UNIT 1 MY NEW SCHOOL

Trường học mới của em

MUC TIÊU – Objectives

* TÙ VUNG – Vocabulary

sử dụng từ vựng liên quan đến các đồ vật và hoạt động ở trường học

* NGŨ ÂM – Pronunciation

phát âm chính xác nguyên âm đôi /əʊ/ và nguyên âm đơn/ʌ/

* NGŨ PHÁP – Grammar

sử dụng thành thạo thì hiện tại đơn và hiện tại tiếp diễn

sử dụng chính xác sự kết hợp của các động từ do/ play/ study/ have và danh từ

* **KỸ NĂNG ĐỌC** – Reading skills

đọc để biết thông tin cụ thể về trường học, và đọc e-mail và trang web

* KŸ NĂNG NÓI – Speaking skills

nói về các hoạt động của trường, các môn học và những gì học sinh làm ở trường

* KŸ NĂNG NGHE – Listening Skills

nghe để có được thông tin về các hoạt động của trường

* KŸ NĂNG VIẾT – Writing skills

viết một trang web cho trường học, sử dụng dấu câu đúng

A – NGÔN NGỮ

LÝ THUYẾT TRỌNG TÂM

* TÙ VUNG – Vocabulary

activity	/ækˈtɪvəti/	n.	hoạt động	We do many <u>activities</u> at break time. (Chúng
			1 2 41 24	tôi chơi nhiều hoạt động trong giờ ra chơi)
art	/a:t/	n.	nghệ thuật	The <u>art</u> club in my school provides some
				interesting activities. (Câu lạc bộ nghệ thuật
				trong trường của tôi đem đến một số hoạt động
	/!1 1			thú vị)
boarding	/ˈbɔːdɪŋ	n.	trường nội trú	My children study and live at a boarding
school	sku:1/			school. (Các con tôi học tập và sinh sống ở
				trường nội trú)
classmate	/'kla:smeit/	n.	bạn cùng lớp	Mary is skipping with her <u>classmates</u> in the
				schoolyard. (Mary đang chơi nhảy dây với các
				bạn cùng lớp ở sân trường)
compass	/ˈkʌmpəs/	n.	compa	Can I borrow your <u>compass</u> ? (Tớ có thể mượn
				chiếc compa của cậu được không?)
creative	/kriˈeɪtɪv/	adj.	sáng tạo	She's very <u>creative</u> – she writes poetry and
				paints. (Cô ấy rất sáng tạo – cô làm thơ và vẽ
				tranh)
equipment	/ɪˈkwɪpmənt/	n.	thiết bị	My new school has large classrooms and
				modern <u>equipment</u> (Trường học mới của tôi có
				phòng học rộng rãi và thiết bị hiện đại)
excited	/ıkˈsaɪtɪd/	adj.	phấn chấn, phấn	The students are very excited about the first
			khích	day of school. (Các học sinh rất phần khích về
				ngày đầu tiên đến trường)
greenhouse	/ˈgriːnhaʊs/	n.	nhà kính	My school is building a greenhouse. (Trường
				tôi đang xây một nhà kính)
help	/help/	n., v	giúp đỡ	Does anybody help you with your homework?
				(Có ai giúp em làm bài tập về nhà không?)
internationa	/ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl	adj.	quốc tế	Her daughter studies at an international school
1	/			in town. (Con gái cô ấy học tại một trường
				quốc tế ở thị trấn)
interview	/ˈɪntəvjuː/	v., n	phỏng vấn	He's had an interview with Mr. Hung (Anh ây

				đã có một cuộc phỏng vấn với thầy Hùng)	
judo	/ˈdʒuːdəʊ/	n.	võ judo	They usually do judo in the gym after school.	
				(chúng thường tập võ judo trong phòng tập thể	
				dục sau giờ học)	
knock	/nvk/	v.	gõ cửa	Listen! Someone's knocking at the door. (Nghe	
				kìa! Có ai đó đang gõ cửa)	
overseas	/ˌəʊvəˈsiːz/	adv.	(ở) nước ngoài	His brother is studying overseas (Anh trai cậu	
				ấy đang đi du học)	
pocket	/ˈpɒkɪt mʌni/	n.	tiền túi, tiền tiêu	My father gives me three dollars a week pocket	
money			vặt	money. (Bố tôi cho tôi ba đô la tiền tiêu vặt	
				một tuần)	
poem	/ˈpəʊɪm/	n.	bài thơ	She is reading the poem aloud. (Cô ấy đang	
				đọc to bài thơ)	
remember	/rɪˈmembə(r)	v.	nhớ, ghi nhớ	I can <u>remember</u> all my new classmater's	
	/			names on the first day of school. (Tôi có thể	
				nhớ tên của tất cả các bạn mới vào ngày đầu	
				tiên đến trường)	
share	/ʃeə(r)/	n,. v.	chia se	Peter <u>shares</u> a room with two other students.	
				(Peter ở chung phòng với hai học sinh khác)	
smart	/sma:t/	adj.	bảnh bao, sáng	You look very <u>smart</u> in that uniform. (Ban	
			sůa	trông rất bảnh bao trong bộ đồng phục đó)	
surround	/səˈraʊnd/	v.	bao quanh	Her school is <u>surrounded</u> by green paddy	
				fields. (Trường học của cô ấy được bao quanh	
			2	bởi những cánh đồng lúa xanh ngát)	
swimming	/ˈswɪmɪŋ	n.	bể bơi	Does your school have a swimming pool?	
pool	pu:1/			(Trường học của bạn có bể bơi không?)	

NGỮ ÂM

Pronunciation

1. NGUYÊN ÂM ĐÔI /əʊ/

CÁCH PHÁT ÂM	CÁC DẠNG CHÍNH TẢ PHỔ BIẾN	VÍ DỤ
	0	* cold /kຈບld/ (<i>adj</i> .): lạnh * clothes /klຈບðz/ (<i>n</i> .): quần áo
Lưỡi và môi thả lỏng	ow	* snow /snəʊ/ (n., v.): tuyết, tuyết rơi * window / windəʊ/ (n.): cửa số
	oa	* coat /kəυt/ (n.): áo choàng * throat /θrəυt/ (n.): cổ họng
Cuống lưỡi nâng lên Môi hơi tròn	ou	* soul /səʊl/ (n.): tâm hồn * shoulder /ˈʃəʊldə(r)/ (n.): vai
Môi đưa ra một chút Đầu tiên đặt lưỡi ở vị trí phát âm âm /ə/ sau đó miệng tròn dần để phát âm /ʊ/, phát âm /ə/ dài, /ʊ/ ngắn và nhanh.	oe	* toe /təʊ/ (n.): ngón chân * foe /fəʊ/ (n.): kẻ thù

2. NGUYÊN ÂM ĐƠN /A/

CÁCH PHÁT ÂM	CÁC DẠNG CHÍNH TẢ PHỔ BIẾN	VÍ DỤ	
Hạ lưỡi	u	* s <u>u</u> n /sʌn/ (n.): mặt trời * n <u>u</u> mber /ˈnʌmbə(r)/ (n.): con số	

	O	* mother / mʌðə(r)/ (n.): người mẹ * come /kʌm/ (ν.): đi đến
Môi thả lỏng Hàm thả lỏng Mở miệng rộng bằng 1/2 so với khi phát âm /æ/ đưa lưỡi về phía sau hơn	ou	* young /jʌŋ/ (adj.): trẻ tuổi * cousin /ˈkʌzn/ (n.): anh/ em họ

một chút so với khi phát âm /æ/.

NGỮ PHÁP

Grammar

1. THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN (THE PRESENT SIMPLE)

a. Cách dùng

Thì hiện tại đơn được dùng để diễn tả sự việc xảy ra thường xuyên hoặc cố đinh ở hiện tai.

b. Dấu hiệu

- Trạng từ chỉ tần xuất không xác định: always (luôn luôn), usually (thường xuyên), often (thường thường), sometimes (thỉnh thoảng), never (không bao giờ).
- Trạng từ chỉ tần suất xác định: every day (mỗi ngày), every week (mỗi tuần), every month (mỗi tháng), every year (mỗi năm), once a week (một lần một tuần), twice a month (hai lần một tháng), three times a year (ba lần một năm)

Ví du:

We usually **play** football in the afternoon. (Chúng tôi thường chơi đá bóng vào buổi chiều.)

Ví du:

My sister allways gets up at 7 o'clock.

(Em gái tôi luôn thức dậy vào lúc 7 giờ.)

He visits his parents every week.

(Cậu bé về thăm bố mẹ mình mỗi tuần.)

We go to the cinema twice a month.

(Chúng tôi đi xem phim hai lần một tháng.)

c. Cấu trúc

2		They walk to school every day.
Dạng khẳng định	I/ You/ We/ They + V	(Họ đi bộ tới trường mỗi ngày.)
(Affirmative form)	He/ She/ It + V-s/ V-es	She walks to school every day.
		(Cô ấy đi bộ tới trường mỗi ngày.)
	I/ You/ We/ They + do not (don't)	We don't study on Sunday.
Dạng phủ định	+V	(Chúng tôi không học vào Chủ nhật.)
(Negative form)	He/ She/ It + does not (doesn't) +	He doesn't study on Sunday.
	\mathbf{V}	(Anh ấy không học vào Chủ nhật.)
Dạng nghi vấn	Do + I/ You/ We/ They + V?	Do you like your new classmates?
(Interrogative form)	Do + I/ Tou/ We/ They + V. Does + He/ She/ It + V?	(Cậu có thích các bạn mới trong lớp không?)
Trả lời câu hỏi Có/	Yes, I/ You/ We/ They + do.	
Không	No, I/ You/ We/ They + don't.	Yes, I do. (Có, tớ thích lắm.)
(Yes/ No response)	Yes, He/ She/ It + does. No, He/ She/ It + doesn't.	No, I don't. (Không, tớ không thích.)

d. Cách thêm "s/ -es vào sau đông từ

a. Cach them so es tao sau aging	5 ***	
Động từ tận cùng là -o, -s, -x, -z,		* go $(di) \rightarrow goes$
- ch, -sh	thêm -es	* miss $(nh\acute{o}) \rightarrow \text{misses}$
		* watch (xem) watches
Động từ tận cùng là phụ âm + -y	1- 3 +1- 3	* study $(h o c) \rightarrow$ studies
	bỏ -y thêm –ies	* cry $(kh\acute{o}c) \rightarrow$ cries
Động từ tận cùng là nguyên âm	41a âa	* play (choi) → plays
+ -y	thêm –s	* buy $(mua) \rightarrow buys$

Các động từ còn lại	thêm —s	* take $(l\hat{a}y) \rightarrow$ takes * run $(chay) \rightarrow$ runs
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2. THÌ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN (THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

a. Cách dùng

• Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng để diễn tả sự việc đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói

b. Dấu hiệu

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn thường dùng với các trạng từ như: **now** (bây giờ), **at the moment** (hiện tại)
- Ngoài ra, thì hiện tại tiếp diễn còn dùng sau những câu mệnh lênh hoặc cảm thán như: Look! (Nhìn kìa), Listen! (Nghe kìa!)

Ví dụ:

Peter and Mary **are reading** books at the moment. (*Hiện tại Peter và Mary đang đọc sách.*)

Ví dụ:

I am doing my homework **now**.

(Bây giờ tôi đang làm bài tập về nhà.)

She is watching TV **at the moment**.

(Hiện tại cô ấy đang xem ti vi.) **Look**! Our son is ironing clothes.

(Nhìn kìa! Con trai chúng ta đang là quần áo.)

c. Cấu trúc

Dạng khẳng định (Affirmative form)	I + am + V-ing You/ We/ They + are + V-ing He/ She/ It + is + V-ing	I'm studying in the library. (Tôi đang học trong thư viện.) We're studying in the library. (Chúng tôi đang học trong thư viện.) He's studying in the library. (Anh ấy đang học trong thư viện.)
Dạng phủ định (Negative form)	I + am not + V-ing You/ We/ They + are not (aren't) + V-ing He/ She/ It + is not (isn't) + v- ing	I'm not playing badminton now. (Bây giờ tôi đang không chơi cầu lông.) They aren't playing badminton now. (Bây giờ họ đang không chơi cầu lông.) She isn't playing badminton now. (Bây giờ cô ấy đang không chơi cầu lông.)
Dạng nghi vấn (Interrogative form) Trả lời câu hỏi Có/ Không	Am + I + v-ing? Are + You/ We/ They + V-ing? Is + He/ She/ It + V-ing? Yes, I am./ No, I am not. Yes, you/ we/ they + are No, you/ we/ they are not.	Are you having breakfast? (Bạn đang ăn sáng phải không?) Is he playing the guitar? (Anh ấy đang chơi đàn ghi-ta phải không?) Yes, I am. (Ù, đúng vậy.) No, I am not. (Không phải.) Yes, he is. (Vâng, đúng vậy.)
(Ves He/She/It + Is		No, he isn't. (Không phải.)

d. Cách thêm -ing vào sau động từ

Động từ kết thúc là phụ âm + nguyên âm + phụ âm và được nhấn trọng âm vào âm cuối	Gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm -ing	* sit (ngồi) → sitting * swim (bơi) → swimming
Động từ tận cùng là -e	Bỏ -e thêm -ing	* write (viết) \rightarrow writing * live (sống) \rightarrow living
Động từ tận cùng là -ie	Thay -ie bằng -y và thêm - ing	* lie (nói dối) → lying * tie (buộc) → tying
Các động từ còn lại	Thêm -ing	* cook (nấu ăn) → cooking

* play (chơi) → playing

3. ĐỘNG TỪ (STUDY, HAVE, DO, PLAY) + DANH TỪ (VERBS (STUDY, HAVE, DO, PLAY) + NOUN)

NOON	,				
	new words	học từ mới		exercise	tập thể dục
	photography	học nhiếp ảnh		judo	tập võ Judo
study	Maths	học môn Toán	do	homework	làm bài tập về nhà
•	Vietnamese	học Tiếng Việt		the dishes	rửa bát
have	English lessons	có bài học Tiếng Anh		sports	chơi thể thao
	dinner	ăn bữa tối	nlav	badminton	chơi cầu lông
	a new compass	có compa mới	play	music	bật nhạc
	a headache	bị đau đầu		the piano	chơi đàn dương cầm

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

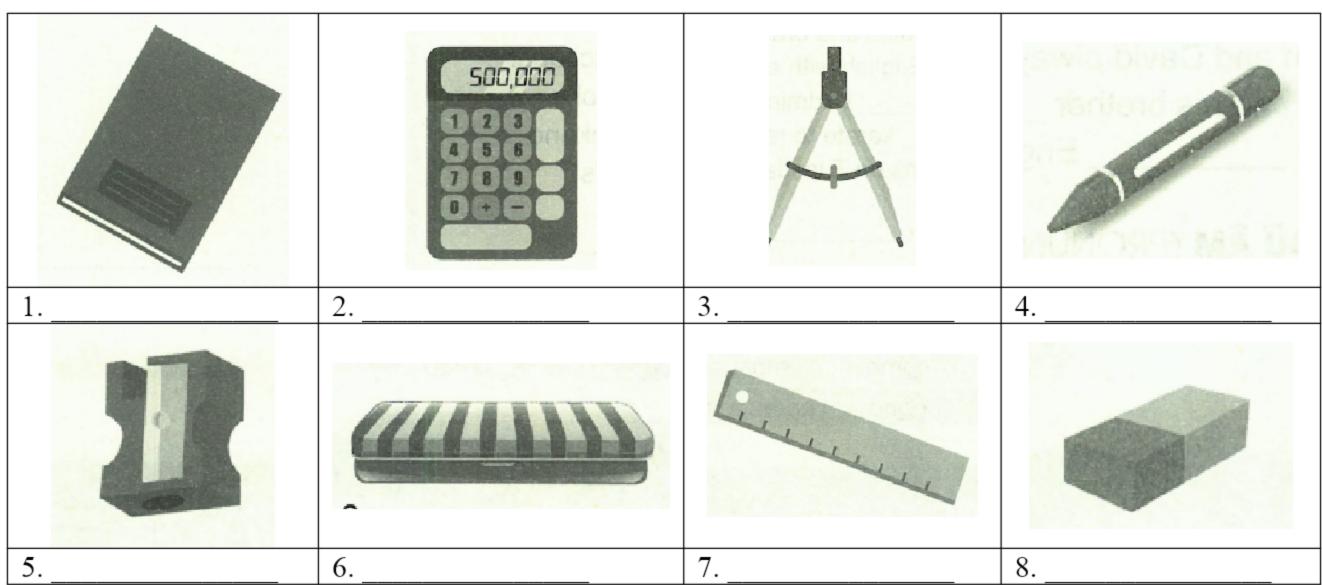
TÙ VỰNG (VOCABULARY)

I - Choose the odd one out

1. A. textbook	B. bicycle	C. airplane	D . motorbike
2. A. smart	B. excited	C. beautiful	D . ugly
3. A. mother	B. teacher	C. builder	D. actor
4. A. classroom	B . library	C. bathroom	D . laboratory
5. A. writing	B . reading	C. speaking	D . evening
6. A . art	B . maths	C. English	D. Japan

II - Write each word in the box under the correct picture.

pencil sharpener	compass	rubber	calculator
notebook	ruler	pencil case	cravon



III - Complete the following sentences using the suitable words in the box,, There is ONE extra word.

overseas	boarding school	international	interview
pocket money	knock	remember	creative

E.g.: English is a(n)__international__language.

1. Tom saves his _____every week.

2. My brother has	s got a job	tomori	ow.			
3. Chloe's very _				v ideas.		
4. My sister is a s					e graduates.	
5. Mr. and Mrs. C						
6. You should						
IV - Choose the				owing sentences	S.	
E.g.: She recites				8		
\bigcap poem				rticle	\boldsymbol{D} . song	
Y. Aex	xplains the mea	aning of words.	,		8	
A. notebook		extbook		ictionary	D. computer	
2. A(n)				•	1	
A. apartment		garden			D . greenhouse	
3. The	is drained and	cleaned every	winter.			
A. schoolyard	B . s	swimming pool	C . 1a	aboratory	D . computer room	m
4. You look very	in y	our new suit.				
A. ashamed	В. 6	excited	C . s	mart	D . creative	
5. When you lear	n to ride a	, you mu	ist learn to b	alance.		
A. bicycle	B . 1	ous	C. c	ar	D . horse	
6. Mountains	the vill	age on three sid	les.			
A. circle	B . 0	curve	C . re	otate	D . surround	
V - Complete th	e following se			words in the b	OX.	
L p	olay	have (x2)	do	(x2)	study	
E.g.: My sister le	<u> </u>					
1. I usually set m	-				ool.	
2. We sometimes						
3. It is convenien		English with an	n electronic	dictionary.		
4 4 1 1 1 1						
		badmint				
5. Jack and his br	other	karate to rela	x at the wee	kend.		
 Jack and his br They 	other _English lesso	karate to rela ons on Tuesday	x at the wee	kend.		
 Jack and his br They NGỮ ÂM (PRO 	other _English lesso NUNCIATIO	karate to rela ons on Tuesday (N)	x at the wee s and Friday	kend. s.		
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words	other _English lessonUNCIATIOns in the correct	karate to relaons on Tuesday (N) (ct columns acc	x at the wee s and Friday ording to th	kend. s. e pronunciatio	n off the underlined p	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey	otherEnglish lesson NUNCIATIOns in the corrections of the correct	karate to rela ons on Tuesday (N) et columns acc most	x at the wee s and Friday ording to the dove	kend. s. e pronunciatio br <u>o</u> ther	go	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words	other _English lessonUNCIATIOns in the correct	karate to relaons on Tuesday (N) (ct columns acc	x at the wee s and Friday ording to th	kend. s. e pronunciatio		arts.
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5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold	otherEnglish lesson NUNCIATIOns in the correct come bone	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) t columns accomost notebook	x at the weeks and Friday ording to the dove over	kend. s. e pronunciatio brother won	go month	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGỮ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold II - Choose the v	otherEnglish lessonUNCIATIOns in the correct some bone	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) ct columns accomost notebook vo/	at the weeks and Friday ording to the dove over over over over over over over o	kend. s. e pronunciatio brother won onounced differ	go month	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold II - Choose the v E.g.:A. front	vord which ha	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) t columns accomost notebook sthe underling come	at the weeks and Friday ording to the dove over over over over	kend. s. e pronunciatio brother won onounced differ	month /A/ ently. D. mother	arts.
5. Jack and his broken for they NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold II - Choose the very E.g.:A. front 1. A. comb	vord which has a B. a B. 1	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) t columns accomost notebook sthe underlingome ove	at the weeks and Friday ording to the dove over over over over over over over o	nounced differ	go month /A/ ently. D. mother D. hole	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold II - Choose the v E.g.:A. front 1. A. comb 2. A. both	vord which has a B. a B. a B. a	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) t columns accomost notebook sthe underling come ove cloth	at the weeks and Friday ording to the dove over over over over over over over o	nounced differ moke lothes	go month	arts.
5. Jack and his broken for they NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold II - Choose the vertical from the series of the serie	vord which has a B. a B. a B. a B. a B. a	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) t columns accomost notebook sthe underling ove cloth nothing	at the weeks and Friday ording to the dove over over over over over over over o	nounced differ moke lothes ther	go month Marie M	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold II - Choose the v E.g.:A. front 1. A. comb 2. A. both 3. A. not 4. A. luck	vord which has a B. a	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) t columns accomest notebook as the underline come ove cloth nothing much	at the weeks and Friday ording to the dove over	nounced differ moke lothes ther hut	go month	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGỮ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold II - Choose the v E.g.:A. front 1. A. comb 2. A. both 3. A. not 4. A. luck 5. A. ugly	vord which has a B. a	karate to relations on Tuesday N) t columns accomost notebook s the underline ome ove cloth nothing nuch udo	at the weeks and Friday ording to the dove over	ne pronunciation brother won nounced differ whole moke lothes ther hut tudy	month month month month month month month monther D. mother D. hole D. stone D. among D. cube D. uncle	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold II - Choose the v E.g.:A. front 1. A. comb 2. A. both 3. A. not 4. A. luck 5. A. ugly 6. A. July	vord which has a B. a	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) t columns accomost notebook as the underline come ove cloth nothing nuch udo August	at the weeks and Friday ording to the dove over	nounced differ moke lothes ther hut tudy	month month month month month month month monther D. mother D. hole D. stone D. among D. cube D. uncle D. husband	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold I. A. comb 2. A. both 3. A. not 4. A. luck 5. A. ugly 6. A. July 7. A. knock	vord which has a B. a	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) t columns accomost notebook sthe underling come come cove cloth nothing nuch udo August stop	ed part pro C. c. C. c. C. s.	nounced differ moke lothes ther hut tudy utter nonth	month D. mother D. hole D. stone D. among D. cube D. uncle D. husband D. odd	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold II - Choose the v E.g.:A. front 1. A. comb 2. A. both 3. A. not 4. A. luck 5. A. ugly 6. A. July 7. A. knock 8. A. sunny	vord which has a B. a	karate to relations on Tuesday N) t columns accomost notebook sthe underling ove loth othing nuch udo August stop cup	at the weeks and Friday ording to the dove over	ne pronunciation brother won nounced differ whole moke lothes ther hut tudy utter nonth aler	month D. mother D. hole D. stone D. among D. cube D. uncle D. husband D. odd D. lunch	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGỮ ÂM (PRO I - Put the word: honey hold II - Choose the v E.g.:A. front 1. A. comb 2. A. both 3. A. not 4. A. luck 5. A. ugly 6. A. July 7. A. knock 8. A. sunny 9. A. post	rotherEnglish lesson NUNCIATIOns in the correct come bone bone bone bone bone bone bone bon	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) et columns accomest notebook some come come cloth nothing nuch udo August stop cup folder	ed part pro C. c. C. c. C. s. C. p. C. p.	ne pronunciation brother won nounced differ whole moke lothes ther hut tudy utter nonth aler oem	month D. mother D. hole D. stone D. among D. cube D. uncle D. husband D. odd D. lunch D. box	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold II - Choose the v E.g.:A. front 1. A. comb 2. A. both 3. A. not 4. A. luck 5. A. ugly 6. A. July 7. A. knock 8. A. sunny 9. A. post 10. A. rob	vord which has a B. a	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) et columns accomest notebook as the underline come come cove cloth nothing nuch udo August stop cup folder comma	at the weeks and Friday ording to the dove over over over over over over over o	nounced differ moke lothes ther hut tudy utter nonth aler ody	month D. mother D. hole D. stone D. among D. cube D. uncle D. husband D. odd D. lunch D. box D. close	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold II - Choose the v E.g.:A. front 1. A. comb 2. A. both 3. A. not 4. A. luck 5. A. ugly 6. A. July 7. A. knock 8. A. sunny 9. A. post 10. A. rob 11. A. open	rotherEnglish lesson NUNCIATION in the correct come bone bone bone bone bone bone bone bon	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) et columns accomest notebook some ove cloth nothing nuch udo August stop cup folder comma	ed part pro C. s. C. c. C. s. C. s. C. s. C. s. C. s. C. p.	e pronunciation brother won nounced difference between between brothes there had between brothere bro	month D. mother D. hole D. stone D. among D. cube D. uncle D. husband D. odd D. lunch D. box D. close D. judo	arts.
5. Jack and his br 6. They NGŨ ÂM (PRO I - Put the words honey hold II - Choose the v E.g.:A. front 1. A. comb 2. A. both 3. A. not 4. A. luck 5. A. ugly 6. A. July 7. A. knock 8. A. sunny 9. A. post 10. A. rob	rotherEnglish lesson NUNCIATION in the correct come bone bone bone bone bone bone bone bon	karate to relations on Tuesday (N) et columns accomest notebook as the underline come come cove cloth nothing nuch udo August stop cup folder comma	at the weeks and Friday ording to the dove over over over over over over over o	e pronunciation brother won nounced differ whole moke lothes ther hut tudy utter nonthuler oem ody omb cont	month D. mother D. hole D. stone D. among D. cube D. uncle D. husband D. odd D. lunch D. box D. close	arts.

1.4 A 1001ron	D over	C hold	D. ghost
14. A. locker	B. over	C. hold	D. ghost
15. A . Monday	B. colour	C. drove	D . love
— .	B. money	C. rolling	D . rope
NGỮ PHÁP (GRAMMAI	,		
I - Underline the correct t			
E.g.: Tracy gets/ is getting	-	_	
1. My father and I go/ are g		•	
2. I go/ am going to the sw		-	
3. We don't study/ aren't			
4. My baby sister steeps/ is	• 0		
5. We have/ are having Ma		n Thursdays.	
6. Turn the gas out! The wa	C	Duagant Cantinuous	
II - Put the verbs in brack	-	Present Continuous.	
E.g.: The Earth (go) goes			
1. Samuel (hate)		1 1	
2. Stop singing! I (learn)			
3. Those gloves (not look)			1,
4they (do	o)an exp	beriment without their teac	ner right now?
5. A: Where is Jill?	41		
B: She (watch)			: Mass
6. The school year in Vietn			n May.
7. Watch out! The baby (dr.	on on the state of	your snirt.	
8. We (always - have)	a nonday in	the summer. We (never -	work)in
August.		-t 1:	1
9. Julie (usually - play)		iter games after dinner	but today sne (waten)
TV with h		ually tanah)	atudanta hut taday ha
10. Quang (be)		iany - teach)	students but today ne
(read)a no		orbe in Procent Simple or	Procent Continuous
III - Complete the text ab	• •	_	
'On my birthday, I (1)			ke) me a
birthday cake. My dad and			
But this birthday is differen			
lot of presents. Now he (5)	•	•	<u> </u>
(dance)to			
(talk) hap	nily with his counsin. Ann	na	s cares and fruit. Leo (6)
IV - Make the sentences u		ια.	
E.g.: My family/ usually/ ho		e e	
\rightarrow My family usually has lu	V 1		
1. Students/ often/ go camp	v 1		
1. Stadents/ often/ go eamp	mg/ the summer.		
2. Nga/ talk/ the phone/ her	boyfriend/ at the moment		
2. 1 (gos time process not		•	
3. They/ do/ judo/ now.			
J. S.			
4. Harry/ sometimes/ play/	badminton/ his brother.		
	<u>-</u>		
5. Peter/ read/ newspaper/ v	vait/ the bus/ right now.		
6. Their grandma/ always/ 1	read/ them/ story/ before/ h	bedtime.	
7 T:- / / : : :	/1:- 6: 1/34 1 0		
7. Jim/ go/ swimming pool/	nis Iriend/ Monday aftern	ioon.	
8. Look!/ someone/ try/ stea	al/that man/wallet		
o. Look:/ someone/ try/ stea	ar mai man wanci.		

9. Sam and Sarah/ wait/ bus/ right now?		
10. Mom/ always/ advise/ me/ do exercise/ enhance	ce my health.	
B. KỸ NĂNG		
	OU KNOW?	
	IERICAN SCHOOLS	
The American school system has elementary s		
• If you are moving to the US, it is good to be		I
comes to grade levels, hours, terms and service	•	
Children usually start school In kindergarten		5 or 6) and complete school
after 12th grade (at age 17 or 18).		
• Grades 1 to 5 are primary school, grades 6 to	8 are junior high school	ol and grades 9 to 12 are high
school.		
• A student has one teacher for all major subject	cts during elementary s	school and a different teacher
for each subject during secondary school.		
KỸ NĂNG ĐỌC (READING SKILLS)		
I - Read the passage and answer the following of	questions.	
A. Eton College Is a very famous private school	near London. It is over	er 570 years old. There are about
1,300 students In the school and they all live In	•	: 0
school - only boys. They take a special entrance of	exam and they start at l	Eton when they are thirteen years
old.		
B . There are about 100 classrooms in the schoo		
concert hall, two theatres, a gym, two swimming	•	•
course! The college has 160 teachers. That's one t	•	
C. Most students stay at the school until they are	· ·	, 1
university. Many students from Eton get import	ant jobs. Famous stud	ents from Eton include nineteen
British prime ministers!		
Part 1: Match paragraphs A - C with paragrap	oh topics 1 - 3.	
1. what students do when they leave Eton		
2. the buildings and facilities		
3. general information about the school	·	. J : 41
Part 2 - Complete the following information us	ing numbers mention	ed in the passage.
1. Eton College isyears old.		
2. The school has students.		
3. Students start at Eton College at the age of	·	
4. There are teachers working in the	school.	
5% of students go to university. Part 3: Decide whether the statements are True	o (T) or Folso (F)	
1. Eton College is located in London.	e (1) of Faise (F).	
2. There are 1,300 school boys in the school.		
3. Eton students can live with their families during	a the term	
4. There are 19 British prime ministers from Eton	_	_
II - Choose the best answer to each of the follow	•	_
Phoenix Education is an international school for	~ .	arten to High school. It is located
on Nguyen Hoang street, Hue city, Vietnam. The nice small swimming pool. Here, students enjoy teachers come from many parts of the world such very friendly and helpful. On Western holidays, than a fun activities which thrill students, boys and	school looks like a cast learning English with the has Australia, the Unit the school often organize	tle, with a large playground and a native teachers of English. These ted States and England. They are
1. According to the author, the appearance of the	•	
A. a park B. a museum 2. The facility of the school includes	C. a stadium	D . a castle

 A. a playground B. a pool 3. Students in Phoenix Education study Eng A. Viet Nam B. America 4. What happen at Phoenix Education on W A. Students don't go to school. B. The school organizes academic competit C. There are fun parties. D. Students as an field tring 	estern ho	C. Mexico	D. a library.D. Ireland	
D. Students go on field trips.5. The word thrill in the paragraph is closes	st in mear	ning to		
A. excite B. upset		C. surprise	D. scare	
KỸ NĂNG NGHE (LISTENING SKILL	S)	•		
Listen to Anne's description of her new s				
Part 1: Decide whether the statements be		TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).		
1. Anne's new school is a small school for	girls.			
2. Not all the students are English.	. Library			
3. There are about 14 thousand books in the4. Students have lunch in the classrooms.	e norary.			
5. There is a garden with many flowers in A	Anne's sch	2001		_
Part 2: Fill Sn the bianks with ONE or T				
1. There are many classrooms,	• •	-		
2. The teacher's room is next to the		ary apstairs.		
3. There is a and the headmaste	r's office	downstairs.		
4. There is a behind the school.				
KỸ NĂNG NÓI (SPEAKING SKILLS)				
What do you like most about your school	l?			
You can use the following questions as cue	S.			
• What is it?				
• Why do you like it?				
Useful languages:				
Leoful woodbulder				I .
Useful vocabulary		Useful struc	tures	
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson		I likemost		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive		I likemost is the thing I like most		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I can		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive helpful, interesting and interactive		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I can		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive helpful, interesting and interactive Complete the notes:		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to It's helpful forto		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive helpful, interesting and interactive Complete the notes: Structures of the talk		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to It's helpful forto		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive helpful, interesting and interactive Complete the notes: Structures of the talk		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to It's helpful forto		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive helpful, interesting and interactive Complete the notes: Structures of the talk		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to It's helpful forto		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive helpful, interesting and interactive Complete the notes: Structures of the talk What is it?		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to It's helpful forto		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive helpful, interesting and interactive Complete the notes: Structures of the talk What is it?		I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to It's helpful forto		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, divented helpful, interesting and interactive Complete the notes: Structures of the talk What is it? Why do you like it? Now you try!	erse and	I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to It's helpful forto Your notes		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive helpful, interesting and interactive Complete the notes: Structures of the talk What is it? Why do you like it? Now you try! Give your answer using the following cue	erse and	I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to It's helpful forto Your notes		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive helpful, interesting and interactive Complete the notes: Structures of the talk What is it? Why do you like it? Now you try! Give your answer using the following cue 1. I likemost	erse and	I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to It's helpful forto Your notes		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive helpful, interesting and interactive Complete the notes: Structures of the talk What is it? Why do you like it? Now you try! Give your answer using the following cue 1. I likemost 2. I take part inand	erse and	I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to It's helpful forto Your notes		
* my teachers, the sports field, clubs, lesson * caring and fair, large and clean, dive helpful, interesting and interactive Complete the notes: Structures of the talk What is it? Why do you like it? Now you try! Give your answer using the following cue 1. I likemost	erse and	I likemost is the thing I like most I take part inand I talk toto I have a talk to I practiceso I canis/ are helpful to It's helpful forto Your notes		

Now you tick!

Did you
☐ answer all the questions in the task?
☐ give some details to each main point?
□ speak slowly and fluently with only some hesitation?
use vocabulary wide enough to talk about the topic?
use various sentence structures (simple, compound, complex) accurately?
pronounce correctly (vowels, consonants, stress, intonation)?
Let's compare!
Finally, compare with the sample answer on page 142.
KỸ NĂNG VIẾT (WRITING SKILLS)
I- Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and u
other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.
1. Some/ my/ school rules/ very/ strict.
1. Some/ my/ school rules/ very/ suret.
2. I/ good/ all/ the subject/ at/ school.
2. If good/ all/ the subject/ at/ school.
2 I/ always/ ga/ sports field/ play feetball/ my friends/ during/ the breaks
3. I/ always/ go/ sports field/ play football/ my friends/ during/ the breaks.
1 Mr. sahaal/ram/larga/mara than/thirty/alaggraam
4. My school/ very/ large/ more than/ thirty/ classroom.
5. I/ can/ take part/ many/ interesting/ club/ my school.
→ can take part many interesting endo my senoor.
II - Write a short paragraph (40 - 60 words) about your school
You can use the following questions as cues:
• How far is it from your school to your house?
• What does your school have?
• How are your teachers at school?
Thow are your teachers at school:
