

HOÀNG VĂN VÂN (Tổng Chủ biên) – NGUYỄN THỊ CHI (Chủ biên)
LÊ KIM DUNG – PHAN CHÍ NGHĨA – VŨ MAI TRANG
LƯƠNG QUỲNH TRANG – NGUYỄN QUỐC TUẤN



TIẾNG ANH 6

SÁCH BÀI TẬP **TẬP HAI**



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM



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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

TIẾNG ANH 6 - SÁCH BÀI TẬP, tập hai được biên soạn để giúp học sinh củng cố và mở rộng kiến thức ngôn ngữ và kỹ năng giao tiếp tiếng Anh các em đã học trong **Tiếng Anh 6 – Sách học sinh, tập hai**. Sách gồm 6 đơn vị bài tập ứng với 6 đơn vị bài học trong **Tiếng Anh 6 – Sách học sinh, tập hai** và 2 bài tự kiểm tra (Test yourself).

MỖI ĐƠN VỊ BÀI TẬP GỒM 5 PHẦN:

- **PRONUNCIATION** củng cố khả năng phát âm, khả năng nhận biết của học sinh về những âm phát âm giống nhau và những âm được phát âm khác nhau trong từ, nhận biết và sử dụng đúng trọng âm từ, trọng âm câu, và ngữ điệu trong câu.
- **VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR** củng cố những từ và cấu trúc ngữ pháp học sinh đã học và mở rộng khối lượng từ vựng của các em thông qua các dạng bài tập khác nhau.
- **SPEAKING** củng cố khả năng nói học sinh đã học thông qua các hình thức như: nhìn (sơ đồ, tranh, v.v.) và thực hành nói, điền thông tin vào hội thoại và thực hành nói, viết và thực hành nói, trả lời các câu hỏi thông qua nói, v.v.
- **READING** củng cố và phát triển kỹ năng đọc hiểu của học sinh ở cấp độ đoạn văn và đoạn thoại ngắn thông qua các hình thức đọc và chọn đáp án đúng để điền vào chỗ trống, đọc và tự tìm từ đúng để điền vào chỗ trống, đọc và trả lời câu hỏi, v.v.
- **WRITING** củng cố kỹ năng viết đoạn văn của học sinh về những chủ đề các em đã học.

TEST YOURSELF 3 và **TEST YOURSELF 4** giúp học sinh tự kiểm tra những nội dung kiến thức và những yêu cầu về kỹ năng các em đã học sau mỗi 3 đơn vị bài học, đồng thời làm quen với các dạng bài kiểm tra tiếng Anh theo chuẩn quốc tế.

Các bài tập trong **Tiếng Anh 6 – Sách bài tập, tập hai** đa dạng, phong phú, bám sát ngữ pháp, từ vựng và chủ đề trong **Tiếng Anh 6 – Sách học sinh, tập hai**. Sách có nhiều tranh minh họa sinh động nhằm hỗ trợ học sinh liên hệ hình ảnh với từ ngữ và tình huống trong khi làm bài tập và thực hành giao tiếp.

Tập thể tác giả hi vọng **Tiếng Anh 6 – Sách bài tập, tập hai** sẽ là một phương tiện hỗ trợ tốt cho học sinh lớp 6 học tiếng Anh.

Chúc các em học tiếng Anh thành công!

CÁC TÁC GIẢ

Unit **7** TELEVISION

A Pronunciation

1 Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Say the words aloud.



- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>th</u> irsty | B. <u>th</u> row | C. <u>th</u> e | D. <u>th</u> ere |
| 2. A. brea <u>th</u> e | B. four <u>th</u> | C. too <u>th</u> | D. warm <u>th</u> |
| 3. A. <u>th</u> en | B. <u>th</u> ing | C. <u>th</u> em | D. <u>th</u> eir |
| 4. A. birt <u>h</u> day | B. mout <u>h</u> ful | C. al <u>th</u> ough | D. wort <u>h</u> |
| 5. A. every <u>th</u> ing | B. rhy <u>th</u> m | C. healt <u>h</u> y | D. no <u>th</u> ing |

2 Single-underline the words with the /θ/ sound and double-underline the words with the /ð/ sound. Practise saying the sentences.

- The theatre is at number thirteen.
- The Big Thumb* is on *Disney Channel*.
- The Haunted Theatre* is about a thirsty ghost.
- What's the weather like on Thursday?
- There are thirty people in the studio.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Choose the word / phrase from the box for each definition.

sports programme TV guide wildlife programme TV series
 educational viewer cartoon character studio

- a room for making shows: _____
- a programme about nature: _____

3. a book giving the time of TV programmes: _____
4. a person watching TV: _____
5. an animated person / animal in a cartoon: _____
6. a programme showing physical activities like swimming: _____
7. a word describing a programme that teaches people a lot of things: _____
8. a long film in short parts: _____

2 Find the odd word in each line.

1. A. book B. show C. comedy D. cartoon
2. A. weatherman B. actor C. viewer D. MC
3. A. television B. newspaper C. radio D. telephone
4. A. viewer B. audience C. onlooker D. character
5. A. boring B. educational C. interesting D. funny

3 Complete the passage, using the words in the box.

programmes world watching and
 characters children meet studio

There are many TV channels for (1) _____. They offer interesting (2) _____ for fun and learning. When children are (3) _____ the programmes, they can visit far-away lands, (4) _____ interesting people, learn about the (5) _____ around them, laugh with the comedians, and enjoy the funny (6) _____ colourful cartoon (7) _____. They can also become guests at the (8) _____ of a programme.

4 Match the questions with the answers.

Questions	Answers
1. What's your favourite TV show for kids?	a. Because he's so funny.
2. Who do you think is the most famous cartoon character?	b. <i>Search and Explore</i> .
3. What time is the <i>Weekend Meeting</i> on?	c. Only once a week.
4. Why do children like Nobita in <i>Doraemon</i> ?	d. On the second floor.
5. How often do you watch <i>Kids are Always Right</i> ?	e. At 8 o'clock on Saturday.
6. Where is Studio 1?	f. Jerry, the little mouse in <i>Tom and Jerry</i> .

5 Complete the questions for the answers.

- A: _____ did John Logie Baird create the first television?
B: In 1926.
- A: _____ hours did you watch TV last week?
B: I'm not sure. Three or four.
- A: _____ country is a great cartoon producer?
B: Japan.
- A: _____ makes up the largest TV audience in the USA?
B: Pre-school children.
- A: _____ do children like cartoons?
B: Because they're colourful and funny.



6 Complete the sentences with **and**, **but**, or **so**.

- My brother likes watching TV, _____ I like going out with my friends.
- I want to work in television industry, _____ I'm learning hard.
- The weather was bad, _____ they didn't keep their picnic plan.
- The concert started late, _____ we waited to watch it.
- You can watch *Harry Potter* on TV, _____ you can read it, too.
- I watched *Happy Feet*, _____ I told it to my friends.

C Speaking

1 Complete the conversation with the words / phrases in the box. Then practise it with your friend.



game show isn't it favourite
VTV cab What time At

Phong: Turn to (1) _____, Minh. *Harry Potter* is going to be on.

Minh: But I'm watching *Kids are Always Right*.

Phong: Is the topic of the (2) _____ about pets?

Minh: No, it's about the Amazon. It's only half way through.

Phong: I can't miss *Harry Potter*. (3) _____ does your programme finish?

Minh: (4) _____ 8.30.

Phong: I'll miss the first part of the film. Why don't you go and watch it with Dad?

Minh: Dad is watching his (5) _____ team, Manchester United. He never misses it.

Phong: Well ... So I'll wait till 8.30. It's your day today, (6) _____?

2 Work with your friend. Make complete questions from the prompts. Practise asking and answering them.

1. what / favourite / TV programme / ?
2. what time / it / on / ?
3. what channel / it / on / ?
4. what / it / about / ?
5. why / you / like / this programme / ?

3 Create your own TV programme. If you can make your own TV programme, decide on:

- What time would you like it to be on?
- How long would you like it to be?
- What would you like it to be about?
- Would it be for children of your age only or for parents too?

Then tell it to your friends.

D Reading

1 Put sentences A - H in the right order. Then read them aloud.

- A. It keeps children from taking part in outdoor activities.
- B. Television has its good side.
- C. It's educational.
- D. They also learn how to make things by themselves.
- E. It opens up new worlds for children.
- F. They learn about different lands and different people.
- G. It's bad for their eyes, too.
- H. However, watching too much TV is bad.

The right order is: B _____



2 Read the sentences in 1 and answer the questions.

1. Why is television good?

2. What do children learn from TV?

3. What part of the body does watching too much TV harm?

4. What does watching too much TV keep children from?

5. Do you think "Television: A Wonderful Invention" is a good title for this passage?

3 Read some cool facts about television and tick (✓) T (True), F (False), or NI (No Information) for statements 1 - 5.



- Philo Farnsworth, the inventor of television, did not allow his children to watch TV.
- Early television was in black and white.
- In 1969, when man first walked on the Moon, over 600 million people watched the programme.
- In 2005, Suresh Joachim – a man from Sri Lanka – did a long non-stop TV watching: 69 hours.

1. Philo Farnsworth has two children.
2. When television first started, it was not in colour.
3. Man first walked on the Moon 69 years ago.
4. A man from Sri Lanka watched TV for 69 hours without stopping.
5. The man in Sri Lanka was watching a comedy.

T	F	NI

E Writing

1 Use the conjunction at the end of the sentence to connect two simple sentences.

1. We wanted to watch *Pinocchio*. We turned to the *Movie* channel. (so)

→ _____

2. You can watch *The Pig Race*. You can watch *Who's Faster* after that. (and)

→ _____

3. I'm interested in the history of television. I like reading books about it. (so)
→ _____
4. I love films. I don't like watching them on television. (but)
→ _____
5. *The Haunted Theatre* is frightening. Children love it. (but)
→ _____

2 Read the passage and write questions for the answers.



Hollywood, in Los Angeles, is full of movie studios and movie stars. Hollywood, which started in 1909, is now known as the centre of the American film industry. If you come to the city of Hollywood, you can visit the Walk of Fame, where there are stars for famous actors and actresses like Marilyn Monroe. You can also visit Universal Studios, where they make films.

1. _____?
In Los Angeles.
2. _____?
In 1909.
3. _____?
The centre of the American film industry.
4. _____?
The Walk of Fame.
5. _____?
It's a place where they make films.

3 Based on the information in the table, write two paragraphs, each about a TV programme.

Time	Channel	Programme	Content	Why you like it
19.00 Saturday	Around the World	Country Fairs: Pig Race	A competition of pigs racing	- cute pigs - funny and exciting - original
20.00 Saturday	VTV3	Junk Workshop	A competition of making things from thrown-away items	- interesting and useful - we learn to save and make things from items we throw away - we become creative

1. I like _____ (the name of the programme) on _____ (channel). It's on at _____ (time). This programme is about _____ (content). I like it because _____ (reasons).

2. _____

Unit 8 SPORTS AND GAMES

A Pronunciation

1 Write the following words in the correct column.

travel	exercise
chess	congratulation
match	schedule
fantastic	educational
competitive	marathon

/e/	/æ/

2 Read the sentences aloud, paying attention to the underlined words.

- The match was not so bad.
- My elder brother ran in a marathon yesterday.
- Please send my congratulations to the chess winner.
- Phu Quoc Island is a great travel destination.
- This sports shop sells equipment at a competitive price.



B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Write the past form of the following verbs.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. read _____ | 2. write _____ | 3. wear _____ |
| 4. begin _____ | 5. make _____ | 6. hear _____ |
| 7. swim _____ | 8. ride _____ | 9. beat _____ |
| 10. see _____ | 11. speak _____ | 12. tell _____ |
| 13. buy _____ | 14. hold _____ | 15. put _____ |

2 Wordsearch: Find the irregular past verb forms in the table. Look at the example.

write	w	r	o	t	e	b	b	s	a	t	l	run
sit	m	a	d	e	c	r	a	k	s	o	o	make
put	w	t	o	l	d	o	t	t	p	m	s	take
tell	r	e	s	o	l	d	e	n	c	o	t	pay
win	i	n	e	s	u	e	g	f	o	k	d	get
	m	p	u	t	n	h	h	o	s	e	n	sell
	d	t	r	a	n	w	o	n	u	n	t	
	g	o	t	e	g	o	n	t	o	o	k	
	n	d	f	y	p	a	i	d	c	h	u	

3 Choose the correct answer A, B, or C to complete each of the following sentences.

- At the weekend we can play a _____ of badminton or join in a football match.
A. sport B. game C. match
- Football is an _____ game.
A. outdoor B. away C. individual
- Kien is not very _____. He never plays sports.
A. sport B. sporting C. sporty
- Thanh likes _____ weather because he can go swimming in the river.
A. hot B. cold C. rainy
- Vietnamese students play different sports and games _____ break time.
A. in B. on C. during
- As it doesn't snow in Viet Nam, we cannot _____ skiing.
A. play B. go C. do
- Many girls and women _____ aerobics to keep fit.
A. play B. go C. do
- It's very _____ to swim there. The water is heavily polluted.
A. safe B. unsafe C. unpopular
- "_____ do you go to the gym?" - "By bus."
A. What B. How C. Why
- "What's your favourite _____?" - "I like swimming."
A. subject B. game C. sport

4 Find the odd word in each line.

1. A. walk B. borrow C. took D. cook
2. A. went B. got C. eat D. drank
3. A. running B. driving C. skipping D. swimming
4. A. pastime B. interest C. hobby D. music
5. A. study B. play C. relax D. rest

5 Put the words / phrases in correct order to make questions.

1. you / practise / table tennis / How often / do / playing
_____?
2. the match / win / your team / Did / last Sunday
_____?
3. arrive / the stadium / at / What time / you / did
_____?
4. play / games / your family / Does / sometimes / together
_____?
5. you / play / Did / were / when you / marbles / usually / small
_____?



6 Put the verbs into the correct tense to finish the following passage.



The Tigers won the Gold Cup last week. They (1. play) _____ fewer matches than the Lions or the Leopards, but they (2. score) _____ more points. In fact, the Tigers (3. lose) _____ only five matches during the season. The Zebras (4. beat) _____ the Lions and (5. take) _____ second place. They (6. score) _____ 30 points from 22 matches. The Zebras (7. have) _____ a very strong team. They (8. win) _____ a lot of matches, and not many teams (9. beat) _____ them. The Pandas (10. be) _____ at the bottom of the league. They lost most of their matches this season.

7 What do you say in these situations?

Example: Your friend is riding his bicycle carelessly.
You say: "Ride carefully. / Don't ride carelessly."

1. Hung is putting his feet on the bench.
You say: "_____."
2. You don't want your friend to tell anyone about this.
You say: "Please _____."
3. Your mother doesn't want you to go out at night.
She says: "_____."
4. Duy doesn't say "Thank you" to people who helped him.
You tell him: "Duy, _____."
5. Phong is sitting in his room watching TV for a long time, and he doesn't go out for fresh air.
His mother says: "Phong, _____."

C Speaking

1 Work with a friend. Make a mini conversation to congratulate him / her on the following situation. Then change roles.

1. He / She gets first prize in the running competition at school.
2. He / She finishes the project early.

2 Read the conversation and fill each blank with a suitable word. Then practise it with your friend.

Giang: David, you look quite sporty.

David: Do I? You know I (1) _____ karate twice a week, and I go (2) _____ a dance class, too.

Giang: Do you play any ball (3) _____?

David: Yes, I play football every Sunday. We won the last Sunday's game 3 - 1.

Giang: Congratulations! Is there any sport you like to (4) _____ only?

David: Yes, I'd like to watch motor racing on TV. It's really exciting.

Giang: And is there any (5) _____ you'd like to try?

David: I'd like to try horse riding.



3 Practise the conversation with a friend.

A: What's the most popular sport in our country?

B: I think football is.

A: Do you play football?

B: Yes, I usually play football when I have spare time.

Can you extend the conversation?

Now make similar dialogues using the prompts.

- the game you like to play the most
- the sport you like to watch on TV
- the sport you find the most boring
- the sport / game you never play



D Reading

1 Read the following passage and fill each blank with a suitable word.

There are two main kinds of sports: (1) _____ sports and individual sports. Team sports (2) _____ such sports as baseball, basketball and volleyball. Team sports require two separate teams. The teams play (3) _____ each other in order to get the better score. (4) _____ example, in a football game, if team A gets 4 points and team B (5) _____ 2 points, team A wins the game. Team sports are sometimes called competitive sports.

2 Choose the correct answer A, B, or C for each gap to complete the passage.

My favourite sports star is Michael Jordan. He was a famous basketball player in American National Basketball Association (NBA). He (1) _____ 15 seasons in the NBA, winning six championships with the Chicago Bulls. The NBA website writes: "... Michael Jordan is the greatest basketball player (2) _____ all time."

The spirit of Michael Jordan (3) _____ that he never gave up. It may be one of the secrets of the success for Michael Jordan. Such a spirit makes a difference in our lives, so we (4) _____ try our best if we want to be successful. He is also a very (5) _____ and generous person because he uses his money to help those who need his help.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. A. played | B. did | C. took |
| 2. A. in | B. on | C. of |
| 3. A. was | B. had | C. made |
| 4. A. could | B. should | C. may |
| 5. A. fine | B. nice | C. well |

3 Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions.



REBECCA STEVENS

Rebecca Stevens was the first woman to climb Mount Everest. Before she went up the highest mountain in the world, she was a journalist and lived in south London.

In 1993, Rebecca left her job and her family and travelled to Asia with some other climbers. She found that life on Everest is very difficult. "You must carry everything on your back," she explained, "so you can only take things that you will need. You can't wash on the mountain, and in the end I didn't

even take a toothbrush. I am usually a clean person but there is no water, only snow. Water is very heavy so you only take enough to drink!"

Rebecca became famous when she reached the top of Mount Everest on May 17, 1993. After that, she wrote a book about the trip, and people often asked her to talk about it. She got a new job too, on a science programme on television.

- Where was Rebecca Stevens from?
A. England B. Asia C. Everest D. The South
- Before she climbed Everest, Rebecca Stevens was a _____.
A. climber B. journalist C. traveller D. scientist
- Why did Rebecca Stevens become famous?
A. She left her job and her family and travelled to Asia.
B. She found that life on Everest is very difficult.
C. She got a new job on television.
D. She was the first woman to climb Mount Everest.
- Life on Everest is very difficult because _____.
A. it is very high B. you can't take things with you
C. there is no water there D. there are no toothbrushes
- After 1993, Rebecca had a _____.
A. new book B. new job C. programme D. television

E Writing

1 Finish the following sentences, using the past simple and the cues given. Look at the example.

Example: I usually get up late on Sunday, but this morning I *got up early*.

1. We often win against class 6D at football, but yesterday _____.
2. I frequently write diary, but last night _____.
3. Those old people usually have a walk in the morning, but this morning _____.
4. My dad always goes fishing on Saturday, but last Saturday _____.
5. Now my brother rarely plays badminton, but last year _____.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the sentence before it.

1. My brother can run very fast.
My brother _____.
2. Hien is a bad swimmer.
Hien swims _____.
3. Nga likes table tennis the most.
Nga's favourite _____.
4. Mike is not so interested in music as his sister is.
Mike's sister _____.
5. Students at our school take part in a lot of outdoor activities.
Students at our school do _____.

3 Write a paragraph of 50-60 words to describe a football match that you watched recently, using the prompts.

- Time
- The two sides
- The start of the match
- The first half of the match
- The second half of the match
- The result

Unit 9 CITIES OF THE WORLD

A Pronunciation

1 Write the following words in the correct column.

hour nose flower cold tower
boat old around low our

/əʊ/

/aʊ/

2 Read aloud the short poem. Pay attention to the underlined words.

In November it's very cold.
The temperature is usually low.
There are no flowers anywhere to see.
Only white snow falling everywhere.
Don't play outdoors without warm clothes.
Or you'll catch a serious cold with a runny nose.



B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Match the cities and the countries.

Cities	Countries
1. London	a. Thailand
2. Sydney	b. Sweden
3. Bangkok	c. France
4. Stockholm	d. the United Kingdom
5. Paris	e. Australia



2 Put these adjectives into the positive or negative box.

exciting	delicious	ancient	boring	rainy	expensive
noisy	helpful	stormy	peaceful	hot	friendly
Positive					
Negative					

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

city	festivals	night markets	street food
visit	people	buildings	landmarks

1. Rio de Janeiro is an exciting city with a lot of _____.
2. My sister likes the tall and modern _____ of New York, but I don't.
3. Kyoto is an ancient _____ in Japan.
4. Ho Chi Minh City is famous for its _____. It's so delicious!
5. - "Could you name some _____ in Paris?"
- "Sure. The Eiffel Tower and Notre Dame Cathedral."
6. A quick way to _____ a big city is taking a hop-on hop-off bus. It takes you to most places of interest.
7. Most big cities in Viet Nam has _____. There you can buy souvenirs and eat local food.
8. I love the _____ of Manila. They're friendly and helpful.

4 Write sentences with *what* and *so*, using the ideas given.

Example: cute baby → *What a cute baby!*
The baby is so cute!

1. cosy house → _____
2. good news → _____
3. delicious food → _____
4. wonderful weather → _____
5. quiet town → _____
6. tall building → _____
7. beautiful statue → _____
8. big river → _____
9. expensive city → _____
10. friendly people → _____

5 Complete the passage with the possessive adjectives below.

my (x2)	his	her	our	its	their (x2)
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------

We live in a small house in Hoi An. (1) _____ house is number 14. There's a big tree in front of it. I can touch some of (2) _____ branches from the window of (3) _____ room. In spring, new leaves come out, and I love (4) _____ green colour. They look so beautiful in the sun. My sister and (5) _____ friends often sit under the tree and play (6) _____ favourite games. I sometimes join them, but I don't play. I sit on the swing that (7) _____ father made. He's a carpenter, and he loves (8) _____ job.

6 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with suitable possessive pronouns and write them in the space provided.

Sentences	Possessive pronouns
1. This is a photo of my city. Do you have a photo of <u>your city</u> ?	
2. My presentation of Ha Noi is shorter than <u>his presentation</u> .	
3. We are proud of our city, and they are proud of <u>their city</u> .	
4. Her costume is colourful and <u>my costume</u> is colourful, too.	
5. I shared with my class some pictures of my home town. After that Lan shared <u>her pictures</u> .	
6. You have your collection and we have <u>our collection</u> , too.	
7. Our dishes are usually very hot. What about <u>your dishes</u> ?	
8. Everybody has got their maps. Can I have <u>my map</u> ?	

C Speaking

1 Describe the place where you live (a city / a town / a village...). Use 3-5 adjectives. Give reasons.

Example: *quiet, beautiful, nice*

→ The town where I live is quiet. (*There are not many people, and there's not much traffic.*)

It's beautiful, too. (*I like the small little houses and the lake.*)

I think it's a very nice town. (*The weather is good, and the people are friendly.*)

2 Do you ever do these things? Pick one you have done and tell your friends about the experience in 3-4 sentences.

- visit an old town
- take a hop-on hop-off bus
- visit a night market
- eat street food
- spend a holiday in a city

Example: *Last week my family went to Sa Pa. It's an old town on the mountains. It's beautiful and cool. I like the people there because they're friendly.*

3 Look at the picture and form exclamations with **What**. You may use the suggestions. Then share them with your friends.

- crowded / city
- high / tower
- beautiful / weather
- modern / buildings
- green / trees



D Reading

1 a. Complete the passage with the words in the box.

swimming exciting tourists seafood enjoy famous

Nha Trang is a (1) _____ seaside city in central Viet Nam. It attracts a lot of (2) _____ from many countries because it has beautiful beaches and an (3) _____ atmosphere of a young, growing city. Coming to Nha Trang from January to August, you can (4) _____ wonderful weather: warm and sunny. It is so good for (5) _____ and sunbathing. Visitors can rent a bike and cycle around the city. Nha Trang is also well-known for its delicious (6) _____.

b. Read the passage again. Underline the wrong information in each sentence and correct it.

1. Visitors to Nha Trang come from Viet Nam only.
Corrected: _____
2. Nha Trang is an ancient city.
Corrected: _____
3. In Nha Trang, the weather is wonderful from August to January.
Corrected: _____
4. Visitors can rent a car and tour the city.
Corrected: _____

2 Read the text and choose the best answer A, B, or C.

LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON

Leicester Square is the cinema centre of London.

The Odeon, a famous cinema, is on the east side of the Square. It can hold 1,683 people.

The Empire, on the north side of the Square, is also a big cinema with 1,330 seats.

The Prince Charles sells tickets much cheaper than other cinemas. This cinema often shows films a few weeks later than other cinemas. If you want to save some money, this is the place for you.

Leicester Square is also the place where people wait (often out in the cold) with the hope to see film stars like Tom Cruise, Julia Roberts or Brad Pitt. They might step out of their limousines to attend the first night of their new movie. Watch out for the screaming fans!

1. Leicester Square is famous for its _____.
A. shopping area B. cinemas C. museums
2. The Prince Charles shows films _____.
A. earlier than other cinemas

- B. at the same time as other cinemas
 - C. later than other cinemas
3. The stars come to Leicester Square to _____.
- A. eat in restaurants
 - B. talk to their fans
 - C. attend the opening night of their films

3 Read the text again and write A, B, or C in the appropriate blanks.

A. The Odeon B. The Empire C. The Prince Charles

1.		is on the east side of the Square.
2.		is on the north side of the Square.
3.		has 1,683 seats.
4.		has 1,330 seats.
5.		sells tickets cheaper than other cinemas.
6.		shows films later than other cinemas.

E Writing

1 Rearrange the words / phrases to have complete sentences of a postcard.

Dear Ann,

1. We're / time / great / here / having / a / in Cambodia / !

2. The / lovely / weather / is / .

3. The / good / is / food / .

4. local / friendly / The / are / people / .

5. Yesterday / we / Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom / visited / .

6. fabulous / They're / so / !

7. Send / to your mum and dad / our love / .

With love,

Ha and Phong

2 Use the information in 1 to answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Where are Ha and Phong?

2. Do they like the weather and the food? Why?

3. What do Ha and Phong think about the local people?

4. What place did Ha and Phong visit yesterday?

5. How do they feel about it / them?

3 Complete the postcard.



POSTCARD

Dear Nick,
It's Nha Trang! I'm (1) _____ a good time here!
The (2) _____ is shining all the time, and the
beaches are so clean: blue sea and (3) _____ sand!
I (4) _____ crabs for lunch today. They're delicious!
Tomorrow I'll (5) _____ to Hon Tre island.
(6) _____ you were here.

Love,
Thu

To: Hang and Minh
Hong Bang
Hai Phong

TEST YOURSELF

3

1 Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. (1.0 pt)

1. A. test B. dress C. these D. then
2. A. gather B. monthly C. father D. brother
3. A. fold B. close C. cloth D. hold
4. A. man B. woman C. relax D. badminton
5. A. mountain B. mouse C. round D. cousin

2 Fill each blank with a suitable word. The first letter of the word has been provided. (1.0 pt)

1. Let's turn to c_____ 5 to watch *Mr Bean*. It's my favourite c_____.
2. My little brother likes *Tom and Jerry* very much. He thinks it's the best c_____.
3. I like this programme because it's very e_____. It has good lessons for children.
4. A: Did you run a m_____ last year?
B: No, I didn't, but my brother did. He's very s_____.
5. To play t_____ t_____ you need a ball, a net, and two r_____.
6. Ha Noi has a lot of t_____ food. Many people like it.
7. A: What's the w_____ like in your city in the summer?
B: It's very hot and sunny.

3 Read the following passage and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). (1.0 pt)

ALBERT PARK

Albert Park is located only three kilometres from the Melbourne city centre. It is a 225 hectare sporting and recreational park.

The park is a beautiful, relaxing, and fun place to spend the day. You can enjoy a picnic or barbecue at one of the nine picnic areas. There is also a large lake. It is home to a gorgeous family of swans and is a lovely place to take a walk. If you are more adventurous, you can join the yacht and rowing club, take some lessons, or hire a boat just for fun and go for a paddle.

People organise some of Melbourne's most exciting events in Albert Park. In May, the "Million Paws Walk" sees many dogs play and run through the park with their owners, raising money for charity. Throughout the year there are various "Fun Runs", and in March the "Fosters Australian Grand Prix Carnival" is held here.



	T	F
1. Albert Park has an area of 225 hectares.		
2. The park is a nice place for picnics.		
3. Here you can see swans.		
4. The yacht and rowing club is only for adventurous people to learn how to sail and row.		
5. Dogs running to raise money for charity is an exciting event held in March.		

4 Choose A, B, C, or D for each gap in the following sentences. (2.0 pts)

- My house is near _____ house, so I usually go there and play badminton with her.
A. his B. her C. she D. hers
- "_____ watch TV too much."
- "I see."
A. Not B. Do C. Don't D. Did
- "_____ films did you see last week?"
- "Only one."
A. What B. Which C. Who D. How many
- There is one bedroom in my house, but there are two in _____.
A. they B. their C. theirs D. them
- I first _____ Melbourne in 2003.
A. went B. have been C. have gone D. visited
- My brother is afraid of water, _____ he can't swim.
A. because B. but C. and D. so
- "_____ is your favourite tennis player?"
- "I don't like tennis."
A. What B. Which C. Who D. Where
- _____ eat too much salt. It's not good for you.
A. Do B. Don't C. Please D. Can't
- "_____ is she so sad?"
- "Because she can't watch her favourite film."
A. Why B. How C. What D. When
- She was tired, _____ she went to bed early.
A. but B. or C. so D. because

5 Put a word in each gap in the following postcard. (1.0 pt)

July 20

Hi Nick,

Hue is (1) _____ great city. The (2) _____ is fine, sunny all the time. The food is cheap and (3) _____. The (4) _____ here are friendly and hospitable. The hotel where we're staying is small (5) _____ comfortable. Yesterday we (6) _____ the historic monuments. Tomorrow we're (7) _____ on a trip along Huong River. I (8) _____ a small present for you yesterday.

You must visit this (9) _____ someday.

You'll love (10) _____.

Bye for now!

Cheers,

Mi



To: Nick

Ba Dinh, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

6 Find one mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it. (1.0 pt)

1. I learn how to swim in 2010.

→ _____

2. Last week I come back to my home town.

→ _____

3. Mine home town is a very beautiful place.

→ _____

4. This is my book; it isn't your.

→ _____

5. Do eat much meat because it isn't good for you.

→ _____

7 Combine each pair of sentences below to make a complete sentence. Use *and*, *but*, or *so*. (1.0 pt)

1. My sister can swim well. She can't play badminton.

2. She loves French food. She goes to that French restaurant every week.

3. He stayed up late to watch a football match. He was tired.

4. This TV programme is boring. She still watches it every Sunday.

5. My mum went to Ho Chi Minh City last month. His mum went to Ho Chi Minh City last month, too.

8 Write full sentences using the suggested words / phrases. (2.0 pts)

Rubber-band jumping



1. Rubber-band jumping / inexpensive / game.

2. You / only need / rubber bands.

3. You / loop rubber bands together / make a longer one.

4. When / there / three / people, you / start / game.

5. Two / people / stand / opposite / each other / and / extend / rubber band.

6. One / player / stand / one side / of / rubber band / jump.

7. She / have to / bring / two sides together.

8. Then / jump / again / and / make / two sides separate.

9. If / she / finishes / without any mistakes, she / start / next level.

10. There / be / four / jumping level: ankle-high, knee-high, waist-high and under the shoulder.

Unit **10** OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

A Pronunciation

1 Mark the stress on the words. Then say the words aloud.

1. housework 2. farmer 3. standard 4. object 5. busy
6. homework 7. father 8. mountains 9. project 10. pretty

2 Read the sentences and underline the two-syllable words with the stress on the first syllable. Then mark (') the stress on the words.

1. The children will have a wireless TV in their future house.
2. The robots will help her mother water the flowers.
3. Her dream house will be a pretty palace in the mountains.
4. There is a garden in front of the villa and a garage at the back of it.
5. There will be two bedrooms and one kitchen in the flat.
6. He's painting a picture of the island.
7. The girl lives in a pretty cottage in the village.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Circle one odd word A, B, C, or D. Then read them aloud.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. apartment | B. house | C. cottage | D. factory |
| 2. A. and | B. in | C. on | D. at |
| 3. A. kitchen | B. window | C. bedroom | D. living room |
| 4. A. computer | B. dishwasher | C. housework | D. washing machine |
| 5. A. city | B. building | C. village | D. countryside |

2 Complete the sentences using the words in 1. The first letter of the word is provided for you.

1. We live in an a_____ in the centre of Ha Noi.
2. There is a beautiful picture o_____ the wall of my room.
3. They cook and eat meals in their small k_____.
4. I have a c_____ to surf the internet.
5. My uncle lives in a cottage in the v_____.

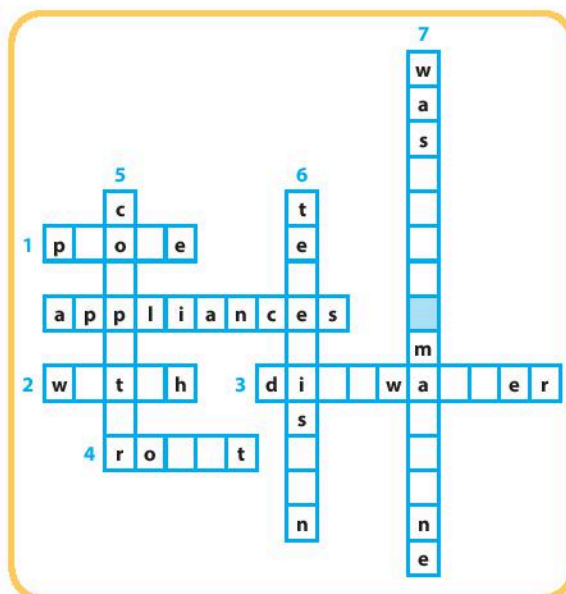
3 Complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

1. In the future, they will have a _____ to learn English.
2. They will have a _____ to surf the internet.
3. She will have a _____ that cleans dishes without water.
4. They will have a _____ to look after the children.

Down

5. Next century, we will have a _____ to buy food from the supermarket.
6. They will have a _____ to watch programmes from other planets.
7. They will have a _____ to wash and iron our clothes.



4 Match the questions with the answers.

1. Will they live longer in the future?

2. When will they have computers in their school?

3. How will they travel to the Moon?

4. What will help them to do the housework?

5. Where will they live?

a. Next decade.

b. By spaceship.

c. Yes, they will.

d. Under the ocean.

e. The robots will.

5 Complete the dialogues with *will* or *won't*.

1. A: What would you like to drink?

B: I _____ have a lemonade, please.

2. A: I'm afraid Linda can't see you until 4 o'clock.

B: Oh, in that case I _____ wait.

3. A: I'm very worried about my examination next week.

B: Don't worry. You _____ pass.

4. A: Look at that dog. It's dangerous.

B: Don't worry. It _____ hurt you.

5. A: It's cold in this room.

B: Is it? I _____ turn on the heater.

6 Complete the dialogues using *will ('ll)* and the suggested cues in brackets.

- A: I've got a terrible headache.
B: _____ (get some medicines)
- A: Wait! Don't go!
B: _____ (stay)
- A: I need a new camera.
B: _____ (buy)
- A: I don't know how to use this computer.
B: _____ (show)
- A: Please remember to turn off the lights before you leave.
B: _____ (not forget)

7 Choose the correct option in brackets to complete each sentence.

- Linh (might / must) be there on time, I guess.
- I (might not / cannot) attend our English contest next Saturday, but I'll try my best.
- He practises running every morning. I think he (has to / might) become a professional runner one day.
- Her family (should / might) move to the city, but I'm still not sure.
- We (might / must) find aliens on Earth one day, but I'm sure they will not speak our language.

C Speaking

1 Choose A - D to complete the conversation. Then act out with your partner.

Phong:	What type of house will you live in in the future?	A.	I'll have a robot to cook my meals.
Tom:	(1) _____	B.	I'll live in a floating house.
Phong:	Where will the house be?	C.	There will be gardens that float on the water.
Tom:	(2) _____	D.	It'll be on the ocean.
Phong:	What will there be around the house?		
Tom:	(3) _____		
Phong:	What will you have in your house?		
Tom:	(4) _____		

2 Answer the questions about the house you would like to live in in the future.

1. What type of house will it be?
2. Where will it be?
3. What will it look like?
4. How many rooms will it have?
5. What will be there around the house?
6. What appliances will the house have?

3 Tell your friend about the house you would like to live in in the future, using the answers in 2.

Example: *I'd like to tell you about my dream house. It'll be a big brick house in a small village in the mountains. ...*

D Reading

1 Complete the paragraph with the appropriate words in the box.

have contact enjoy won't four

I have a dream of having my own flat. It'll be in the centre of the city. There will be (1) _____ rooms in it – a living room, a bedroom, a bathroom and a kitchen. I'll (2) _____ a big TV and a DVD player in my bedroom. They'll help me to relax and (3) _____ life. I'll have a laptop to (4) _____ with my friends. My flat will be on the top floor and there (5) _____ be any neighbours, so it'll be OK to play loud music.

2 Read the paragraph again and write the answers to the questions.

1. What type of house will it be?

2. Where will it be?

3. How many rooms will the flat have?

4. What will there be in the bedroom?

5. Why will it be OK to play loud music?

3 Read the passage and choose the option (A, B, C, or D) that is NOT TRUE.

In the future, we will live in amazing new houses. Our houses will use the sun or the wind to make electricity. We won't use cookers, dishwashers or washing machines because robots will help us. We will have robots to cook our dinner and wash our clothes. We will have robots to look after our children. We won't use computers. We will have special remote control units. We can surf the internet, send and receive emails and order food from the markets without getting out of bed.

We won't have TVs or CD players because we will have watches that play music, take pictures and tell the time. Our cars won't use gas. They will use energy from air, water and plants. In the future the air won't be polluted. Our world will be a great place to live in.

1. We won't have _____.
 - A. cookers
 - B. robots
 - C. TVs
 - D. computers
2. Robots will help us to _____.
 - A. cook our dinner
 - B. surf the internet
 - C. wash our clothes
 - D. look after our children
3. We will have special remote control units to _____.
 - A. surf the internet
 - B. send and receive emails
 - C. order food from the markets
 - D. look after our children
4. Our watches will _____.
 - A. make electricity
 - B. play music
 - C. take pictures
 - D. tell the time
5. Cars will use energy from _____.
 - A. water
 - B. air
 - C. wind
 - D. plants

E Writing

1 Complete the table, using the appropriate words / phrases in the box.

in the city	brick house	modern DVD player
apartment	view of the trees	view of the sea
wireless TV	smartphone	in the mountains
view of the city	in the countryside	cottage

Types of house	_____
Locations	_____
Surroundings	_____
Appliances in the house	_____

2 Complete the table about your dream house. You can use the information in 1.

Types of house	_____
Locations	_____
Surroundings	_____
Appliances in the house	_____

3 Write a paragraph of about 50 words about your dream house. You can use the information in 2.

Let me tell you about my dream house. _____

Unit **11** OUR GREENER WORLD

A Pronunciation

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

1. The **3Rs stand** for **reduce**, **reuse** and **recycle**.
2. We **have** to **write** about the **environment**.
3. He's **coughing** because it is **dusty here**.
4. They **usually** **cycle** to **school**.
5. You can **plant trees** and **flowers** in the **garden**.

2 Read the poem with correct rhythm. Pay attention to the bold parts.

Re**duce**, reuse, recycle

Re**cycle**, re**cycle**

Re**duce**, reuse, recycle

It's **simple** **simple**

Just re**duce** the **noise**

And reuse **old bottles**

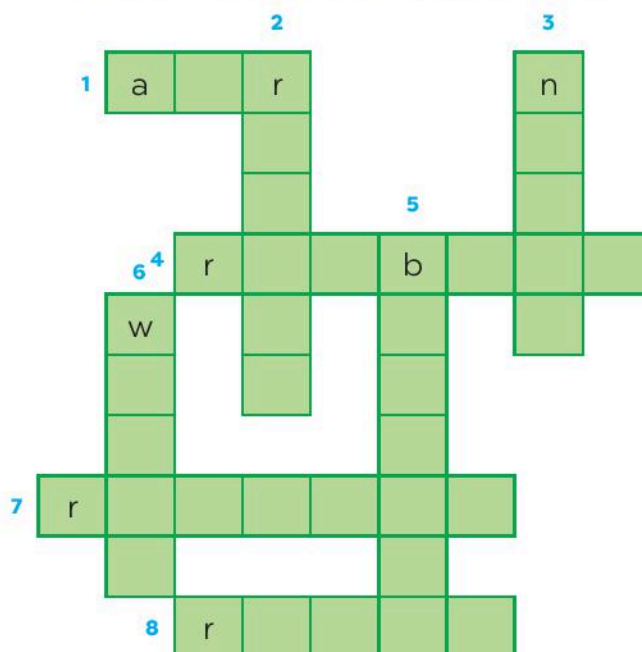
Re**cycle** **broken glass**

It's **simple** **simple**

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Solve the following crossword puzzle.

OUR GREEN WORLD



Across

1. Dirty _____ causes breathing problems.
4. Things you throw away because you don't need them are called _____.
7. You can take these bottles to the factory to _____ them.
8. Please _____ your envelopes.

Down

2. If you _____ the time for you shower, you will save a lot of water.
3. Loud _____ can annoy people.
5. You can make flower vases from old _____.
6. Fish die when _____ in lakes, rivers and oceans is dirty.

2 Read each way for preventing pollution and match it with a suitable picture.

WAYS TO SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT



1. Put rubbish in the right bin.
2. Have a shower instead of a bath.
3. Reduce, reuse and recycle.
4. Plant more trees.
5. Use reusable bags when shopping.
6. Turn off the lights when going out of the room.
7. Don't smoke.
8. Don't throw rubbish into the river.



3 Write a / an or the.

1. We have _____ cat, _____ dog, and _____ goldfish as pets.
2. _____ Earth is the third planet from _____ Sun.
3. My grandfather is _____ astronaut and my father is _____ pilot.
4. Do you live in _____ house or _____ flat?
5. Do you have _____ umbrella in your car?

4 Complete the following conversation by putting in the correct positive or negative forms of the verbs in brackets.

Vy: What are you doing, Mi?

Mi: I'm writing a paragraph about the ways to save our environment.

Vy: Let me see. (Vy reads Mi's writing.) If you (1. take) _____ a shower instead of a bath, you (2. save) _____ water.

Mi: Can you give me some more ideas?

Vy: Sure. If you (3. cycle) _____ more, there (4. be) _____ less air pollution.

Mi: Why?

Vy: It's simple. If you (5. cycle) _____, you (6. produce) _____ fumes. If there (7. be) _____ fumes, the air (8. be) _____ cleaner.

Mi: I see. I have another idea. If people (9. plant) _____ more trees, there (10. be) _____ floods.

Vy: That's right. (Vy looks at her watch.) Oh, it's five already. If I (11. hurry) _____, I (12. be) _____ late for my English class. Bye, Mi.

Mi: Bye, Vy.

5 Use the words given to make first conditional sentences. Make necessary changes and add some words.

1. If / burn rubbish, / produce harmful smoke.

2. If / reuse these bottles, / save a lot of money.

3. If / use recycled paper, / save / trees.

4. If / plant trees in the schoolyard, / school / greener place.

5. If / rubbish bin in every class, / classroom / cleaner.

C Speaking

1 Use the given words and phrases below to make a conversation between two friends. Make necessary changes and add some words.

Mai: You / water / flowers, Phong?

Phong: Yes / am.

Mai: Don't / water / flowers / noon.

Phong: Why?

Mai: If / you / water / plants / noon, they / will / die.

Phong: Thank / you. I / not know / that.

Now practise the conversation with your friend.

2 Choose a – e to complete the following conversation between a girl (Ly) and her younger brother (Vinh). Practise the conversation.

- a. It's a great idea. We can grow flowers in the front garden.
- b. They're in the living room.
- c. Yes. If we grow flowers and vegetables, our house will be greener and more beautiful.
- d. I see. I'll remember next time.
- e. I'm sorry.

Ly: Vinh, why do you often forget to turn off the light when you go out of the room?

Vinh: (1) _____

Ly: If you forget all the time, we'll have to pay a lot of money for electricity.

Vinh: (2) _____

Ly: By the way, I think we need to grow some flowers in our garden.

Vinh: (3) _____

Ly: And we can grow some vegetables, too.

Vinh: (4) _____

Ly: Now go and tell Mum and Dad about our ideas. Do you know where they are?

Vinh: (5) _____

3 Work with a partner. You look at the following pictures and your partner looks at the pictures on page 39. Ask and answer about the similarities and differences between the pictures. You can use the suggested language in the box.

- using the recycled book
- throwing rubbish into the right bin
- throwing rubbish into the street
- using plastic / reusable bags for shopping
- turning off the tap while brushing the teeth
- turning off the fan before leaving the classroom

Example:

You: In my picture, I see a boy. He's turning off the fan before leaving the classroom.

Your friend: Oh, in my picture the fan is on.



D Reading

- 1** Choose the correct word marked A, B, or C to fill each blank in the following passage.

AIR QUALITY

People need to breathe. If they don't breathe, they (1) _____ die. But how clean is the air people breathe? If they breathe (2) _____ air, they will have breathing problems and become (3) _____. Plants and animals need (4) _____ air, too. A lot of the things (5) _____ our lives create harmful gases and (6) _____ the air dirty, like cars, motorbikes and factories. Dirty air is called "(7) _____ air". Air pollution can also make our Earth warmer. The problem of air pollution started with the burning (8) _____ coal in homes and factories.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. will | B. are | C. must |
| 2. A. clean | B. fresh | C. dirty |
| 3. A. well | B. better | C. ill |
| 4. A. clean | B. safe | C. dirty |
| 5. A. at | B. in | C. on |
| 6. A. make | B. get | C. give |
| 7. A. pollute | B. polluted | C. polluting |
| 8. A. in | B. for | C. of |

- 2** Read the passage and do the exercises.

1. Recycling means using rubbish to remake new goods that can be sold again. For example, when you put bottles and cans in the recycling bin, people take them to a factory. In this factory, people reprocess these bottles and cans into many new things.
2. The most well-known recycled materials are glass, paper, plastic, and aluminum. Other recyclable materials include batteries, kitchen waste, steel, iron, cotton and timber.
3. Recycling starts when you or your parents drop recyclable materials, such as bottles and cans in the recycling bin. Next, collectors come to pick up the materials and take them to a processing factory where they are sorted and processed into raw materials. After that, factories sell these materials to manufacturers who make the things you buy. These manufacturers make new items from them. Finally, you or your parents buy items made from recycled materials.

a. Match the words in A with their meanings in B.

- A**
1. remake
 2. process
 3. raw
 4. sort
 5. manufacturer

- B**
- a. person or company that produces goods
 - b. not yet changed, used or made into something else
 - c. make something again
 - d. do something with raw materials to change them
 - e. arrange things in groups

b. The passage has three paragraphs 1 - 3. Match them with the headings a - c.

- a. The process of recycling
- b. The definition of recycling
- c. Things to be recycled

c. Reorder the following pictures to make a recycling process.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

E Writing

1 Make sentences using the words and phrases below to help you.

1. Pack / lunch / lunch box / instead / plastic bag.

2. Use / own bag / when / go shopping.

3. Turn off / lights / when / not use / .

4. Donate / old clothes / or / exchange / friends.

5. Turn off / tap/ when / brush / teeth.

Here are a few ways you can help reduce the amount of waste you make.

2 Complete the network with ideas to make your classroom a greener one. The first one has been done as an example.



3 You and your classmates want to make your classroom a greener place. Write a paragraph of about 50 words to tell what you can do. Use the ideas you have in 2.

There are some things we can do to make our classroom a greener place. Firstly, _____

**Pictures for Exercise 3,
page 36**



Unit **12** ROBOTS

A Pronunciation

1 Practise reading out the sentences. Pay attention to the bold syllables and the tone.

1. It is the **highest** **mountain** in the **world**.
2. **Tom** is the **tallest** of the **three boys**.
3. It is the **fastest** **car** in the **show**.
4. We will **build houses** under the **sea**.
5. **V200** is the **strongest** and **smartest** **robot** in our **factory**.

2 Practise singing the chant. Pay attention to the bold syllables and the tone in each line.

I've **got** a **robot toy**, a **robot toy**
He can **run**, **jump** and **climb**
He's **such** a **good boy**, **such** a **good boy**
He's my **best toy** at all **times**

I've **got** a **robot toy**, a **robot toy**
He's so **fast**, **strong** and **nice**
He's **got** a **sweet voice**, **got** a **sweet voice**
He's my **nicest toy** at all **times**.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Match the verbs 1 - 5 to the phrases a - e.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. do | a. as a guard |
| 2. repair | b. my toys away |
| 3. iron | c. broken machines |
| 4. work | d. the clothes |
| 5. put | e. the dishes |

2 Fill each gap with a phrase in 1.

WHAT WORK WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR ROBOT TO DO?

Here are the answers from five people around the world.



We hate doing the housework so I want it to (1) _____ after we have a meal.



Can it (2) _____ when I'm not home? I'm often away on business.



I want it to help me to (3) _____ in my workshop because I can't do it alone.



I'm too busy with my studies, so I don't have enough time for other things. I want it to (4) _____ before I can wear them.



I have a lot of toys and often play with them. Can it (5) _____ for me every evening?

3 Write another word / phrase for each verb in 1 and make a sentence with it.

Example:

do the gardening: *My mother **does the gardening** every Sunday.*

4 Match the sentences 1 – 5 to the phrases a – e.

1. They can cook, make tea or coffee, and clean our houses.
2. They can teach children instead of human teachers.
3. They can build buildings, bridges and roads.
4. They can help us to find and repair problems in our bodies.
5. They can build space stations on the Moon and other planets.

- a. doctor robots
- b. space robots
- c. home robots
- d. worker robots
- e. teacher robots

5 Read the following English Language Ability Questionnaire and write sentences about Phong's ability in English.

Student's Name: Hoang Thanh Phong

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ABILITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Skills	Can	Can't
1. understand conversational English	✓	
2. speak English on the phone		✓
3. read an English newspaper	✓	
4. read an English novel		✓
5. speak with a group of people in English		✓
6. write a social letter in English	✓	
7. write an article in English	✓	
8. give a presentation on social issues in English		✓

Examples:

1. Phong can understand conversational English.
2. Phong can't speak English on the phone.

6 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. My sister thinks she's (smart) _____ than me but I don't agree.
2. What is the (wet) _____ month of the year in Viet Nam?
3. V100 is the (strong) _____ robot in our factory.
4. My mum's robot is not very fast. She wants a (fast) _____ one.
5. Venus is the (hot) _____ in the solar system.
6. Mary is the (nice) _____ person that I know.

C Speaking

1 a. Read these phrases a - h and put them into groups.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. What do you think ...? | b. I'm sorry, I don't agree. |
| c. What about you, (Nick)? | d. Yes, definitely. |
| e. I agree (with this / Nick). | f. Do you agree (with that)? |
| g. I don't agree (with this / Nick). | h. No, definitely not. |

Asking for opinions	Expressing agreement	Expressing disagreement
a		

b. Complete the conversation with these phrases. Then practise the conversation with your friends.

- a. I'm sorry, I don't agree b. No, definitely not c. Do you agree with that
d. What about you e. I agree with

Duy: I don't think we should have robots in our lives.

Nick: (1) _____. Robots are helping us a lot in industry, education, and even in our house. (2) _____, Duy?

Duy: (3) _____. They're a complete waste of time and money. They're making everybody lazy. In the future robots will take over the world. I saw a film about that once. (4) _____, Phong?

Phong: Oh, (5) _____ Nick. Robots are never smarter than humans. But in the future, they will be very useful because they will do almost everything instead of us.

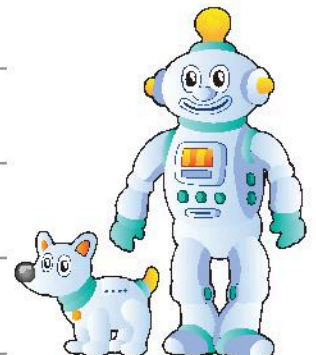
2 Do you agree or disagree with these statements? Use the phrases in 1.

- We shouldn't have robots in our lives.
I agree (with this). / I don't agree (with this).
- Living in the city is better than living in the countryside.

- Driving a car is more convenient than riding a motorbike.

- Learning a foreign language is a waste of time.

- We must wear our uniforms in school every day.



3 a. Tick (✓) what you think robots can do.

- play tennis
- look after children or old people
- repair broken machines in our house
- talk to people
- talk to other machines in our house
- work as guards in our house
- find and repair problems in our bodies
- understand what we think



b. Work with your friends. Take turns talking about what you think robots can do and say if you agree or don't agree.

Example:

You: I think robots can't work as guards in our house.

Your friend: I don't agree with you.

D Reading

1 Read the conversation between an interviewer and Dr Brown, a robot expert. Tick (✓) T (True) or F (False).

Interviewer: Good morning, Dr Brown. Welcome to our programme.

Dr Brown: Good morning.

Interviewer: Could you tell us what robots can do now, please?

Dr Brown: Well, they can do a lot of things in many fields now. But they can't understand our feelings or can't do quite a lot of complicated things.

Interviewer: What can home robots do for us in our houses?

Dr Brown: A lot. They can work as guards in your house and even look after your babies when you're away.

Interviewer: Great! Can they do more complicated things like play football or drive a car?

Dr Brown: They can't play football now but they can drive a car only in streets with few vehicles.

Interviewer: Really? Can they talk to humans?

Dr Brown: Yes. The smartest robots can understand and speak more than 30 languages.



1. Robots can understand our feelings.
2. Home robots can do a lot of things in our houses.
3. Robots cannot play football.
4. Robots can drive a car in every street.
5. Robots can talk to people.

T	F

2 Mark Huge, a robot expert, is now online answering questions from Sarah, Jeremy and Nubira about the study and design of robots. Read his blog and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D for each gap.

Do we have smart robots now?

Sarah, London, England

Yes, we do. Scientists have worked (1) _____ them. Their robots can interact with people. They can watch people and react to them.

Who is working in this field?

Jeremy, Sydney, Australia

People like Cynthia Breazeal and David Hanson. David has designed a robot head called K-Bot. It has cameras (2) _____ its eyes and it can make some (3) _____ with its face.

Can we buy home robots?

Nubira, Tokyo, Japan

Yes, we can. Sanyo has developed a security robot called B45. It can work as a guard in your house and (4) _____ messages to your mobile phone. We have many home robots in the shops now. Sony has produced the S3MK2. It can work as a guard for your houses and do the gardening. It'll (5) _____ in our shops next week.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. to |
| 2. A. on | B. into | C. in | D. to |
| 3. A. looks | B. feelings | C. expressions | D. shows |
| 4. A. bring | B. take | C. pass | D. send |
| 5. A. appear | B. go | C. have | D. buy |

3 Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each of the questions from 1 to 5.

A robot cannot think or do things alone. People use a computer to control it. Today, robots are becoming useful in our lives. They can help us to save a lot of time and work. A robot can do the same work for 24 hours, and yet, **it** does not complain or get tired. In the US, people use robots as security guards in some important places. These robots can listen for certain noises and send signals for help if there's trouble or danger. In Japan, people use robots in factories to build cars. In the future, scientists will design many types of intelligent robots. Their robots will help us to do many more complicated things. However, some people do not like robots. They fear that one day robots will be too powerful.

1. Why do people use a computer to control a robot?
 - A. Because it can save time and work.
 - B. Because it cannot think or do things alone.
 - C. Because it is too expensive.
 - D. Because it is very useful.
2. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the text?
 - A. People use computers to control robots.
 - B. Robots cannot do the same work for 24 hours.
 - C. Robots do not get tired of working.
 - D. People use robots as security guards in some important places in the US.
3. The word "**it**" in the text refers to _____.
 - A. a robot
 - B. a computer
 - C. work
 - D. the US
4. In Japan, people use robots in factories to _____.
 - A. guard important places
 - B. do many more complicated things
 - C. build cars
 - D. listen to certain noises
5. Some people fear that one day robots _____.
 - A. will be busier than humans
 - B. will do complicated things
 - C. will have too much power
 - D. will make too much noise

E Writing

- 1 a. You want to design a new robot. Write five things that your new robot can do and five things that it cannot do.**

Example:

My new robot can understand what I think. It cannot play football with me.

- b. Write a note about your new robot (about 40 words) using the cues below:**

- The name of your robot
- What it can do
- What it cannot do
- Where it can work

- 2 Do you agree or disagree with these statements? Tick (✓) the box.**

	Agree	Disagree
1. Home robots will do all of our housework.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Teacher robots will teach children all the school subjects instead of human teachers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Worker robots will build our houses in the air or under the sea.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Doctor robots will operate on us instead of human doctors.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Space robots will build space stations on many other planets.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Robots will do dangerous things instead of humans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 Write a paragraph of 50 - 60 words to support the idea that robots will be very useful in the future. You can use some of the ideas in 2 or your own.

You can begin and end as follow:

I agree with the idea that in the future robots will be very useful to us.

Firstly, _____

For these reasons, I think that in the future robots will be useful in our future.



TEST YOURSELF

4

1 Find the word that has different stress pattern in each line. (1.0 pt)

1. A. planet B. machine C. houseboat D. solar
2. A. schedule B. super C. effect D. tower
3. A. symbol B. channel C. water D. repair
4. A. wireless B. exchange C. pollute D. reduce
5. A. broken B. robot C. station D. career

2 Name these activities (The first letter is given to help you). (1.0 pt)



1. r _____



2. w _____



3. t _____



4. d _____



5. c _____

3 Choose the correct option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences. (2.0 pts)

1. _____ is the longest river in Viet Nam, Mekong River or Dong Nai River?
A. Where B. Which C. How D. Who
2. If we cut down more forests, there _____ more floods.
A. are B. were C. have been D. will be
3. Here is their son's telephone number; I don't have _____.
A. their B. theirs C. they D. them
4. A robot can do _____ different things from looking after a baby to building a house.
A. much B. many C. few D. little

5. Lake Baikal is the _____ freshwater lake in the world.
A. large B. larger C. largest D. more large
6. The opposite of “dangerous” is _____.
A. polluted B. good C. safe D. dirty
7. Do you think the robot is only _____ intelligent machine?
A. an B. a C. the D. ø (no article)
8. The three Rs _____ for Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
A. stand B. sit
C. make D. explain
9. I like this gym. _____ equipment here is new and cool.
A. An B. A
C. The D. ø
10. In the future, robots _____ behave like humans.
A. should B. must
C. need D. might



4 Put a suitable word in each blank to complete the letter. (2.0 pts)

Hello Kitty,

I am now at the robot show. I am surprised to (1) _____ so many kinds of robots. They (2) _____ of different sizes! The (3) _____ one is only 20 centimetres long, but the biggest is 10 metres tall! I am interested (4) _____ Robot Kiku. It can talk (5) _____ me in English. My mum likes the robot that can cook and (6) _____ the dishes. My sister loves Homy as it can (7) _____ all the housework. Now I want a robot that can answer all my (8) _____. And I hope in the future more people (9) _____ have robots at home, and we won't (10) _____ to school because a robot will teach us everything.

Your friend,

Nghia Phan

5 Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each question. (1.0 pt)

When you're using electricity, think about where it comes from and how you can use less to save the environment. Here are some simple ways to save energy:

• **On or Off?**

Leaving televisions and computers on standby with the little red light showing still uses up electricity, even though they might look like they're turned off. To stop this you can turn them off.

• **Lights out!**

Turning lights off when you're not in the room can save a lot of energy.

• **Shopping**

Many products are now helping you to reduce your energy use and your parents' energy bills! Check new products for their efficiency grade and rating. Keep an eye out for the "Energy Efficiency Recommended" logo.

• **In the Refrigerator**

The fridge is an important part of the kitchen. It keeps food fresh, cool and healthy! But it takes a lot of energy to keep cool, so help it by not leaving the fridge door open or putting hot things inside.

1. This passage tells you _____.
A. how to keep the environment clean
B. some ways to save energy
C. some kinds of electrical appliances
2. When you leave televisions and computers on standby, _____.
A. they still use electricity
B. they are turned off
C. you can save energy
3. When you go out of the room, you should _____.
A. close the door
B. turn on the lights
C. switch off the lights
4. Why should you choose products with the "Energy Efficiency Recommended" logo?
A. Because they use more electricity.
B. Because they are new products.
C. Because they are more economical.
5. Putting hot things in the fridge _____.
A. can save a lot of energy
B. is not a good thing to do
C. is a quick way to keep cool

6 Put the verbs into correct tense to finish the sentences. (1.0 pt)

1. - _____ you ever (see) _____ a real robot at work?
- No, never.
2. Trung is learning to play the guitar. He (buy) _____ a guitar last month.
3. If it (be) _____ nice tomorrow, we (plant) _____ some young trees in our garden.
4. Do you think there (be) _____ a city underwater?

7 Put the following in the correct order to make a conversation. The first one is given. (1.0 pt)

- A. What's the matter with you? You don't look very happy.
- B. Thank you, Sue.
- C. I'll write about kitchen robots that can cook meals and lay the table.
- D. Oh, I have to write a paper about the most important recent invention. It's for my science class.
- E. Yeah, but it's due tomorrow.
- F. That's not too hard. There are lots of good inventions.
- G. Well, what are you going to write about?
- H. OK. Well, I'm sure you'll have interesting ideas. Good luck.
- I. Hmm, the robot, I guess.
- J. Hmm ... Isn't everybody going to write about that too?

The right order is: A _____

8 Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it means the same as the sentence before it. (1.0 pt)

1. You mustn't swim in that polluted lake, boys.
→ Don't _____.
2. The Nile is the longest river in the world.
→ No river _____.
3. We live near the school, but they don't.
→ They live _____.
4. This is my racket, but that one over there is his.
→ That is _____.
5. Minh hopes to speak English well in 3 years.
→ Minh hopes that _____.

A Pronunciation

- 1 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B
- 2 1. The theatre is at number thirteen.
 2. The Big Thumb is on Disney Channel.
 3. The Haunted Theatre is about a thirsty ghost.
 4. What's the weather like on Thursday?
 5. There are thirty people in the studio.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

- 1 1. studio 2. wildlife programme 3. TV guide 4. viewer
 5. cartoon character 6. sports programme 7. educational 8. TV series
- 2 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. A
- 3 1. children 2. programmes 3. watching 4. meet
 5. world 6. and 7. characters 8. studio
- 4 1. b 2. f 3. e 4. a 5. c 6. d
- 5 1. When 2. How many 3. Which / What 4. Who 5. Why
- 6 1. but 2. so 3. so 4. but 5. and 6. and

C Speaking

- 1 1. VTV cab 2. game show 3. What time 4. At
 5. favourite 6. isn't it

2 Suggested answers:

1. A: What is your favourite TV programme?
 B: I like the nature programme.
2. A: What time is it on?
 B: It's on all day.
3. A: What channel is it on?
 B: It's on the *Planet Earth* channel.
4. A: What is it about?
 B: It's about animals and nature like rivers, oceans, mountains, etc.
5. A: Why do you like this programme?
 B: I like it because I learn a lot about our earth from this programme.

D Reading

- 1 The right order is: B-C-E-F-D-H-A-G

- 2** 1. Because it's educational.
 2. They learn about different lands and different people. They also learn how to make things by themselves.
 3. It's the eyes.
 4. It keeps children from taking part in outdoor activities.
 5. No, it isn't.
- 3** 1. NI 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. NI

E Writing

- 1** 1. We wanted to watch *Pinocchio*, **so** we turned to the *Movie* channel.
 2. You can watch *The Pig Race*, **and** you can watch *Who's Faster* after that.
 3. I'm interested in the history of television, **so** I like reading books about it.
 4. I love films, **but** I don't like watching them on television.
 5. *The Haunted Theatre* is frightening, **but** children love it.
- 2** 1. Where is Hollywood?
 2. When did Hollywood start?
 3. What is Hollywood known as?
 4. Where can you visit if you come to Hollywood?
 5. What is Universal Studios?

3 Suggested answers:

I like the *Junk Workshop* programme on VTV3. It's on at 20.00 on Saturday. In this programme I learn to save and make different things from the items we usually throw away after using like cans, bottles, or papers. I also learn to be more creative. I like this programme because it's very interesting and useful.

Unit

8

A Pronunciation

1	/e/	chess	competitive	exercise	schedule	educational
	/æ/	travel	match	fantastic	congratulation	marathon

B Vocabulary & Grammar

- 1** 1. read – read 2. write – wrote 3. wear – wore 4. begin – began
 5. make – made 6. hear – heard 7. swim – swam 8. ride – rode
 9. beat – beat 10. see – saw 11. speak – spoke 12. tell – told
 13. buy – bought 14. hold – held 15. put – put

2

w	r	o	t	e	b	b	s	a	t	l
m	a	d	e	c	r	a	k	s	o	o
w	t	o	l	d	o	t	t	p	m	s
r	e	s	o	l	d	e	n	c	o	t
i	n	e	s	u	e	g	f	o	k	d
m	p	u	t	n	h	h	o	s	e	n
d	t	r	a	n	w	o	n	u	n	t
g	o	t	e	g	o	n	t	o	o	k
n	d	f	y	p	a	i	d	c	h	u

3 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. B

7. C 8. B 9. B 10. C

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

- 5
- How often do you practise playing table tennis?
 - Did your team win the match last Sunday?
 - What time did you arrive at the stadium?
 - Does your family sometimes play games together?
 - Did you usually play marbles when you were small?

6 1. played 2. scored 3. lost 4. beat 5. took
 6. scored 7. had 8. won 9. beat 10. were

7 Suggested answers:

- "Don't put your feet on the bench."
- "Please don't tell anyone about this."
- "Don't go out at night."
- "Duy, say 'Thank you' to people who helped you."
- "Phong, stop watching TV. Go out for (some) fresh air."

C Speaking

2 1. do 2. to 3. games 4. watch 5. sport

D Reading

1 1. team 2. are 3. against 4. For 5. gets

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

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

E Writing

1 Suggested answers:

- we lost / we didn't win 2. I didn't do it / I didn't write it
- they didn't have a walk 4. he didn't do it / he stayed home / he didn't go fishing
- he often / usually played it

- 2 1. My brother is a fast runner.
2. Hien swims (very) badly.
3. Nga's favourite sport is table tennis.
4. Mike's sister is more interested in music than him / he is.
5. Students at our school do a lot of outdoor activities.

Unit

9

A Pronunciation

1	/əʊ/	boat	nose	old	cold	low
	/aʊ/	hour	flower	around	tower	our

B Vocabulary & Grammar

- 1 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c

2	Positive	exciting, delicious, ancient, helpful, peaceful, friendly
	Negative	boring, rainy, expensive, noisy, stormy, hot

- 3 1. festivals 2. buildings 3. city 4. street food
5. landmarks 6. visit 7. night markets 8. people

- 4 1. cosy house: What a cosy house! / The house is so cosy!
2. good news: What good news! / The news is so good!
3. delicious food: What delicious food! / The food is so delicious!
4. wonderful weather: What wonderful weather! / The weather is so wonderful!
5. quiet town: What a quiet town! / The town is so quiet!
6. tall building: What a tall building! / The building is so tall!
7. beautiful statue: What a beautiful statue! / The statue is so beautiful!
8. big river: What a big river! / The river is so big!
9. expensive city: What an expensive city! / The city is so expensive!
10. friendly people: What friendly people! / The people are so friendly!

- 5 1. Our 2. its 3. my 4. their 5. her 6. their 7. my 8. his
6 1. yours 2. his 3. theirs 4. mine 5. hers 6. ours 7. yours 8. mine

C Speaking

- 3** – What a crowded city! – What a high tower!
– What beautiful weather! – What modern buildings!
– What green trees!

D Reading

1 a 1. famous 2. tourists 3. exciting 4. enjoy 5. swimming 6. seafood

b 1. Visitors to Nha Trang come from Viet Nam only.

Corrected: many countries

2. Nha Trang is an ancient city.

Corrected: a young

3. In Nha Trang, the weather is wonderful from August to January.

Corrected: January to August

4. Visitors can rent a car and tour the city.

Corrected: bike

2 1. B 2. C 3. C

3 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C

E Writing

1 1. We're having a great time here in Cambodia!

2. The weather is lovely.

3. The food is good.

4. The local people are friendly.

5. Yesterday we visited Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom.

6. They're so fabulous!

7. Send our love to your mum and dad.

2 1. They're in Cambodia.

2. Yes, they do. Because the weather is lovely, and the food is good.

3. They think the local people are friendly.

4. They visited Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom.

5. They say Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom are fabulous.

3 1. having 2. sun 3. white 4. ate 5. go 6. Wish

TEST YOURSELF 3

1 (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

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

2 (10 x 0.1 = 1.0 pt)

1. channel; comedy 2. cartoon 3. educational 4. marathon; sporty
5. table tennis; rackets 6. tasty 7. weather

3 (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

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

4 (10 x 0.2 = 2.0 pts)

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

5 (10 x 0.1 = 1.0 pt)

1. a 2. weather 3. delicious / tasty 4. people 5. but
6. visited 7. going 8. bought 9. place / city 10. it

6 (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

1. learn → learned / learnt 2. come → came 3. Mine → My
4. your → yours 5. Do → Don't

7 (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

1. My sister can swim well, but she can't play badminton.
2. She loves French food, so she goes to that French restaurant every week.
3. He stayed up late to watch a football match, so he was tired.
4. This TV programme is boring, but she still watches it every Sunday.
5. My mum and his mum went to Ho Chi Minh City last month.

8 (10 x 0.2 = 2.0 pts)

1. Rubber-band jumping is an inexpensive game.
2. You only need some rubber bands.
3. You loop rubber bands together and make a longer one.
4. When there are three people, you can start the game.
5. Two people stand opposite each other and extend the rubber band.
6. One player stands on one side of the rubber band and jump.
7. She has to bring the two sides together.
8. Then she jumps again and makes the two sides separate.
9. If she finishes without any mistakes, she can start the next level.
10. There are four jumping levels: ankle-high, knee-high, waist-high, and under the shoulder.

A Pronunciation

- 1** 1. 'housework 2. 'farmer 3. 'standard 4. 'object 5. 'busy
6. 'homework 7. 'father 8. 'mountains 9. 'project 10. 'pretty
- 2** 1. The 'children will have a 'wireless TV in their 'future house.
2. The 'robots will help her 'mother 'water the 'flowers.
3. Her dream house will be a 'pretty 'palace in the 'mountains.
4. There is a 'garden in front of the 'villa and a 'garage at the back of it.
5. There will be two 'bedrooms and one 'kitchen in the flat.
6. He's 'painting a 'picture of the 'island.
7. The girl lives in a 'pretty 'cottage in the 'village.

B Vocabulary & Grammar

- 1** 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B
- 2** 1. apartment 2. on 3. kitchen 4. computer 5. village
- 3** 1. phone 2. watch 3. dishwasher 4. robot 5. computer
6. television 7. washing machine
- 4** 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. d
- 5** 1. will 2. will / won't 3. will 4. won't 5. will
- 6** 1. I'll get you some medicines. 2. I'll stay. 3. I'll buy you one.
4. I'll show you. 5. I won't forget
- 7** 1. might 2. might not 3. might
4. might 5. might

C Speaking

- 1** 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A

D Reading

- 1** 1. four 2. have 3. enjoy 4. contact 5. won't
- 2** 1. It'll be a flat. 2. It'll be in the centre of the city.
3. It'll have four rooms. 4. There will be a big TV and a DVD player.
5. Because there won't be any neighbours.
- 3** 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

E Writing

1	Types of house	brick house, apartment, cottage
	Locations	in the city, in the countryside, in the mountains
	Surroundings	view of the city, view of the trees, view of the sea
	Appliances in the house	wireless TV, smartphone, modern DVD player

3 Suggested answer:

Let me tell you about my dream house. It is a comfortable cottage in the mountains. It will be surrounded by trees and mountains. There will be ten rooms in it – a living room, a kitchen, four bedrooms and four bathrooms. There will be robots in the cottage. They'll help me to do all my housework. There will be modern DVD players. They'll help me to relax and enjoy life.

Unit 11

B Vocabulary & Grammar

- 1** 1. air 2. reduce 3. noise 4. rubbish
5. bottles 6. water 7. recycle 8. reuse
- 2** 1. f 2. h 3. c 4. g 5. e 6. a 7. d 8. b
- 3** 1. a; a; a 2. The; the 3. an; a 4. a; a 5. an
- 4** 1. take 2. will save 3. cycle 4. will be 5. cycle 6. won't produce
7. aren't 8. will be 9. plant 10. won't be 11. don't hurry 12. will be

5. Suggested answers:

1. If you burn rubbish, you will produce harmful smoke.
2. If you reuse these bottles, you will save a lot of money.
3. If students use recycled paper, they will save a lot of trees.
4. If students plant trees in the schoolyard, their school will be a greener place.
5. If there is a rubbish bin in every class, the classroom will be cleaner.

C Speaking

- 1** *Mai:* Are you watering flowers, Phong?
Phong: Yes, I am.
Mai: Don't water flowers at noon.
Phong: Why?
Mai: If you water plants at noon, they will die.
Phong: Thank you. I don't know about that.

- 2** 1. e 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b

1st picture	2nd picture
2. A girl is throwing rubbish into the right bin.	2. A girl is throwing rubbish into the street.
3. Two students are using plastic bags for shopping.	3. Two students are using reusable bags for shopping.
4. A boy is turning off the tap while brushing the teeth.	4. A boy is turning on the tap while brushing the teeth.
5. A girl is using the recycled book.	5. A girl is using the recycled book.

D Reading

- 1** 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C
2 a. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. e 5. a
b. 1. b 2. c 3. a
c. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. e 5. a

E Writing

- 1** 1. Pack your lunch in a lunch box instead of a plastic bag.
2. Use your own bag when you go shopping.
3. Turn off the lights when you don't use them.
4. Donate your old clothes or exchange them with your friends.
5. Turn off the tap when you are brushing your teeth.

Unit 12

B Vocabulary & Grammar

- 1** 1. e 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b
2 1. do the dishes 2. work as a guard 3. repair broken machines
4. iron the clothes 5. put my toys away
4 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b
5 3. Phong can read an English newspaper.
4. Phong can't read an English novel.
5. Phong can't speak with a group of people in English.
6. Phong can write a social letter in English.
7. Phong can write an article in English.
8. Phong can't give a presentation on social issues in English.
6 1. smarter 2. wettest 3. strongest 4. faster 5. hottest 6. nicest

C Speaking

1a	Asking for opinions	Expressing agreement	Expressing disagreement
	a, c, f	d, e	b, g, h

- b** 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. e

D Reading

- 1** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
2 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A
3 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C

TEST YOURSELF 4

1 (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

1. B

2. C

3. D

4. A

5. D

2 (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

1. recycling

2. watering plants/ trees

3. talking with a robot

4. doing the gardening

5. cycling

3 (10 x 0.2 = 2.0 pts)

1. B

2. D

3. B

4. B

5. C

6. C

7. A

8. A

9. C

10. D

4 (10 x 0.2 = 2.0 pts)

1. see

2. are

3. smallest

4. in

5. to / with

6. wash

7. do

8. questions

9. will

10. go

5 (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

1. B

2. A

3. C

4. C

5. B

6 (4 x 0.25 = 1.0 pt)

1. Do you ever see

2. bought

3. is - will plant

4. will be

7 (10 x 0.1 = 1.0 pt)

The right order is: A - D - F - E - G - I - J - C - H - B

8 (5 x 0.2 = 1.0 pt)

1. Don't swim in that polluted lake, boys!

2. No river in the world is longer than the Nile.

3. They live far from the school, but we live near it.

4. That is his racket over there, but this one is mine.

5. Minh hopes that he will speak English well in 3 years.

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TIẾNG ANH 6



DANH MỤC SÁCH BỔ TRỢ - THAM KHẢO

- | | |
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| 2. Luyện tập và kiểm tra Tiếng Anh 6 | Nguyễn Thị Chi (CB) |
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| 4. Bài tập bổ trợ và nâng cao Tiếng Anh 6 | Nguyễn Thị Chi (CB) |

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1. Đĩa CD
2. Bài giảng điện tử PowerPoint
3. Giáo án mẫu
4. Video tiết dạy minh hoạ
5. Tài liệu tập huấn giáo viên Tiếng Anh 6
6. Bộ đề kiểm tra

Các đơn vị đầu mối phát hành:

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|--------------|--|---------------------------|
| *Miền Bắc: | CTCP Đầu tư và Phát triển Giáo dục Hà Nội
Địa chỉ: Toà nhà văn phòng HEID ngõ 12 Láng Hạ, Ba Đình, Hà Nội | Điện thoại: 024 3512 3939 |
| *Miền Trung: | CTCP Đầu tư và Phát triển Giáo dục Đà Nẵng
Địa chỉ: 145 Lê Lợi, Hải Châu 1, Hải Châu, Đà Nẵng | Điện thoại: 0236 3889 954 |
| *Miền Nam: | CTCP Đầu tư và Phát triển Giáo dục Phương Nam
Địa chỉ: 231 Nguyễn Văn Cừ, 4, Quận 5, TP. Hồ Chí Minh | Điện thoại: 028 7303 5556 |

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