekend.

D. Why raise fund for the charity this weekend.

5. What is your father's job?

A. What does your father do?

B. What is job your father do?

C. What does your father do job?

D. What do your father do?

UNIT 12. ROBOTS

❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar ◆ Superlative adjectives: short adjectives

Pronunciation ◆ Tone in sentences

GRAMMAR

I. SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES: SHORT ADJECTIVES (SO SÁNH NHẤT CỦA TÍNH TỪ NGẮN)

So sánh nhất là dạng so sánh sử dụng đối với người và vật để chỉ đối tượng đó vượt trội hẳn so với các đối tượng trong cùng một nhóm (nhóm so sánh phải từ 3 người/ vật trở lên).

Ý nghĩa: Người vật nổi bật nhất về điểm nào đó trong nhóm người/ vật từ ba trở lên.

Công thức: S + to be + the + short Adj + est + N + of/ in

Ví dụ: Henry is the tallest student in the class.

Cách thêm - est sau tính từ ngắn

a. Với tính từ có quy tắc

Tính từ kết thúc bởi một phụ âm thêm “-est”	old - oldest; near - nearest tall - tallest; cold - coldest
Tính từ kết thúc bởi nguyên âm “e”, chỉ cần thêm “-st”	nice - nicest
Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) + 1 phụ âm, gấp đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm est.	big - biggest; fat - fattest hot - hottest
Tính từ có hai âm tiết nhưng kết thúc là y đổi y - i thêm est.	happy - happiest; busy - busiest pretty - prettiest
Một số tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng "et, ow, le, er thì áp dụng quy tắc thêm -est như tính từ ngắn.	simple - simplest narrow - narrowest

b. Một số tính từ bất quy tắc

Tính từ	So sánh nhất
good	best
bad	worst
little	least
many/ much	most
far	farthest/ furthest
old	oldest/ eldest

PRONUNCIATION

1. Ngữ điệu

- Ngữ điệu là sự lên và xuống giọng khi nói (*up and down*).
- Nó rất quan trọng đối với người nghe, vì nếu lên xuống giọng không đúng chỗ, có thể dẫn đến hiểu lầm, hoặc tạo ra cảm giác khó chịu.
- Có 2 loại ngữ điệu chính trong tiếng Anh đó là ngữ điệu lên (*the rising tune*) và ngữ điệu xuống (*the falling tune*).
- Mỗi loại câu tùy thuộc vào mục đích sử dụng lại có một quy tắc nhấn ngữ điệu khác nhau.

2. Tones in statement (Ngữ điệu trong câu trần thuật)

Câu trần thuật là những câu kể bình thường, kết thúc bằng dấu chấm. Câu trần thuật thường chứa đựng thông tin hoặc các câu chuyện từ người nói. Tuy nhiên khi kết thúc các câu trần thuật, chúng ta cần xuống giọng để người nghe hiểu về nhịp điệu của cuộc nói chuyện. Nếu bạn không xuống giọng ở cuối câu, người nghe sẽ cảm thấy hẫng vì không biết câu chuyện của bạn đã kết thúc hay chưa.

E.g.

Nam likes reading **books**. *Nam thích đọc sách.*

My sister is **a teacher**. *Chị gái tôi là giáo viên.*

We play football **every weekend**. *Chúng tôi chơi bóng đá vào cuối tuần.*

EXERCISE

A. PRONUNCIATION

I. Practice reading out the sentences. Pay attention to bold syllables and the tone.

1. We **use** robots to **guard** our **house**.
2. Robots will recognise our **faces**.
3. Robots will **make** coffee in the near future.
4. I do **not think** robots will be useful in our future.
5. We will **live** more comfortably with robots.
6. People will use robots to do bad things.

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





1. A. human B. repair C. statement D. language
2. A. design B. household C. subject D. follow
3. A. educate B. hospital C. paragraph D. understand
4. A. between B. welcome C. improve D. complete
5. A. restaurant B. adjective C. imagine D. difficult




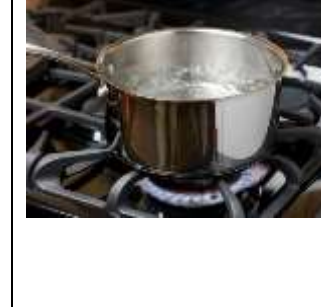
B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Put the words in the box into two groups.

cow	boy	oil	shout	noisy
cloud	house	enjoy	mouse	town
boil	voice	toy	noun	round
/ɔɪ/			/aʊ/	

II. Give the names of the following pictures. (first letter of each word is given).

			
1. f _____	2. c _____	3. h _____	4. b _____

			
5. m _____	6. t _____	7. r _____	8. b _____

II. Fill in the missing forms of the degrees of comparisons — (comparatives and superlatives).

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1. fat		
2. cheap		
3. young		
4. easy		
5. tall		
6. long		
7. cute		
8. short		
9. lazy		
10. large		
11. big		
12. weak		
13. strong		
14. small		
15. nice		
16. quiet		
17. good		
18. far		
19. much/ many		
20. little		

IV. Complete the sentences, using the superlative forms of the adjectives.

1. Tom's very **quiet**. He's _____ boy in the class.

2. Mount Everest is very **high**. It's _____ mountain in the world.
3. I think geography is **easy**. It's _____ subject in school.
4. It's very **wet** today. It's _____ day of the year.
5. Linda is very **nice**. She's _____ girl I know.
6. Tony's exam results are **low**. They're _____ results in the school.
7. My friend Jack is very **funny**. He's _____ boy in the class.
8. Neptune often has freezing cold weather. It's _____ planet in the solar system.

V. Complete each of the following sentences with superlatives.

1. It's the (**clever**) _____ robot I've ever known.
2. This is (**clean**) _____ room in my house.
3. In my opinion, John is one of (**lucky**) _____ men in the world.
4. Mount Everest is (**high**) _____ mountain in the world.
5. Sam draws (**good**) _____ pictures of the doctor robots.
6. The blue whale is (**big**) _____ animal in the world.
7. This is Ant Robot, one of (**tiny**) _____ robots in this show.
8. I'm sure this is (**strong**) _____ robot in this competition.
9. Our robot gave (**quick**) _____ answer among 20 robots in this round.
10. This is (**dark**) _____ colour we can use to paint our robot.

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

1. Ho Chi Minh City is the (big) _____ city in Viet Nam.
2. The Great Wall of China is the world's (long) _____ structure.
3. The Nile River is the (long) _____ river in the world.
4. Russia is the (large) _____ country in the world.
5. China has the (big) _____ population in the world.
6. Mexico City is (big) _____ than Tokyo.
7. Fan Si Pan is the (high) _____ mountain in Viet Nam.
8. The Me Kong River is (long) _____ than the Red River.
9. Travelling by plane is much (safe) _____ than travelling by train.
10. I think we need a (fast) _____ robot than this one.

VII. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

make	recognise	do	understand
lift	guard	cut	speak

1. Home Robots all _____ our housework, such as cleaning, washing the dishes, etc.

2. Security Robots can patrol streets or _____ your home.
3. ASIMO can _____ the faces and voices of multiple people speaking.
4. Nao Robot _____ Japanese, English, and Chinese and can answer your questions about banking.
5. Worker robots are good at _____ heavy things.
6. The Bosch robot could _____ either a latte, a cappuccino or a coffee.
7. Will future robots be able to _____ human emotions?
8. Bill Shane now _____ his grass with a robotic lawnmower.

VIII. Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition.

1. What do you think about the role of the robots _____ the future?
2. In some years, some robots will be able to talk _____ us.
3. Sofia robot is capable _____ answering a large number of questions.
4. Some robots will wake you _____ in the morning and make your coffee.
5. My robot could push me out _____ bed.
6. Buddy is designed to help you _____ your everyday activities.
7. Young people are interested _____ robots that can do household chores.
8. Space robots can build space stations _____ the Moon and other planets.

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Complete the passage with the words below.

spacesuit	understand	climb	old	doors	live
-----------	------------	-------	-----	-------	------

ROBOTS AT HOME

Do you want to (1) _____ with a robot? Living with a robot is exciting to me, and I am looking forward to having one. Last year, scientists in Japan built a robot. This robot looks like a child in a (2), _____ and it can take care of (3) _____ people or those in wheelchairs. Right now, the robot can (4) _____ some spoken instructions. It can walk, (5) _____ stairs, turn on the light, open (6) _____ the and carry things.

II. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the passage below.

Robots (1) _____ an important role in our life. They have changed people's lives in many ways. First of all, they (2) _____ time and human labor. Thanks to robots, we don't have to spend days and months (3) _____ repeated work. For example, to produce French fries, we need human (4) _____ potatoes, wash, then peel, cut them into pieces and finally fry them all. If we have robots to do the task, we will save a lot of time and produce more products. Secondly, robots help to replace human in dangerous work. Now we (5) _____ human to do such work as mining minerals. It's helpful because there have been lots of people lose their lives in such jobs. However, it's costly to buy a robot.

1. A. play B. plays C. playing D. to play
2. A. have B. save C. make D. give
3. A. do B. to do C. doing D. did
4. A. to buy B. buy C. buying D. buys
5. A. won't need B. don't need C. didn't need D. not need

III. Read the text, and decide whether the statements are True or False.

Worker robots are becoming more popular in industries. Nowadays they can do more difficult jobs in many factories. The use of robots helps factories increase the quality of their products because robots can do the job well for many hours while humans can get tired and bored.

Engineers can make robots more effective and useful at home, at school, and at work.

However, a robot uses on average about 100 times more energy than a human to do the same job. The latest 20 kg robot can lift 2 kg, but a 5 kg human arm can lift 50 kg.

	True	False
1. Factories are using more robots.		
2. The use of robot helps make the quality of the products better.		
3. Robots play an important role at homes, at school, and in offices.		
4. For the same job, a robot uses the same amount of energy as a worker does.		
5. With the same weight, a robot lift things heavier than a man can do.		

D. WRITING

I. Rewrite the following sentences, using superlatives.

1. There is no cheaper robot than Maya robot.
→ Maya robot
2. This robot is noisier than any other robots.
→ This

3. There is no lighter home robot than Jimba.

→ Jimba

4. In this group, no other robot is smarter than A2.

→ A2

5. Alimo is 50 kg. Josh is 60 kg. Max is 55kg.

→ Josh

6. This robot is 5 million dong. Mai's robot is 3 million dong. Ha's robot is 2 million dong.

→ Ha's robot

II. Reorder the words to make full sentences.

1. in/ today/ Robots/ intelligent/ are/ than/ more/ those/ the past.

2. robots/ ago/ couldn't/years/ make/ Many/ or/ the floor/ clean/ coffee.

3. already/ many/ by/ tasks/ Robots/ do/ can/ traditionally/ humans/ done.

4. can/ pronunciation/ help/ their/ English/ children/ Teaching robots/ improve.

5. our/ will/ future/ robots/ in/ change/ life/ near/ the.

6. In 2030/ to/ robots/ will/ do/ housework/ able/ all/ the/ of/ us/ instead.

7. will/ Future robots/ the/ human beings/ ability/ interact/ have/ with/ to.

8. we/ In/ see/ years/ humanoid robots/ our home/ the next 20 or 30/ will/ in.

III. Write a paragraph of about 60 words about your favourite robot.

The name of the robot

What it is like

What it can do

Why you like it

TEST FOR UNIT 12

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

1. A. robot B. home C. broken D. dollar
2. A. meal B. heavy C. reading D. speak
3. A. dishes B. passages C. clothes D. glasses
4. A. space B. maths C. planet D. fashion
5. A. height B. weight C. freight D. eightsome

II. Find the odd one out by choosing A, B, C or D.

1. A. playing B. singing C. climbing D. morning
2. A. guitar B. piano C. football D. violin
3. A. game B. badminton C. volleyball D. tennis
4. A. useful B. robot C. comfortable D. amazing
5. A. improve B. help C. climb D. space

III. Choose the correct answers.

1. My grandmother enjoys _____. She waters the plants when she has free time.
A. garden B. to garden C. gardening D. gardens
2. Robots will be able to do the _____ for us soon.
A. laundry B. habit C. town D. planet
3. He is so strong that he can _____ the heavy box by one hand.
A. cut B. lift C. water D. play
4. Will we be able _____ into space in the future?
A. fly B. to fly C. flying D. flew
5. Hospitals might have _____ robots to take care of sick people.
A. worker B. dancer C. doctor D. minor
6. My father _____ the hedge once a month.
A. cut B. cuts C. cutting D. to cut
7. Robots may play an important _____ in human's life.
A. type B. role C. song D. hedge
8. My father always _____ coffee at home instead of going to the coffee shop.
A. do B. does C. make D. makes
9. Robots will _____ our voices.
A. understand B. read C. do D. pick

10. _____ robots replace teachers in the classroom within the next ten years?

- A. Do B. Could C. Are D. Will

11. In five years, some robots will be able to speak with human _____.

- A. life B. body C. voice D. way

12. Spring is _____ season of the year.

- A. pleasant B. more pleasant C. pleasantest D. the most pleasant

13. Egypt is one of _____ countries in the world.

- A. older B. the old C. the oldest D. old

14. A lion is _____ than a cat.

- A. more dangerous B. most dangerous C. dangerous D. the most dangerous

15. It was so noisy that we _____ hear ourselves speak.

- A. can B. mustn't C. could D. couldn't

16. There were some amazing robots _____ the international robot show.

- A. on B. at C. for D. of

17. In the future, we _____ go on holiday to the Moon or other planets.

- A. could B. must C. might D. should

18. To _____ waste we should avoid buying products with a lot of packaging.

- A. recycle B. reuse C. reduce D. remake

19. Which is _____ way from here to London?

- A. fastest B. the fast C. faster D. the fastest

20. The Mekong River is _____ than the Red River.

- A. longer B. long C. longest D. the longest er

IV. There is one mistake in each sentence. Find, circle and correct the mistakes.

1. Canada is the second large country in the world.

2. We couldn't bought any bread because the baker's was closed.

3. Winter was the bad time for us.

4. Will you able to carry all the shopping back home on your bike?

5. Could you to ride a bike when you were in the fifth grade?

6. What do you think of the role of robots in the future?

7. We will be able to play football because it is raining heavily.

8. Robots will wake you up every morning and do your breakfast.

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

1. Some robots will be able to do our household _____. (**act**)
2. Robotics helps to make work and your life _____. (**easy**)
3. Robots don't have the _____ to think about their action before they act. (**able**)
4. Some robots will be _____ than the eye can see. (**small**)
5. Today, robots are doing the jobs that are dangerous or _____ for people. (**healthy**)
6. Robots will soon do all of our work and we will live more _____. (**comfort**)
7. People are very _____ in robots. However, robots also scare people. (**interest**)
8. In the future, robots will be more _____ to human beings. (**help**)

VI. Complete the sentences with the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. Yesterday we (study) _____ the roles of robots in the future.
2. Last year, I (teach) _____ at the high school.
3. My friend (always, have) _____ breakfast before school.
4. I usually (go) _____ for a walk at the weekends, but I (go out) _____ with friends this weekend.
5. Sarah (wear) _____ dark clothes, but she (wear) _____ a colourful dress today.
6. The children (play) _____ video games upstairs. It's really noisy!
7. Be quiet! The cats (sleep) _____ under that table.
8. Where is mum? She (make) _____ some cookies in the kitchen.
9. She (not/ work) _____ because she won the lottery last year.
10. Daisy (go) _____ to school from Monday to Saturday.

VII. Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition.

1. Young people are interested _____ robots that can do household chores.
2. What do you think about the role of the robots _____ the future?
3. In some years, some robots will be able to talk _____ us.
4. Sofia robot is capable _____ answering a large number of questions.
5. Some robots will wake you _____ in the morning and make your coffee.

6. My robot could push me out _____ bed.
7. Buddy is designed to help you _____ your everyday activities.
8. Space robots can build space stations _____ the Moon and other planets.

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

1. Do you think Lisa is (pretty) _____ girl in our class?
2. The Pacific is (large) _____ ocean in the world.
3. What is (wet) _____ month of the year in England?
4. John is (nice) _____ person that I know.
5. English is (easy) _____ than Italian.
6. I want (new) _____ phone in the shop.
7. This pen writes (good) _____ than my previous one.
8. I think it is (long) _____ day.
9. April is (warm) _____ than January.
10. Bob is the (good) _____ student in our class.

IX. Read the passage then answer the questions.

ROBOTS

A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains.

Unless you tell it to!

Robots are all around US. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines.

Long ago, people imagined robots. But nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm.

In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. They will help make life better.

1. What is a robot?
-

2. Why doesn't a robot make mistakes?

3. Do most robots look like humans?

4. When was the first robot made?

5. What did the first robot look like?

6. Will robots make our lives better or worse?

X. Read the passage then do the tasks. Choose the correct answers.

Would you be happy to have robots play a more important role in your life in the future?

Jessica: I think it would be really cool to have a robot to do all the housework in my home. It could do all those jobs i hate like doing the washing up and tidying my room.

Steve: I find the idea of robots looking like, and even acting like humans, pretty scary. It is like one of those disturbing futuristic science fiction film.

Kim: It's like any new technology. You have to learn to use it wisely. We will soon get used to more robots in our lives. We will soon wonder how we ever lived without them.

Mahmoud: I have heard there is a robot you can send to school and that will even do your homework for you.

Roberta: @Steve

I read an article on the internet about people falling in love with their robot because it was so realistic.

Rebecca: @ Kim

Yes, but aren't all these robots just taking jobs. The only winners will be companies who can save money from not having to employ real people.

Jake: @ Mahmoud

I want one! Where can I buy one?

1. Who wants to have a robot that will able to do his homework?

A. Mahmoud B. Steve C. Rebecca D. Jake

2. Who finds human-like robots so creepy?

A. Kim B. Roberta C. Steve D. Mahmoud

3. Who likes a domestic robot used for household chores?

A. Jessica B. Rebecca C. Jake D. Kim

4. Who believes that we must be careful when using new technology?

- A. Steve B. Kim C. Mahmoud D. Roberta

5. Who thinks companies replace human jobs with robots in order to save money?

- A. Kim B. Roberta C. Jessica D. Rebecca

XI. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as first one. Use the word in brackets.

1. Robotics doesn't really interest me. **(in)**

→ I'm

2. Jack participated in a robotics competition last month. **(part)**

→ Jack

3. his robot is capable of cooking a variety of different meals. **(can)**

→ This robot

4. My computer didn't work last night, so I couldn't email you. **(because)**

→ I

5. I do not run as fast as I did when I was young. **(could)**

→ When I

6. It wasn't necessary for me to finish my homework yesterday. **(need)**

→ I

7. She started to work at the school canteen two months ago. **(for)**

→ She

8. You should study hard, or you won't pass the exam. **(will)**

→ If you

XII. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the sentences with given words.

1. Who/ in/ family/ will/ do/ dishes/ after/ meal?

A. Who in your family will do the dishes after the meal?

B. Who on your family will do dishes after the meal?

C. Who at your family will do the dishes after the meal?

D. Who of your family will do the dishes after meal?

2. Do/you/make/bed/after/wake up?

A. Do you to make the bed after wake up?

B. Do you make the bed after wake up?

C. Do you to make the bed after waking up?

D. Do you make the bed after waking up?

3. Can/ teach/ robots/ sing/ song?

A. Can teach robots sing a song?

B. Can teach robots sing the song?

C. Can teaching robots sing a song?

D. Can teaching robots sing the song?

4. There/ a lot/ do/ prepare/ for/ contest.

A. There's a lot to do preparing for the contest.

B. There's a lot to do to prepare for the contest.

C. There're a lot to do preparing for the contest.

D. There's a lot to do to prepare for the contest.

5. It/ a/ good habit/ play/ sports/ every afternoon.

A. It's a good habits play sports every afternoon.

B. It's a good habits to play sports every afternoon.

C. It's a good habit play sports every afternoon.

D. It's a good habit to play sports every afternoon.