

**A. LÝ THUYẾT****VOCABULARY** (From Unit 1 to Unit 6)

**Topics:** Hobbies, Healthy living, Community service, Music and arts, Food and drink, A visit to a school.

**Pronunciation:** sounds /ə/ and /ɜ:/, /f/ and /v/, /k/ and /g/, /ʃ/ and /ʒ/, /v/ and /ɔ:/, /tʃ/ and /dʒ/

**B. GRAMMAR****I. PRESENT SIMPLE: THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN****1. Cấu trúc thì hiện tại đơn**

Với động từ “To be”:	Với động từ thường:
(+) S + am/is/are + ....	(+) S + Vo/Vs/es + O....
(-) S + am/is/are + not + .....	(-) S + do/does + not + V...
(?) Am/Is/Are + S + .....?	(?) Do/Does + S + V....?

**2. Cách sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn**

① Diễn tả thói quen, hành động xảy ra thường xuyên ở hiện tại.	<i>They drive to the office every day.</i>
② Diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên.	<i>The Earth goes around the Sun.</i>
③ Diễn tả sự việc sẽ xảy ra theo lịch trình, thời gian biểu rõ ràng.	<i>The plane takes off at 6 a.m today.</i>

**3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì hiện tại đơn**

- always (luôn luôn)
- usually (thường xuyên)
- frequently (thường xuyên)
- often (thường xuyên)
- sometimes (thỉnh thoảng)
- occasionally (thỉnh thoảng)
- seldom (hiếm khi), rarely (hiếm khi)
- hardly (hiếm khi)
- never (không bao giờ)

e.g.: We sometimes go to the beach.

**Ngoài ra, dấu hiệu nhận biết thì hiện tại đơn còn có các từ:**

*Every day, every week, every month, every year, every morning...* (mỗi ngày, mỗi tuần, mỗi tháng, mỗi năm/ mỗi sáng,...)

*Daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly* (hàng ngày, hàng tuần, hàng tháng, hàng quý, hàng năm)

*Once/ twice/ three times/ four times ... a day/ week/ month/ year, ...*

(một lần/ hai lần/ ba lần/ bốn lần... mỗi ngày/ tuần/ tháng/ năm)

e.g. They watch TV every evening.

He plays football weekly.

She goes to the cinema three times a month.

## II. VERBS OF LIKING AND DISLIKING (ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ SỰ THÍCH VÀ GHÉT)

### ✳ Động từ chỉ sự yêu thích

*like, love, enjoy, fancy, ...*

### ✳ Động từ chỉ sự ghét, không thích

*dislike, hate, ....*

- Khi muốn dùng một động từ chỉ một hành động khác ở sau động từ chỉ sự thích, ta phải sử dụng danh động từ (V<sub>ing</sub>)

e.g. I like reading in my free time.

He hates shopping.

## III. THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE: THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN

### 1. Cấu trúc thì quá khứ đơn:

Với động từ "To be":	Với động từ thường:
(+) S + was/ were + ....	(+) S + V <sub>2</sub> / V <sub>ed</sub> + O...
(-) S + was/ were + not + ....	(-) S + did + not + V....
(?) Was/ Were + S + .....?	(?) Did + S + V....?

### 2. Cách sử dụng

Diễn tả hành động, sự việc xảy ra và đã kết thúc trong quá khứ, có thời gian cụ thể.	e.g. <i>I went to the beach last month.</i> <i>Lan lived in Hai Phong 10 years ago</i>
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### 3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Yesterday, yesterday morning, last week/ month/ year/ night, in the past, the day before, an hour/a week/a year ago ...

#### ❖ Có 3 cách phát âm \_ed:

/id/: /t/ hay /d/.

e.g.: Wanted /'wa:ntɪd/

/t/: /s/, /f/, /p/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /k/

e.g.,: Watched /wɒtʃt/

/d/: còn lại.

e.g.: Cried /kraɪd/

## IV. COMPARISONS WITH LIKE, DIFFERENT FROM, (NOT) AS...AS, THE SAME ... (AS).

### 1. So sánh bằng:

S<sub>1</sub> + to be + as + adj + as + S<sub>2</sub>

e.g. She is as tall as her mother.

### 2. So sánh không bằng:

S<sub>1</sub> + to be not + as + adj + as/so + S<sub>2</sub>

e.g.. He isn't as strong as his brother.  
(au):

### 3. So sánh giống nhau:

S<sub>1</sub> + to be + **the same** + adj/n + **as** + S<sub>2</sub>

e.g.. She is **the same** age **as** I.

### 4. So sánh không giống nhau:

S<sub>1</sub> + to be not + **the same** + adj/n + **as** + S<sub>2</sub>

e.g. Your house isn't **the same** size **as** mine.

### 5. So sánh khác nhau :

S<sub>1</sub> + to be + **different from** + S<sub>2</sub>

e.g. She is **different from** her mother.

## V. QUANTITIES: SOME, ANY, A LOT OF/ LOTS OF, MANY, MUCH.

**1. Some (một vài, một ít).** Đứng trước các danh từ không đếm được hoặc đếm được số nhiều ở trong câu khẳng định.

e.g. There's some milk in the fridge. Có 1 ít sữa trong tủ lạnh.

There are some books on the table. Có vài quyển sách trên bàn.

**2. Many (nhiều).** Thường đứng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều. Many thường được sử dụng trong câu phủ định (negatives) và câu nghi vấn (questions). Many cũng có thể được sử dụng trong các câu khẳng định.

e.g. I have many friends here. Ở đây tôi có nhiều bạn.

There aren't many students in this school. Không có nhiều học sinh ở trường này.

**3. Any (một ít, một vài).** Thường được dùng trong câu hỏi và câu phủ định, đứng trước danh từ số nhiều đếm được hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

e.g. Are there any oranges? Có quả cam nào không?

Is there any cheese in the fridge? Có chút phô mai nào trong tủ lạnh không?

**4. Much (nhiều).** Thường dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi, đi với danh từ không đếm được.

e.g. I don't have much time. Tôi ko có nhiều thời gian.

**5. A lot of và lots of (nhiều, rất nhiều).** Thường được dùng trong câu khẳng định, thường đi với danh từ không đếm được và danh từ số nhiều.

e.g. There's a lot of rain today. Hôm nay mưa nhiều.

A lot of students are studying in the library. Nhiều học sinh đang học bài trong thư viện.

There are lots of people here. Có nhiều người ở đây.

## VI. HOW MANY, HOW MUCH (BAO NHIÊU).

### a. How many:

**Dùng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều.**

**Cấu trúc cơ bản:**

How many + plural noun + are there..... ?

There is + a/an/one + singular noun.

There are + số lượng + plural noun.

e.g. How many people are there in your family?

There are five people.

**b. How much:**

**Dùng trước danh từ không đếm được.**

**Cấu trúc cơ bản:**

How much + uncountable noun + is there....?  
+ do/does/ did + S + V + O ?  
There is + some + uncountable noun .  
S + V + số lượng + .....

e.g. How much water do you drink every day? - Two liters.

\* Ngoài ra how much còn thường được dùng khi hỏi giá cả

e.g. How much is that shirt? - It's 50e.g..000 dong.

e.g. How much are these books? - They're 100.000 dong.

**VII. PREPOSITIONS: AT, ON, IN.**

**a) Preposition of time: Giới từ chỉ thời gian**

**AT: Được dùng cho:** "giờ",

e.g. at two o'clock (lúc 2 giờ); at six a.m. (lúc 6 giờ sáng)

Ngoại lệ: at night (về đêm), at Christmas (vào lễ Giáng Sinh), at / on weekends (vào ngày cuối tuần), at bed time / lunch time/ dinner time (vào giờ ngủ / ăn trưa/ ăn tối)

**ON: Được dùng cho :**

- "ngày" e.g.: on Tuesday, on May 1<sup>st</sup>, on Monday, May 2<sup>nd</sup>,...

- "buổi của ngày trong tuần" e.g.: on Monday morning (vào sáng Thứ Hai), on Sunday afternoon (vào chiều Chủ nhật),...

**IN: được dùng cho :**

- "tháng, năm, mùa, thế kỉ,...", e.g. in May ; in 1998, in summer,...

- "khoảng thời gian của ngày". e.g. in the morning / afternoon/ evening.

- "chỉ khoảng thời gian trong tương lai sự kiện xảy ra. e.g. The train will leave in ten minutes.

(Xe lửa sẽ khởi hành trong 10 phút nữa.)

Ghi chú: Chúng ta không dùng IN, ON, AT với: next, last, every, today, yesterday, tomorrow.

**b) Preposition of place: Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn**

**Giới từ At tại một điểm**

**At** cho chúng ta biết rằng danh từ sau được đặt tại một điểm hoặc vị trí cụ thể. Nó cho thấy một vị trí chính xác.

e.g. She's waiting **at** the entrance: Cô ấy đang đợi ở cửa ra vào

e.g. He's sitting on his chair **at** his desk: Anh ấy đang ngồi trên ghế ở bàn làm việc.

e.g. I work **at** a bank: Tôi làm việc **tại** một ngân hàng.

### **Giới từ In trong một không gian kín**

**In** cho chúng ta biết danh từ đang ở trong một không gian kín (bao quanh hoặc đóng lại ở tất cả các phía). Về cơ bản, khi một cái gì đó ở bên trong một cái gì đó.

e.g. **In** a box: **Trong** một hộp.

e.g. **In** a room: **Trong** một căn phòng.

e.g. **In** a country: **Trong** một quốc gia

### **Giới từ On sử dụng trên bề mặt**

**On** cho chúng ta biết rằng danh từ sau đây nằm trên một bề mặt.

e.g. **On** the table: **Trên** bàn

e.g. **On** the floor: **Trên** sàn nhà

e.g. **On** the chair: **Trên** ghế

## **VIII. COMPOUND SENTENCES.**

e.g. Many people are running. (*Nhiều người đang chạy.*)

Many people are exercising. (*Nhiều người đang tập thể dục.*)

=> Many people are running and exercising. (*Nhiều người đang chạy và tập thể dục.*)

## **IX. MAKING SUGGESTIONS AND OTHERS.**

- Let's + V\_ bare infinitive without to. e.g. Let's go to Chua Cau first.

- How about + V\_ing? e.g. How about going to Chua Cau first?

- S + Should/ Shouldn't + V\_ bare infinitive without to.

e.g. You should keep quiet in class. You shouldn't make noise.

## **B: BÀI TẬP**

### **❖ VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR**

**Choose the most suitable word or phrase.**

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

(visiteded /liked/ painted/ started)

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

(watched/ needed/ visited/ wanted)

**3.** Find the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

(sauce /collect/ pork/ water)

**4.** Choose the word whose stress is placed differently from the others.

(enjoy/ collect/ improve/ volunteer)

**5.** Choose the word whose stress is placed differently from the others.

(compose/control/ perform/ puppet)

**6.** Choose the word(s) which is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following sentence: " He dislikes eating fish, so he never eats it. "

(loves/ likes/ hates/ enjoys)

**7.** Choose the word(s) which is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following sentence: " This school is for gifted students. They are intelligent and study hard. "

( smart/ clever/ ordinary/ hard-working)

8. We don't need beef, but I would like .....of butter.  
(tablespoon/ bag/ kilo/ 500g)
9. They want to see the water ..... show.  
(puppets/ puppeteers/ puppetry/puppet)
10. What musical ..... can she play? - She can play the piano.  
(machines/ tools/ devices/ instruments)
11. A .....is a small meal that you eat when you are in a hurry.  
(snack/ fast food/ breakfast/ lunch)
12. For breakfast, Mai usually has ..... bread and a glass of milk.  
(some/ any/ many/ few)
13. These students enjoy ..... badminton and football ..... their break time.  
(playing - at / playing- in/ play-on / play-at)
14. People in my area often have three main ..... a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner.  
(milk /meals /rice/ snack)
15. What do you often do ..... Christmas?  
(with/ at/ in/ on)
16. This dress is prettier, but it is not..... the other one.  
(as expensive than/ expensive than/ as expensive as/ much expensive as)
17. How ..... is a bowl of Pho? -It's 20,000 dong.  
( any/ much / some/ many)
18. Minh is very popular, so he has..... friends.  
(some/ any/ much/ a lot of)
19. His shoes are different ..... mine.  
(in/ from/ on / at)
20. Mai's brother ..... a big model when he was young.  
(has/ have/ had/ having)
21. *Circle the sentence which has the same meaning as the sentence below:*  
"Alice's dress is expensive. My dress is expensive, too."  
(Alice's dress is not as expensive as mine./ Alice's dress is different from my dress./ Alice's dress is as expensive as mine./ Alice's dress is not like my dress.)
22. Mark can't ..... any instruments.  
(read/ go/ play /write)
23. Her apartment is ..... the third floor of this building.  
(at/ in/ x/ on)
24. *Circle the word(s) which is **OPPOSITE** meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following sentence: "Nhưng và tôi like nấu ăn"*  
(love/ enjoy/ prefer/ hate )
25. Trang has ..... of homework so she can't go out with her family.  
(lots of /any/ some/ a lot)

❖ **READING**

**I. Read the following text and decide the sentences True (T) or False (F)**

In Vietnam, family meals with many traditional Vietnamese foods have been one of the unique cultural features. Up to now, the family meals are highly appreciated when people are getting busier with their business. In some big cities such as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City parents are always busy. They get up early in the morning and take their children to school before going to work. The children study and have lunch at school and the parents usually work and eat lunch at the office. Therefore, dinner becomes the most important meal of the day for most of the families in Vietnam because it connects family members together and helps them share a meal and talk after a hard day.

1. Dinner is the most important meal for some families in Vietnam.
2. Meals with traditional food play an important role in Vietnamese culture.
3. Children in big cities in Vietnam usually have lunch at school
4. When people become busier with their work, family meals are less appreciated.
5. Having dinner together helps family members become closer.

**II. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the box.**

playing	most	sports	collections	like	different
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Hobbies are activities for entertainment. Hobbies can cost you almost nothing. Music is (1) ..... popular. For example, many people like (2)..... the guitar for fun in their free time. Sports provide other favorite hobbies. Cycling, running, tennis, table-tennis are the (3)..... that millions of people play during their free time. Some people's coin collections are wonderful. There are still hundreds of other collections, such as bottle collections, seashell collections, butterfly (4)....., and so on. For some people, a hobby is a favourite game, (5) .....chess. In chess, we need two or more people to play

**III. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the box.**

neighbourhood	gifts	community	school	in
	donated			

Last Sunday, Minh and many of his friends visited a book fair in his (1)..... The book fair is an annual charitable activity with a view to collecting money and used books, and donating them to poor students in his community. Like other friends, Nam (2)..... some used student's books and bought some English short stories, comics and Vietnamese novels. He hoped he could make a small contribution to his (3)..... by doing so. There were also some interesting competitions in the book fair, such as answering quizzes about famous books, composing poems, solving secret coded messages, etc. The winners received various (4)..... like handmade cards, cute teddy bears or (5)..... things. Unluckily, Nam didn't win any games, but he still felt very happy.

**IV. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the box.**

read	started	ending	new	author	interested
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Hi! My name is Lan. My favourite hobby is reading. I enjoy reading a book when I have free time. I (1)..... to do it when I was four years old. The first time I did it, I felt interested. So, I kept reading. The teachers taught me to (2) ..... the difficult words. I was happy when I read a story with a happy (3) ..... I was thrilled when I read a detective story. I enjoy reading because I like my favourite (4) ....., J.K. Rowling who writes “Harry Potter”. There are a lot of advantages of reading. Reading can make me relaxed and calm. I can also learn (5) ..... vocabulary items. Then I can further improve my English.

### ❖ **WRITING**

#### **I. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**

1. Your room is not the same as my room.

My room is quite.....

2. Pop music is not as fast as rap music.

Rap music is faster.....

3. There is no milk left at the store.

There isn't.....

4. What is the price of this book?

How much.....?

5. Why don't we join a programme that helps the elderly?

Let's .....

#### **II. Make questions for the underlined parts.**

1. She needs five eggs to make two cakes.

2. They drank a lot of milk last night.

3. I often drink coffee in the morning.

4. Beef noodle soup is my favorite food.

5. No, there isn't any milk in the fridge.

#### **III. Arrange the words and phrases in each group to make a meaningful sentence.**

1. Nam./ Nhan/ is/ as/ not/ good/ as/

.....

2. His model/ different/ is/ her model. / from

.....

3. starts/ karate class/ Mr. John's/ at/ 5 p.m.

.....

#### **IV. Rewrite the sentences by using the given words.**

1. Mineral water is healthier than soft drink. (not as)

-> Soft drink.....

2. Her house is not like his house. (different)

-> His house .....



3. Ann is as active as John. (like)

-> John.....

## V. Write a passage.

**Write a passage of about 70 - 80 words about the topics:**

Hobbies, Healthy living, Community service, Music and arts, Food and drink

### ❖ SPEAKING:

#### I. Introduce yourself:

*Answer the questions:*

- What is your name?
- How old are you?
- What is your job?
- Where do you live?
- Who do you live with?
- How many people are there in your family?
- What are their jobs?
- What do you often do in your free time?
- What is your favorite subject?
- What is your hobby?

→ Good morning/ afternoon teacher. Let me introduce myself. My name is

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

Thanks for your listening.

## II. Pair work

### 1. Your Hobby

- What is your hobby? (*My hobby is...../I like + Ving.....*)
- When did you start? (*I started my hobby when I was.....*)
- Who do you share it with?  
(*My friend-..... / my mother / my brother and I share the same hobby. We love .....*)
- How do you feel about the hobby? Why?  
(*My hobby is + adjective..... because it makes me .....*)  
(*I find it ...../ I think it is .....because it.....*)
- Do you intend to continue your hobby in the future?  
(*I will continue this hobby in the future*) (*I will continue + Ving.....*)

### 2. Music and arts

- Do you like listening to music? Yes.....
- What kind of music do you like? (.....*pop music / folk music /classical music....*)
- Why? (*It makes me happy, relax...*)
- How often do you listen to music? (*every day, every night, free time...*)
- Who is your favorite singer? (.....)

### **3. Vietnamese food and drink**

- How much is.....?
- What is your favorite food or drink? (My favorite .....is .....)  
(omelette / beef noodle soup / pancake / orange juice / green tea...)
- What are its ingredients? (They are .....)
- How does it taste? (bitter, fragrant, tasty, sweet ....)
- Is it healthy? Yes, ...
- When do you often eat / drink it? ( times a week / every morning/ every Sunday....)