**RIGHT ON 6**

**SEMESTER 2 REVIEW**

**PRACTICE**

**Unit 4 | HOLIDAYS**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. clothes B. glove C. month D. colour

2. A. beach B. great C. season D. feature

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. weather B. holiday C. rainforest D. activity

4. A. museum B. contaminated C. geographical D. accessory

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. The eleventh month of the year is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. August B. September C. November D. December

6. There are many black clouds in the sky. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. isn’t going to rain B. are going to rain C. aren’t going to rain D. is going to rain

7. The grass is green, the sky is blue, the flowers are colourful and the weather is warm in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. spring B. summer C. autumn D. winter

8. Children have to wear special clothes to go to school. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. T-shirt B. skirt C. uniform D. jumper

9. Tony and his sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their bicycles to school now.

A. rides B. are riding C. is riding D. will ride

10. - Why is it too hot today? - I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the air conditioner.

A. will turn on B. am going to turn on C. will not turn on D. am not going to turn on

11. A: My hands are really cold.

B: Why don’t you put on your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. coat B. socks C. gloves D. hat

12. A: I’m really worried about my test tomorrow.

B: Don’t worry. I’m sure you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well.

A. will do B. are doing C. do D. are going to do

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

13. The coat on the chair is your; mine is in the car.

A. The B. on C. your D. in

14. Phú Quốc is a very popular island in sandy beaches.

A. is B. very C. island D. in

15. Look! The boy falls off the ladder.

A. Look B. The C. falls D. off

16. These long dresses look suitable for your mom. You can buy it for her.

A. look B. suitable C. it D. her

**IV/ WORD FORM**

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

17. Be good \_\_\_\_campers\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! Don’t throw rubbish everywhere! **(CAMP)**

18. We went \_\_\_sightseeing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot when we visited Italy last summer. **(SIGHTSEERS)**

19. On Tet holiday, locals decorate their houses with colourful flowers and family members eat together and visit \_\_\_relatives\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(RELATE)**

20. Huế is the oldest city in Central Vietnam, near Đà Nẵng, it also has the most \_\_\_\_\_famous\_\_\_\_\_\_ river in Central Vietnam - The Perfume River. **(FAME)**

**V/ READING**

**Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or there is No Information (NI).**

Hi Myriam,

Greeting from Scotland! It’s really cold here. And today it’s snowing, so my sister and I are wearing warm clothes. But we’re having a wonderful time. We’re spending New Year’s Eve with my grandparents. It’s a big celebration here. Scottish people have their own name for it. They call it Hogmanay. People are having a torchlight parade and a street party. It’s really exciting. At the moment, my sister is taking lots of photos to show everyone back home. I’m eating *stovies* – a Scottish traditional dish. It has got potatoes, beef, onions and butter. My parents are drinking champagne. We’re all waiting to watch the fireworks display at midnight. At midnight, right after the bells strike, people always join hands in a large circle and sing *Auld Lang Syne*.

See you when I get home.

Sylvia

21. The weather is always cold and snowy in Scotland. NI

22. In Scotland, Hogmanay is a special name for New Year’s Eve. True

23. Sylvia is having *stovies* and champagne. False

24. They are watching the fireworks display. False

25. It’s a tradition that people sing *Auld Lang Syne* at midnight. True

**VI/ WRITING**

**A. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.**

26. Tyler / excited / because / he / planning / visit / rainforest.

 Tyler is excited because he is planning his visit to a rainforest.

27. Children / usually / get money / red envelope / as / present / their parents.

 Children usually get money in a red envelope as a present from their parents.

28. I / not think / John / go fishing / us.

 I don’t think John will go fishing with us.

**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. It’s the rule that you switch off your mobile phones during the exam.

 You have to/ must switch off your mobile phones during the exam.

30. Amanda has a plan to go to Bali next summer.

 Amanda is going to Bali next summer.

 Amanda is going to go to Bali next summer.

**Unit 5 | LONDON WAS GREAT**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. f**i**sh B. t**i**ger C. rabb**i**t D. an**i**mal

2. A. career B. engineer C. feet D. cheer

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. museum B. famous C. transport D. picture

4. A. experience B. exhibition C. interactive D. educational

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ writes poems, novels, stories.

A. writer B. singer C. doctor D. physicist

6. It is an animal that can't run, has many arms and legs. It is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. octopus B. elephant C. eagle D. owl

7. Robert \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at school yesterday, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sick.

A. were/was B. wasn't/was C. was/were D. weren't/were

8. London Transport Museum first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1960s in an old garage.

A. opens B. will open C. is going to open D. opened

9. Lisa wants to do some exercise, so she goes to school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foot three times a week.

A. by B. on C. with D. to

10. New York is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for The Statue of Liberty.

A. good B. tiring C. famous D. big

11. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough chairs for everybody at the party last night.

A. weren’t B. wasn’t C. isn't D. aren’t

12. Did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good time with your friends in Rome last summer?

A. had B. has C. having D. have

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

13. Mr. Pike’s students didn’t finished all the exercises he gave them last week.

A. Mr. Pike's B. finished C. the exercises D. gave

14. Whales are one of the biggest animal in the world.

A. are B. of C. animal D. in

15. William Shakespeare get married when he was 18 years old to Anne Hathaway, who was 26 years old, and they had three children.

A. get married B. was C. to D. had

16. Harry didn't understood what the teacher said in the last lesson.

A. didn't B. understood C. said D. lesson

**IV/ WORD FORM**

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

17. Today, London Transport Museum is an interactive, family-friendly museum with over 300000 \_\_\_\_visitors\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year. **(VISIT)**

18. Sharks might look scary, but they are not usually \_\_\_\_dangerous\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to people. **(DANGER)**

19. There are a lot of high \_\_\_\_buildings\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in New York city. **(BUILD)**

20. The total \_\_\_height\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of this stone statue is 51.6 metres. **(HIGH)**

**V/ READING**

***Complete the text about Mary Shelly with suitable information from the notes in the box. For each blank, write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.***

Mary Shelley (1797 – 1851)

British writer

Place of birth: London

1814: met Percy Bysshe Shelley

June, 1814: moved to France with her husband

Famous for the novel *Frankenstein*

Mary Shelley is a great British (21) \_\_writer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She was born on August 30th, 1797 in (22) \_\_\_London\_\_\_\_\_\_. Her mother died when she was a baby, so Mary grew up with her father. She enjoyed writing at a young age. In 1814, she met the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley. She fell in love with him and in June, 1814, Mary and Percy left England for (23) \_\_\_France\_\_\_\_\_\_ to begin a new life together. In 1822, her husband Percy died in a sailing accident at the age of 29. After that, Mary went back to England with her young son. She wrote many short stories and novels. She wrote her most famous work, the (24) \_\_ novel *Frankenstein* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when she was only 20. It also became a successful play and there are a lot of different films of the story. She died in London in (25) \_\_\_1851\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**VI/ WRITING**

**A. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.**

26. What / they / do / when / they / be / Hanoi / last week?

 What did they do when they were in Hanoi last week?

27. My parents / not see / any / monument / that ancient site / 2 years ago.

 My parents didn’t see any monuments at that ancient site 2 years ago.

28. When we / be / Phu Quoc island, / we / stay / small hotel.

 When we were in Phu Quoc island, we stayed in a small hotel.

**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. This landmark didn’t get many visitors ten years ago.

 There weren’t many visitors to this landmark ten years ago.

 There were not many visitors to this landmark ten years ago.

30. When you meet Tony, help me give this ticket to him. (IF)

 If you meet Tony, help me give this ticket to him.

 Help me give this ticket to Tony if you meet him.

**Unit 6 | ENTERTAINMENT**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. wear B. hear C. fear D. dear

2. A. slow B. snow C. now D. know

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. fantastic B. exciting C. amusing D. interesting

4. A. idea B. sleepover C. paintballing D. tennis

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. In the afternoon, students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many interesting clubs.

A. do B. join C. play D. have

6. They invite special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to appear in the show.

A. character B. programmers C. audiences D. guests

7. The game \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you put a coin in the slot.

A. will start B. starting C. started D. start

8. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a party next Sunday.

A. have B. are having C. will have D. had

9. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late for school.

A. is B. being C. be D. are

10. "The Masked Singer" is a famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Vietnam these days where singers compete with each other under a mask.

A. comedy B. cartoon C. documentary D. gameshow

11. This channel has a lot of interesting programmes. Do you want to check its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. schedule B. series C. volume D. viewers

12. A: How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we are to hear that you got the scholarship!   
 B: Thank you. It was really a surprise.

A. pleasingly B. pleased C. please D. pleasing

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

13. If you know how to read a map, you might get lost when travelling to a strange place.

A. know B. to read C. get D. to

14. Tom, watch out! You will fall into a big hole ahead.

A. out B. will fall C. into D. ahead

15. If she accept your card and roses, things will be very much hopeful.

A. accept B. will be C. much D. hopeful

16. The greatest threat to our planet is the believe that someone else will save it.

A. threat B. is C. believe D. will save

**IV/ WORD FORM**

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

17. It is the best trained and \_\_\_educated\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workforce in Europe. **(EDUCATION)**

18. He's a talented athlete who competes nationally and \_\_\_\_internationally\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(NATION)**

19. Be \_\_\_careful\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! Don’t buy ivory souvenirs, they are made from elephant tusks. **(CARE)**

20. When travelling, we should always respect local \_\_\_\_traditions\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(TRADITIONALLY)**

**V/ READING**

**Read the following email and fill in each blank with a suitable word/phrase from the box. There are TWO words/ phrases that you don’t need.**

experience sample excited interesting walking tour performance sightseeing

Hi Amy

My family and I are going to Edinburgh next month and I’m really (21) \_\_excited\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We are travelling on Friday. I’ve made some plans. In the morning, we are taking a (22) \_walking tour\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around Edinburgh. It’s a good way to learn about the city. In the afternoon, we are visiting Edinburgh Castle. That will be an amazing (23) \_experience\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for sure. Then we are going to have dinner and enjoy a live (24) \_\_performance\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a really nice restaurant. If we have time, we will visit Royal Botanic Garden. It’s very popular with tourists. There’s also a local market near the garden. People can (25) \_sample\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traditional cakes and chocolate, or buy local art and jewellery for souvenirs. I think we will have a terrific time.

See you soon

Stan

**VI/ WRITING**

**A. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.**

26. If / it / rain / this weekend / Jessica and Lizzy / not go / windsurfing.

 If it rains this weekend, Jessica and Lizzy won't go windsurfing.

27. It / be not / harmful / you / drink / more water.

 It isn't harmful for you to drink more water.

 It isn't harmful that you drink more water.

28. My mom / advise / me / arrive / on time / the meeting.

 My mom advises me to arrive on time for the meeting.

**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. Don’t drop litter or the environment will be polluted.

 If we drop litter, the environment will be polluted.

30. It’s not a good idea to buy products made from elephant tusks. (SHOULD)

 We should not buy products made from elephant tusks.

**RIGHT ON 6**

**SEMESTER 2 REVIEW**

**Unit 4 | HOLIDAYS**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Unit 4:**

**go camping** /ˈɡəʊ ˈkæmpɪŋ/ (phr): đi cắm trại

**go sailing** /ˈɡəʊ ˈseɪlɪŋ/ (phr): đi chèo thuyền

**go sightseeing** /ˈɡəʊ ˈsaɪtˌsiːɪŋ/ (phr): đi ngắm cảnh

**go skiing** /ˈɡəʊ ˈskiːɪŋ/ (phr): đi trượt tuyết

**go sledging** /ˈɡəʊ ˈsleʤɪŋ/ (phr): đi xe trượt tuyết

**go to the beach** /ˈɡəʊ tuː ðə biːʧ/ (phr): đi biển

**have a barbecue** /həv ə ˈbɑːbɪkjuː/ (phr): tổ chức tiệc nướng

**have a picnic** /həv ə ˈpɪknɪk/ (phr): đi dã ngoại

**make a snowman** /ˈmeɪk ə ˈsnəʊmən/ (phr): chơi đắp người tuyết

**pick pumpkins** /ˈpɪk ˈpʌmpkɪnz/ (phr): hái bí ngô

**take a bike ride** /ˈteɪk ə baɪk raɪd/ (phr): đi xe đạp

**visit museums** /ˈvɪzɪt mjuːˈziːəmz/ (phr): tham quan viện bảo tàng

**winter** /ˈwɪntə/ (n): mùa đông

**Lesson 4a:**

**celebrate** /ˈseləbreɪt/ (v): tổ chức (tiệc mừng, lễ kỷ niệm…), ăn mừng

🡪 **celebration** /ˌseləˈbreɪʃn/ (n): sự tổ chức (tiệc mừng, lễ kỷ niệm…), tiệc mừng

**cloudy** /ˈklaʊdi/ (adj): có mây, nhiều mây

**cold** /kəʊld/ (adj): lạnh

**dress up** /ˌdres ˈʌp/ (v): mặc đồ đẹp

**firework** /ˈfaɪəwɜːk/ (n): pháo hoa

**hang flags** /hæŋ flæɡz/ (phr): treo cờ

**hot** /hɒt/ (adj): nóng

**parade** /pəˈreɪd/ (n): cuộc diễu hành

**raining** /ˈreɪnɪŋ/ (adj): mưa

**snowing** /snəʊɪŋ/ (adj): có tuyết

**sunny** /ˈsʌni/ (adj): có nắng, nhiều nắng

**warm** /wɔːm/ (adj): ấm áp

**Lesson 4c:**

**belt** /belt/ (n): dây thắt lưng

**boots** /buːts/(pl n): đôi giày ống

**cap** /ˈkæp/ (n): mũ lưỡi trai

**gloves** /ɡlʌvz/ (pl n): đôi găng tay

**jacket** /ˈʤækɪt/ (n): áo khoác

**jeans** /ʤiːnz/ (pl n): quần jeans

**jumper** /ˈʤʌmpə/ (n): áo ngoài mặc chui đầu (của phụ nữ)

**leggings** /ˈleɡɪŋz/ (pl n): quần ôm sát chân

**scarf** /skɑːf/ (n): khăn quàng cổ

**🡪 scarves** /skɑ:vz/ or **scarfs** /skɑ:fs/ (pl n)

**shirt** /ʃɜːt/ (n): áo sơ mi

**skirt** /skɜːt/ (n): váy

**socks** /sɒks/ (pl n): đôi tất, vớ

**T-shirt** /ˈtiːʃɜːt/ (n): áo thun

**trainers** /ˈtreɪnəz/ (pl n): giày thể thao

**Lesson 4f:**

**bottom** /ˈbɒtəm/ (n): phần dưới cùng, phần đáy

**island** /ˈaɪlənd/ (n): hòn đảo

**lake** /leɪk/ (n): hồ

**plant** /plɑːnt/ (n): thực vật

**rainforest** /ˈreɪnfɒrɪst/ (n): rừng nhiệt đới

**resort** /rɪˈzɔːt/ (n): khu nghỉ dưỡng

**river** /ˈrɪvə/ (n): con sông

**tour** /tʊə/ (n): chuyến du lịch

**trek** /trek/ (n): chuyến đi bộ đường dài (đường rừng/đồi núi)

**waterfall** /ˈwɔːtəfɔːl/ (n): thác nước

**CLIL 4:**

**allow** /əˈlaʊ/ (v): cho phép

**attend** /əˈtend/ (v): tham gia, tham dự

**🡪 attendant** /əˈtendənt/ (n): người tham gia

**🡪 attendance** /əˈtendəns/ (n): sự tham gia

**container** /kənˈteɪnə/ (n): vật chứa/đựng

**contaminated** /kənˈtæmɪneɪtɪd/ (adj): bị nhiễm bẩn (do hoá chất, rác thải,…)

**🡪 contamination** / kənˌtæmɪˈneɪʃn/ (n): sự nhiễm bẩn

**disease** /dɪˈziːz/ (n): bệnh

**leash** /liːʃ/ (n): dây xích (động vật)

**put out** /ˌpʊt ˈaʊt/ (v): dập tắt (lửa)

**II/ Grammar:**

** Present Continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn):**

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nói, tình huống tạm thời.

–Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

* Các cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *now, right now, at (the) present, at the moment, at this time…*
* Các động từ: *Look!*, *Listen*, *Be careful!*, *Hurry up!*, *Watch out!, Look out!*
* Công thức:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu khẳng định** | **Câu phủ định** | **Câu hỏi** |
| I + am + playing | I + am not + playing | Am + I + playing?   * Yes, I am. * No, I am not. |
| He/She/It + is + playing | He/She/It + is not + playing | Is + he/she/it + playing?   * Yes, he/she/it is. * No, he/she/it is not. |
| We/You/They + are + playing | We/You/They + are not + playing | Are + we/you/they + playing?   * Yes, we/you/they are. * No, we you/they are not. |

**\*Ghi chú:** am = ’m, is = ’s, are = ’re, is not = isn’t, are not = aren’t

|  |
| --- |
| I am wearing a green dress.  You/We/They aren’t wearing blue shoes. |
| He/She/It is wearing a yellow shirt.  What is she wearing? |
| What are you wearing?  Is she wearing glasses? (Yes, she is./No, she isn't.)  – Cách thêm ***-ing*** sau động từ: |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Động từ kết thúc bằng phụ âm+*e*: bỏ *e* và thêm -*ing* | make – making |
| Động từ 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng phụ âm+nguyên âm+phụ âm: nhân đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm -*ing* | swim – swimming |
| Động từ 1 âm tiết kết thúc w, x, y: không nhân đôi các chữ cái này, chỉ thêm *-ing* (lý do: khi ở cuối từ, w và y là nguyên âm, x được đọc thành 2 âm /ks/ ví dụ: mix /mɪks/) | play – playing |

** Prepositions of movement (Giới từ chỉ sự chuyển động)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **to**: đi đến, đi về hướng | I walked to the office. |
| **into**: đi vào trong | Come into the house. |
| **onto**: lên trên | The dog jumped onto the chair. |
| **across**:đi từ bên này sang bên kia (đường) | She walked across the road. |
| **along**: dọc theo | We walked along the beach collecting small crabs in a bucket. |
| **out of:** ra khỏi | They got out of the car and come into the house. |
| **over:** bên trên, bên kia (cầu, sông…) | She climbed over the wall. |
| **through:** xuyên qua | They walked slowly through the woods. |

** Object personal pronouns/Possessive pronouns *(Đại từ tân ngữ/Đại từ sở hữu)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Đại từ tân ngữ** | **Tính từ sở hữu** | **Đại từ sở hữu** |
| me | my | mine |
| you | your | yours |
| him | his | his |
| her | her | hers |
| it | its | - |
| us | our | ours |
| them | their | theirs |

*e.g.*

* John has broken his leg. He’ll be in hospital for a few days. I came to see him yesterday.
* They helped us a lot with our project. We couldn’t do it without them. Next year, we can help them with theirs. (theirs = their project)
* This is my book. | This book is mine.

**\*Ghi chú:** Tính từ sở hữu luôn có danh từ theo sau; đại từ sở hữu không có danh từ theo sau.

** *will – be going to***

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

* Cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *tonight, tomorrow, next week/month/year, soon ...*

– Công thức:

1. **be going to**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu khẳng định** | **Câu phủ định** | **Câu hỏi** |
| I + am + going to + play | I + am not + going to + play | Am + I + going to + play?   * Yes, I am. * No, I am not. |
| He/She/It + is + going to + play | He/She/It + is not + going to + play | Is + he/she/it + going to + play?   * Yes, he/she/it is. * No, he/she/it is not. |
| We/You/They + are + going to + play | We/You/They + are not + going to + play | Are + we/you/they + going to + play?   * Yes, we/you/they are. * No, we you/they are not. |

**\*Ghi chú:** am = ’m, is = ’s, are = ’re, is not = isn’t, are not = aren’t

1. **will**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu khẳng định** | **Câu phủ định** | **Câu hỏi** |
| I/We/You/They/He/She/It + will + play | I/We/You/They/He/She/It + will not + play | Will + I/We/You/They/He/She/It + play?   * Yes, I will. * No, I will not. |

**\*Ghi chú:** will = ’ll, will not = won’t

– Cách dùng:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Cấu trúc** | **Cách dùng** | **Ví dụ** |
| ***will*** | Diễn đạt một quyết định tại thời điểm nói | I’m tired. I won’t watch TV. |
| Đưa ra những dự đoán về tương lai dựa trên những gì chúng ta tưởng tượng, nghĩ hay tin rằng với các từ và cụm từ như: *I think, I promise, perhaps, probably ...* | I think I will stay in tonight. |
| Đưa ra lời yêu cầu, đề nghị, lời mời, lời hứa | I’ll call you when I get there.  I’ll fix this for you. |
| ***be going to*** | Đưa ra những dự đoán về tương lai dựa trên những gì chúng ta biết hoặc thấy | Look at the sky! It’s going to rain today. |
| Diễn đạt dự định và kế hoạch tương lai | I’m going to buy the tickets tomorrow. |

**\*Ghi chú:** will not = won’t

**\*Lưu ý:** Thì **hiện tại tiếp diễn** có thể được dùng để diễn đạt sự sắp xếp cố định trong tương lai.

VD: Mike and I are seeing a film this Saturday evening.

** Linkers (Liên từ)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Liên từ** | **Cách dùng** | **Công thức** | **Ví dụ** |
| so | vậy nên  Dùng để diễn tả hệ quả (có dấu phẩy) | Nối giữa hai mệnh đề:  mệnh đề 1 *(nguyên nhân)*, so mệnh đề 2 *(hệ quả)*. | It was raining, sowe couldn’t plant trees. |
| because | bởi vì  Dùng để diễn tả nguyên nhân | Nối giữa 2 mệnh đề:   * Không có dấu phẩy: mệnh đề 1 *(hệ quả)* because mệnh đề 2 *(nguyên nhân)*. * Có dấu phẩy: Because mệnh đề 1 *(nguyên nhân)*, mệnh đề 2 *(hệ quả)*. | We couldn’t plant trees because it was raining.  Because it was raining, we couldn’t plant trees. |

** *have to/don’t have to***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cách dùng** | **Ví dụ** |
| **have to** | Diễn tả quy định, luật lệ  I/We/You/They **have to**  He/She/It **has to** | You **have to** check out at 2:00 p.m. |
| **don’t have to** | Diễn tả một điều không cần thiết  I/ We/ You/ They **don’t have to**  He/ She/ It **doesn’t have to** | They **don’t have to** bring medicine with them. |

**Unit 5 | LONDON WAS GREAT**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Unit 5:**

**actor** /ˈæktə/ (n): diễn viên nam

**actress** /ˈæktrəs/(n): diễn viên nữ

**painter** /ˈpeɪntə/ (n): họa sĩ

**physicist** /ˈfɪzɪsɪst/ (n): nhà vật lý. học

**princess /**prɪnˈses**/** (n): công nương, công chúa

**🡪 prince /**prɪns**/** (n): hoàng tử

**queen** /kwiːn/ (n): nữ hoàng, hoàng hậu

**singer** /ˈsɪŋə/ (n): ca sĩ

**stateswoman** /ˈsteɪtswʊmən/: nữ chính khách

**writer** /ˈraɪtə**/** (n): nhà văn

**Lesson 5a:**

**arrive** /əˈraɪv/ (v): đến

**🡪 arrival** /əˈraɪvəl/ (n): sự đến nơi, khu đến (ở sân bay, nhà ga)

**boring** /ˈbɔːrɪŋ/ (adj): chán nản

**cheap** /ʧiːp/ (adj): rẻ (giá)

**exciting** /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/ (adj): thú vị, hứng thú, phấn khích

**expensive** /ɪksˈpensɪv/ (adj): đắt (giá)

**fast** /fɑːst/ (adj): nhanh chóng

**interactive** /ˌɪntərˈæktɪv/ (adj): có tính tương tác

**🡪 interact** /ˌɪntərˈækt/ (v): tương tác

**🡪 interaction** /ˌɪntərˈækʃn/ (adj): sự tính tương tác

**later** /ˈleɪtə/ (adv): sau đó

**means of transport** /ˌmiːnz əv ˈtrænspɔːt/ (n): phương tiện giao thông

**move** /muːv/ (v): di chuyển

**🡪 movement** /ˈmu:vmənt/ (n): sự chuyển động

**railway station** /ˈreɪlweɪ ˌsteɪʃən/ (n): nhà ga xe lửa

**relaxing** /rɪˈlæksɪŋ/ (adj): thư giãn, giải trí

**slow** /sləʊ/ (adj): chậm chạp

**tiring** /ˈtaɪərɪŋ/ (adj): mệt mỏi

**transport** /ˈtrænspɔːt/ (n): vận tải, vận chuyển

**tube station** /ˈtjuːb ˌsteɪʃən/ (n): ga tàu điện ngầm

**Lesson 5c:**

**beak** /biːk/ (n): mỏ (chim)

**big** /bɪɡ/ (adj): to lớn

**body** /ˈbɒdi/ (n): cơ thể, thân thể, thân hình

**fur** /fɜː/ (n): lông thú

**leg** /leg/ (n): chân

**mane** /meɪn/ (n): bờm (ngựa, sư tử)

**neck** /nek/ (n): cổ

**pet** /pet/ (n): thú cưng

**sharp** /ʃɑːp/ (adj): sắc, nhọn, bén

**🡪 sharpen** /ˈʃɑ:pən/ (v): làm cho sắc, nhọn, bén

**thick** /θɪk/ (adj): dày

**trunk** /trʌŋk/ (n): vòi con voi

**wild** /waɪld/ (adj): hoang dã

**wing** /wɪŋ/ (n): cánh

**Lesson 5f:**

**informative** /ɪnˈfɔːmətɪv/ (adj): cho/chứa nhiều thông tin

**🡪 information** /ˌinfəˈmeɪʃn/ (n): thông tin

**🡪 inform** /ɪnˈfɔːm/ (v): cung cấp thông tin

**scientist** /ˈsaɪəntɪst/ (n): nhà khoa học

**🡪 science** /ˈsaɪəns/ (n): (môn) khoa học

**🡪 scientific** /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk// (adj): (có tính) khoa học

**set up camp** /set ʌp kæmp/ (phr): dựng trại

**snore** /snɔː/ (v): ngáy

**torch** /tɔːʧ/ (n): đèn pin

**CLIL 5:**

**complete** /kəmˈpliːt/ (v): hoàn thành

**connect** /kəˈnekt/ (v): kết nối

**🡪 connection** /kəˈnekʃn/ (n): sự kết nối

**fog** /fɒɡ/ (n) : sương mù

**hero** /ˈhɪərəʊ/ (n): người hùng (nam)

🡪 **heroine** /ˈherəʊɪn/ (n): nữ anh hùng

**in memory of** /ɪn ˈmeməri əv/ ( phr): tưởng nhớ

**tomb** /tuːm/ (n): mộ, ngôi mộ

**II/ Grammar:**

** Past Simple (Thì quá khứ đơn):**

– Thì quá khứ đơn được sử dụng để:

 Diễn tả các sự kiện, trạng thái hoặc hành động diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.

 Diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ.

 Thuật lại một câu chuyện hoặc một sự kiện lịch sử.

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

 Cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *yesterday, last year/month/week…*

 *ago* (10 minutes ago, 2 months ago, 8 years ago…)

 *in + mốc thời gian trong quá khứ* (in 1999, in the 20th century…).

* Công thức:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Câu khẳng định** | **Câu phủ định** | **Câu hỏi** |
| **Động từ “be”** | I/He/She/It was  We/You/They were | I/He/She/It was not  We/You/They were not | Was + I/he/she/it?   * Yes, I/he/she/it was. * No, I/he/she/it was not.   Were + I/he/she/it?   * Yes, I/he/she/it was. * No, I/he/she/it was not. |
| **Động từ thường** | I/He/She/It/We/You/They + played | I/He/She/It/We/You/They + did not + play | Did + I/he/she/it/we/you/they + play?   * Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/they did. * No, I/he/she/it/we/you/they did not. |

\*Lưu ý:

* was not = wasn’t, were not = weren’t, did not = didn’t
* Học thuộc bảng động từ bất qui tắc (không thêm *-ed*).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *e.g.* I/He/She/It was happy.  You/We/They weren't (were not) happy. | They donated some books last week.  He didn’t donate books yesterday. |
| Was it good?  Did she volunteer at the soup kitchen? | – Yes, it was. / No, it wasn’t.  – Yes, she did. / No, she didn’t. |
| How was the movie?  Where did they eat? | – It was terrible.  – They ate hamburgers. |

– *Từ hỏi Wh-* + trợ động từ *(did)* + chủ ngữ + động từ?

*e.g.* ***Who*** *did you talk to?*

\*Ghi chú: *Who/What* + động từ + tân ngữ? (để chỉ chủ ngữ của động từ)

*e.g.* ***Who*** *talked to you?*

– Cách phát âm *“-ed”*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Đọc là /ɪd/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là **/t/, /d/** |
| **Đọc là /t/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là **/t∫/, /s/, /x/, /∫/, /k/, /f/, /p/** |
| **Đọc là /d/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là các phụ âm và nguyên âm còn lại |

– Nguyên tắc chính tả khi thêm *“–ed”* vào động từ có quy tắc:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Nguyên tắc** | **Ví dụ** |
| Chúng ta thêm -edvào động từ ở thì quá khứ đơn. | *Clean* ➡ *cleaned; volunteer* ➡ *volunteered* |
| Khi động từ tận cùng bằng -e, chúng ta chỉ thêm -d. | *Like* ➡ *liked; live* ➡ *lived* |
| Khi động từ tận cùng bằng phụ âm+y, chúng ta đổi ythành irồi thêm -ed. | *Try* ➡ *tried; fry* ➡ *fried* |
| Khi động từ một âm tiết tận cùng bằng một phụ âm+nguyên âm+ phụ âm, chúng ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm -ed. | *Plan* ➡ *planned; stop* ➡ *stopped* |

** *by/on/in***

* Sử dụng *by/on/in + phương tiện giao thông*để diễn tả hình thức di chuyển.
* **by** + bike/bicycle/bus/car/helicopter/motorcycle/plane/ship/taxi/train/tram
* **on** + a bike/bicycle/bus/motorcycle/plane/ship/train/tram. **Also:** **on** foot
* **in** + a car/helicopter/taxi

**Unit 6 | ENTERTAINMENT**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Unit 6:**

**capsule** /ˈkæpsjuːl/ (n): buồng (cáp treo, vòng đu quay)

**bargain** /ˈbɑːɡɪn/ (n): món hời

**works of art** /ˌwɜːks əv ˈɑːt/ (phr): tác phẩm nghệ thuật

**Lesson 6a:**

**amusement park** /əˈmjuːzmənt pɑːk/ (n): công viên giải trí

**bend** /bend/ (v): bẻ cong

**circus** /ˈsɜːkəs/ (n): rạp xiếc, gánh xiếc

**concert hall** /ˈkɒnsət hɔːl/ (n): phòng hòa nhạc

**exhibition centre** /ˌeksɪˈbɪʃən ˈsentə/ (n): trung tâm triển lãm

**last** /lɑːst/ (v): kéo dài

**protect** / prəˈtekt/ (v): bảo vệ

🡪 **protection** / prəˈtekʃn/ (n): sự bảo vệ

🡪 **protective** / prəˈtektɪv/ (adj): bảo vệ

**put on** /ˌpʊt ɒn/ (phr v): mặc (quần áo), đeo (mắt kính)

**ride** /raɪd/ (n): vòng quay

**safety glasses** /ˈseɪfti ˈɡlɑːsɪz/ ( pl n): kính bảo hộ

**speed** /spi:d/ (n): tốc độ

**stadium** /ˈsteɪdiəm/ (n): sân vận động

**track** /træk/ (n): đường ray (tàu lượn)

**underwater** /ˌʌndəˈwɔːtə/ (adj): ở dưới mặt nước

**vanish** /ˈvænɪʃ/ (v): tan biến, biến mất

**Lesson 6c:**

**action/adventure** /ˈækʃən | ədˈvenʧə/ (n): (phim) hành động/phiêu lưu

**animation/cartoon** /ˌænɪˈmeɪʃən | kɑːˈtuːn/ (n): phim hoạt hình

**childish** /ˈʧaɪldɪʃ/ (adj): ngây ngô, trẻ con

**cookery show** /ˈkʊkəri ʃəʊ/ (n): chương trình nấu ăn

**documentary** /ˌdɒkjəˈmentəri/ (n): phim tài liệu

**educational** /ˌeʤʊˈkeɪʃənəl/ (adj): có tính giáo dục

**fantasy** /ˈfæntəsi/ (n): phim kỳ ảo, phim siêu nhiên, phim thần tiên

**game show** /ˈɡeɪm ʃəʊ/ (n): trò chơi truyền hình

**science fiction** /ˌsaɪəns ˈfɪkʃən/ (n): phim khoa học viễn tưởng

**soap opera** /ˈsəʊp ˌɒpərə/ (n): phim/kịch dài tập

**thriller** /ˈθrɪlə/ (n): phim kịch tính

**Lesson 6f:**

**life-sized** /ˈlaɪf saɪzd/ (adj): có kích thước như vật thật

**outdoor** /ˈaʊtdɔː/ (adj): ngoài trời, ở ngoài

**pick (sb) up** /ˌpɪk ˈʌp/ (phr v): đón (rước) ai đó

**rate** /reɪt/ (n): giá cả

**session** /ˈseʃən/ (n): buổi, phiên

**sleepover** /ˈsliːpəʊvə/ (n): tiệc ngủ qua đêm

**track** /træk/ (n): đường đua

**CLIL 6:**

**custom** /ˈkʌstəm/ (n): tập quán

**ivory** /ˈaɪvəri/ (n): ngà (chất liệu)

**planet** /ˈplænɪt/ (n): hành tinh

**take care** /ˈteɪk keə/ (phr): chú ý, quan tâm

**tusk** /tʌsk/ (n): ngà (voi)

**II/ Grammar:**

** *will – be going to* – Present Continuous (Future meaning) (*will – be – going to* – Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với cách dùng tương lai):** Xem lại Unit 4

** *-ing/-ed* adjectives (Tính từ kết thúc với *-ing/-ed*):**

– **Tính từ kết thúc với -ing** là tính từ diễn tả bản chất, tính chất, đặc điểm của người, sự vật, hiện tượng.

Ví dụ: *The film was boring. (What was the film like? Boring)*

– **Tính từ kết thúc với -ed** là tính từ diễn tả cảm xúc.

Ví dụ: *We were bored. (How did we feel? Bored.)*

**** ***might/should(n’t):***

– **might (có thể)**: dùng để diễn tả khả năng có thể xảy ra.

Ví dụ: It might rain tonight.

– **should (nên)**: dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên.

Ví dụ: You should wear your raincoat. It’s raining. (I advise you)

You shouldn’t talk to strangers. (I advise you not to)

** First Conditional (Câu điều kiện loại I):**

Câu điều kiện loại 1 dùng để:

* diễn tả một sự việc có thể xảy ra ở tương lai
* đưa ra lời đề nghị hoặc lời hứa
* Khi mệnh đề if đứng trước mệnh đề chính, cần dấu phẩy ở giữa.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mệnh đề If** | **Mệnh đề chính** |
| If + Subject + Present Simple,  *(diễn tả điều kiện)* | Subject + will + bare infinitive  *(diễn tả kết quả)* |

|  |
| --- |
| If the weather's bad, I will watch the ballet. |
| 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? |

*e.g.*

**\*Lưu ý:** Unless = If + not

*e.g.* ***If*** *he* ***doesn’t find*** *tickets to the festival, he won’t go. =* ***Unless*** *he* ***finds*** *tickets to the festival, he won’t go.*

**PRACTICE**

**Unit 4 | HOLIDAYS**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. clothes B. glove C. month D. colour

2. A. beach B. great C. season D. feature

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. weather B. holiday C. rainforest D. activity

4. A. museum B. contaminated C. geographical D. accessory

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. The eleventh month of the year is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. August B. September C. November D. December

6. There are many black clouds in the sky. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. isn’t going to rain B. are going to rain C. aren’t going to rain D. is going to rain

7. The grass is green, the sky is blue, the flowers are colourful and the weather is warm in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. spring B. summer C. autumn D. winter

8. Children have to wear special clothes to go to school. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. T-shirt B. skirt C. uniform D. jumper

9. Tony and his sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their bicycles to school now.

A. rides B. are riding C. is riding D. will ride

10. - Why is it too hot today? - I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the air conditioner.

A. will turn on B. am going to turn on C. will not turn on D. am not going to turn on

11. A: My hands are really cold.

B: Why don’t you put on your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. coat B. socks C. gloves D. hat

12. A: I’m really worried about my test tomorrow.

B: Don’t worry. I’m sure you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well.

A. will do B. are doing C. do D. are going to do

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

13. The coat on the chair is your; mine is in the car.

A. The B. on C. your D. in

14. Phú Quốc is a very popular island in sandy beaches.

A. is B. very C. island D. in

15. Look! The boy falls off the ladder.

A. Look B. The C. falls D. off

16. These long dresses look suitable for your mom. You can buy it for her.

A. look B. suitable C. it D. her

**IV/ WORD FORM**

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

17. Be good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! Don’t throw rubbish everywhere! **(CAMP)**

18. We went \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot when we visited Italy last summer. **(SIGHTSEERS)**

19. On Tet holiday, locals decorate their houses with colourful flowers and family members eat together and visit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(RELATE)**

20. Huế is the oldest city in Central Vietnam, near Đà Nẵng, it also has the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ river in Central Vietnam - The Perfume River. **(FAME)**

**V/ READING**

**Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or there is No Information (NI).**

Hi Myriam,

Greeting from Scotland! It’s really cold here. And today it’s snowing, so my sister and I are wearing warm clothes. But we’re having a wonderful time. We’re spending New Year’s Eve with my grandparents. It’s a big celebration here. Scottish people have their own name for it. They call it Hogmanay. People are having a torchlight parade and a street party. It’s really exciting. At the moment, my sister is taking lots of photos to show everyone back home. I’m eating *stovies* – a Scottish traditional dish. It has got potatoes, beef, onions and butter. My parents are drinking champagne. We’re all waiting to watch the fireworks display at midnight. At midnight, right after the bells strike, people always join hands in a large circle and sing *Auld Lang Syne*.

See you when I get home.

Sylvia

21. The weather is always cold and snowy in Scotland.

22. In Scotland, Hogmanay is a special name for New Year’s Eve.

23. Sylvia is having *stovies* and champagne.

24. They are watching the fireworks display.

25. It’s a tradition that people sing *Auld Lang Syne* at midnight.

**VI/ WRITING**

**A. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.**

26. Tyler / excited / because / he / planning / visit / rainforest.



27. Children / usually / get money / red envelope / as / present / their parents.



28. I / not think / John / go fishing / us.



**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. It’s the rule that you switch off your mobile phones during the exam.

 You

30. Amanda has a plan to go to Bali next summer.

 Amanda is

**Unit 5 | LONDON WAS GREAT**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. f**i**sh B. t**i**ger C. rabb**i**t D. an**i**mal

2. A. career B. engineer C. feet D. cheer

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. museum B. famous C. transport D. picture

4. A. experience B. exhibition C. interactive D. educational

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ writes poems, novels, stories.

A. writer B. singer C. doctor D. physicist

6. It is an animal that can't run, has many arms and legs. It is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. octopus B. elephant C. eagle D. owl

7. Robert \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at school yesterday, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sick.

A. were/was B. wasn't/was C. was/were D. weren't/were

8. London Transport Museum first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1960s in an old garage.

A. opens B. will open C. is going to open D. opened

9. Lisa wants to do some exercise, so she goes to school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foot three times a week.

A. by B. on C. with D. to

10. New York is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for The Statue of Liberty.

A. good B. tiring C. famous D. big

11. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough chairs for everybody at the party last night.

A. weren’t B. wasn’t C. isn't D. aren’t

12. Did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good time with your friends in Rome last summer?

A. had B. has C. having D. have

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

13. Mr. Pike’s students didn’t finished all the exercises he gave them last week.

A. Mr. Pike's B. finished C. the exercises D. gave

14. Whales are one of the biggest animal in the world.

A. are B. of C. animal D. in

15. William Shakespeare get married when he was 18 years old to Anne Hathaway, who was 26 years old, and they had three children.

A. get married B. was C. to D. had

16. Harry didn't understood what the teacher said in the last lesson.

A. didn't B. understood C. said D. lesson

**IV/ WORD FORM**

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

17. Today, London Transport Museum is an interactive, family-friendly museum with over 300000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year. **(VISIT)**

18. Sharks might look scary, but they are not usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to people. **(DANGER)**

19. There are a lot of high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in New York city. **(BUILD)**

20. The total \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of this stone statue is 51.6 metres. **(HIGH)**

**V/ READING**

***Complete the text about Mary Shelly with suitable information from the notes in the box. For each blank, write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.***

Mary Shelley (1797 – 1851)

British writer

Place of birth: London

1814: met Percy Bysshe Shelley

June, 1814: moved to France with her husband

Famous for the novel *Frankenstein*

Mary Shelley is a great British (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She was born on August 30th, 1797 in (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Her mother died when she was a baby, so Mary grew up with her father. She enjoyed writing at a young age. In 1814, she met the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley. She fell in love with him and in June, 1814, Mary and Percy left England for (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to begin a new life together. In 1822, her husband Percy died in a sailing accident at the age of 29. After that, Mary went back to England with her young son. She wrote many short stories and novels. She wrote her most famous work, the (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when she was only 20. It also became a successful play and there are a lot of different films of the story. She died in London in (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**VI/ WRITING**

**A. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.**

26. What / they / do / when / they / be / Hanoi / last week?



27. My parents / not see / any / monument / that ancient site / 2 years ago.



28. When we / be / Phu Quoc island, / we / stay / small hotel.



**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. This landmark didn’t get many visitors ten years ago.

 There

30. When you meet Tony, help me give this ticket to him. (IF)



**Unit 6 | ENTERTAINMENT**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. wear B. hear C. fear D. dear

2. A. slow B. snow C. now D. know

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. fantastic B. exciting C. amusing D. interesting

4. A. idea B. sleepover C. paintballing D. tennis

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. In the afternoon, students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many interesting clubs.

A. do B. join C. play D. have

6. They invite special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to appear in the show.

A. character B. programmers C. audiences D. guests

7. The game \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you put a coin in the slot.

A. will start B. starting C. started D. start

8. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a party next Sunday.

A. have B. are having C. will have D. had

9. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late for school.

A. is B. being C. be D. are

10. "The Masked Singer" is a famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Vietnam these days where singers compete with each other under a mask.

A. comedy B. cartoon C. documentary D. gameshow

11. This channel has a lot of interesting programmes. Do you want to check its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. schedule B. series C. volume D. viewers

12. A: How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we are to hear that you got the scholarship!   
 B: Thank you. It was really a surprise.

A. pleasingly B. pleased C. please D. pleasing

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

13. If you know how to read a map, you might get lost when travelling to a strange place.

A. know B. to read C. get D. to

14. Tom, watch out! You will fall into a big hole ahead.

A. out B. will fall C. into D. ahead

15. If she accept your card and roses, things will be very much hopeful.

A. accept B. will be C. much D. hopeful

16. The greatest threat to our planet is the believe that someone else will save it.

A. threat B. is C. believe D. will save

**IV/ WORD FORM**

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

17. It is the best trained and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workforce in Europe. **(EDUCATION)**

18. He's a talented athlete who competes nationally and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(NATION)**

19. Be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! Don’t buy ivory souvenirs, they are made from elephant tusks. **(CARE)**

20. When travelling, we should always respect local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(TRADITIONALLY)**

**V/ READING**

**Read the following email and fill in each blank with a suitable word/phrase from the box. There are TWO words/ phrases that you don’t need.**

experience sample excited interesting walking tour performance sightseeing

Hi Amy

My family and I are going to Edinburgh next month and I’m really (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We are travelling on Friday. I’ve made some plans. In the morning, we are taking a (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around Edinburgh. It’s a good way to learn about the city. In the afternoon, we are visiting Edinburgh Castle. That will be an amazing (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for sure. Then we are going to have dinner and enjoy a live (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a really nice restaurant. If we have time, we will visit Royal Botanic Garden. It’s very popular with tourists. There’s also a local market near the garden. People can (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traditional cakes and chocolate, or buy local art and jewellery for souvenirs. I think we will have a terrific time.

See you soon

Stan

**VI/ WRITING**

**A. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.**

26. If / it / rain / this weekend / Jessica and Lizzy / not go / windsurfing.



27. It / be not / harmful / you / drink / more water.



28. My mom / advise / me / arrive / on time / the meeting.



**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. Don’t drop litter or the environment will be polluted.

 If

30. It’s not a good idea to buy products made from elephant tusks. (SHOULD)

 We