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TU SÁCH GIÚP HỌC TỐT TIẾNG ANH
Chủ Biên: Đại Lợi - Hương Giang

HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP

VÀ

KIỂM TRA

Tiếng Anh

Lớp 7



Tập 1



ĐH
QG
Hà Nội

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

MCBooks
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Tập 1



MCBooks
CHUYÊN SÁCH TIẾNG ANH

**ĐH
OG**
Hà Nội

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

UNIT

1

My Hobbies

Part 1: Lý thuyết

1. Thì hiện tại đơn

a Cấu trúc

Loại câu	Công thức	Ví dụ
Câu khẳng định	S + V1. – Ai đó làm gì.	I go to school. – Tôi đi học. She goes to work. – Chị ấy đi làm.
Câu phủ định	S + don't/doesn't + V-inf. – Ai đó không làm gì.	I don't go to school. – Tôi không đi học.
		She doesn't go to work. – Chị ấy không đi làm.
Câu phủ định	Do/does + S + V-inf? – Ai đó làm gì phải không?	Do you go to school? – Cậu đi học phải không?
		Does she go to work? – Chị ấy đi làm phải không?

b Ký hiệu

V1: động từ ở dạng hiện tại, trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc thì nó nằm ở cột 1, được chia theo từng chủ ngữ phù hợp.

V-inf: động từ nguyên thể không chia ở bất kỳ dạng nào.

^c Cách sử dụng

Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn đạt một hành động mang tính thường xuyên, thói quen, hoặc hành động lặp đi lặp lại có tính quy luật.

Ví dụ:

Mrs Hoa goes to work every morning.

– Cô Hoa đi làm vào mỗi buổi sáng.

^d Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trong câu hiện tại đơn thường có các phó từ chỉ tần suất như: **always** (luôn luôn), **usually** (thường thường), **sometimes** (thỉnh thoảng), **often** (thường xuyên), **every** + thời gian (cứ mỗi + khoảng thời gian), ...

Ví dụ

Jane always rides to school.

– Jane luôn luôn đi xe đạp đi học.



2. Thì tương lai đơn

^a Cấu trúc

Loại câu	Công thức	Ví dụ
Câu khẳng định	S + will/ shall + V-inf	I will go to the bookshop tomorrow. – Mai tôi sẽ đi nhà sách. She won't accept that job.
Câu phủ định	S + will not/ shall not + V-inf	– Cô ấy sẽ không chấp nhận công việc đó.
Câu hỏi	Will/ shall + S + V-inf	Will you visit your grandparents next weekend? – Con sẽ đi thăm ông bà vào cuối tuần chứ?

^b Từ viết tắt

will not = won't

shall not = shan't

^c Cách sử dụng

Dùng để chỉ một hành động xảy ra trong tương lai

Ví dụ.

I will go back to my hometown tomorrow.

– Mai tôi sẽ về quê.

Đặc biệt thường được sử dụng khi đưa ra quyết định ngay khi nói

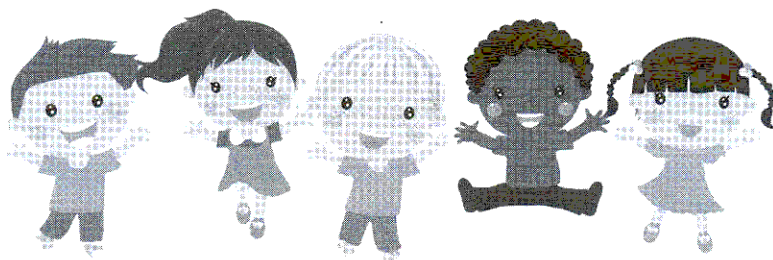
A: Do you want to go shopping with me this weekend?

B: Yes. That's a good idea.

A: Then I will pick you up at 8 a.m.

^d Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Thì tương lai đơn thường dùng với các trạng từ sau: **tomorrow** (ngày mai), **next week/month/year** (tuần tới, tháng tới, năm tới), **soon** (sớm, chẳng bao lâu nữa), **tonight** (tối nay), **in the future** (trong tương lai), ...



Part 2: Kiểm tra đánh giá

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Pick out one letter to make the correct words.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. TUOMORROW | 6. WATCHE |
| 2. TODDAY | 7. GAMME |
| 3. AECTIVITY | 8. TELIEVISION |
| 4. COLLECTK | 9. MUSICALE |
| 5. LISTENZ | 10. INSSTRUMENT |



II. GRAMMAR

A. *Put the correct forms of the verbs in brackets, using present simple or future simple tenses.*

- We seldom (eat)before 6.30.
- Minh rarely (work)hard.
- She (not go) with us to the museum next weekend.
- Who (clean) the classroom tomorrow?
– I don't know.
- He (meet) the doctor next week.
- He generally (sing)in English.
- Nga (watch) TV three times a day.
- She (come) here next month.
- We (be)on the beach now.
- He rarely (visit) her grandmother.

B. *Put the correct forms of the verbs in brackets, using present simple or future simple tenses.*

- They (not go)to school every night.

2. Thu (not listen)to music every afternoon.
3. (be) she free tonight?
4. you often (fly) a kite?
5. your brother sometimes (go) camping?
6. WhatHoa usually (do)every morning?
7. The children (go) camping next week.
8. She (go) to work by motorbike tomorrow.
9. How often Mai and Hoa (skip)?
10. What you (do) next week?



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks.



1. My dad likes to work.
2. Jane love to watch movies.
3. I loves in my free time.
4. She hates every morning.
5. My little brother enjoys with me every evening.
6. What does she like doing in her ?
7. Does he love?
8. wood is one of my hobbies.
9. I find making models
10. She finds collecting coins



IV. WRITING

Reorder the words to make the right sentences.

1. do/ What/ you/ for/ fun?/ do

.....

2. hobby/ It/ is/ a/ for/ her./ not

.....

3. do/ like/ it?/ you/ Why

.....

4. start/ did/ When/ you/ hobby?/ your

.....

5. hobby/ intend/ to/ continue/ you/ in the future?/ Do/ your

.....

6. it/ I/ can't help doing/ from time to time.

.....

7. collecting/ Sarah/ tea bag covers./ enjoys

.....

8. much/ It/ sound/ that/ fun./ doesn't

.....

9. I/ my/ love/ in/ spare time./ nothing/ doing

.....

10. Do/ collecting seashells/ find/ interesting?/ you

.....



V. READING

Read the paragraph and do the task followed.

My name is Huy and fishing is my favorite sport. I often fish for hours without catching anything. But this doesn't worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. They can not catch anything, not even old boots. After spending the whole morning on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. "You should give up fishing", my friends say. "It is a waste of time". But they don't know that I'm not really interested in fishing. I'm only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all.

Choose the correct answer:**1** Huy's hobby is ...?

- (a) fishing (b) sports
(c) catching boat (d) swimming

2 When does he usually go fishing?

- (a) in the morning (b) at noon
(c) in the afternoon (d) in the evening

3 What does Huy's friends advise him?

- (a) go fishing at night (b) stop fishing
(c) fish on other rivers (d) spend less time on fishing

4 Where does Huy sit to fish?

- (a) on the river bank (b) at a large lake
(c) in a boat (d) in the sea

5 What does Huy do when he fishes?

- (a) reads books (b) listens to music
(c) does nothing (d) talks to other fishermen


TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Pick out one letter to make the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. ALWUAYS | 6. PLEAY |
| 2. OFFTEN | 7. WALKT |
| 3. SOMSETIMES | 8. COLLECT |
| 4. TSOON | 9. MUSICA |
| 5. FUTURER | 10. LEISTEN |



II. GRAMMAR


Put the correct forms of the verbs in brackets, using present simple or future simple tenses.

- The girls always (listen) to pop music.
- Janet never (wear) jeans.
- A: There's someone at the door.
B: I (open) it.
- Mr Smith (teach) Spanish and French.
- If she passes the exam, she (be) very happy.
- I (be) there at four o'clock, I promise.
- She (do) her homework afterschool.
- We (have) a very nice garden.
- Joan thinks the Conservatives (win) the next election.
- I (call) you when I arrive there.



Put the correct forms of the verbs in brackets, using present simple or future simple tenses.

1. A: I'm cold.
B: I (turn) on the fire.
2. A: She's late.
B: Don't worry she (come).
3. Simon (have) two rabbits and five goldfish.
4. They (clean) the bathroom everyday.
5. If you eat all of that cake, you (feel) sick.
6. Billy (work) in a supermarket near his house.
7. They (be) at home at 10 o'clock this evening.
8. She (ride) her bike to school every morning.
9. Danny (phone) his father three times a week.
10. How often you (play) sports?



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks.



1. I go to three times a week.
2. I enjoy listening to songs because they help me relax.
3. Tonight I will have a party.
4. Do she and her brother share the same?
5. Every I go fishing in a small lake.
6. Among my hobbies, I enjoy collecting the most.
7. Is he his hobby?
8. What will you do?
9. Will you go to a next week.
10. There is a new on right now.



IV. WRITING

UNIT 1: MY HOBBIES

Reorder the words to make the right sentences.

1. your/ What/ interests?/ are

.....

2. his/ What/ interest?/ is

.....

3. you/ play golf/ Will/ next year?/ still

.....

4. There are/ enjoy/ a lot of/ gardening./ people

.....

5. taking/ loves/ beautiful photos./ She

.....

6. for me/ Collecting seashells/ a hobby/ and her./ is

.....

7. think about/ do/ you/ pottery?/ What/ making

.....

8. to/ making pottery/ take up/ I/ next year./ intend

.....

9. you/ Do/ find it/ collect eggs?/ interesting to

.....

10. There/ pictures/are/ this/ in/ museum/many/beautiful

.....



V. READING

HOBBIES

Many pupils of our school have interesting hobbies. Lara is 11 years old. She likes writing poems and painting pictures.

Tom is 15 years old and he has very interesting hobbies. He likes dancing, designing Internet sites and playing piano.

Robert is almost 13 years old. His hobbies are playing football and reading detective stories. Our pupils do many interesting things and they are very busy.

They also love different subjects. Tom is the best pupil at maths. Lara is good at arts and literature and Robert is one of the best pupils at PE. Their hobbies help them study well too.

Write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false.

1. Lara's hobby is maths.
2. Playing football is Robert's hobby.
3. Lara is good at arts.
4. Robert is 15 years old.
5. Tom is good at literature.

UNIT

2

HEALTH

Part 1: Lý thuyết



I. Câu mệnh lệnh với more và less

Ta thêm *more* hoặc *less* vào trước danh từ trong câu mệnh lệnh để nhấn mạnh khi đưa ra lời khuyên.

Ví dụ

Watch less TV!

– Xem TV ít đi!

Do more exercises!

– Tập thể dục nhiều lên!



II. Câu ghép

Khi muốn nối hai mệnh đề hoặc hai câu đơn với nhau để tạo thành câu ghép, ta sử dụng các từ nối. Các từ nối đơn giản và thường được sử dụng nhất là:

Mệnh đề/câu 1	Từ nối	Mệnh đề/câu 2
They eat lots of rice.	and	They eat lots of fish.
→ They eat lots of rice and fish.		
You can take the blue one.	or	You can take the red one.
→ You can take the blue one or the red one.		

She eats a lot.	but	She doesn't put on her weight.
→ She eats a lot but doesn't put on her weight.		
It's raining hard.	so	I cannot go to school.
→ It's raining hard so I cannot go to school.		
I love pandas.	because	They are very cute.
→ I love pandas because they are very cute.		
It's snowing outside.	although	I go out to pick my friend up.
→ Although it's snowing outside, I go out to pick my friend up.		







Part 2: Kiểm tra đánh giá

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

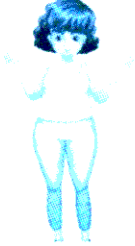
Look at the picture and write related diseases.

No.	Picture	Word or phrase
1		
2		
3		
4		

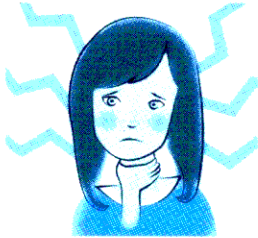
5



6



7



8



9



10





II. GRAMMAR

A.

Fill in the blanks with "and/ but/ or/ so".

1. You can go and see the doctor you can go to bed now and rest.
2. The ice-covered sidewalk was slippery several people fell down.
3. I feel tiredI feel weak, too.
4. Some students ate in the cafeteria, others went outside in the sunshine.
5. Tonight we will go for a walk we will stay at home and watch TV.
6. I want to eat some food I have a sore throat.
7. The talk show host was silly, his show had a large audience.
8. The Japanese eat healthily..... they live for a long time.
9. I can work for a big corporation..... I can work for a small company.
10. He doesn't play football well he likes it.



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Track 4

Davis: I think I'm running a (1) _____. My head is spinning, my mouth feels like cotton, and I have a scratchy (2) _____.

Julie: Let me see. Hmm, you'd better stay at home today. And don't work on the (3) _____! Staying up late with that thing has obviously done harmful with your health.

Davis: I can't help it. I guess I'm (4) _____ to the Internet.

Julie: If you want to keep yourself in good shape, you'd better quit (5) _____ the Net deep into the night. I don't want you kicking the bucket!



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

KEEPING OUR TEETH HEALTHY

How can we keep our teeth healthy? First, we ought to visit our dentist twice a year. He can fill the small holes in our teeth before they destroy the teeth. He can examine our teeth to check that they are growing in the right way. Unfortunately, many people wait until they have toothache before they see a dentist.

Secondly, we should brush our teeth with a toothbrush and fluoride toothpaste at least twice a day – once after breakfast and once before we go to bed. We can also use wooden toothpicks to clean between our teeth after a meal.

Thirdly, we should eat food that is good for our teeth and our body: milk, cheese, fish, brown bread, potatoes, red rice, raw vegetables, and fresh fruit. Chocolate, sweets, biscuits and cakes are bad, especially when we eat them between meals. They are harmful because they stick to our teeth and cause decay.

Answer the questions:

1. How often should we visit the dentist?

.....

2. How often should we clean our teeth?

.....

3. Why do we use toothpicks?

.....

Write as required

4. Write down three kinds of food that is good for your teeth.

.....

5. Write down three kinds of food that is bad for your teeth.

.....

**IV. WRITING**

Rewrite the following sentences, using the suitable linking words (and, but, so, or, because, although). You can change the order of the sentences to make it better.

1. The black man has won many prizes. He doesn't know many tricks.

.....

2. A cat suddenly runs in front of her. She fell down while roller-skating.

.....

3. There was a meteor shower. The crew did not know how to avoid the meteors.

.....

4. I wanted to buy a baby Chihuahua. I started to save my money.

.....

5. Pam liked Wayne. Leena also liked Wayne.

.....

6. You can cry like a baby. You can clean your room like an adult.

.....

7. She didn't want to play with Jill. She didn't want to play with Tim.

.....

8. I don't want to eat. I don't want to drink.

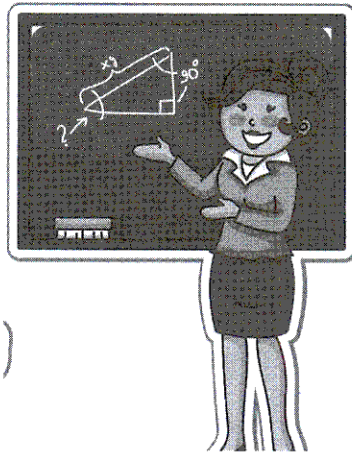
.....

9. I want to own my own company. I want to pay all my workers a lot of money.

.....

10. I ate too much chocolate. I have a toothache now.

.....



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Pick out one letter to make the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. BROUISE | 6. CRATCH |
| 2. DEIZZINESS | 7. SICSK |
| 3. MEDICINEZ | 8. ILLY |
| 4. BOLEED | 9. TOOTHAICHE |
| 5. FEELY | 10. HAEADACHE |



II. GRAMMAR

Fill in the blanks with the linking words “and/ but/ or/ so”.

- Susan thinks she should stay at home and relax, should go on vacation.
- The doctors looked at the x-rays, they decided to operate on the patient.
- We went out on the town, we came home late.
- Jack flew to London to visit his uncle , to visit the National Museum.
- It is sunny, it is very cold.
- Henry studied very hard for the test, he passed with high marks.
- I would like to play tennis today, I would like to play golf.
- We needed some food for the week, we went to the supermarket.
- Tom asked his teacher for help, he asked his parents.
- I have a lot of homework to do tonight I won't go out tonight.



III. LISTENING

Listen and do the task followed.

Write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false. (Track 5)

1. The amount of calories we use an hour depends on the activity we do.
2. When we are resting we don't burn calories.
3. Reading uses as many calories as writing.
4. Having a shower uses only 100 calories an hour.
5. Playing football use fewer calories than climbing stairs.



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

Dentists say that the most important part of tooth care happens at home. So, what should we do to have good oral health?

First of all, we should brush our teeth at least twice a day - after breakfast and dinner. To keep our teeth healthy, we should brush thoroughly for two minutes. Move the brush back and forth and make sure to clean the back, front and top sides of each tooth. Second, among a lot of toothbrushes in the supermarket, we should choose a small-headed soft toothbrush. It can reach all areas of the mouth and doesn't harm our teeth and gums. We should also replace the toothbrush every three months.

Third, we should use mouthwash after brushing. Each tooth has five sides, but a toothbrush cleans only three of them. The mouthwash helps us clean teeth completely. Remember to spit it out.

Fourth, we should choose the best food for the health of our teeth which include cheeses, chicken or other meats, and nuts. These foods provide the

calcium which helps strengthen the teeth. Some vegetables like garlic, ginger or pepper can be used as home remedies for a toothache. Try to avoid snacks, sugary foods or sodas.

Last but not least, we should visit our dentist at least every six months and every time that we have a problem with our teeth.

Write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false.

1. Tooth care doesn't include taking care of teeth at home.
2. We should brush our teeth for one minute.
3. Among a lot of kinds of mouthwash, we should choose carefully.
4. Snacks and sugary foods are harmful for the teeth.
5. We should choose a toothbrush with a small head.



V. WRITING

Rewrite the following sentences, using the suitable linking words (and, but, or, so, although, because). You can change the order of the sentence to make it better.

1. I need to go to the store. I'm feeling too sick to drive.
.....
2. I want to go to the circus. I want to ride a pony.
.....
3. I didn't do my homework. My parents punished me.
.....
4. You can make a big poster. You can make a little clay statue.
.....
5. We can go to a movie. We can watch a videotape at home.
.....

6. Angel wrote a poem about his girlfriend. He did not show it to her.

.....

7. They wanted to surprise her. They gave her a gift the day before her birthday.

.....

8. Joe can wait for us at the entrance. He can go in and find us a seat.

.....

9. Last night the house felt chilly. I drank hot tea and curled up with a book.

.....

10. She went to visit her friends. They weren't at home.

.....

UNIT

3

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Part 1: Lý thuyết



I. Thì quá khứ đơn

Thì quá khứ đơn dùng để diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt trong quá khứ.

Trong câu thường có các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian quá khứ như: *yesterday* (ngày hôm qua), *ago* (cách đây), *last week/month/year* (tuần qua, tháng trước, năm ngoái), *in + time in the past* (thời gian trong quá khứ), ...

■ Cấu trúc như sau:

	Verb	To be
Câu khẳng định	S + V2/ ed	S + was/ were
Câu phủ định	S + did + not + V-inf	S + was/ were + not
Câu hỏi	Did + S + V-inf?	Was/ Were + S?



II. Cách chuyển một động từ từ hiện tại sang quá khứ

Về cơ bản, để chuyển một động từ sang dạng quá khứ, ta thêm đuôi *ed* vào sau động từ đó. Cách thêm như sau:

- ❖ Thêm *-d* vào sau các động từ tận cùng bằng *-ee* hoặc *-e*

Ví dụ: live → lived
 love → loved
 agree → agreed

- ❖ Đối với các động từ một vần, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm (trừ h,w,x) chúng ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm -ed

Ví dụ: fit → fitted
 stop → stopped

- ❖ Động từ tận cùng bằng -y, ta chia ra làm 2 trường hợp: Trước y là một phụ âm, ta biến y thành "i" trước khi thêm -ed: *study* → *studied*
- ❖ Trước "y" là một nguyên âm, ta thêm -ed bình thường: *play* → *played*
- ❖ Với các động từ còn lại, ta thêm -ed
 work → worked
 learn → learned

Tuy nhiên, trong Tiếng Anh có khá nhiều động từ khi chuyển sang dạng quá khứ không tuân theo quy tắc trên, ta gọi chúng là các động từ bất quy tắc. (xem phụ lục)



III. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành

- ❖ Thì hiện tại hoàn thành dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không xác định cụ thể thời gian.

Ví dụ:
 He has finished his homework.

– Anh ấy đã làm xong bài tập.
(Không biết làm xong lúc nào.)

❖ Chỉ một hành động lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần trong quá khứ và có thể tiếp diễn trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Ví dụ:

I have listened to that song many times.

– Tôi đã nghe bài hát đó nhiều lần.

❖ Chỉ một hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ và vẫn còn tiếp diễn ở hiện tại hoặc để lại kết quả ở hiện tại.

Ví dụ:

She has lived in that house for 10 years.

– Cô ấy đã sống trong căn nhà đó 10 năm.

(Tương lai có thể cô ấy vẫn tiếp tục sống ở đó.)

The room is very tidy. Somebody has cleaned it.

– Căn phòng rất gọn gàng. Một ai đó vừa mới dọn dẹp nó xong.)

■ Cấu trúc như sau:

Câu khẳng định	S + have/has + V3
Câu phủ định	S + haven't/hasn't + V3
Câu hỏi	Have/has + S + V3

■ Các trạng từ sau thường xuất hiện trong câu hiện tại hoàn thành

❖ since và for

for + khoảng thời gian: for two days, for ten years, ...

since + mốc thời gian: since 1994, since February, ...

❖ already và yet

already dùng trong câu khẳng định, thường đứng ngay sau *have/has*, thỉnh thoảng sẽ đứng cuối câu

Yet dùng trong câu phủ định và câu nghi vấn, thường đứng ở cuối câu

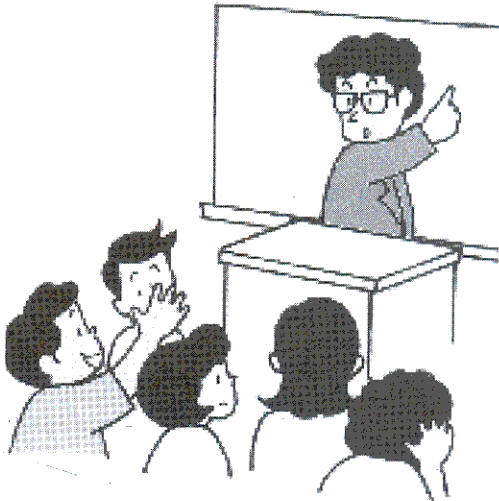
❖ một số trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian khác

Các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian sau thường dùng với thì hiện tại hoàn thành: *so far*, *until now*, *up to now*, *up to present*, *recently*, *lately*, ...



IV. Cách thành lập V3

V3 là phân từ hai của động từ nguyên thể, thông thường ta thêm *ed* vào sau động từ đó. Với các động từ bất quy tắc thì ta tra cột *Past participle*, xem bảng động từ bất quy tắc ở phần phụ lục.



Part 2: Kiểm tra đánh giá

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Complete the words with one or two letters.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. R _CY _LE | 6. H _LP |
| 2. RE _UCE | 7. D _NAT |
| 3. REU _E | 8. PROTEC _ |
| 4. PL _NT | 9. ORG _NI _E |
| 5. _ROVI _E | 10. PEO _LE |



II. GRAMMAR

A.

Put the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets to complete the dialogue.

Mother: I want to prepare dinner. (1. you/ wash) the dishes yet?

Daughter: I (2. wash).....the dishes yesterday, but I (3. have/ not)the time yet to do it today.

Mother: (4. you/ do/ already) your homework?

Daughter: No, I (5. come/ just)home from school.

Mother: You (6. come)home from school two hours ago?

Daughter: Yes, but my friend (7. call) me when I (8. arrive)home and we (9. have).....lots of things to talk about so I (10. just/ finish) the phone call.

B. Put the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets to complete the dialogue.

A: (1. you / be / ever) _____ to London?

B: Yes, I (2. be) _____ there three times.

A: When (3. be) _____ the last time you (4. be) _____ there?

B: Last summer. I (5. spend) _____ two weeks in Brighton with my parents.

A: (8. you / like) _____ it?

B: Oh yes. Everything (9. be) nice and we really (10. have) ... a great time in London.



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.



WHAT IS COMMUNITY SERVICE

Community service is (1) _____ to help those in your community. It might be something that is done once or on a regular basis. Community (2) _____ is often referred to as “giving back to your (3) _____”. It can be done by an (4) _____ or an organization. Community service is giving your time without being (5) _____, whether it is to help the less fortunate or to help clean up your community.



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

People are very social animals. We need to talk with and do things with other people. We often understand ourselves better when we discuss our opinions,

emotions and activities with other people. We need to make meaningful connections with friends and family. These connections help us put aside our frustrations and worries. We can focus on things that are important: the people we care about.

Your local community is the area near your home. It's where you work, play and go to school. It is the neighborhood where your family makes connections with other people. It's the places you feel like you belong.

Communities grow and change over time. Families move from one city to another because of work or family situations.

Older adults often move to smaller homes or vacation areas after their children have grown up. Their children move out to start families of their own. New families move in when others leave. Basic services, such as police, fire, post office, health and public schools are in almost every community. Businesses provide services to the community, too. Stores sell things that people need. Restaurants sell prepared food. Offices provide a variety of skilled work.

The local city government is usually an elected mayor and city council. It is their job to listen to the people of the community and help them connect. Some individuals may move on, but the community remains.

Answer the questions:

1. What should we do to understand ourselves better?

.....

2. What is a local community?

.....

3. Why do families move from one city to another?

.....

4. Name some basic services.

.....

5. What is the job of the local city government?

.....



V. WRITING

Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the given words without changing their meanings. The first one has been done for you as an example.

0. I haven't taken a bath since Monday.

The last time I took a bath was Monday.

1. This is the first time he has gone abroad.

→ He hasn't.....

2. She started driving one month ago.

→ She has.....

3. We began eating when it started to rain.

→ We have

4. I last had my hair cut when I left her.

→ I haven't.....

5. The last time she kissed me was 5 months ago.

→ She hasn't

6. It is a long time since we last met.

→ We haven't.....

7. When did you have it ?

→ How long..... ?

8. This is the first time I have had such a delicious meal.

→ I haven't.....

9. I haven't seen him for 8 days.

→ The last

10. The last time I read this book was two years ago.

→ I haven't


TEST B
I. VOCABULARY

Complete the words with one or two suitable letters.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. VO _UNT _ER | 6. _EN _FIT |
| 2. CO _MU _ITY | 7. S _RE _T |
| 3. S _RVI _E | 8. SC _OO _ |
| 4. A _VANT _GE | 9. _HIL _REN |
| 5. DIS _DVA _TAGE | |


II. GRAMMAR
A.

Put the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets to complete the dialogue.

- A: (1. you / play / already) _____ the new computer game?
- B: No, not yet. I only (2. buy) _____ it yesterday and I (3. have / not) ... the time yet.
- A: (4. you / go) _____ to the cinema last night?
- B: Yes. I (5. be) _____ there with Sue and Louis. (6. you / be) _____ to the cinema recently?
- A: I last (7. go) _____ to the cinema last night.
- B: So you (8. already/ see) _____ the new action film?
- A: Yes. It (9. be) _____ fantastic. I (10. love) _____ it too much.



B. Put the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. I (just/ finish) _____ my homework.
2. Mary (already/ write) _____ five letters.
3. Tom (move) _____ to this town in 1994.
4. My friend (be) _____ in Canada two years ago.
5. I (not/ be) _____ to Canada so far.
6. But I (already/ travel) _____ to London a couple of times.
7. Last week, Mary and Paul (go) _____ to the cinema.
8. I can't take any pictures because I (not/ buy) _____ a new film yet.
9. (they/ spend) _____ their holiday in New Zealand last summer?
10. He (live) _____ in that house for 20 years.



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.



SERVICE DOG

Mona has a wonderful service dog named (1) _____. A service dog is a dog that has been trained to (2) _____ someone who has a physical problem. Sam lets Mona lean on him when she walks. When Mona drops something, Sam picks it up. Sam also helps Mona with everyday tasks at school. He carries her books from class to class in a special backpack. He puts Mona's completed (3) _____ in her teachers' homework trays. In the lunchroom he throws away her trash. Besides making Mona less (4) _____ on other people, Sam helps her lead a fuller life. Mona's classmates flock around Sam like geese. This has helped her

make friends. Sam also helps Mona be more (5) _____. Because of Sam, Mona doesn't have to ask people for help. Sam brings her closer to other kids. And he even helps her contribute to her community.



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

COMMUNITY HELPERS

Doctors are responsible for the diagnosis, care and treatment of illnesses, diseases, infections and well-being of people. They may work in a variety of settings such as in a hospital or as a family doctor. Hospital doctors can go on to specialize in particular areas of medicine such as pathology, psychiatry and pediatrics, or surgery, such as orthopedics and ophthalmology.

Learning to be a doctor involves a long and expensive course of study. You will generally spend 5 years as an undergraduate at medical school. You will then become a preregistration house officer for one year. After this year, you can apply to the American Medical Association to become a fully licensed doctor. You will then have at least 3 more years of further education to become a family doctor or at least 7 years to become a hospital consultant.

Answer the questions:

1. What do doctors do for a living?
.....
2. Where do doctors work?
.....
3. Does learning to be a doctor involve a cheap course of study?
.....

4. Approximately, how many years of attaining and preparation are needed to become a hospital consultant?

.....

5. Approximately, how many years of training and preparation are needed to become a family doctor?

.....



V. WRITING

Complete the following sentences using the cues given.

1. I/ work/ in/ bank/ for ten years.

.....

2. Where/ you/ live/ when/ you/ young?

.....

3. She/ not study/ French/ when/ she/ a student/ at university.

.....

4. He/ travel through/ the Middle East/ last year.

.....

5. They/ visit/ the Louvre/ Paris?

.....

6. She/ not watch/ TV/ yesterday.

.....

7. We/ buy/ new car/ last weekend.

.....

8. Where/ you/ teach/ before/ you/ come/ here?

.....

9. She/ not write/ her grandmother/ yet.

.....

10. I/ have/ a computer/ when/ I/ a child.

.....

UNIT

4

MUSIC AND ARTS

Part 1: Lý thuyết



I. So sánh bằng

¹ So sánh hai người, vật, ... có tính chất gì đó tương đương nhau

Cấu trúc như sau

S + to be + as + adj + as + noun/ pronoun

Hoặc

S + to be + the same + noun + as + noun/ pronoun

Ví dụ

This street is as long as that street.

– Con phố này dài bằng con phố đó

This street is the same length as that street.

– Con phố này dài bằng con phố đó.

² So sánh hai người, vật, ... khác nhau ở một mặt nào đó.

S1 + to be + different from + S2.

Ví dụ

Life in city is different from life in countryside.

– Cuộc sống ở thành phố khác với cuộc sống ở nông thôn.



II. Lỗi nói phụ họa

Khi muốn nói một người hoặc vật nào đó làm một việc gì đó và một người, vật khác cũng làm một việc tương tự, ta sử dụng lỗi nói phụ họa. Có 2 loại câu phụ họa là phụ họa câu khẳng định và phụ họa câu phủ định. Cụ thể như sau:

¹ Phụ họa câu khẳng định

Cấu trúc như sau

	Mệnh đề chính	Mệnh đề phụ họa
Tobe	S + tobe + ...	and + S + tobe + too and so + tobe + S
Verb	S + V + ...	and + S + trợ động từ + too and so + trợ động từ + S

Ví dụ

I am happy, and you are too.

– Tôi vui vẻ, bạn cũng thế.

I am happy, and so are you.

– Tôi vui vẻ, bạn cũng thế.

I work for a hospital, and he does too.

– Tôi làm việc ở bệnh viện, anh ta cũng vậy.

I work for a hospital, and so does he.

– Tôi làm việc ở bệnh viện, anh ta cũng vậy.

² Phụ họa câu phủ định

Cấu trúc như sau

	Mệnh đề chính	Mệnh đề phụ họa
Tobe	S + tobe + not + ...	and + S + tobe + not + either and neither + tobe + S
Normal verb	S + V + not + ...	and + S + trợ động từ + not + either and neither + trợ động từ + not + S

Ví dụ

She isn't a teacher, and he isn't either.

– *Cô ấy không phải là giáo viên, anh ấy cũng không phải.*

She isn't a teacher, and neither is he.

– *Cô ấy không phải là giáo viên, anh ấy cũng không phải.*

I didn't work with him, and Tony didn't either.

– *Tôi không làm việc cùng anh ta, Tony cũng không.*

I don't like banana, and my sister doesn't either.

– *Tôi không thích ăn chuối, và em gái tôi cũng không.*

Part 2: Kiểm tra đánh giá

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Reorder the letters to make the correct words.

Scrambled letters

Correct words

1. ONCCRTE
2. MSIACINU
3. UDANIEEC
4. IENGSR
5. ATINEPR
6. NSGO
7. PCITEUR
8. PIANIGNT
9. LALGREY
10. RATSIT



II. GRAMMAR

A.

Fill in the blanks with “either, neither, so, too”.

1. He doesn't like reading books and _____ does his brother.
2. I am interested in playing table tennis and _____ is my sister.
3. Nam was sick yesterday and Lan was _____
4. I had a cold last Tuesday and _____ did Tuan.
5. Ba often plays soccer after school and his friends do _____
6. Hoa will be 15 on her next birthday and _____ will we.
7. They don't have Maths on Friday and we don't _____

8. Minh isn't doing his homework now and _____ are Nam and Ba.
 9. They don't eat a lot of meat, and we don't _____
 10. I won't work for that company, and _____ will my friend.

B.

Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the cues given without changing their meanings.

1. Skiing is easy and riding is easy too.
 → Skiing is as _____
 2. Carol is more beautiful than Mary.
 → Mary is not _____
 3. Detective films are boring and Documentary film is boring too.
 → Detective films are as _____
 4. A hamster is cleverer than a mouse.
 → A mouse is not _____
 5. Peter is better-looking than George.
 → George is not _____
 6. February is warmer than January.
 → January is not _____
 7. The table and the bed are the same size.
 → The table is _____
 8. His house is bigger than mine.
 → My house is not _____
 9. This train is more convenient than that plane.
 → The plane is not _____
 10. My dictionary is not as thick as Jane's.
 → Jane's dictionary is _____



III. LISTENING

Listen to the song and fill in the blanks with the correct words. (Track 8)

LOVE PARADISE

You're always on my (1) _____,
 All days that all the times,
 You're every thing to me, (2) _____ star to let me see,
 You touch me in my dream, we kiss in every scenes,
 I pray to be with you through rain and shiny day.

[Chorus]

I'll love you, till I die, deep as sea, wide as (3) _____.
 The beauty of our love paint (4) _____ everywhere we come.
 Need you, all my life, you're my hope, you're my prize
 In your arms I find my (5) _____, in your eyes my sea and sky
 May life be our love paradise.



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

JUSTIN BIEBER

Justin Bieber was born in Ontario, Canada on March 1, 1994. Justin was raised by his mother, Pattie, who was only 17 when he was born. As a young boy, Justin enjoyed playing hockey, soccer, and music and taught himself to play guitar, piano and drums. When Pattie realized that Justin had musical talent, she began to upload videos of him singing on You Tube. Justin's videos caught the attention of pop star Usher, who was impressed

with the young singer and signed him to his record company.

In 2009, Bieber's debut album, *My World*, was released to the public and "One Time" became his first song played on international radio stations. That same year, Justin performed on popular television shows such as *Good Morning America* and *Today*. He even sang for President Obama at the White House for Christmas in Washington. In 2010, Bieber went on his first official tour to promote his albums *My World* and *My World 2.0*. By this time, Bieber was well known as a teenage "heart-throb" with his streetwise style including backwards hat, hoodies, dog chains, and colorful sneakers. Bieber soon gained millions of followers on social media networks such as Twitter. As of 2013,

Bieber had over 45 million Twitter followers, more than any other person, and had penned over 23,000 tweets. Bieber's video "Baby" has been viewed over 900 million times on YouTube. Fans of Justin Bieber are referred to as "Beliebers."

In addition to making music, Bieber also invests his money in technology companies and gives to charities that help build schools in developing nations. He has also served as a spokesperson for People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA).

Being world famous at age 16, however, does not come without controversy. Bieber has also been involved in several high profile altercations with fans and photographers and has been cited for reckless driving.



V. WRITING

Write the affirmative statement for the following sentences, using the subjects in the brackets. The first sentence has been done for you as an example.

0. Studying at school is interesting, (Studying at home)

→ Studying at school is interesting, so is studying at home.

1. My friend like horror film, (I)

2. I am going to the show, (Nancy)

3. She doesn't love to play the violin, (He)

4. Jaian is fat, (Doraemon)

5. Shizuka is intelligent, (Dekisugi)

6. The music festival this year isn't good, (The music festival last year)

7. My hometown has changed a lot, (His hometown)

8. They didn't go to the Art class yesterday, (I)

9. Music is not a compulsory subject, (Arts)

10. I don't have enough money, (Julie)


TEST B
I. VOCABULARY

Complete the words with one or two letters.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. M_SEU_ | 6. T_OMB_NE |
| 2. _NSTR_MENT | 7. TRU_PE_ |
| 3. _IA_O | 8. BUS_ |
| 4. VI_LI_ | 9. _TAT_E |
| 5. S_XOPH_NE | 10. _UIT_R |


II. GRAMMAR

A. Fill in the blanks with “either, neither, so, too”.

- We won't go camping next Sunday and Hoang _____
- I feel thirsty now and he _____
- I don't think greasy foods are good for you. _____ do I.
- I think Mexican food is delicious, and Roberto does _____
- I don't like Japanese food very much, _____ does Jane.
- She doesn't always eat healthy food, and I don't _____
- I love chocolate desserts, and _____ does my little sister.
- I can cook a great seafood dinner, and my mother can, _____
- These vegetables aren't fresh, and _____ are those fruits.
- I want to have a dinner out tonight, and _____ does my husband.

B. Rewrite the following sentences with the cues given without changing their meanings.

0. Studying at school is interesting, (Studying at home)

→ Studying at school is interesting, so is studying at home.

1. The kitchen is larger than the living room.
→ The living-room is not _____
2. You are fitter than me.
→ I'm not _____
3. The reading room looks nicer than the dining room.
→ The dining room doesn't look _____
4. The dress is cheaper than the skirt.
→ The skirt isn't _____
5. The listening exercise is more difficult than the reading exercise.
→ The reading exercises is not _____
6. Indian food is nicer than Chinese food.
→ Chinese food is not _____
7. The piano is heavier than the sofa.
→ The sofa is not _____
8. You're taller than he is.
→ He is not _____
9. Gold is more expensive than silver
→ Silver is not _____
10. Jolly looks cuter than her sister.
→ Jolly's sister _____



III. LISTENING

Listen to the song and fill in the blanks with the correct words.



A LITTLE LOVE

Greatness as you

Smallest as me

You (1) _____ me what is deep as sea

A little love, little kiss

A little hug, little gift

All of little something

These are our (2) _____

You make me cry

Make me smile

Make me feel that love is true

You always stand by my side

I don't want to say (3) _____

You make me cry

Make me smile

Make me feel the (4) _____ of love

Oh kissing you

Thank you for all the love you always (5) _____ to me

Oh I love you



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

COUNTRY MUSIC

There are many genres of music. A genre is a category of a kind of music. A few examples of music genre are classical, pop, rock, hip hop, blues, jazz, and country. October is country music month.

Country music came to America long ago. It came from England on a slave ship from America. In the United States, it began in the South in the 1920s. That was a long time ago.

The music of Fiddin' John Carson was one of the first hit in our country. It was then called "hillbilly" music. You may be able to listen to this first song on the Internet.

The fiddle (or violin) was the most common instrument since it was easy and inexpensive. Other instruments were added including the bargio, accordion, bass, guitar and drums. All of these instruments create different sounds.

Over the years, country music has become more popular. In 1927, 104 million units were sold. In the year of 2007, about 500 million units were sold. It is safe to say that the country music genre is still very popular today.

Answer the questions:

1. Name some music genres.

.....

2. Which month is the country music month?

.....

3. When did country music begin in the US?

.....

4. Why was the violin the most common instrument?

.....

5. How many million units of country music were sold in 2007?

.....



V. WRITING

Write the affirmative statement for the following sentences, using the subjects in the brackets. The first sentence has been done for you as an example.

0. Jane's father works in a large bank, (Jane's brothers)

→ Jane's father works in a large bank, so do Jane's brothers.

1. Hat Cheo is a kind of traditional performance, (Cai Luong)

2. The museum has been built recently, (the gallery)

3. She had worked for a bank before 1990, (They)

4. English isn't useful for your job, (French)

5. He can't play the violin very well, (His little sister)

6. Piano isn't easy to play, (Guitar)

7. I'm anxious about the meeting tomorrow, (My colleges)

8. We can watch the concert on TV, (Our parents)

9. This pink camera is not expensive, (That white camera)


10. Jimmy is not a good-looking man, (his brother)

UNIT

5

VIETNAMESE FOOD AND DRINK

Part 1: Lý thuyết


I. Danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được

1

❖ *Danh từ đếm được: có các đặc điểm sau*

- ❖ Là những từ có thể ĐẾM được: 1 cái, 2 con, 3 chiếc, ...

Ví dụ

a house: 1 căn nhà

a table: 1 cái bàn

- ❖ Có thể tồn tại dưới 2 dạng: số ít (1 cái), số nhiều (từ 2 cái trở lên)

Ví dụ

a desk: 1 cái bàn

two desks: 2 cái bàn

- ❖ Theo sau số đếm, **a/an/some**

Ví dụ

three rulers: 3 cái thước kẻ

a book: 1 cuốn sách

an egg: 1 quả trứng

some pens: vài cái bút

2

Danh từ không đếm được: có các đặc điểm sau

- ❖ Danh từ không đếm được chỉ những gì không đếm được hoặc những gì có tính trừu tượng.

Ví dụ

nature - thiên nhiên

money - tiền bạc

water - nước

- ❖ Danh từ không đếm được không có dạng số nhiều.
- ❖ Có thể theo sau “any/some”, tuy nhiên không thể theo sau “a/an” hoặc một số đếm.

Ví dụ

Some water: một chút nước

II. Một số danh từ không đếm được thường gặp

bread	bánh mì	soap	xà bông
cream	kem	wine	rượu
gold	vàng	coffee	cà phê
paper	giấy	glass	ly
tea	trà	oil	dầu
beer	bia	stone	đá
dust	bụi	wood	gỗ
ice	băng đá	luggage	hành lý
sand	cát	furniture	nội thất
water	nước	weather	thời tiết

III. How many và how much

Khi muốn hỏi về số lượng, ta dùng “how much” và “how many”

1

How many

Dùng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều

Cấu trúc

How many + Ns + are there?

Ví dụ

How many people are there in your family?

– Gia đình bạn có bao nhiêu người?

2 How much

Dùng trước danh từ không đếm được

Cấu trúc

How much + non-count noun + ...

Ví dụ

How much water do you drink everyday?

– Mỗi ngày bạn uống bao nhiêu nước?

How much thường được dùng khi hỏi giá cả

Ví dụ

How much is that shirt?

– Cái áo đó bao nhiêu tiền?

50.000 dong. – 50 ngàn đồng.



IV. A, AN, SOME, ANY

1

a và an

“A” và “an” được dùng cho danh từ số ít đếm được. “A” đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm, “an” đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm (tính theo cách phát âm chứ không phải cách viết)

Ví dụ

a dog: 1 con chó

an ocean: 1 đại dương

a table: 1 cái bàn

an hour: 1 tiếng (ở đây h là âm câm nên hour được phát âm giống our)

2 some và any

"Some" được dùng cho các danh từ không đếm được hoặc đếm được số nhiều ở trong câu khẳng định.

Ví dụ:

There is some water in the bottle.

- Có một ít nước trong chai.

There are some books on the desk

- Có vài cuốn sách trên bàn.

"Some" dùng trong các câu diễn tả lời mời.

Ví dụ:

Would you like some coffee?

-Bạn có muốn một chút cà phê không?

Would you like some chicken?

-Bạn có muốn một chút thịt gà không?

"Any" được dùng cho các danh từ không đếm được hoặc đếm được số nhiều ở trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi.

Ví dụ

There isn't any food left.

- Không còn lại một ít thức ăn nào cả.

Are there any chairs in the room?

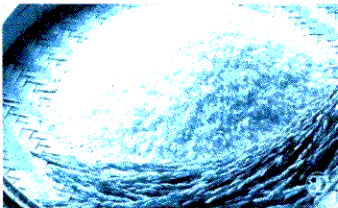

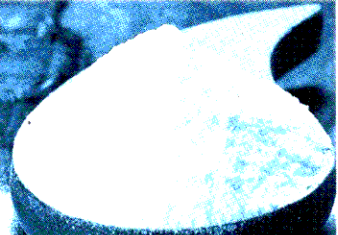
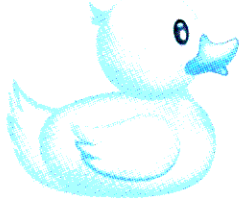

- Có cái ghế nào trong phòng không

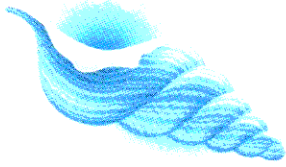

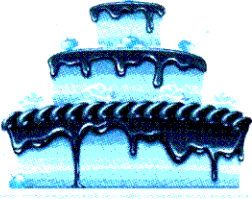

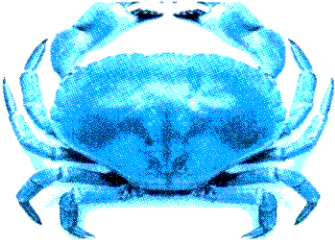
Part 2: Kiểm tra đánh giá

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Look and match the following pictures with the correct words.

No.	Picture	No.	Word
1		a	rice
2		b	cake
3		c	wheat
4		d	noodle
5		e	beef

6		f	snail
7		g	chicken
8		h	crab
9		i	soup
10		J	duck

Your answers

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



II. GRAMMAR

A.

Complete the sentences with "a/ an/ some/ any".

1. There is banana in the basket.
2. I need tea.
3. Are there tomatoes in the fridge?
4. We have rice, but we don't have meat.
5. There's orange on the table.
6. I'd like apple juice.
7. He has TV and computer.
8. Would you like ice- cream?
9. I have friends in Hue.
10. Are there booksheves in the room?

B.

Complete the sentences with "How much" or "How many".

1.beer is there in the fridge?
2.eggs do you want?
3.languages do you speak?
4.people are there in the class?
5.days are there in a week?
6.milk do you drink everyday?
7.kilos of rice do you want?
8.soda does she want?
9.money has Tan get?
7.leaves of bread do you want?



III. LISTENING

Listen and do the task followed.



FOOD AROUND THE WORLD (part 1)

It isn't amazing how much time we spend talking about food? "Have you ever eaten ...?", "What do you have for lunch?" and so on. And yet, when you travel from one country to another, you find that people have quite different feelings about food. People often feel that what they eat is normal, and what other people eat is strange and silly. In most parts of Asia, for example, no meal is complete without rice. In England, people eat potatoes every day. In the Middle East, bread is the main part of every meal. Eating becomes a habit which is difficult to change. Americans like to drink a lot of orange juice and coffee. The English drink tea four or five times a day. Australians drink large amounts of beer and the French drink wine every day.

Write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false.

1. Most people feel that what they eat is normal, and what other people eat is strange and silly.
2. Asian people don't enjoy rice so much.
3. English people eat a lot of potatoes.
4. Americans like to drink tea while English love to drink coffee.
5. Australians drink large amounts of beer while French people enjoy wine.



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

FRUIT

Fruits are very good for our health. These following are some popular healthy fruits in Vietnam and their benefits.

The first is the best fruit in the world: avocados. Many people don't like them because they have more fat than any other fruit. However, avocado fat is good for the heart. It also reduces blood pressure. Moreover, cooking with avocado oil can prevent heart disease, cancer and signs of aging.

The second fruit is bananas. You can find a great number of bananas in tropical countries like Vietnam. Some people don't want to eat them because they can gain weight. However, the bananas help control blood pressure and also strengthen the digestive system.

Papayas and mangoes are very healthy fruit, too. They are very low in calories with a lot of vitamins. So, if you want to lose weight, you should write them on your daily menu. Did you know that papayas are rich in vitamin C and vitamin A, which are needed for a strong immune system? Besides, mangoes are good for your eyes. They promote good eye sight, fight dry eyes and also prevent night blindness.

In general, you are what you eat. If you want to be smart, you should eat sensibly.

Write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false.

1. We shouldn't eat fruits as it is bad for our health.
2. Many people don't like avocados because they are expensive.
3. Perhaps overweight people should not eat bananas.
4. Papayas and mangoes are very high in calories.
5. Vitamin C and vitamin A make the immune system stronger.

**V. WRITING**

Write the following sentences using the cues given. The first one has been done for you as an example.

0. sugar/ in the packet?

→ How much sugar is there in the packet?

1. tea/ in the cup?

2. glasses/ on the table?

3. apples/ on the table?

4. butter/ in the fridge?

5. chairs/ in the room?

6. chocolate/ in the box?

7. notebooks/ on the desk?

8. meat/ in the fridge?



9. stamps/ in his hand?



10. coins/ in the box?

TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Look and match the following pictures with the correct words.

No.	Picture	No.	Word
1		a	shrimp
2		b	tea
3		c	meat
4		d	cucumber

5		e	dog meat
6		f	boil
7		g	bake
8		h	fry
9		i	steamer
10		j	coffee

Your answers

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



II. GRAMMAR

A.

Complete the sentences with "a/ an/ some/ any"

1. I don't have paper.
2. Is there petrol in the car?
3. I buy fruit, but I don't have vegetables
4. Do you have stamps? I need two.
5. I need butter to make a cake.
6. I don't have free time today. Sorry.
7. Are there potatoes in the basket?
8. There is ink-pot on the table.
9. Do you have dogs or cats at home?
10. There is water in the bottle.

B.

Complete the sentences with "How much" or "How many"

1. _____ books are there on the table?
2. _____ milk is there in the bottle?
3. _____ pens do you have?
4. _____ sugar does she have?
5. _____ brothers and sisters do you have?
6. _____ coffee does Peter have?
7. _____ apples have you got?
8. _____ soup has she got?
9. _____ bread have they got?
10. _____ grapes has she got?



III. LISTENING

Listen and do the task followed.



Answer the questions:

1. What meat do French people like?

2. What meat do people in Hong Kong like?

3. What meat does New Zealanders like?

4. What meat do Japanese people like?

5. Can we change the eating habit easily?



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

MEALS IN BRITAIN

A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal: sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms... But nowadays many people just have cereal with milk and sugar, or toast with marmalade, jam, or honey. Marmalade and jam are not the same! Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. The traditional breakfast drink is tea, which people have with cold milk.

Some people have coffee, often instant coffee, which is made with just hot water. Many visitors to Britain find this coffee disgusting!

For many people, lunch is a quick meal. In cities, there are a lot of sandwich bars, where office workers can choose the kind of bread they want: brown, white, or a roll - and then all sorts of salad and meat or fish to go in the sandwich. Pubs often serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. School children can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a snack from home - a sandwich, a drink, some fruit, and perhaps some crisps.

“Tea” means two things. It is a drink and meal! Some people have afternoon tea, with sandwich, cakes, and, of course, a cup of tea. Cream teas are popular. You have scones (a kind of cake) with cream and jam. The evening meal is the main meal of the day for many people. They usually have it quite early, between 6.00 and 8.00, and often the whole family eats together.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have roast meat, either beef, lamb, chicken, or pork, with potatoes, vegetables and gravy. Gravy is a sauce made from the meat juices.

The British like food from other countries, too, especially Italian, French, Chinese, and Indian. People often get take away meals - people buy the food at the restaurant and then bring it home to eat. Eating in Britain is quite international.

Write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false.

1. Many British people have a big breakfast.
2. People often have cereal or toast for breakfast.
3. People drink tea with hot milk.
4. Many foreign visitors love instant coffee.
5. Sunday lunch is a special meal.

**V. WRITING**

Write sentences based on the cues given. The first one has been done for you as an example.

0. orange/ she

→ How many oranges has she got?

1. CD/ he?

2. cheese/ they?

3. eraser/ you?

4. money/ your father?

5. hat/ they?

6. perfume/ Susan?

7. shirt/ Jack?

8. oil/ you?

9. chocolate/ there

10. milk/ in the gallon

UNIT

6

THE FIRST UNIVERSITY
IN VIETNAM

Part 1: Lý thuyết



I. Cách dùng của câu bị động

Câu bị động được dùng khi muốn nhấn mạnh đến đối tượng chịu tác động của hành động. Nếu trong câu có 2 tân ngữ, muốn nhấn mạnh tân ngữ nào thì đưa tân ngữ đó lên làm chủ ngữ, thường chủ ngữ hợp lý của câu bị động sẽ là tân ngữ gián tiếp.



II. Quy tắc chuyển

- Đưa tân ngữ của câu chủ động lên làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động.
- Chủ ngữ của câu bị động đưa về dạng *by + O*, phần này thường được lược bỏ.
- Động từ của câu chủ động chuyển về dạng *to be + V3* trong câu bị động.
- Thời của câu bị động tuân theo thời của câu chủ động.



III. Cấu trúc cụ thể của từng thời như sau

1

Hiện tại đơn hoặc quá khứ đơn

Chủ động	Bị động
S + V + O	S + to be + V3 + by O

² *Hiện tại tiếp diễn hoặc quá khứ tiếp diễn*

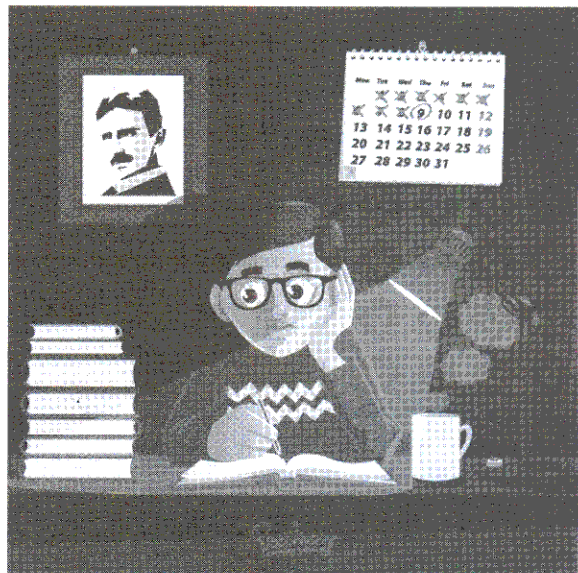
Chủ động	Bị động
S + to be + V-ing + O	S + to be + being + V3 + by O

³ *Hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc quá khứ hoàn thành*

Chủ động	Bị động
S + have/has/had + V3 + O	S + have/has/had + been + V3 + by O

⁴ *Động từ khuyết thiếu: will/would/can/could/may/might/...*

Chủ động	Bị động
S + modal V + V-inf + O	S + modal V + be + V3 + by O



Part 2: Kiểm tra đánh giá

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Complete each word with one or two letters.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. TE_PLE | 6. C_NSTELLA_ION |
| 2. AC_DEM_ | 7. _AV_LION |
| 3. DY_AST_ | 8. STELA_ |
| 4. S_HO_AR | 9. GA_E |
| 5. KI_G | 10. PA_O_A |



II. GRAMMAR

A.

Choose the correct answer.

1 We can't go along here because the road

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) is repairing | (b) is repaired |
| (c) is being repaired | (d) repairs |

2 The story I've just read Agatha Christie.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) was written | (b) was written by |
| (c) was written from | (d) wrote by |

3 I'm going to go out and

- (a) have cut my hair (b) have my hair cut
(c) cut my hair (d) my hair be cut

4 Something funny in class yesterday.

- (a) happened (b) was happened
(c) happens (d) is happened

5 Many US automobilesin Detroit, Michigan.

- (a) manufacture (b) have manufactured
(c) are manufactured (d) are manufacturing

6 A lot of pesticide residue can..... unwashed produce.

- (a) find (b) be finding
(c) found (d) be found

7 We..... by a loud noise during the night.

- (a) woke up (b) are woken up
(c) were woken up (d) were waking up

8 Some film stars difficult to work with.

- (a) are said be (b) are said to be
(c) say to be (d) said to be

9 Why did Tom keep making jokes about me? – I don't enjoy at.

- (a) be laughed (b) to be laughed
(c) laughing (d) being laughed

10 Your project before Monday.

- (a) should be finished (b) should finish
(c) should finished (d) should to finished

B. Choose the correct answer:

1 Today, many serious childhood diseases by early immunization.

- (a) are preventing (b) can prevent
(c) prevent (d) can be prevented

2 Do you get your heating every year?

- (a) checking (b) check
(c) be checked (d) checked

3 Bicycles in the driveway.

- (a) must not leave (b) must not be leaving
(c) must not be left (d) must not have left

4 Beethoven's Fifth Symphony..... next weekend.

- (a) is going to be performed (b) has been performed
(c) will be performing (d) will have perform

5 All bottles before transportation.

- (a) frozen (b) were froze
(c) were frozen (d) are froze

6 yet?

- (a) Have the letters been typed
(b) Have been the letters typed
(c) Have the letters typed
(d) Had the letters typed

7 English has become a second language in countries like India, Nigeria or Singapore where for administration, broadcasting and education.

- (a) is used (b) it is used
(c) used (d) being used

8 The telephones by Alexander Graham Bell.

- (a) is invented (b) is inventing
(c) invented (d) was invented

9 Lots of houses by the earthquake.

- (a) are destroying (b) destroyed
(c) were destroyed (d) is destroyed

10 Dogs..... everyday.

- (a) feed (b) feeds
(c) are feed (d) are fed



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Track 12

82 STONE STELAE PART 1

The stone stela were built from {1} _____ to 1780. They were inscribed with the names of Confucian {2} _____ laureates who passed the imperial examinations from 1442 to 1779.

According to the Complete Annals of Dai Viet, in the autumn of Canh 1070, King Ly Thanh Tong ordered the construction of Van Mieu in the south of the imperial city of Thang Long to {3} _____ the sages and saints and Confucian {4} _____ who had rendered great services to the country. Among them were Confucius, the founder of Oriental Confucianism, and Chu Van An, a virtuous and venerable teacher in Vietnam. In 1076, King Ly Nhan Tong ordered the establishment of Quoc Tu Giam – the first university of Vietnam, next to Van Mieu, to train {5} _____ for the country.



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

THE CONFUCIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

Built in the latter part of the ninth century, Van Mieu is one of the oldest universities in the world. Its original purpose was the worship of the sages and saints of Confucianism, but six years later, a National College was established on the site. Initially, it admitted only princes, but soon expanded to admit bright students nationwide.

After years of study, students were allowed to take the first-degree examinations held once every three years. Those with the highest marks in this exam were named bachelors. A year later, they would travel to the capital to take part in a further set of examinations. Those with the highest marks became were awarded a doctorate. As a Ph.D., a scholar was then eligible to join the ranks of the mandarins.

There are 82 stela, the oldest relating to the 1442 palace exam and the most recent, the 1779 exams. They are the most valuable relics in the Temple of Literature.

Answer the questions:

1. What was the first purpose of for Van Mieu to be built?

2. Who were admitted to study at Van Mieu?

3. How often did the first-degree examination held?

4. What did bachelors have to do to get a Ph.D degree?

5. When did the most recent palace exam happen?



V. WRITING

Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice. The first one has been done for you as an example.

0. The traffic might have delayed Jimmy.

→ Jimmy might have been delayed (by the traffic).

1. People speak Portuguese in Brazil.

2. The Government is planning a new road near my house.

3. My grandfather built this house in 1943.

4. Picasso was painting Guernica at that time.

5. The cleaner has cleaned the office.

6. He had written three books before 1867.

7. John will tell you later.

8. By this time tomorrow we will have signed the deal.

9. Somebody should do the work.

10. He should check his luggage carefully.

TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Complete each word with one or two letters.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. T _ RTLE | 6. HI _ TORI _ |
| 2. BUI _ D | 7. _ ULTU _ E |
| 3. RE _ ONSTR _ CT | 8. F _ MOU _ |
| 4. V _ SIT | 9. UN _ VER _ ITY |
| 5. _ OCA _ E | 10. TRAD _ TIONA _ |



II. GRAMMAR

A. Choose the correct answer:

1 Gold in California in the 19th century.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) was discovered | (b) has been discovered |
| (c) was discover | (d) they discover |

2 The preparation by the time the guest

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| (a) had been finished- arrived |
| (b) have finished- arrived |
| (c) had finished-were arriving |
| (d) have been finished- were arrived |

3 The boy by the teacher yesterday.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) punish | (b) punished |
| (c) punishing | (d) was punished |

- 4 “Ms Jones, please type those letters before noon” _ “They’ve already, sir. They’re on your desk.”
- (a) typed (b) been being typed
(c) being typed (d) been typed
- 5 Sarah is wearing a blouse. It of cotton.
- (a) be made (b) are made
(c) is made (d) made
- 6 They had a boy that yesterday.
- (a) done (b) to do
(c) did (d) do
- 7 We got our mailyesterday.
- (a) been delivered (b) delivered
(c) delivering (d) to deliver
- 8 James the news as soon as possible.
- (a) should tell (b) should be told
(c) should told (d) should be telled
- 9 My wedding ring yellow and white gold.
- (a) is made (b) is making
(c) made (d) make

10 It that the strike will end soon.

- (a) is expected (b) expected
(c) are expected (d) was expected

B. Choose the correct answer:

1 Mr. Wilson is _____ as Willie to his friend.

- (a) known (b) knew
(c) is known (d) know

2 References _____ in the examination room.

- (a) not are used (b) is not used
(c) didn't used (d) are not used

3 Laura _____ in Boston.

- (a) are born (b) were born
(c) was born (d) born

4 His car needs _____.

- (a) be fixed (b) fixing
(c) to be fixing (d) fixed

- 5 Her watch needs _____ .
- (a) repairing (b) to be repaired
(c) repaired (d) both a and b
- 6 My mother is going _____ this house.
- (a) sold (b) sell
(c) to be sold (d) to sell
- 7 There's somebody behind us. I think we are _____ .
- (a) being followed (b) are followed
(c) follow (d) following
- 8 Have you _____ by a dog?
- (a) bite (b) bit
(c) ever been bitten (d) ever been bit
- 9 The room is being _____ at the moment.
- (a) was cleaned (b) cleaned
(c) cleaning (d) clean
- 10 Ted _____ by a bee while he was sitting in the garden.
- (a) got sting (b) got stung
(c) get stung (d) gets stung



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

82 STONE STELAE PART 2

During the reign of King Le Thanh Tong (1483), the king {1} _____ a regulation of engraving the names of those who passed the doctoral examinations on the stone stela which were erected at Van Mieu to {2} _____ their merits. After each student's examination a new stele was erected. After more than 300 years, a total of 82 stela corresponding to 82 examinations were erected.

The first stele was built in 1484 during the reign of King Le Thanh Tong to record the history of the examination in {3} _____. The last stele was built in 1780 to record the history of the examination in 1779.

According to statistics, the 82 stela were inscribed with the names of {4} _____ people who came in first in the exams. It is praiseworthy that almost all {5} _____ in Vietnam had their members whose names were engraved in these special "rolls of honour".



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

TEMPLE OF LITERATURE

According to history, the Temple of Literature was built on May 10-1070 of the reign of King Ly Thanh Tong. By 1076, King Ly Nhan Tong established Quoc Tu Giam, initially; it is the only place used for the prince and then expanding to receive students in the whole country.

The size of Van Mieu - Quoc Tu Giam is 54,331 square meters including: Van Lake, Giam garden, inner self surrounded by brick walls. The inner self is divided into 5 zones. The first zone begins with the main entrance to the Great Chinese ports. The port gate has unique architecture of two storeys with stylized double dragon Le; inside it has a double dragon of the Nguyen dynasty. The second zone features with Khue Van Cac - a unique architecture built in 1085 (Nguyen dynasty), including 2 floors, 8 roofs.

Khue Van Cac usually organizes the poetic competition. Today, Khue Van Cac is taken as the symbol of Hanoi capital. The third zone has a square lake called Thien Quang Tinh. Two sides along the lake is two stele garden which store 82 steles established from 1484 to 1780 in which name, hometown of the doctorate of 82 examination were sculpted. Step through the door into the Great to the Fourth named Bai Duong Van Mieu which has name of outstanding pupils of Confucius along with other famous culture of Viet Nam. The fifth zone is the old Temple of Literature - the location for the talent selection competitions in the past.

Answer the questions:

1. When was Temple of Literature built?

2. How wide is the Temple of Literature?

3. What is taken as the symbol of Hanoi capital?

4. Where are 82 stela located?

5. What are carved on the Stela?



V. WRITING

Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice. The first one has been done for you as an example.

0. Somebody must have taken my wallet.

→ My wallet must have been taken.

1. Everybody loves Mr Brown.

2. They are building a new stadium near the station.

3. The wolf swallowed the princess.

4. At six o'clock someone was telling a story.

5. Somebody has drunk all the milk!

6. I had cleaned all the windows before the storm.

7. A workman will repair the computer tomorrow.

8. By next year the students will have studied the passive.

9. James might cook dinner.

10. Minh has designed this building.

KEYS

UNIT 1: MY HOBBIES

UNIT 2: HEALTH

UNIT 3: COMMUNITY SERVICE

UNIT 4: MUSIC AND ARTS

UNIT 5: VIETNAMESE FOOD AND DRINK

UNIT 6: THE FIRST UNIVERSITY IN VIETNAM

UNIT

1

My Hobbies

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Pick out one letter to make the correct words.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. THOMORROW | 6. WATCHE |
| 2. TODĐAY | 7. GAMME |
| 3. AECTIVITY | 8. TELIEVISION |
| 4. COLLECKT | 9. MUSICALE |
| 5. LISTENZ | 10. INSSTRUMENT |

II. GRAMMAR

A. *Put the correct forms of the verbs in brackets, using present simple or future simple tenses.*

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. eat | 3. won't go | 5. will meet | 7. watches | 9. are |
| 2. works | 4. will clean | 6. sings | 8. will come | 10. visits |

B. *Put the correct forms of the verbs in brackets, using present simple or future simple tenses.*

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. don't go | 3. will - be | 5. does - go | 7. will go | 9. do - skip |
| 2. doesn't listen | 4. do - fly | 6. does - do | 8. will go | 10. will you do |



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks.

Track 2

1. riding his bicycle	6. free time
2. going to the cinema	7. playing soccer
3. hanging out with friends	8. carving
4. doing housework	9. boring
5. playing monopoly	10. expensive



IV. WRITING

Reorder the words to make the right sentences.

1. What do you do for fun?
2. It is not a hobby for her.
3. Why do you like it?
4. When did you start your hobby?
5. Do you intend to continue your hobby in the future?
6. I can't help doing it from time to time.
7. Sarah enjoys collecting tea bag covers.
8. It doesn't sound that much fun.
9. I love doing nothing in my spare time.
10. Do you find collecting seashells interesting?



V. READING

Read the paragraph and do the task followed.

My name is Huy and fishing is my favorite sport. I often fish for hours without catching anything. But this doesn't worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. They can not catching anything, not even old boots.

After spending the whole morning on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. "You should give up fishing", my friends say. "It is a waste of time". But they don't know that I'm not really interested in fishing. I'm only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all.

Choose the correct answer:

1 Huy's hobby is

- (a) fishing (b) sports
(c) catching boat (d) swimming

2 When does he usually go fishing?

- (a) in the morning (b) at noon
(c) in the afternoon (d) in the evening

3 What do Huy's friends advise him?

- (a) go fishing at night (b) stop fishing
(c) fish on other rivers (d) spend less time on fishing

4 Where does Huy sit to fish?

- (a) on the river bank (b) at a large lake
(c) in a boat (d) in the sea

5 What does Huy do when he fishes?

- (a) reads books
- (b) listens to music
- (c) does nothing
- (d) talks to other fishermen

1. a

2. a

3. b

4. c

5. c



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Pick out one letter to make the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. ALWUAYS | 6. PLEAY |
| 2. OFFTEN | 7. WALKF |
| 3. SOMSETIMES | 8. COLLVËCT |
| 4. FSOON | 9. MUSICA |
| 5. FUTURER | 10. LEISTEN |



II. GRAMMAR

A. Put the correct forms of the verbs in bracket, using present simple or future simple tenses.

1. listen	2. wears	3. will open	4. teaches	5. will be
6. will be	7. does	8. have	9. will win	10. will call

B. Put the correct forms of the verbs in bracket, using present simple or future simple tenses.

1. will turn	2. will come	3. has	4. clean	5. will feel
6. works	7. will be	8. rides	9. phones	10. do you play

**III. LISTENING***Listen and fill in the blanks.**Track 3*

1. swimming pool	6. stamps
2. Vietnamese songs	7. drawing
3. birthday	8. tomorrow
4. hobby	9. concert
5. weekend	10. film

**IV. WRITING***Reorder the words to make right sentences.*

1. What are your interests?
2. What is his interest?
3. Will you still play golf next year?
4. There are a lot of people enjoy gardening.
5. She loves taking beautiful photos.
6. Collecting seashells is a hobby for me and her.
7. What do you think about making pottery?
8. I intend to take up making pottery next year.
9. Do you find it interesting to carve eggs?
10. There are many beautiful pictures in this museum.

**V. READING***Write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false.*

1. F

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. F

UNIT

2

HEALTH

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Look at the picture and write related diseases.

No.	Word or phrase
1	allergy
2	backache
3	cough
4	headache
5	flu
6	obesity
7	sore throat
8	fever
9	cold
10	toothache

II. GRAMMAR

A. Fill in the blanks with "and/ but/ or/ so".

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



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.



- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. temperature | 2. throat | 3. computer | 4. addicted | 5. surfing |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

1. We ought to visit our dentist twice a year.
2. We should brush our teeth with a toothbrush and fluoride toothpaste at least twice a day.
3. We use wooden toothpicks to clean our teeth after a meal.
4. Milk, tea, cheese.
5. Chocolate, coffee, candy.



V. WRITING

Rewrite the following sentences, using the suitable linking words (and, but, so, or, because, although). You can change the order of the sentences to make it better.

1. The black man has won many prizes but he doesn't know many tricks.
2. A cat suddenly runs in front of her so she fell down while roller-skating.
3. There was a meteor shower but the crew did not know how to avoid the meteors.
4. I wanted to buy a baby Chihuahua so I started to save my money.
5. Pam liked Wayne and Leena also liked Wayne.
6. You can cry like a baby or you can clean like an adult.
7. She didn't want to play with Jill and she didn't want to play with Tim.
8. I don't want to eat and I don't want to drink.
9. I want to own my own company and I want to pay all my workers a lot of money.
10. I have a toothache now because I ate too much chocolate.



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Pick out one letter to make the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. BRØUISE | 6. CRATCH |
| 2. DEIZZINESS | 7. SICSK |
| 3. MEDICINEZ | 8. ILLY |
| 4. BØLEED | 9. TOOTHAICHE |
| 5. FEELY | 10. HAEADACHE |



II. GRAMMAR

Fill in the blanks with “and/ but/ or/ so”.

- Susan thinks she should stay home and relax, or she should go on vacation.
- The doctors looked at the x-rays, so they decided to operate on the patient.
- We went out on the town, and we came home late.
- Jack flew to London to visit his Uncle, and to visit the National Museum.
- It is sunny; but it is very cold.
- Henry studied very hard for the test, so he passed with high marks.
- I would like to play tennis today, or I would like to play golf.
- We needed some food for the week, so we went to the supermarket.
- Tom asked his teacher for help, and he asked his parents.
- I have a lot of homework to do tonight, so I won't go out tonight.



III. LISTENING

Listen and do the task followed.



Write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false.

1. T

2. F

3. F

4. T

5. F



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

1. F

2. F

3. F

4. T

5. T



V. WRITING

Rewrite the following sentences, using the suitable linking words (and, but, so, or, because, although). You can change the order of the sentences to make it better.

1. I need to go to the store, but I'm feeling too sick to drive.
2. I want to go to the circus, and I want to ride a pony.
3. I didn't do my homework, so my parents punished me.
4. You can make a big poster, or you can make a little clay statue.
5. We can go to a movie or we can watch a videotape at home.
6. Angel wrote a poem about his girlfriend but he did not show it to her.
7. They wanted to surprise her so they gave her a gift the day before her birthday.
8. Joe can wait for us at the entrance or he can go in and find us a seat.
9. Last night the house felt chilly so I drank hot tea and curled up with a book.
10. She went to visit her friends but they weren't at home.

UNIT



COMMUNITY SERVICE

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Complete the words with one or two letters.

1. RE <u>C</u> Y <u>C</u> LE	6. H <u>E</u> L <u>P</u>
2. R <u>E</u> D <u>U</u> CE	7. D <u>O</u> N <u>A</u> TE
3. R <u>E</u> U <u>S</u> E	8. P <u>R</u> O <u>T</u> E <u>C</u> T
4. P <u>L</u> A <u>N</u> T	9. O <u>R</u> G <u>A</u> N <u>I</u> Z <u>E</u>
5. P <u>R</u> O <u>V</u> I <u>D</u> E	10. P <u>E</u> O <u>P</u> L <u>E</u>



II. GRAMMAR

A. Put the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets to complete the dialogue.

1. have you washed 2. washed 3. haven't had
 4. have you already done 5. have just come 6. came 7. called
 8. arrived 9. had 10. have just finished

B. Put the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets to complete the dialogue.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|----------|
| 1. have you ever been | 2. have been | 3. was | 4. were | 5. spent |
| 6. did you like | 7. had | 8. did you like | 9. was | 10. had |



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| 1. volunteering | 2. service | 3. community | 4. individual | 5. paid |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------|



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

Track 6

Answer the questions:

1. We should discuss our opinions, emotions and activities with other people.
2. It is the area near your home.
3. Because of work or family situations.
4. Some basic services: police, fire, post office, health and public schools
5. Their job is to listen to the people of the community and help them connect.



V. WRITING

Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the given words without changing their meanings. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. He hasn't gone abroad before.
2. She has started driving for one month.
3. We have eaten since it rained.
4. I haven't had my hair cut since I left her.
5. She hasn't kissed me for 5 months.
6. We haven't met for a long time.
7. How long have you had it?
8. I haven't had such a delicious meal before
9. The last time I saw him was 8 days ago.
10. I haven't read this book for 2 years.



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Complete the words with one or two suitable letters.

1. VOLUNTEER
2. COMMUNITY
3. SERVICE
4. ADVANTAGE
5. DISADVANTAGE
6. BENEFIT
7. STREET
8. SCHOOL
9. CHILDREN



II. GRAMMAR

A. Put the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets to complete the dialogue.

1. Have you already played	6. Have you been
2. bought	7. went
3. have not had	8. have you already seen
4. Did you go	9. was
5. was	10. loved

B. Put the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. have just finished	6. have already travelled
2. has already written	7. went

3. moved

8. have not bought

4. was

9. Did they spend

5. have not been

10. has lived



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.



1. Sam

2. assist

3. assignments

4. dependent

5. active



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

1. Doctors are responsible for the diagnosis, care and treatment of illnesses, diseases, infections and well-being of people.
2. They may work in a variety of settings such as in a hospital or as a family doctor.
3. No, it doesn't.
4. At least 12 years.
5. At least 8 years.



V. WRITING

Complete the following sentences using the cues given.

1. I have worked in a bank for ten years.
2. Where did you live when you were young?
3. She did not study French when she was a student at university.
4. He travelled through the Middle East last year.
5. Did they visit the Louvre in Paris?
6. She did not watch TV yesterday.

7. We bought a new car last weekend.
8. Where did you teach before you came here?
9. She hasn't written to her grandmother yet.
10. I had a computer when I was a child.



UNIT

4

MUSIC AND ARTS

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Reorder the letters to make the correct words.

1. CONCERT
2. MUSICIAN
3. AUDIENCE
4. SINGER
5. PAINTER
6. SONG
7. PICTURE
8. PAINTING
9. GALLERY
10. ARTIST



II. GRAMMAR

A.

Fill in the blanks with "either, neither, so, too".

1. neither	2. so	3. too	4. so	5. too
6. so	7. either	8. neither	9. either	10. neither

B. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the cues given without changing their meanings.

1. Skiing is as easy as riding
2. Mary is not as beautiful as Carol.
3. Detective films are as boring as Documentary film.
4. A mouse is not as clever as a hamster.
5. George is not as good-looking as Peter.
6. January is not as warm as February.
7. The table is as big as the bed.
8. My house is not as big as his.
9. The plane is not as convenient as this train.
10. Jane's dictionary is thicker than mine.



III. LISTENING

Listen to the song and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Track 8

1. mind

2. brightest

3. sky

4. rainbow

5. heaven



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

1. C

2. C

3. D

4. A

5. D



V. WRITING

Write the affirmative statement for the following sentences, using the subject in the bracket. The first sentence has been done for you as an example.

1. My friend like horror film, so do I
2. I am going to the show, so is Nancy.

3. She doesn't love to play the violin, neither does he.
4. Jaian is fat, so is Doraemon.
5. Shizuka is intelligent, so is Dekisugi.
6. The music festival this year isn't good, neither was the music festival last year.
7. My hometown has changed a lot, so has his hometown.
8. They didn't go to the Art class yesterday, neither did I.
9. Music is not a compulsory subject, neither is Arts.
10. I don't have enough money, neither does Julie.



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Complete the words with one or two letters.

1. MUSEUM
2. INSTRUMENT
3. PIANO
4. VIOLIN
5. SAXOPHONE
6. TROMBONE
7. TRUMPET
8. BUST
9. STATUE
10. GUITAR



II. GRAMMAR

A. Fill in the blanks with “either, neither, so, too”.

1. We won't go camping next Sunday and Hoang won't, either.
2. I feel thirsty now and he does, too.
3. I don't think greasy foods are good for you. – So do I.
4. I think Mexican food is delicious, and Roberto does, too.
5. I don't like Japanese food very much, neither does Jane.
6. She doesn't always eat healthy food, and I don't, either.
7. I love chocolate desserts, and so does my little sister.
8. I can cook a great seafood dinner, and my mother can, too.
9. These vegetables aren't fresh, and neither are those fruits.
10. I want to have a dinner out tonight, and so does my husband.

B. Rewrite the following sentences with the cues given without changing their meanings.

1. The living-room is not as big as the kitchen.
2. I'm not as fit as you.
3. The dining room doesn't look as nice as the reading room.
4. The skirt isn't as cheap as the dress.
5. The reading exercises are not as difficult as the listening exercises.
6. Chinese food is not as nice as Indian food.
7. The sofa is not as heavy as the piano.
8. He is not as tall as you.
9. Silver is not as expensive as gold.
10. Jolly's sister doesn't look as cute as Jolly.



III. LISTENING

Listen to the song and fill in the blanks with the correct words.  (Track 9)

1. show

2. memories

3. goodbye

4. joy

5. give



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

1. They are classical, pop, rock, hip hop, blues, jazz, and country.
2. October is country music month.
3. It began in the South in the 1920s.
4. Because it was easy and inexpensive.
5. About 500 million units were sold.



V. WRITING

Write the affirmative statement for the following sentences, using the subjects in the bracket. The first sentence has been done for you as an example.

0. Jane's father works in a large bank, (Jane's brothers).
→ Jane's father works in a large bank, so do Jane's brothers.
1. Hat Cheo is a kind of traditional performance, so is Cai Luong.
2. The museum has been built recently, so has the gallery.
3. She had worked for a bank before 1990, so had they.
4. English isn't useful for your job, neither is French.
5. He can't play the violin very well and his little sister can't, either.
6. Piano isn't easy to play, neither is Guitar.
7. I'm anxious about the meeting tomorrow, so are my colleges.
8. We can watch the concert on TV and our parents can, too.
9. This pink camera is not expensive, neither is that white camera.
10. Jimmy is not a good-looking man, neither is his brother.

UNIT

5

VIETNAMESE FOOD AND DRINK

TEST A

I. VOCABULARY

Look and match the following pictures with the correct words.

1. a	2. e	3. c	4. j	5. i
6. f	7. g	8. b	9. d	10. h



II. GRAMMAR

A.

Complete the sentences with "a/ an/ some/ any".

1. a	2. some	3. any	4. some/ any	5. an
6. some	7. a, a	8. some	9. some	10. any

B.

Complete the sentences with "How much" or "How many".

- How much
- How many
- How many
- How many
- How many
- How much

7. How many
8. How much
9. How much
10. How many



III. LISTENING

Listen and do the task followed.  Track 10

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. T



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. T



V. WRITING

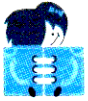
Write the following sentences using the cues given. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. How much tea is there in the cup?
2. How many glasses are there on the table?
3. How many apples are there on the table?
4. How much butter is there in the fridge?
5. How many chairs are there in the box?
6. How much chocolate is there in the box?
7. How many notebooks are there on the desk?
8. How much meat is there in the fridge?
9. How many stamps are there in his hand?
10. How many coins are there in the box?


TEST B
I. VOCABULARY

Look and match the following pictures with the correct words.

1. e	2. g	3. i	4. a	5. j
6. h	7. b	8. f	9. d	10. c


II. GRAMMAR
A.

Complete the sentences with "a/ an/ some/ any."

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------------|----------|
| 1. any | 2. any | 3. some/any | |
| 4. any | 5. some | 6. any | |
| 7. any | 8. some | 9. any | 10. some |

B.

Complete the sentences with "How much" or "How many".

- how many
- how much
- how many
- how much
- how many
- how much
- how many
- how much
- how much
- how many



III. LISTENING

Listen and do the task followed.



1. They like horse meat.
2. They enjoy eating snakes.
3. They like eat sheep.
4. They enjoy eating raw fish.
5. No, we can't.



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

1. F

2. T

3. F

4. F

5. T

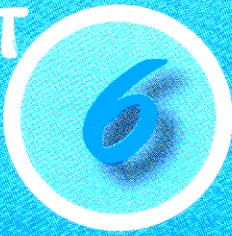


V. WRITING

Write sentences based on the cues given. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. How many CDs does he have?
2. How much cheese do they have?
3. How many erasers have you got?
4. How much money has your father got?
5. How many hats have they got?
6. How much perfume has Susan got?
7. How many shirts has Jack got?
8. How much oil have you got?
9. How much chocolate is there?
10. How much milk is there in the gallon?

UNIT



THE FIRST UNIVERSITY
IN VIETNAM

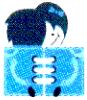
UNIT 6: THE FIRST UNIVERSITY IN VIETNAM



I. VOCABULARY

Complete each word with one or two letters.

1. TEMPLE
2. ACADEMY
3. DYNASTY
4. SCHOLAR
5. KING
6. CONSTELLATION
7. PAVILION
8. STELAE
9. GATE
10. PAGODA



II. GRAMMAR



Choose the correct answer:

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | c | 6. | d |
| 2. | b | 7. | c |
| 3. | b | 8. | b |
| 4. | a | 9. | d |
| 5. | c | 10. | a |

B. Choose the correct answer:

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | d | 6. | a |
| 2. | d | 7. | b |
| 3. | c | 8. | d |
| 4. | a | 9. | c |
| 5. | c | 10. | d |



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Track 12

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. 1484 | 2. doctoral | 3. worship | 4. scholars | 5. talent |
|---------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

- Its first purpose was the worship of the sages and saints of Confucianism.
- Initially, it admitted only princes, but soon expanded to admit bright students nationwide.
- It was held once every three years.
- They had to travel to the capital to take part in a further set of examinations.
- It was in 1779.



V. WRITING

Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.
- A new road is being planned near my house.
- This house was built (by my grandfather) in 1943.
- Guernica was being painted (by Picasso) at that time.

5. The office has been cleaned.
6. Three books had been written before 1867.
7. You will be told (by John) later.
8. By this time tomorrow the deal will have been signed.
9. The work should be done.
10. His luggage should be checked carefully (by him).



TEST B

I. VOCABULARY

Complete each word with one or two letters.

1. TURTLE
2. BUILD
3. RECONSTRUCT
4. VISIT
5. LOCATE
6. HISTORIC
7. CULTURE
8. FAMOUS
9. UNIVERSITY
10. TRADITIONAL



II. GRAMMAR

A. Choose the correct answer:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. d |
| 2. a | 7. b |
| 3. d | 8. b |
| 4. d | 9. a |
| 5. c | 10. a |

B. Choose the correct answer:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. d |
| 2. d | 7. a |
| 3. c | 8. c |
| 4. b | 9. b |
| 5. a | 10. b |



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blank with the correct words.

Track 13

1. set out

2. honor

3. 1442

4. 1,304

5. lineages



IV. READING

Read the passage and do the task followed.

1. The Temple of Literature was built on May 10-1070 of the reign of King Ly Thanh Tong.
2. It is 54,331 square meters.
3. It is Khue Van Cac.
4. They are at two sides along the lake.
5. Names, hometowns of the doctorates of 82 examinations were sculpted on it.



V. WRITING

Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. Mr Brown is loved (by everybody).
2. A new stadium is being built near the station.
3. The princess was swallowed by the wolf.
4. At six o'clock a story was being told.
5. All the milk has been drunk!
6. All the windows had been cleaned (by me) before the storm.
7. The computer will be repaired tomorrow.
8. By next year the passive will have been studied (by the students).
9. Dinner might be cooked by James.
10. This building has been designed (by Mr Minh).

TRANSCRIPT

UNIT 1: MY HOBBIES

UNIT 2: HEALTH

UNIT 3: COMMUNITY SERVICE

UNIT 4: MUSIC AND ARTS

UNIT 5: VIETNAMESE FOOD AND DRINK

UNIT 6: THE FIRST UNIVERSITY IN VIETNAM

UNIT

1

My Hobbies

TEST A

UNIT 1: MY HOBBIES

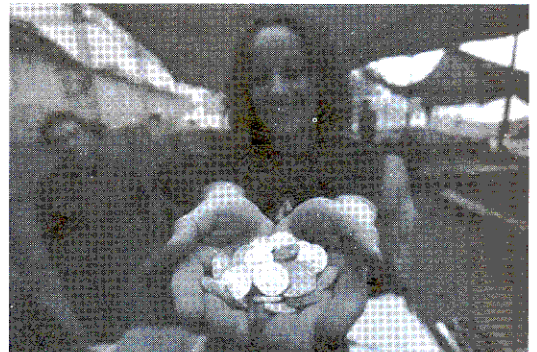


III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks.

Track 2

1. My dad likes riding his bicycle to work.
2. Jane loves going to the cinema to watch movies.
3. I love hanging out with friends in my free time.
4. She hates doing housework every morning.
5. My little brother enjoys playing monopoly with me every evening.
6. What does she like doing in her free time?
7. Does he love playing soccer?
8. Carving wood is one of my hobbies.
9. I find making models boring.
10. She finds collecting coins expensive.





TEST B



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks.

Track 3

1. I go to swimming pool three times a week.
2. I enjoy listening to Vietnamese songs because they help me relax.
3. Tonight I will have a birthday party.
4. Do she and her brother share the same hobby?
5. Every weekend I go fishing in a small lake.
6. Among my hobbies, I enjoy collecting stamps the most.
7. Is he drawing his hobby?
8. What will you do tomorrow?
9. Will you go to a concert next week?
10. There is a new film on right now.



UNIT

2

HEALTH

UNIT 2: HEALTH

TEST A



III. LISTENING

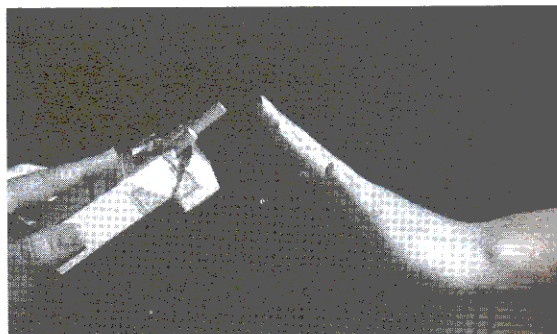
Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words. (Track 4)

Davis: I think I'm running a temperature. My head is spinning, my mouth feels like cotton, and I have a scratchy throat.

Julie: Let me see. Hmm, you'd better stay at home today. And don't work on the computer! Staying up late with that thing has obviously played havoc with your health.

Davis: I can't help it. I guess I'm addicted to the Internet.

Julie: If you want to keep yourself in good shape, you'd better quit surfing the Net deep into the night. I don't want you kicking the bucket!




TEST B

III. LISTENING

Listen and do the task followed.

Track 5

How many calories can you burn in one hour? Well, it all depends on the activity. You use calories all the time, even when you are resting. Reading, sleeping, sitting and sunbathing all use about 60 calories an hour.

Very light activities use 75 calories. Examples are reading, writing, knitting, shaving, driving and washing up.

Light activities which use about 100 calories an hour include playing the piano, getting dressed and having a shower.

Under moderate activities which use between 100 and 200 calories an hour. These activities include climbing stairs, jogging, digging the garden and playing football.



UNIT



COMMUNITY SERVICE

TEST A



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Track 6

WHAT IS COMMUNITY SERVICE

Community service is volunteering to help those in your community. It might be something that is done once or on a regular basis. Community service is often referred to as “giving back to your community”. It can be done by an individual or an organization. Community service is giving your time without being paid, whether it is to help the less fortunate or to help clean up your community.




TEST B

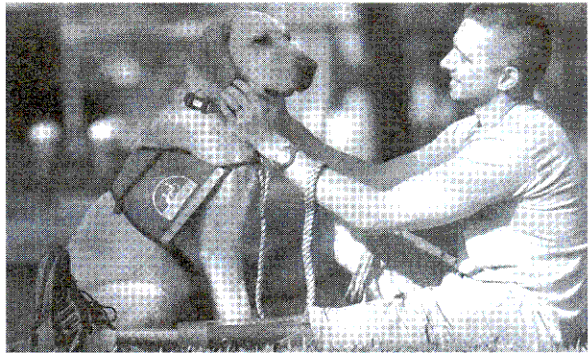
III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.


 Track 7

SERVICE DOG

Mona has a wonderful service dog named Sam. A service dog is a dog that has been trained to assist someone who has a physical problem. Sam lets Mona lean on him when she walks. When Mona drops something, Sam picks it up. Sam also helps Mona with everyday tasks at school. He carries her books from class to class in a special backpack. He puts Mona's completed assignment in her teachers' homework trays. In the lunchroom, he throws away her trash. Besides making Mona less dependent on other people, Sam helps her lead a fuller life. Mona's classmates flock around Sam like geese. This has helped her make friends. Sam also helps Mona be more active. Because of Sam, Mona doesn't have to ask people for help. Sam brings her closer to other kids. And he even helps her contribute to her community.



UNIT

4

MUSIC AND ARTS

TEST A



III. LISTENING

Listen to the song and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Track 8

LOVE PARADISE

*You're always on my mind,
All days that all the times,
You're every thing to me, brightest star to let me see,
You touch me in my dream, we kiss in every scenes,
I pray to be with you through rain and shiny day.*

[Chorus]

*I'll love you, till I die, deep as sea, wide as sky.
The beauty of our love paint rainbow everywhere we come.
Need you, all my life, you're my hope, you're my prize
In your arms I find my heaven, in your eyes my sea and sky
May life be our love paradise.*



TEST B



III. LISTENING

Listen to the song and fill in the blank with the correct words.

Track 9

A LITTLE LOVE

Greatness as you

Smallest as me

You show me what is deep as sea

A little love, little kiss

A little hug, little gift

All of little something

These are our memories

You make me cry

Make me smile

Make me feel that love is true

You always stand by my side

I don't want to say goodbye

You make me cry

Make me smile

Make me feel the joy of love

Oh kissing you

Thank you for all the love you always give to me

Oh I love you

UNIT

5

VIETNAMESE FOOD AND DRINK

TEST A



III. LISTENING

Listen and do the task followed.

Track 10

FOOD AROUND THE WORLD

It isn't amazing how much time we spend talking about food? "Have you ever eaten ...?", "What do you have for lunch?" and so on. And yet, when you travel from one country to another, you find that people have quite different feelings about food. People often feel that what they eat is normal, and what other people eat is strange and silly. In most parts of Asia, for example, no meal is complete without rice. In England, people eat potatoes every day. In the Middle East, bread is the main part of every meal. Eating becomes a habit which is difficult to change. Americans like to drink a lot of orange juice and coffee. The English drink tea four or five times a day. Australians drink large amounts of beer and the French drink wine every day.


TEST B

III. LISTENING

Listen and do the task followed.

Track 11

FOOD AROUND THE WORLD part 2

The sorts of meat people like to eat also differ from one country to another. Horse meat is thought to be delicious in France. In Hong Kong, some people enjoy eating snakes. New Zealanders eat sheep, but never eat goat meat. The Japanese don't like to eat sheep meat because of its smell, but they enjoy eating raw fish. So it seems that although eating is a topic that we can talk about for hours, there is a little common sense in what we say about it. People everywhere enjoy what they have always eaten, and there is very little that we can do to change our eating habit.



UNIT

6

THE FIRST UNIVERSITY
IN VIETNAM

TEST A



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Track 12

82 STONE STELAE (PART 1)

The stone stela were built from 1484 to 1780. They were inscribed with the names of Confucian doctoral laureates who passed the imperial examinations from 1442 to 1779.

According to the Complete Annals of Dai Viet, in the autumn of Canh 1070, King Ly Thanh Tong ordered the construction of Van Mieu in the south of the imperial city of Thang Long to worship the sages and saints and Confucian scholars who had rendered great services to the country. Among them were Confucius, the founder of Oriental Confucianism, and Chu Van An, a virtuous and venerable teacher in Vietnam. In 1076, King Ly Nhan Tong ordered the establishment of Quoc Tu Giam – the first university of Vietnam, next to Van Mieu, to train talent for the country.



TEST B



III. LISTENING

Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words.  Track 13

82 STONE STELAE (PART 2)

During the reign of King Le Thanh Tong (1483), the king set out a regulation of engraving the names of those who passed the doctoral examinations on the stone stela which were erected at Van Mieu to honor their merits. After each student's examination, a new stele was erected. After more than 300 years, a total of 82 stela corresponding to 82 examinations were erected.

The first stele was built in 1484 during the reign of King Le Thanh Tong to record the history of the examination in 1442. The last stele was built in 1780 to record the history of the examination in 1779. According to statistics, the 82 stela were inscribed with the names of the 1,304 people who came in first in the exams. It is praiseworthy that almost all lineages in Vietnam had their members whose names were engraved in these special "rolls of honour".

