

VÕ ĐẠI PHÚC (Tổng Chủ biên kiêm Chủ biên)
NGUYỄN THỊ NGỌC QUYÊN - ĐẶNG ĐỖ THIÊN THANH
LÊ THỊ TUYẾT MINH - HUỲNH TUYẾT MAI - NGUYỄN THỤY UYÊN SA

Tiếng Anh

i-Learn
**Smart
World**
Notebook

6

Unit 1

Home

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- apartment
- balcony
- garage
- gym
- pool
- yard

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



apartment

(n) /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ căn hộ

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.....
.....

an area next to a building or house, usually with grass and trees

2



balcony

(n) /'bælkəni/ ban công

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.....
.....

a place for people to swim in

3



garage

(n) /gə'ra:ʒ/ nhà để xe, ga-ra

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.....
.....

a place for you to keep your car at home

4



gym

(n) /dʒɪm/ phòng tập thể dục

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.....

a small area on the outside wall of a building, above the ground, where you can stand or sit

5



pool

(n) /pu:l/ hồ bơi

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.....

a group of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a big building

6



yard

(n) /jɑ:d/ cái sân

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.....

a room or building with equipment for doing physical exercise

My notes:

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Positive	Negative
I live in an apartment.	I don't live in an apartment.
You live in a house.	You don't live in a house.
He (Jack) lives in the city.	He (Jack) doesn't live in the city.
She (Jack's aunt) lives in the country.	She (Jack's aunt) doesn't live in the country.
It (Jack's apartment) has a balcony.	It (Jack's apartment) doesn't have a balcony.
We (Jack and I) live in the city.	We (Jack and I) don't live in the city.
You (you and your family/friends) live in the city.	You (you and your family/friends) don't live in the city.
They (Jack and his friends) live in the city.	They (Jack and his friends) don't live in the city.

Yes/No questions	Positive answers	Negative answers
Do you live in a house?	Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Does he (Jack) live in the city?	Yes, he does .	No, he doesn't .
Does she (Jack's aunt) live in the country?	Yes, she does .	No, she doesn't .
Does it (Jack's apartment) have a balcony?	Yes, it does .	No, it doesn't .
Do you (you and your family/friends) live in the city?	Yes, we do .	No, we don't .
Do they (Jack and his friends) live in the city?	Yes, they do .	No, they don't .

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
use the present simple to talk about things that are facts or are true for a long time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make Yes/No questions with Do/Does.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
give short answers to Yes/No questions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to make correct forms of verbs in the present simple.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make Yes/No questions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to give short answers to Yes/No questions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Getting someone's attention

To get someone's attention, say:
Excuse me.

Unit 1


Home

LESSON 2

Vocabulary:


- do the laundry
- make dinner
- do the dishes
- clean the kitchen
- make the bed
- do the shopping

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1  (v phr) /du: ðə 'lɒ:ndri/ giặt là (ủi)


do the laundry

to wash your dirty clothes or things

2  (v phr) /kli:n ðə 'kɪtʃən/ lau dọn nhà bếp


clean the kitchen

to make the kitchen neat and clean after cooking

3  (v phr) /meɪk 'dɪnər/ nấu bữa ăn tối


make dinner

to make the main meal of the day in the evening

4  (v phr) /meɪk ðə bed/ trải (dọn) giường


make the bed

to make your bed neat after you get up

5  (v phr) /du: ðə 'dɪʃɪz/ rửa chén (bát)

do the dishes

to wash dishes after meals

6  (v phr) /du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ mua sắm

do the shopping

to buy something necessary in the supermarkets, markets, or stores

My notes:

Wh-question word + do + subject (you, we, they, plural noun) + bare infinitive?

Examples:

What **do you do** in your free time?

Where **do you live** in this city?

When **do you clean** the kitchen?

Who **do you** usually **do** the shopping with?

Wh-question word + does + subject (he, she, it/singular noun) + bare infinitive?

Examples:

What **does Ken (he) do** in his free time?

Where **does Jenny (she) live** in this city?

When **does your sister clean** the kitchen?

Who **does your brother** usually **do** the shopping with?

+ Possession – 's

We don't often say:

- She is the mother of Ken.
- He is the father of Joe.
- They are notebooks of Marry.

We should say:

- She is **Ken's mother**.
- He is **Joe's father**.
- They are **Mary's notebooks**.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
use the present simple and Wh-questions to ask about things that are facts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
add 's onto a noun or proper noun to show possession.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use do/does in Wh-questions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to add 's onto a noun or proper noun to show possession.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Unit 1

Home

LESSON 3

Vocabulary:

- city
- south
- east
- village
- west
- center
- town
- north

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



city

(n) /'sɪti/ thành phố

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

the direction to your right
when you watch the sun
come up in the morning

2



village

(n) /'vɪlɪdʒ/ ngôi làng

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

the direction you look in to
see the sun go down

3



town

(n) /taʊn/ thị trấn, thị xã

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

the middle point or part of
things

4



south

(n) /saʊθ/ phía nam

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

a place with many big
buildings, schools, and
hospitals

5



west

(n) /west/ phía tây

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

the direction to your left
when you watch the sun
rise

6



north

(n) /nɔːrθ/ phía bắc

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

a place in the countryside
with not many houses

7



east

(n) /iːst/ phía đông

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

the direction you look in to
see the sun come up in the
morning

8



center

(n) /'sentər/ trung tâm

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

a place with houses, parks,
schools, and stores

My notes:

Useful language:

+ It is in the west/east/south/north of...

- Where's Ho Chi Minh City? → It's in the south of Vietnam.
- Where's Vancouver? → It's in the west of Canada.

+ They are in the west/east/south/north of...

- Where are these cities? → They're in the north of America.
- Where are these buildings? → They're in the east of this city.

+ It is famous for ...

- What's it famous for? → It's famous for its big buildings.

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use phrases or structures in the <i>useful language</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
talk about a city/a town using phrases or structures in the <i>useful language</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use phrases or structures in the <i>useful language</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to use phrases or structures in the <i>useful language</i> to say the positions of the places in a town/a city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Unit 2

School

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- history
- I.T. (information technology)
- geography
- physics
- P.E (physical education)
- music
- literature
- biology

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



history

(n) /'hɪstri/ môn Lịch sử

a school subject about works or poems from writers or poets



P.E (physical education)

(n) /,pi: 'i:/ (/fɪzɪkl edʒu'keɪʃn/) môn Thể dục

a school subject about living things such as humans, animals, or plants



I.T. (information technology)

(n) /,aɪ 'ti:/ (/ɪnfər'meɪʃn tek'nɒlədʒi/) môn Tin học

a school subject about how to use computers



music

(n) /'mju:zɪk/ môn Âm nhạc

a school subject about how to sing songs or play musical instruments



geography

(n) /dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi/ môn Địa lý

a school subject about past events



literature

(n) /'lɪtrətʃər/, /'lɪtrətʃər/ môn Ngữ văn

a school subject about matters and energy such as movements, heat, light, and sound



physics

(n) /'fɪzɪks/ môn Vật lý

a school subject about how to play sports or do body movements to have good health



biology

(n) /baɪ'ɒlədʒi/ môn Sinh học

a school subject about features of the areas or places around us such as climates, weather, or people

My notes:

Grammar:

+ "and" and "or" for listing in positive and negative statements

Positive	Negative
I like geography.	I don't like music.
I like geography and biology.	I don't like music or biology.
She likes literature, biology, and physics.	He doesn't like music, I.T., or geography.
They like literature, biology, physics, geography, and music.	They don't like music, I.T, geography, music, or P.E.

+ Possessive pronouns: "mine" and "yours"

Without using possessive pronouns- "mine" and "yours"	Using possessive pronouns- "mine" and "yours"
My favorite subject's biology. What is your favorite subject? → My favorite subject's English.	My favorite subject's biology. What is yours ? → Mine's English.

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use and and or for listing in positive and negative statements.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and use possessive pronouns – mine and yours when I don't repeat words.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use and and or for listing in positive and negative statements.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when to use possessive pronouns – mine and yours .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Passing your turn

To pass your turn to someone after finishing speaking, say:

How about you?

What do you think?

Unit 2

School

LESSON 2

Vocabulary:

- indoor activity
- drama club
- outdoor activity
- act
- sign up
- arts and crafts

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



indoor activity

(n) /'ɪndɔːræk'tɪvəti/ hoạt động trong nhà

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.....
.....

an activity outside houses or buildings such as camping or having a picnic



act

(v) /ækt/ diễn xuất

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

a group performing plays in front of other people



drama club

(n) /'dra:mə klʌb/ câu lạc bộ kịch

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

to perform a role or a character in a play



sign up

(v) /saɪn ʌp/ đăng ký

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

to add your name to a list



outdoor activity

(n) /'aʊtdɔːræk'tɪvəti/ hoạt động ngoài trời

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

These are often beautiful small things. You need skill with your hands to make them.



arts and crafts

(n) /,ɑːrts ən 'kræfts/ thủ công mỹ nghệ

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

an activity inside houses or buildings such as playing video games or reading books

My notes:

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Grammar:

Like + Verb -ing

What do you like doing on weekends?

I like doing outdoor activities.

The spelling rules	Examples	
The verbs ending in a consonant + e: replace e with -ing.	dance	Mia likes dancing.
The one-syllable verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant: double the final consonant and add -ing.	get	They like getting up early to do aerobic.
Do not double the final letter when the verbs end in w, x, or y.	study	I really like studying history.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use like + Verb -ing to talk about what I like to do often.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make correct forms of the verbs when I add -ing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use like + Verb -ing to talk about what I like to do often.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to change the spellings of the verbs when I add -ing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- fantasy
- author
- novel
- mystery
- adventure

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



fantasy

(n) /'fæntəsi/ kỳ ảo

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.....

.....

In this kind of story, lots of exciting things happen like going to a new place.

2



author

(n) /'ɔ:θər/ nhà văn, tác giả

.....

.....

.....

This kind of book tells a long story about people and things that are not real.

3



novel

(n) /'nɒvl/ tiểu thuyết

.....

.....

.....

In this kind of story, animals can talk and people can use magic.

4



mystery

(n) /'mɪstəri/ bí ẩn

.....

.....

.....

the writer of a book or a story

5



adventure

(n) /əd'ventʃər/ cuộc phiêu lưu

.....

.....

.....

In this kind of story, strange things happen and there are secrets to find out.

My notes:

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Useful language

What's your favorite book?

I like *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*.

What kind of book is it?

It's *a fantasy* novel.

Who's the author?

It's by *J.K. Rowling*.

Why do you like it?

I think it's *very exciting*.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the <i>useful language</i> to talk about my favourite book.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to ask and answer about a book.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- tall
- slim
- long
- blue
- red
- brown
- glasses
- blond
- short

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



tall (body)

(adj) /tɔ:l/ cao

the color of the sky without clouds in a bright day



blue (eyes)

(adj) /blu:/ màu xanh dương

an adjective to describe hair that can go down to the back



glasses

(n) /'glæsɪz/ mắt kính

an adjective to describe someone who is thin and graceful



slim (body)

(adj) /slɪm/ thon thả, gầy

an adjective to describe someone who is over 1.8 meters, for example



red (hair)

(adj) /red/ màu đỏ

an adjective to describe hair that has an orangey brown color



blond (hair)

(adj) /blɒnd/ (tóc) vàng

an adjective to describe hair that is golden or yellow in color



long (hair)

(adj) /lɔ:ŋ/ dài

an adjective to describe hair that has a chocolate color



brown (hair)

(adj) /braʊn/ màu nâu

an adjective to describe someone who is 20 years old but is only 1.5 meters, for example



short (hair or body)

(adj) /ʃɔ:rt/ ngắn, thấp

things people wear in front of their eyes to see better or to protect their eyes

My notes:

Positive	Negative
I am wearing a green dress.	I am not wearing a green dress.
You are wearing blue shoes.	You are not wearing blue shoes.
He (Simon) is wearing a yellow shirt.	He (Simon) is not wearing a yellow shirt.
She (Simon's aunt) is wearing glasses.	She (Simon's aunt) is not wearing glasses.
We (Simon and I) are wearing same shirts.	We (Simon and I) are not wearing same shirts.
You (you and your family/friends) are wearing same shirts.	You (you and your family/friends) are not wearing same shirts.
They (Simon and his friends) are wearing same glasses.	They (Simon and his friends) are not wearing same glasses.

Yes/No questions	Positive answers	Negative answers
Are you wearing blue shoes?	Yes, I am .	No, I am not .
Is he (Simon) wearing a yellow shirt?	Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .
Is she (Simon's aunt) wearing glasses?	Yes, she is .	No, she isn't .
Are you (you and your family/friends) wearing the same shirts?	Yes, we are .	No, we aren't .
Are they (Simon and his friends) wearing the same glasses?	Yes, they are .	No, they aren't .

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the present continuous to talk about ongoing actions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make Yes/No questions with the present continuous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
give short answers to Yes/No questions with the present continuous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use the present continuous .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to change the spellings of the verbs when I add -ing .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make Yes/No questions with the present continuous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to give short answers to Yes/No questions with the present continuous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Ending a friendly conversation

To end a friendly conversation, say:

See you soon.

Talk to you later.

Friends

LESSON 2

Vocabulary:

- go to the beach
- play video games
- have a pizza
- make a cake

- go shopping
- go to the mall
- have a party
- have a barbecue
- make a pizza

- go swimming
- play badminton
- have a cake
- watch a movie

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

- 1 go shopping (v phr) /gou 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ đi mua sắm
- 2 go swimming (v phr) /gou 'swɪmɪŋ/ đi bơi
- 3 go to the beach (v phr) /gou tu ðə bi:tʃ/ đi chơi ở bãi biển
- 4 go to the mall (v phr) /gou tu ðə mɔ:l/ đi trung tâm thương mại
- 5 play badminton (v phr) /pleɪ 'bædmɪntən/ chơi cầu lông
- 6 play video games (v phr) /pleɪ 'vɪdiəʊ geɪmz/ chơi trò chơi điện tử
- 7 have a party (v phr) /hævə 'pɑ:rti/ tổ chức một bữa tiệc
- 8 have a cake (v phr) /hævə keɪk/ ăn bánh ngọt/ bánh kem
- 9 have a pizza (v phr) /hævə 'pi:tʃə/ ăn bánh pi-za
- 10 have a barbecue (v phr) /hævə 'bɑ:bɪkjʊ:/ tổ chức tiệc nướng ngoài trời
- 11 watch a movie (v phr) /wɒtʃə 'mu:vi/ xem phim
- 12 make a cake (v phr) /meɪkəkeɪ/ làm bánh ngọt/ bánh kem
- 13 make a pizza (v phr) /meɪkə'pi:tʃə/ làm bánh pi-za

to move the body through the water

to buy something in the supermarkets or stores

to play a sport by hitting a small light object with feathers in it

to go to a place near the sea

to play games by pressing the buttons on a control

to buy something in a large building with many stores, restaurants, and spaces for parking

to eat a flat, round piece of bread with tomatoes, cheese, etc. on top

to eat a sweet food made of flour, eggs, etc. and sugar

to hold an event for a special occasion in which many people meet to talk, eat, drink, dance, etc.

a meal or a party where you cook food on a fire outside

to make a flat, round piece of bread with tomatoes, cheese, etc. on top

to watch a film in a cinema or on television

to make sweet food from flour, eggs, etc. and sugar

My notes:

Grammar:

Present continuous for future use

Positive	Negative
I am watching a movie tonight. You are watching a movie tonight. He (Simon) is playing badminton tomorrow. She (Simon's aunt) is making a cake tonight. We (Simon and I) are making a pizza tonight. You (you and your family/friends) are having a party tonight. They (Simon and his friends) are having a picnic tomorrow.	I am not watching a movie tonight. You aren't watching a movie tonight. He (Simon) isn't playing badminton tomorrow. She (Simon's aunt) isn't making a cake tonight. We (Simon and I) aren't making a pizza tonight. You (you and your family/friends) aren't having a party tonight. They (Simon and his friends) aren't having a picnic tomorrow.

Yes/No questions	Positive answers	Negative answers
Are you watching a movie tonight?	Yes, I am .	No, I am not .
Is he (Simon) playing badminton tomorrow?	Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .
Is she (Simon's aunt) making a cake tonight?	Yes, she is .	No, she isn't .
Are you (you and your family/friends) having a party tonight?	Yes, we are .	No, we aren't .
Are they (Simon and his friends) having a picnic tomorrow?	Yes, they are .	No, they aren't .

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the present continuous to talk about fixed future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make Yes/No questions with the present continuous for fixed future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
give short answers to Yes/No questions with the present continuous for fixed future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
that I can use the present continuous for fixed future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make Yes/No questions with the present continuous for fixed future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to give short answers to Yes/No questions with the present continuous for fixed future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- lazy

18

Useful language:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| + What's he like? | → He's very helpful and funny. |
| + What's she like? | → She's very kind but a little lazy. |
| + What's Jack's mother like? | → She's very friendly and helpful. |

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use descriptive adjectives to describe people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
give answers to the question <i>What's he/she like?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use descriptive adjectives to describe people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to give answers to the question <i>What's he/she like?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- always
- usually
- often
- sometimes
- rarely
- never

1 (100%) 


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2 (~90%) always


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3 (~70%) 

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.....

4 (~50%) 

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5 (~5%) 

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6 (0%)

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[illegible]

Grammar:

Adverbs of frequency and their positions in positive and negative sentences

Positive sentences:

Adverbs of frequency	Positive	
	To be	Ordinary verbs
Always	I am always in my room on weekends.	I always get up early to take the bus to school in the morning.
Usually	She is usually in her room in the evening.	She usually prepares dinner for her family at around 6:00 p.m.
Often	We are often in our room on weekends.	We often go shopping with our mother.
Sometimes	They are sometimes in their friend's house on Sunday.	They sometimes visit their parents.
Rarely	My family and I are rarely at home on weekends.	My family and I rarely have a party on weekends.
Never	John is never in his room on weekends.	John never goes skateboarding with his friends.

Negative sentences:

Adverbs of frequency	Negative	
	To be	Ordinary verbs
Always	I am not always in my room on weekends.	I don't always get up early to take the bus to school in the morning.
Usually	She isn't usually in her room in the evening.	She doesn't usually prepare dinner for her family at around 6:00 p.m.
Often	We aren't often in our room on weekends.	We don't often go shopping with our mother.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use adverbs of frequency to describe how often I do something.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make positive and negative sentences with adverbs of frequency in the present simple.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
where to put the adverbs of frequency in positive and negative sentences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- music performance
- food stand
- fashion show
- puppet show
- tug of war
- talent show

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



music performance

(n) /'mju:zɪk pər'fɔ:məns/ buổi trình diễn âm nhạc

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.....

In this sport, two teams pull against each other at the opposite ends of a rope.

2



food stand

(n) /fu:d stænd/ quầy bán hàng

.....

.....

.....

You can watch people sing or play music here.

3



fashion show

(n) /'fæʃn ʃəʊ/ buổi trình diễn thời trang

.....

.....

.....

You can watch models showing new forms of clothes here.

4



puppet show

(n) /'pʌpɪt ʃəʊ/ chương trình múa rối

.....

.....

.....

a TV program for people to show their natural ability to do something like singing or dancing very well

5



tug of war

(n) /tʌg əv 'wɔ:ɪr/ kéo co

.....

.....

.....

It's usually near a theatre or in a park. You can buy food here and take away to eat.

6



talent show

(n) /'tælənt ʃəʊ/ buổi trình diễn tài năng

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.....

.....

This is like a play on the stage. People use dolls to act out the story.

My notes:

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When to use the present simple for future use	Examples
To talk about what will absolutely happen in the future such as timetables or programs for shops, movie theaters, restaurants, or public transports, etc.	The train leaves at 4:45 p.m. The talent show starts at 6 p.m. and ends at 10 p.m.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the present simple to talk about what will definitely happen in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make sentences in the present simple for future use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to use the present simple to describe what will definitely happen in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- buy
- fireworks
- gift
- parade
- candy
- flower
- lucky money
- traditional
- decorate
- fruit
- visit

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



buy

(v) /baɪ/ mua

to meet and spend time with your family or friends



candy

(n) /'kændi/ kẹo

to make something colorful and beautiful



decorate

(v) /'dekəreɪt/ trang trí

a part of a plant or a tree you can eat like an apple



fireworks

(n) /'faɪəwɜːks/ pháo hoa

a line of people walking together for a special reason, while other people watch them



flower

(n) /'flaʊər/ hoa

a colourful part of a plant, often with pleasant smell



fruit

(n) /fru:t/ hoa quả

sweet food people make from sugar or chocolate



gift

(n) /ɡɪft/ quà tặng

an adjective to describe something lasting from long long ago to the present



lucky money

(n) /'lʌki 'mʌni/ tiền lì xì

something you give someone on a special occasion



parade

(n) /pə'reɪd/ buổi diễu hành

to pay money for getting something you need in the supermarkets, markets, or stores



traditional

(adj) /trə'dɪʃənəl/ truyền thống

money children get from adults at Tết



visit

(v) /'vɪzɪt/ thăm, tham quan

colourful things in the sky at midnight on New Year's Eve and some other special occasions

My notes:

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Useful language:

- + How do people prepare for Christmas? → They decorate their homes and buy gifts.
- + What do they do during Christmas? → They visit family and friends.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use phrases and structures in the <i>useful language</i> to talk about festivals or special occasions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use phrases and structures in the <i>useful language</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to use phrases and structures in the <i>useful language</i> to talk about festivals or special occasions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Getting time to think

To get some time to think, say:

Well...

Umm...

Let me see...


Around Town

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- large
- extra-large
- jeans
- changing room
- medium
- sweater
- customer
- sales assistant


Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1  (adj) /la:rdʒ/ lớn, rộng
.....
.....


a kind of clothes with long sleeves people make from wool and wear when it's cold

2  (adj) /'ekstrə la:rdʒ/ rất lớn
.....
.....


a room in a clothing shop for people to try on clothes

3  (n) /dʒi:nz/ quần bò, quần jean
.....
.....


a kind of pants people make from strong cotton

4  (n) /'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ru:m/ phòng thay đồ
.....
.....

an adjective to describe very big clothes

5  (adj) /'mi:diəm/ cỡ trung bình
.....
.....


an adjective to describe big clothes

6  (n) /'swetər/ áo len dài tay
.....
.....

an adjective to describe not very big clothes

7  (n) /'kʌstəmə/ khách hàng
.....
.....

a person selling things in a store

8  (n) /seɪlz ə'sɪstənt/ nhân viên bán hàng
.....
.....

a person buying things from a store

My notes:

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.....
.....

+ Demonstratives: We use *this/that/these/those* to show which things we are talking about.

For things close to the speaker		For things further away	
Singular nouns	Plural nouns	Singular nouns	Plural nouns
<i>this</i> How much is <i>this</i> T-shirt?	<i>these</i> How much are <i>these</i> T-shirts?	<i>that</i> How much is <i>that</i> T-shirt over there?	<i>those</i> How much are <i>those</i> T-shirts over there?

+ Object Pronouns – it/them: We use object pronouns after a verb or a preposition.

	Object pronouns	Examples
Singular nouns	<i>it</i>	I like <i>this</i> jacket. Do you have <i>it</i> in blue?
Plural nouns	<i>them</i>	I like <i>these</i> pants. Can I try <i>them</i> on?

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use demonstratives – <i>this/that/these/those</i> to show which things I am talking about.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make statements using demonstratives – <i>this/that/these/those</i> to show which things I am talk about.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use object pronouns – <i>it/them</i> after a verb or a preposition.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when and how to use demonstratives – <i>this/that/these/those</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when and how to use object pronouns – <i>it/them</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Starting a conversation to offer help

To start a conversation to help someone you don't know, say:

Hi, can I help you?

Hello, do you need any help?

Around Town

LESSON 2

Vocabulary:

- order
- check

- dessert
- change

- tip
- menu

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



order

(v) /'ɔ:rdə/ gọi món

a bill in a restaurant



dessert

(n) /dɪ'zərt/ món tráng miệng

extra money you give waiters for their good service



tip

(n) /tɪp/ tiền boa

to make a request for food and drinks at a restaurant



check

(n) /tʃek/ hóa đơn

a list of food for you to choose from in a restaurant



change

(n) /tʃeɪndʒ/ tiền thừa

sweet food people eat at the end of meals



menu

(n) /'menju:/ thực đơn

the money you often get back after you pay for something

My notes:

Grammar:

Countable and uncountable nouns with a/an/some/any

Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns	
We can count		We cannot count	
Singular nouns	Plural nouns		
a: singular nouns beginning with consonant sounds .	an: singular nouns beginning with vowel sounds .	We can use some or any before plural nouns. We use some in positive sentences. We use some in these questions: "Would you/Can I/Can we...?" We use any in negative sentences and other questions.	
Examples: I'd like a cookie . I'd like a pizza . My brother studies at a university in Ho Chi Minh City.	Examples: I'd like an apple . I have an egg . I spend an hour studying English every day.	Examples: I have some books. I don't have any books. Would you like some cookies? Can I have some apples? Do you have any comic books?	

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use countable/ uncountable nouns .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make sentences using countable and uncountable nouns .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
what types of nouns to use a/an and some/any with.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
what types of sentences to use a/an and some/any in.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Around Town

LESSON 3

Vocabulary:

- fish sauce
- fry
- noodles
- grill
- beef
- seafood
- lamb
- herbs
- pork

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



fish sauce

(n) /fɪʃ ˈsɔːs/ nước mắm

.....

.....

animals from the sea people can eat as food like fish

2



fry

(v) /fraɪ/ rán (chiên)

.....

.....

meat from a cow

3



noodles

(n) /'nuːdlz/ thực phẩm dạng sợi (mì, bún, phở,...)

.....

.....

to cook food in hot oil or fat

4



grill

(v) /grɪl/ nướng

.....

.....

a kind of long and thin food people make from flour, rice, water and sometimes eggs

5



beef

(n) /biːf/ thịt bò

.....

.....

a kind of sauce people make from fish

6



seafood

(n) /'siːfuːd/ hải sản

.....

.....

to cook food over fire or hot coals, usually on a metal frame

7



lamb

(n) /læm/ thịt cừu

.....

.....

a kind of plant people use in cooking to improve the taste and flavor of food

8



herbs

(n) /ɜːrbz/, /hɜːrbz/ rau thơm

.....

.....

meat from a pig

9



pork

(n) /pɔːrk/ thịt lợn

.....

.....

meat from a young sheep

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Making explanations about food

Useful language:

What's bún bò Huế?

It's a noodle dish from Vietnam.

What do people make it with?

Noodles, beef, and herbs.

My notes:

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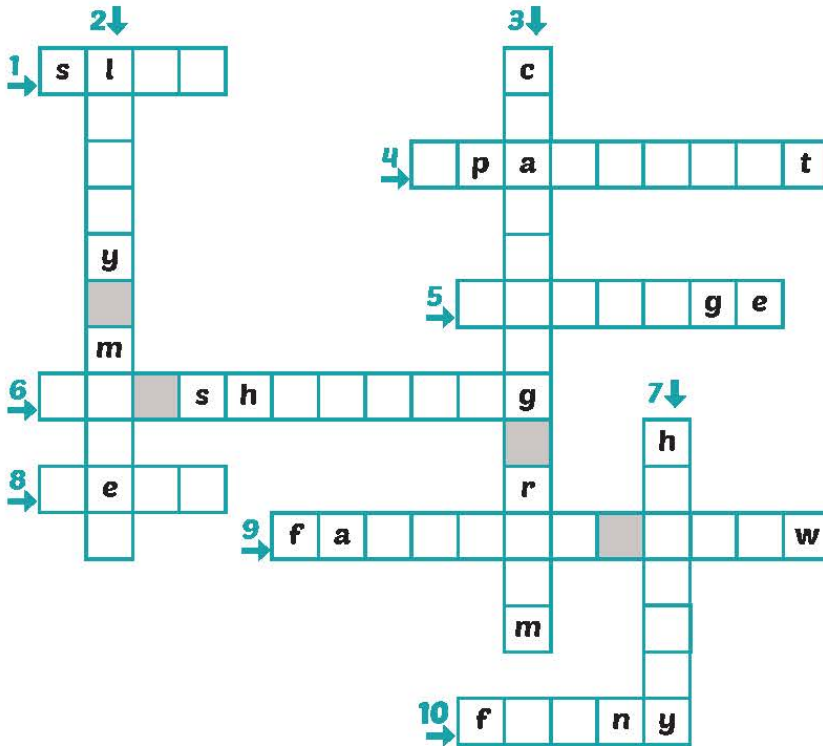
.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
ask and answer about food.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make explanations about food.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
which expressions to use when asking and answering about food.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Review

a. Complete the crossword puzzle below.



Across →

1. an adjective to describe a person with a thin and graceful body
4. a group of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a big building
5. a place in the countryside with not many houses
6. to buy something in supermarkets or stores
8. a list of food for you to choose from in a restaurant
9. an event for people to look at the latest fashions
10. This kind of person often makes others laugh.

Down ↓

2. money children get from adults at Tết
3. a room in a clothing store for people to try on clothes
7. a school subject about past events

b. Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| ① a. fish sauce | b. noodles | c. beef | d. balcony |
| ② a. large | b. jeans | c. T-shirt | d. sweater |
| ③ a. center | b. south | c. gym | d. north |
| ④ a. geography | b. novel | c. literature | d. physics |
| ⑤ a. tall | b. slim | c. badminton | d. short |
| ⑥ a. always | b. usually | c. sometimes | d. kind |
| ⑦ a. friendly | b. parade | c. helpful | d. lazy |
| ⑧ a. visit | b. decorate | c. buy | d. pool |
| ⑨ a. music | b. sales assistant | c. customer | d. author |
| ⑩ a. garage | b. yard | c. mall | d. party |

c. Look at the pictures and complete each of the following sentences with a suitable word or expression.

1



Jim and Amy often go to a (an) _____ where they can look at the latest fashions.

2



Jack and his friends really like watching a (an) _____ on TV, a program to find the best singers or dancers.

3



There is a (an) _____ in her house, so her children can swim on weekends.

4



My sister always stays at home and helps our mother to _____ on Sundays.

5



My mother and I usually _____ on Saturday evening.

6



James has _____ on Mondays and he really enjoys studying about features of the areas or places around us such as climates, weather, or people.

7



Her family lives in a (an) _____ where there are many big buildings, schools, and hospitals.

8



We had a (an) _____ at school yesterday.

d. Look at the codes and write correct words.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	a	b	c	d	e
2	f	g	h	i	j
3	k	l	m	n	o
4	p	q	r	s	t
5	u	v	w	x	y

Examples:

11 = a 21 = b 31 = c 41 = d 51 = e

1. 12 - 53 - 53 - 41 — 44 - 54 - 11 - 43 - 41

6. 54 - 53 - 35 - 43

2. 34 - 11 - 34 - 51 - 23 - 55

7. 33 - 51 - 41 - 42 - 15 - 33

3. 32 - 51 - 23 - 14 - 12 - 15 - 23

8. 41 - 51 - 44 - 44 - 51 - 34 - 54

4. 21 - 11 - 34 - 21 - 51 - 31 - 15 - 51

9. 51 - 11 - 44 - 54

5. 11 - 41 - 25 - 51 - 43 - 54 - 15 - 34 - 51

10. 44 - 51 - 11 - 12 - 53 - 53 - 41

Community Services

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- police station
- library
- hospital
- train station
- post office
- bus station

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



police station

(n) /pə'li:s steɪʃn/ đồn cảnh sát

People can send letters or buy stamps at this place.

2



library

(n) /'laɪbrəri/ thư viện

Doctors and nurses work at this place.

3



hospital

(n) /'hɒspɪtl/ bệnh viện

Buses stop for people to get on and off at this place.

4



train station

(n) /treɪn 'steɪʃn/ ga tàu hỏa

Trains stop for people to get on and off at this place.

5



post office

(n) /'pəʊst ɒfɪs/ bưu điện

Police officers work in this building.

6



bus station

(n) /'bʌs steɪʃn/ bến xe buýt

This place keeps books for people to read or borrow.

My notes:

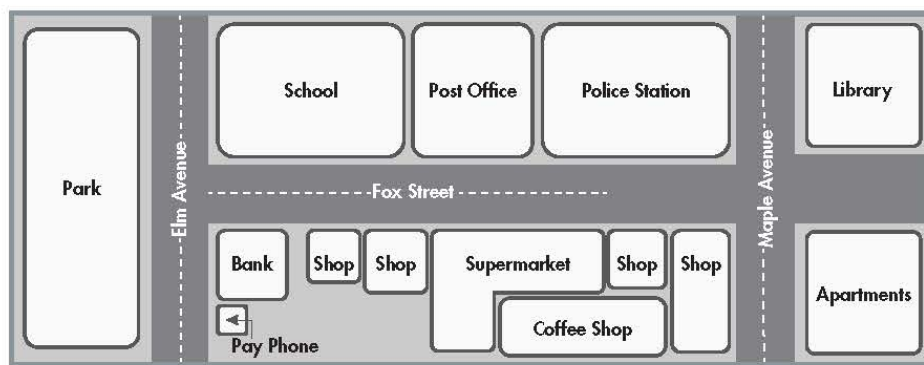
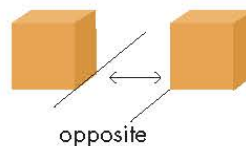
+ Articles

We use **a/an** in front of a singular countable noun when we talk about it for the first time. After that, we use **the**.

We also use **the** when it's clear from the situation which one we're talking about.

Examples: Is there **a** train station near here?

The train station is on Main Street.

+ Prepositions of place: next to, between, opposite

1. The school is **next to** the post office.
2. The post office is **between** the school and the police station.
3. The library is **opposite** to the apartment.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use articles – a/an and the .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and use prepositions of place - next to , between , and opposite .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use articles – a/an and the .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when to use prepositions of place - next to , between , and opposite .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- can
- plastic bag
- trash
- plastic bottle
- glass jar
- recycle
- reuse
- throw away
- pick up

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



can

(n) /kæn/ lon

People often use it to carry things in when they go shopping.

2



plastic bag

(n) /'plæstɪk bæɡ/ túi nhựa

People often use it to keep water when they go on picnics.

3



trash

(n) /træʃ/ rác

People often do this when they don't want something anymore, like bad food or old papers.

4



plastic bottle

(n) /'plæstɪk 'bɒtl/ chai nhựa

People use it to keep food or drinks like Coca-Cola.

5



glass jar

(n) /glæs dʒɑːr/ lọ thủy tinh

It's the opposite of "put down".

6



recycle

(v) /,ri:'saɪkl/ tái chế

People often use it to keep food such as jam or honey.

7



reuse

(v) /,ri:'juːz/ tái sử dụng

things you do not want anymore like old papers

8



throw away

(phr v) /θrou ə'weɪ/ vứt

Using bottles to hold flowers is an example of this.

9



pick up

(phr v) /pɪk ʌp/ nhặt

Making new paper from old books is an example of this.

My notes:

Grammar:

Imperatives

We use imperatives to give instructions, orders or advice.

Examples:

1. Reuse glass bottles and jars.
2. Don't throw away old glass.
3. Recycle old newspapers.
4. Don't use plastic bags.

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use imperatives to give instructions, orders, or advice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use imperatives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to use imperatives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Community Services

LESSON 3

Vocabulary:

- charity
- wildlife
- protect
- donate
- free

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



charity

(n) /'tʃærəti/ hội từ thiện

.....

to give something, especially money to help others

2



protect

(v) /prə'tekt/ bảo vệ

.....

This group of people collect money, food, etc. to help others.

3



free

(adj) /friː/ miễn phí

.....

animals and plants in the natural environment

4



wildlife

(n) /'waɪldlaɪf/ đời sống hoang dã

.....

to keep someone or something safe

5



donate

(v) /'daʊneɪt/ đóng góp, hiến, tặng

.....

not having to pay money

My notes:

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Grammar:**Asking and answering about charities**

Examples:

1. **What** does *Trees for the Future* do? → They **plant trees**.
2. **Where** do they work? → They work **in Africa**.
3. **How** can I help? → You can **donate money**.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the <i>useful language</i> to ask and answer about charities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use the <i>useful language</i> to ask and answer about charities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Conversation Skill****Asking for repetition**

To ask someone to repeat something, say:

*Sorry, could you repeat that?**Sorry, could you say that again?*

Unit 7

Movies

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- comedy
- drama
- action
- horror
- science fiction
- animated movie

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



comedy

(n) /'kɒmədi/ phim hài

In this kind of movie, drawings of people and animals look as if they can really move and talk.



science fiction

(n) /,saɪəns'fɪkʃn/ phim khoa học viễn tưởng

You feel scared when you watch this kind of movie.



horror

(n) /'hɒrər/ phim kinh dị

This kind of movie is often about something not real and very far in the future.



action

(n) /'ækʃn/ phim hành động

a funny movie or play



drama

(n) /'dra:mə/ phim chính kịch

A lot of exciting things happen in this kind of movie.



animated movie

(n) /'ænimetɪd 'mu:vi/ phim hoạt hình

a story you watch in the theater or on television, or listen to on the radio

My notes:

Prepositions of time	Usages and Examples
on	Use with days, dates, and parts of a specific day: + The movie is on Saturday . + Are you free on Friday afternoon ? + Do you want to see a movie on March 6 ?
at	Use with specific time: + What time is the movie? → It's at 3 p.m.
in	Use with parts of the day, months, seasons, and years: + I watch a lot of movies in the winter . + Do you want to see a movie in the evening ? + You can see this movie at the theatre in March . + My sister is going to Russia in 2025 .

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use prepositions of time to say when things happen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use prepositions of time – on, at, in to describe when things happen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use prepositions of time – on, at, in .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Starting a friendly conversation

To start a conversation with a friend, say:

Hey! (Do you want to...?)

Unit 7

Movies

LESSON 2

Vocabulary:

- terrible
- sad
- funny
- awful
- boring
- great
- fantastic
- funny
- exciting

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1	terrible	(adj) /'terəbl/ khủng khiếp	an adjective to describe something very bad
2	sad	(adj) /sæd/ buồn	the opposite of "happy"
3	awful	(adj) /'ɔ:fəl/ kinh khủng	an adjective to describe something very bad
4	boring	(adj) /'bɔ:rɪŋ/ chán	the opposite of "interesting"
5	fantastic	(adj) /fæn'tæstɪk/ tuyệt vời	an adjective to describe something very interesting
6	funny	(adj) /'fʌni/ hài hước	an adjective to describe something very good
7	great	(adj) /greɪt/ tuyệt vời	an adjective to describe something very good
8	exciting	(adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ thú vị	an adjective to describe something that makes people laugh

My notes:

Positive	Negative
I was happy yesterday.	I was not/wasn't happy yesterday.
You were happy yesterday.	You were not/weren't happy yesterday.
She (Tina) was happy yesterday.	She (Tina) was not/wasn't happy yesterday.
She (Tina's aunt) was happy yesterday.	She (Tina's aunt) was not/wasn't happy yesterday.
We (Tina and I) were happy yesterday.	We (Tina and I) were not/weren't happy yesterday.
You (you and your family/friends) were happy yesterday.	You (you and your family/friends) were not/weren't happy yesterday.
They (Tina and her friends) were happy yesterday.	They (Tina and her friends) were not/weren't happy yesterday.

Yes/No questions	Positive answers	Negative answers
Were you happy last night?	Yes, I was .	No, I was not .
Was she (Tina) happy last night?	Yes, she was .	No, she wasn't .
Was she (Tina's aunt) happy last night?	Yes, she was .	No, she wasn't .
Were you (you and your family/friends) happy last night?	Yes, we were .	No, we weren't .
Were they (Tina and her friends) happy last night?	Yes, they were .	No, they weren't .

Wh-questions	Answers
Where were you yesterday?	I was in the library yesterday.
What time were the movies on?	They were on at 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use to be in the past simple to talk about completed events, states, or actions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make Wh-questions and Yes/No questions using to be in the past simple to ask about completed events, states, or actions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
give correct answers to Wh-questions and Yes/No questions using to be in the past simple about completed events, states, or actions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use to be in the past simple.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make questions and give correct answers to them using to be in the past simple.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Unit 7

Movies

LESSON 3

Vocabulary:

- army
- battle
- general

- king
- soldier

- win
- invader

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



army

(n) /'a:ɹmi/ quân đội

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

to be in the first place



battle

(n) /'bætl/ trận chiến

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

a person who is the leader of a country



general

(n) /'dʒenrəl/ vị tướng

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

a fight between two armies



king

(n) /kɪŋ/ nhà vua

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

an attacking army from another country



soldier

(n) /'səʊldʒər/ binh lính

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

a large group of people fighting on land in a war



win

(v) /wɪn/ chiến thắng

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

a member of the army of a country



invader

(n) /ɪn'veɪdər/ kẻ xâm lược

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

the leader of an army

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Useful language:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Who was Alexander the Great? | → | He was a famous Greek general. |
| When was he born? | → | He was born in 356 BC. |
| What is he famous for? | → | He fought many battles in Egypt, Asia, and India. |

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use phrases or structures in the <i>useful language</i> to talk about famous people in the past.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use phrases or structures in the <i>useful language</i> to talk about famous people in the past.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The World around Us

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- rafting
- hiking
- canyon
- kayaking
- cave
- campsite

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



rafting

(n) /'ræftɪŋ/ việc đi bè

.....

going for long walks in the countryside or in the mountains

2



canyon

(n) /'kænjən/ hẻm núi

.....

a large hole in the side of a mountain or underground

3



cave

(n) /keɪv/ hang động

.....

a place for people to put up tents when on vacation

4



hiking

(n) /'haɪkɪŋ/ chuyến đi bộ đường dài

.....

the sport of traveling on a river in a small boat

5



kayaking

(n) /'kaɪækɪŋ/ trò chèo thuyền kayak

.....

a deep valley with steep sides

6



campsite

(n) /'kæmpsaɪt/ khu cắm trại

.....

the sport of traveling in a narrow boat with a covering over the top

My notes:

.....

I/You/We/They He/She/It	should go to Greenwater Cave. can go kayaking.
	shouldn't go hiking there. can't swim in that water.

Yes/No questions	Positive answers	Negative answers
Should I travel there? Can we swim there?	Yes, you should. Yes, we can.	No, you shouldn't. No, we can't.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use should/ shouldn't to ask for and give advice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and use can to talk about possibility.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and use can't for things that are very unsafe to do.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
which modal to use to ask for and give advice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
which modal to use to talk about possibility.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when to use can't/ shouldn't.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Asking for confirmation

To confirm you understood everything, say:

Sorry, did you say...?

Sorry, was that...?

The World around Us

LESSON 2

Vocabulary:

- battery
- sleeping bag
- flashlight
- bottled water
- tent
- pillow
- towel

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



battery

(n) /'bætəri/ pin

.....

It's like a small house. You use it when you go camping.

2



sleeping bag

(n) /'sli:pɪŋ bæɡ/ túi ngủ

.....

water in bottles you can buy in stores or supermarkets

3



flashlight

(n) /'flæʃlaɪt/ đèn pin

.....

Things like cell phones, toy cars, etc. need it to run.

4



bottled water

(n) /'bɒtld 'wɔ:tər/ nước đóng chai

.....

You use it to dry your body after having a bath.

5



tent

(n) /tent/ lều

.....

a large bag for sleeping in when you go camping

6



pillow

(n) /'pɪləʊ/ gối

.....

a small electric light you can hold in your hands

7



towel

(n) /'taʊəl/ khăn

.....

a soft thing you put your head on when you sleep

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Grammar:

Conjunction: "so"

We use **so** to show a result or a purpose of something.

Examples:

They don't have water at the campsite, **so** you should bring some bottled water. (result)

We need to bring some food **so** you can eat lunch. (purpose)

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the conjunction so to show the result or purpose of something.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make statements or sentences with the conjunction so to show the result or purpose of something.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use the conjunction so .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The World around Us

LESSON 3

Vocabulary:

- highland
- beach
- mountain

- waterfall
- bay

- forest
- island

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



highland

(n) /'haɪlənd/ cao nguyên

.....

.....

.....

a very high hill with rocks

2



beach

(n) /bi:tʃ/ bãi biển

.....

.....

.....

a piece of land with water all around

3



mountain

(n) /'maʊntn/ núi

.....

.....

.....

a large area of land with many trees and animals

4



waterfall

(n) /'wɔ:tərfɔ:l/ thác nước

.....

.....

.....

an area with mountains or hills

5



bay

(n) /beɪ/ vịnh

.....

.....

.....

a part of the sea that goes into land and form a wide curve

6



forest

(n) /'fɔ:rɪst/ khu rừng

.....

.....

.....

a sandy place near the sea

7



island

(n) /'aɪlənd/ hòn đảo

.....

.....

.....

a place where water from a river or stream falls down over a cliff or rock

My notes:

Grammar:

Giving advice with "should" and suggestions with "can"

Where should I go for my vacation?

→ You **should go** to Phú Quốc Island. It's beautiful.

What's the best way to get there?

→ You **can go** by boat or plane.

Should I go in September?

→ No, you **shouldn't go** then because of the rain.

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand the use of should and can .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to use should when I ask for or give advice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use can when I ask for or make a suggestion.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- earthscraper
- smart home

- eco-friendly
- sea

- megacity
- underground

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



earthscraper

(n) /'ɜːrθ,skreɪpər/ nhà nhiều tầng dưới lòng đất

.....

.....

.....

a very large city with more than ten million people living there

2



eco-friendly

(adj) /'iːkəʊ-'frendli/ thân thiện với môi trường

.....

.....

.....

a house with a computer to run it

3



megacity

(n) /'megə'sɪti/ siêu đô thị

.....

.....

.....

friendly to the environment

4



smart home

(n) /smaːrt hoʊm/ nhà thông minh

.....

.....

.....

a big apartment building under the ground

5



sea

(n) /siː/ biển

.....

.....

.....

below the surface of the earth

6



underground

(adv) /ʌndər'graʊnd/ ngầm, dưới đất

.....

.....

.....

the salt water that covers most of the earth's surface

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Grammar:**Future simple - Indefinite quantifiers****+ Future simple**

We use the **future simple** and **think** to give our ideas about the future.

Examples:

I **think** people **will live** in cities under the sea.

She **thinks** people **will live** in megacities.

What do you **think** homes **will be** like?

I **think** people **will live** in smart homes.

+ Indefinite Quantifiers

		Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Small quantities	a few	✓	✗
	some	✓	✓
Large quantities	many	✓	✗
	lots of	✓	✓
	a lot of	✓	✓

Examples:

I think **lots of people** will live underground.

I think **many people** will live under the sea.

I think people will spend **lots of money** on space travel.

I think there will be **a few smart homes** in this small village.

My notes:

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the future simple and think to give my ideas about the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and use indefinite quantifiers before nouns to show the amount or quantity if I don't know exactly how much there is or how many there are.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use the future simple and think .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when to use indefinite quantifiers .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Conversation Skill****Showing you don't understand**

To show you don't understand what you heard, say:

Sorry, I don't understand.

Sorry, what do you mean?

Vocabulary:

- 3D printer
- automatic food machine
- smart device
- drone
- robot helper
- screen

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



3D printer

(n) /θri: di: 'printə/ máy in 3D

.....

a robot that can do your washing and cleaning at home

2



automatic food machine

(n) /ɔ:tə'mætɪk fu:d mə'ʃi:n/ máy làm thức ăn tự động

.....

a flying machine without a pilot

3



smart device

(n) /sma:rt di'vaɪs/ thiết bị thông minh

.....

the part of a television, computer, etc. where you can see pictures and text

4



drone

(n) /droun/ máy bay không người lái

.....

This machine makes the food you want to eat.

5



robot helper

(n) /'roubət 'helpə/ người máy giúp việc

.....

a printer that can make almost every kind of object

6



screen

(n) /skri:n/ màn hình

.....

a machine with a computer inside it

My notes:

Grammar:

Might

We use **might** to say something is possible in the future.

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **might have** robot helpers.

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **might not have** robot pets.

How **might** homes **change** in the future?

Do you think we will have automatic food machines?

We **might do**.

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use might to say something is possible in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use might .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
what form of verbs to use after might .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Houses in the Future

LESSON 3

Vocabulary:

- gravity
- lock
- float
- spacesuit
- moon
- astronaut
- space station
- earth

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



gravity

(n) /'grævəti/ trọng lực

to shut a door with a key

2



lock

(v) /lɒk/ khóa lại

to move slowly on water, in the air, or in space

3



float

(v) /flaʊt/ trôi, nổi

It moves around the Earth and you can see it at night.

4



spacesuit

(n) /'speɪsu:t/ bộ quần áo vũ trụ

Things fall to the ground because of this.

5



moon

(n) /mu:n/ mặt trăng

It moves around the sun and we are living on it.

6



astronaut

(n) /'æstrɒnɔ:t/ phi hành gia

special clothing to wear in space

7



space station

(n) /'speɪs ,steɪʃn/ trạm không gian

This person travels and works in space.

8



earth

(n) /ɜ:rθ/ trái đất

It's in space. It's like an office with special devices.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Useful language:

How do you use a toilet in space?
Why?

→ I have to use a special toilet.
→ Because everything floats in space.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use phrases and questions in the <i>useful language</i> to talk about life in the space.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use phrases and questions in the <i>useful language</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- statue
- museum
- palace
- tower
- opera house
- cathedral
- bridge
- park

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



statue

(n) /'stætʃuː/ tượng

.....

.....

a theatre for opera artists

2



museum

(n) /mjuː'ziːəm/ bảo tàng

.....

.....

a tall narrow building, usually forming part of church or castle

3



palace

(n) /'pæləs/ cung điện

.....

.....

a structure across over a river and people go through on it

4



tower

(n) /'taʊər/ tòa tháp

.....

.....

a large and important church in the center of a large area

5



opera house

(n) /'ɒprə haʊs/ nhà hát opera

.....

.....

a large house for kings and queens to live in

6



cathedral

(n) /kə'tiːdrəl/ nhà thờ, chính tòa

.....

.....

a stone or metal model of a person or an animal

7



bridge

(n) /brɪdʒ/ cây cầu

.....

.....

a place in a town or a city with trees, flowers, and grass

8



park

(n) /pɑːrk/ công viên

.....

.....

People visit this building to look at objects from the past.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

Examples:

We **will visit** the palace **if** we **have** time.

If it's snowy, I **will not go** to the cathedral.

What **will** you do **if** the weather's sunny?

If-Clause	Main Clause
If + subject + present simple	subject + will + bare infinitive

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use first conditional to talk about real possibilities that might happen in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use first conditional .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
what forms of verbs to use in each clause of a first conditional .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Showing interest

To show you are listening to someone, say:


Uh huh, I see. (to show understanding)

Really? (to show surprise)


Vocabulary:

- amusement park
- shopping mall
- modern
- crowded
- peaceful
- noisy

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1  (n) /ə'mju:zmənt ,pa:rk/ công viên
.....
.....
amusement park


quiet and calm

2  (n) /'ʃɒpɪŋ mə:l/ trung tâm thương mại
.....
.....
shopping mall


having a lot of people or too many people

3  (adj) /'mʊdərn/ hiện đại
.....
.....
modern


an open area for people to enjoy games or fun activities

4  (adj) /'kraʊdɪd/ đông đúc
.....
.....
crowded

new and using the latest technology, designs, or materials, etc.

5  (adj) /'pi:sfl/ yên bình
.....
.....
peaceful

full of loud sounds

6  (adj) /'nɔɪzi/ ồn ào
.....
.....
noisy

a large building with a lot of stores, restaurants, etc. inside

My notes:

+ **Comparative adjectives:**...be + **short adjectives** + **ER** + **THAN**...→ Tokyo is **bigger than** London....be + **MORE** + **long adjectives** + **THAN**...→ Janet thinks that Vienna is **more peaceful than** Barcelona.+ **Superlative adjectives:**...be + **THE** + **short adjectives** + **EST**...→ What is **the coldest** city in the world?...be + **THE MOST** + **long adjectives**...→ Ho Chi Minh is **the most crowded** city in the South of Vietnam.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
identify short and long adjectives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
compare two things using comparative adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use superlative adjectives to say that the subject has more of something or is better than any other in the group.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use comparative adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make the comparative forms of adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when to use superlative adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make the superlative forms of adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- polluted
- clean
- populated
- expensive
- cheap
- temperature

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



polluted

(adj) /pə'lu:tɪd/ ô nhiễm

not costing much money

2



clean

(adj) /kli:n/ sạch

costing a lot of money

3



populated

(adj) /'pɒpjʊleɪtɪd/ đông dân

an adjective to describe an area with many people living in

4



expensive

(adj) /ɪk'spensɪv/ đắt (mắc)

dirty and dangerous for people

5



cheap

(adj) /tʃi:p/ rẻ

not dirty

6



temperature

(n) /'temprətʃər/, /'temprətʃər/ nhiệt độ

a number to show how hot or cold a thing or a place is

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Consolidation – Superlative Adjectives

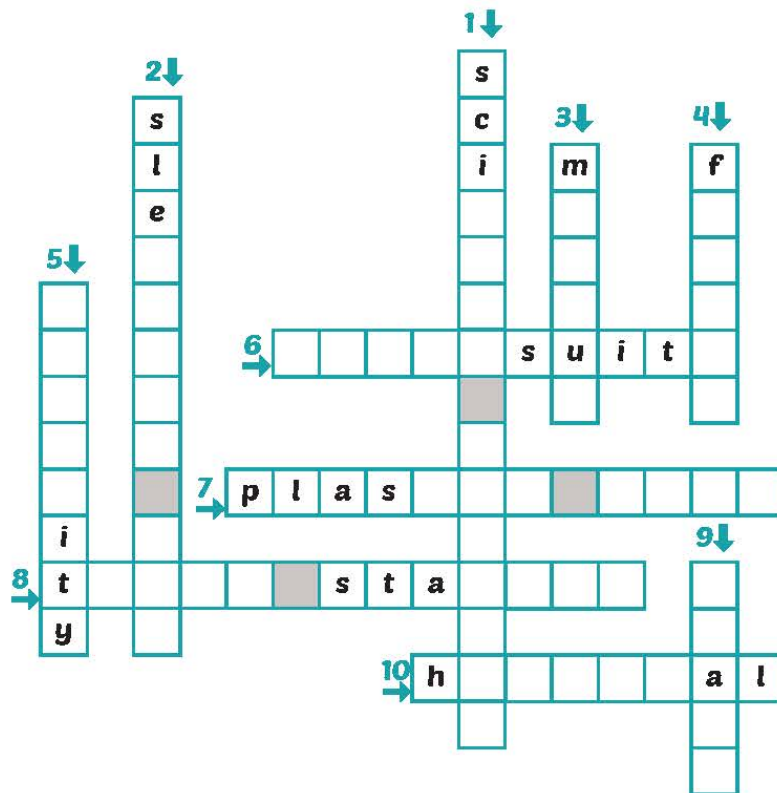
- Tokyo is the most populated city in Japan.
- Utashinai is the smallest city in Japan.

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
compare cities around the world using the superlative forms of adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use superlative adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to form superlative adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a. Complete the crossword puzzle below using the information in the incomplete sentences. Then, complete these sentences.



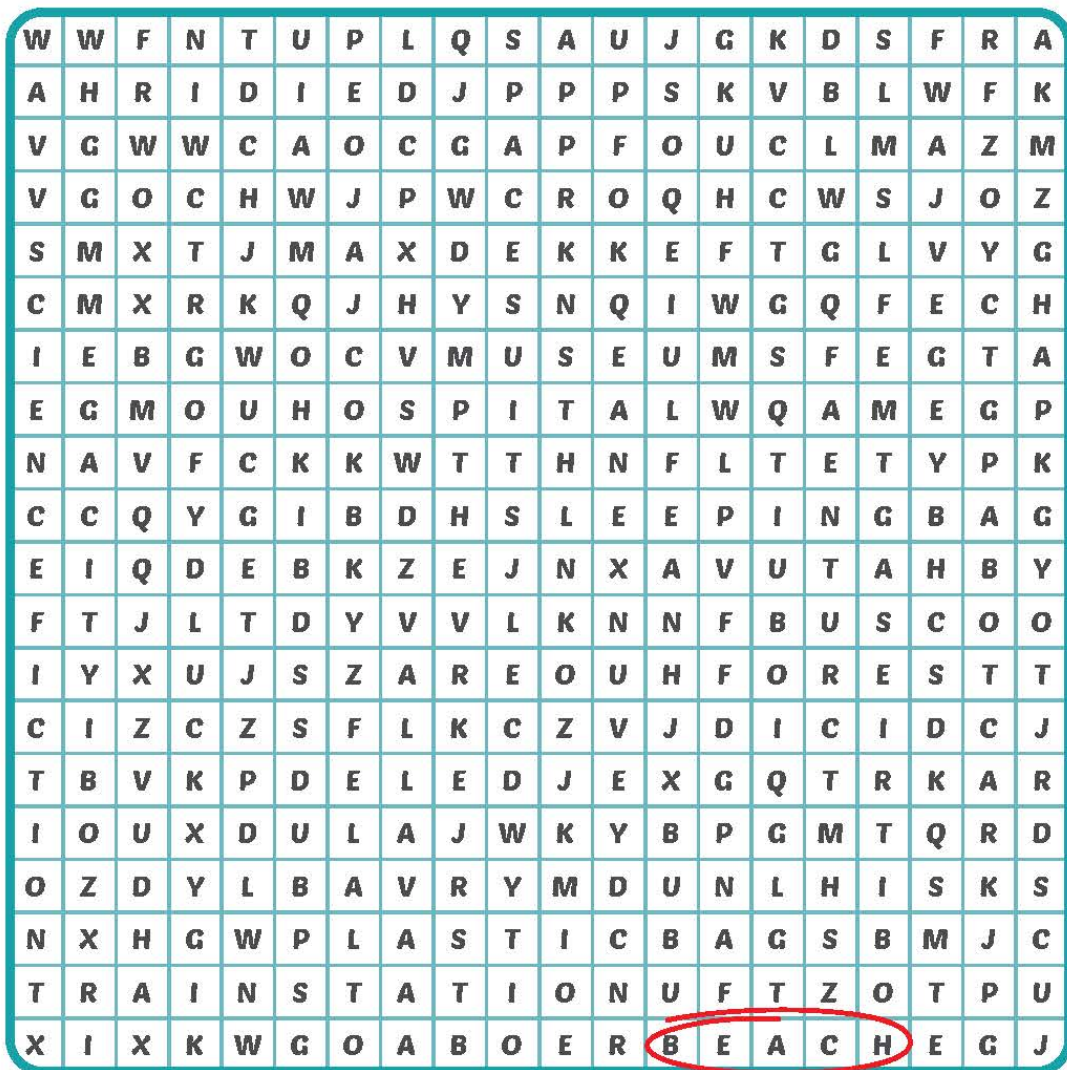
Down ↓

1. Toby is an imaginative person, so every night he likes watching a _____ movie about unreal-life situations in science.
2. I always bring a _____ when I go camping because it often gets cold at midnight.
3. My father wants to see past objects, so he often goes to the _____.
4. In summer, we often go camping in the _____ where there are many plants and wild animals.
5. She is living in a(an) _____ - a very large city with more than ten million people living there.
9. Emma and her sisters are really interested in building sandy castles on the _____ in summer.

Across ➡

6. Astronauts always wear _____ when they are in space.
7. Last year, we collected _____ to protect the environment.
8. I live near a _____ where trains stop for people to get on or off.
10. My mother is a doctor and she works in a _____ near our house.

b. Find the words from exercise a.



c. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Astronauts live and work in the _____ when they are in space.
 - a. space station
 - b. spacesuit
 - c. the earth
 - d. none is correct
- 2 Some people want to live in _____ which is friendly to the environment.
 - a. eco-friendly home
 - b. megacity
 - c. police station
 - d. earth-scraper
- 3 The most _____ city in the south of Vietnam is Ho Chi Minh City.
 - a. populated
 - b. temperature
 - c. capital
 - d. hiking
- 4 She felt scared because she watched a(an) _____ movie last night.
 - a. science fiction
 - b. animated
 - c. horror
 - d. drama
- 5 We do not have water at the campsite, so you should bring _____.
 - a. flashlight
 - b. bottled water
 - c. food
 - d. pillows

SEMESTER 1 TEST

TIME ALLOWED: 45 MINS

Class:

Student's name:

.....

I. Listen and complete the personal profile below. (1 point)

0. Name: Erica Jones

3. Nationality:

1. Age: years old

4. Favourite sport:

2. From:

II. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence. (2.5 points)

5. There are chairs in the room.

A. any

B. some

C. an

D. a

6. We study about plants and animals in

A. biology

B. geography

C. history

D. physics

7. Tom tonight because he has to study.

A. doesn't go out

B. isn't going out

C. goes out

D. is going out

8. How often fish?

A. are you eating

B. you eat

C. do you eat

D. are you eat

9. Do you have jeans in dark blue?

A. this

B. that

C. a

D. these

10. The black pants are so nice. Can I?

A. try it

B. try them on

C. try it on

D. try them

11. "Do you want any?" – "Can I have the chocolate cake, please?"

A. desert

B. change

C. dessert

D. order

12. Can I have fries and orange juice, please?

A. a/ a glass of

B. a/ an

C. some/ a glass of

D. any/ a glass of

13. Simon doesn't often share things with his friends. He's a little

A. funny

B. selfish

C. lazy

D. boring

14. We're a picnic on the beach this weekend.

A. doing

B. going

C. making

D. having

III. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets. (1 point)

15. I enjoy doing outdoor like cycling and fishing. (activity)

16. The main character is kind, and works hard every day for the family. (friend)

17. Lê Lợi was a great of Vietnam. He did many good things for the people. (lead)

18. Vietnamese children like wearing new clothes and eating food at Tết. (tradition)

IV. Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. (1.5 points)

It's Saturday! It's a busy day. Remy is going shopping with his family. First, they go to buy (19) Remy collects toy trains. Next, (20) go to the music shop. Remy's dad looks at guitars. His mom looks at the pianos. Remy listens to music. They (21) buy anything. They go to a different store. It has video games and comics. (22) a video playing on a television at the store. It's Remy's favorite cartoon show! Remy wants to (23), but Dad says it's time to go to the park. Remy's family always goes to the park (24) Saturday. Remy's dad usually reads the newspaper at the park. Remy and his mom sometimes exercise. They play basketball today. It's a good Saturday!

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 19. A. toys | B. shoes | C. clothes | D. food |
| 20. A. he | B. she | C. they | D. it |
| 21. A. aren't | B. don't | C. doesn't | D. isn't |
| 22. A. There are | B. It is | C. That is | D. There is |
| 23. A. look | B. watch | C. looking | D. watching |
| 24. A. in | B. in the | C. on | D. on the |

V. Read the following passage.

Becky wants to be a dancer, so she goes to dance practice every week. Becky is beautiful with blond hair. She usually wears jeans and a T-shirt. It's hot today, so Becky is wearing a pink dress. She isn't wearing her favorite boots. She isn't wearing her favorite sweater. It's also bright today, so Becky is wearing her sunglasses and sandals. It's not wet outside, so Becky doesn't need an umbrella. Becky is wearing her purple dance shoes for dance practice today. Her mom brings her shoes to practice. They are uncomfortable, though! They make Becky's feet hurt. She doesn't like her purple dance shoes.

A. Decide whether the sentences are True or False. (1 point)

25. Becky loves dancing. _____
26. Becky goes to dance practice every day. _____
27. It's raining today. _____
28. Becky's purple dance shoes aren't her favorite. _____

B. Write the answer to each of the following questions. (0.5 points)

29. Why is Becky not wearing jeans and a T-shirt today?
→ _____
30. What does her mom do for her?
→ _____

VI. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences. (0.5 points)

31. and/ she's/ fair/ has/ skin/ short/.
→ _____
32. during Tét/ clothes/ lucky money/ children/ get/ wear/ new/ and/.
→ _____

VII. Make questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences. (1 point)

33. People visit family and friends during Christmas.
→ _____?
34. I rarely play computer games.
→ _____?

Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it means the same as the first one. (1 point)

35. Our plan is to have a barbecue next Sunday.
→ We are _____.
36. I enjoy studying literature only.
→ My favorite _____.

SEMESTER 2 TEST

TIME ALLOWED: 45 MINS

Class:

Student's name:

.....

I. Listen and choose the correct answer. (1 point)

- 1 Where did Ben go on holiday?
A. The Philippines B. Vietnam C. China
- 2 What was the weather like in the mornings?
A. cool B. rainy C. sunny
- 3 What did he most enjoy there?
A. going to the beach B. walking around the city C. going to the zoo
- 4 How did he feel?
A. happy B. bored C. relaxed


II. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence. (2.5 points)

- 5 Do you _____ garbage to protect the environment?
A. turn on B. pick up C. pick D. reuse
- 6 We _____ lights when we go outside so we can save electricity.
A. turn on B. turn down C. turn off D. put off
- 7 We will visit Hyde Park this weekend if it _____ (not rain).
A. doesn't rain B. won't rain C. isn't going to rain D. isn't raining
- 8 _____ is a low place between hills or mountains with a river going through it.
A. Cave B. Island C. Campsite D. Canyon
- 9 In the future, smart technology will be everywhere and it will make our lives _____.
A. more easy B. easier C. easiest D. the easiest
- 10 In the future, robot drones might _____ all our groceries.
A. do B. deliver C. make D. cook
- 11 You _____ swim in that water. It's very dangerous.
A. can't B. can C. might not D. might
- 12 _____ is the sport of travelling down a river in a rubber boat.
A. Hiking B. Camping C. Rafting D. Kayaking
- 13 With robot helpers, we won't need to do _____ anymore.
A. cook B. chores C. dishes D. washing
- 14 We don't need to take _____ because there is tap water at the campsite.
A. sleeping bags B. flashlights C. batteries D. bottled water

III. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of words in brackets. (1 point)

- 15 There is always a lot of _____ at the amusement park. (noisy)
- 16 Robots are very _____ in hospitals and factories. (use)
- 17 The shopping mall is always _____ on Sundays. (crowd)
- 18 With the help of modern technology, today's life is much _____ than in the past. (easy)

IV. Read the email and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. (1.5 points)



Compose Inbox Trash Search

Hi Georgia,

How are you? Guess what? I (19) _____ to an island in Hawaii with my cousins last week. It is a beautiful place in the Pacific Ocean with (20) _____ trees, beaches and friendly people. We stayed in the city of Honolulu in a lovely hotel. It was (21) _____ a quiet area with few people. The hotel wasn't very expensive. We only paid about \$80 a night. It was very clean and the rooms (22) _____ big and comfortable. We tried some of the local Hawaiian dishes. (23) _____ delicious. I took lots of pictures.

(24) _____ your summer holidays like?

Write back soon.

Best wishes,

Nina

Send

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 19 A. go | B. went | C. am going | D. goed |
| 20 A. lots of | B. lots | C. a lot | D. a lots of |
| 21 A. on | B. in | C. at | D. next |
| 22 A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were |
| 23 A. It is | B. It was | C. They are | D. They were |
| 24 A. How was | B. How were | C. What were | D. What was |

V. Read the passage *London Transport Museum*.

A. Decide if the sentences (25-28) are R (right), W (wrong) or DS (doesn't say). (1 point)

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 25 Children pay to enter the museum. | _____ |
| 26 The museum is not open on Fridays. | _____ |
| 27 The collection of London buses is the best in the UK. | _____ |
| 28 Visitors can walk there from a train station. | _____ |



London Transport Museum

Tel: 020 7379 6344

Entrance: Adults £17.50, children free

Opening hours:

Mon-Thu, Sat-Sun 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.,

Fri 11:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.



London Transport Museum has over 450,000 items from 200 years of London's transport history. There are photographs, posters and films, as well as old buses, taxis, trams and trains. The museum first opened in the 1960s in an old garage. It moved three times before it arrived in Covent Garden in 1980. In 2005, it closed to make it more modern. It opened again two years later. Today, it is an interactive, family-friendly museum with over 300,000 visitors every year. It is just three minutes on foot from Covent Garden tube station and seven minutes from Charing Cross railway station.

B. Write the answer to each of the following questions. (0.5 points)

- 29 Where did the museum first open?

→ _____

- 30 Why did the museum close in 2005?

→ _____

VI. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences. (0.5 points)

- 31 on/ the movie theater/ night / there's/ on at/ Saturday/ a drama/.

→ _____

- 32 you/ live/ homes/ think/ lots of/ do/ people/ will/ in/ smart/?

→ _____

VII. Make questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences. (1 point)

- 33 The best way to go to Phú Quốc Island is by boat or by plane.

→ _____.

- 34 If the weather's bad, I'll stay in the hotel.

→ _____.

Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it means the same as the first one. (1 point)

- 35 I didn't go to school because I had a bad cold.

→ I had _____.

- 36 No other cities in Vietnam are as crowded as Ho Chi Minh City.

→ Ho Chi Minh City is _____.