

I. VOCABULARY:

1. Unit 1: My new school

- School things and activities
- Verb (play, do, have, study) + Noun

2. Unit 2: My house

- Types of house
- Rooms and furniture

3. Unit 3: My friends

- Body parts and appearance
- Personality adjectives

4. Unit 4: My neighborhood

- Places in a neighborhood

5. Unit 5: Natural wonders of Viet Nam

- Things in nature
- Travel items

6. Unit 6: Our Tet holiday

- Things and activities at Tet

II. PHONETICS:

1. Unit 1: /ʌ/ and /ɑ:/

	/ɑ:/	/ʌ/
Categories (Phân loại âm)	Nguyên âm đơn dài	Nguyên âm đơn ngắn
Letters (Dấu hiệu)	a, ar, au, ear Eg: glass, car, <u>a</u> unt, he <u>a</u> rt	u, ou, o Eg: c <u>u</u> p, en <u>o</u> ugh, mon <u>th</u>

2. Unit 2: /s/ and /z/

	/s/	/z/
Categories (Phân loại âm)	Phụ âm đơn vô thanh	Phụ âm đơn hữu thanh
Letters (Dấu hiệu)	s, ss, c, sc, ce <u>s</u> ick, gl <u>ass</u> , <u>c</u> ity, <u>sc</u> ience, nie <u>ce</u>	s, z, ss, zz ea <u>s</u> y, <u>z</u> oo, sciss <u>o</u> rs, j <u>az</u> z

3. Unit 3: /b/ and /p/

	/b/	/p/
Categories (Phân loại âm)	Phụ âm đơn vô thanh	Phụ âm đơn hữu thanh
Letters (Dấu hiệu)	b, bb be <u>s</u> t, ru <u>b</u> ber	p, pp pie, pe <u>pp</u> er

	Lưu ý: “b” là âm câm khi từ có đuôi mb, bt. (climb, debt)	Lưu ý: “p” là âm câm khi từ bắt đầu bằng ps, pn hoặc pb ở giữa từ. (pseudo, pneumonia, cupboard)
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4. Unit 4: /ɪ/ and /i:/

	/ɪ/	/i:/
Categories (Phân loại âm)	Nguyên âm đơn ngắn	Nguyên âm đơn dài
Letters (Dấu hiệu)	i, u, ui, y miss, busy, building, system	ie, e, ey, i, eo, ee, ea piece, equal, key, ski, people, see, sea

5. Unit 5: /t/ and /d/

	/t/	/d/
Categories (Phân loại âm)	Phụ âm đơn vô thanh	Phụ âm đơn hữu thanh
Letters (Dấu hiệu)	t, tt, -ed, th <i>best, butter, watched, Thailand</i> Lưu ý: âm t là âm câm khi giữa từ có chứa st, tch, ft <i>listen, match, often</i>	d, dd, -ed <i>do, ladder, played</i> Lưu ý: âm d là âm câm khi giữa từ có chứa dg, ds, dw, dn, dk, dj <i>edge, handsome, sandwich, Wednesday, handkerchief, adjust</i>

6. Unit 6: /s/ and /ʃ/

	/s/	/ʃ/
Categories (Phân loại âm)	Phụ âm đơn vô thanh	Phụ âm đơn vô thanh
Letters (Dấu hiệu)	s, ss, c, sc, ce sick, glass, city, science, niece	sh, c, ch, ci, s, ss, ti shop, ocean, machine, special, sure, Russia, station, sugar

III. GRAMMAR

1. Unit 1:

a. Present simple (Thì hiện tại đơn)

Forms (Cấu trúc)	
TO BE (Động từ to be) (+) S + is/ am/ are + danh từ/tính từ/giới từ. (-) S + is/ am/ are + not + danh từ/tính từ/giới từ. (?) Is/Am/Are + S + danh từ/tính từ/giới từ? (+) Yes, S + is / am / are. (-) No, S + is / am / are + not.	VERBS (Động từ thường) (+) S + V/ Vs-es. (-) S + don't / doesn't + V. (?) Do/Does + S + V? (+) Yes, S + do/ does. (-) No, S + don't/ doesn't.
Use (Cách dùng)	
Diễn tả sự thật hiển nhiên, chân lý.	<i>The earth goes around the sun.</i>
Diễn tả thói quen lặp đi lặp lại.	<i>I get up at 7 a. m every day.</i>
Diễn tả hành động cố định.	<i>I work in a bank.</i>
Diễn tả cảm xúc, cảm giác.	<i>I hate dancing.</i>
Nhấn mạnh trong câu khẳng định: S + do/ does + V.	<i>I do love my mother.</i>
Diễn tả sự di chuyển của các phương tiện giao thông, lịch trình sự kiện, thời gian biểu rõ ràng.	<i>Hurry up! The plane takes off in 15 minutes.</i>
Add “s/ es” to the verbs (Quy tắc thêm đuôi “s/es” vào sau động từ)	
• Từ kết thúc bằng đuôi e hoặc ee → thêm s	

Eg: make → makes

- Động từ kết thúc bằng nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) + y → thêm s

Eg: play → plays

- Động từ kết thúc bằng phụ âm + y → đổi y thành ies

Eg: study → studies

- Động từ kết thúc bằng o, x, z, s, ss, sh, ch → thêm es

Eg: watch → watches

- Còn lại → thêm s

Eg: drink → drinks

- Đặc biệt: have → has

Spelling rules (Quy tắc phát âm đuôi “s/es”)

Xét 1 hoặc 2 chữ cái trước chữ e/es ở cuối động từ.

/s/: gh, th, ph, k, f, t, p

/iz/: x, z, s, ss, sh, ch, ce, ge

/z/: còn lại (b, d, g, l, m, n, ng, r, v, y...)

Eg: stops /s/

Eg: watches /iz/

Eg: cars /z/

Time expressions (Dấu hiệu trạng ngữ thời gian)

- Every + khoảng thời gian (every day/ week/ month/ year...)

- Once/ twice/ three times/ four times + a/ per + khoảng thời gian (once a day/ week/ month/ year...)

- In + the + buổi trong ngày (in the morning...)

- **Trạng từ chỉ tần suất:**

always (luôn luôn); usually (thường xuyên); often/ frequently/ regularly (thường xuyên);

sometimes, occasionally (thỉnh thoảng); seldom/ rarely/ hardly (hiếm khi); never (không bao giờ)

b. Adverbs of frequency (Trạng từ tần suất)

Adverbs of Frequency

An adverb of frequency tells us how often something takes place.



➤ Cách dùng:

+ Trạng từ tần suất diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên của một hành động.

+ Trạng từ tần suất trả lời cho câu hỏi: **How often + do/ does + S + V?**

E.g: A: How often do you watch TV?

B: I usually watch TV after dinner.

➤ Vị trí:

+ Trạng từ tần suất đứng sau động từ “be” (is/ am/ are).

E.g: She is always on time.

+ Trạng từ tần suất đứng trước động từ chính V/ Vs-es.

E.g: He usually plays badminton.

2. Unit 2:

a. Possessive case (Sở hữu cách's)

Sở hữu cách được dùng để chỉ sự sở hữu giữa người hay động vật với vật hoặc mối quan hệ giữa người với người.

Use (Cách dùng)		
Sự sở hữu giữa người hoặc động vật (A) và vật (B). Kí hiệu: (A's B) → B thuộc sở hữu của A, B thuộc về A. Mối quan hệ giữa 2 hay nhiều đối tượng (người). * Lưu ý: Với sự vật, sự việc chúng ta không dùng sở hữu cách mà dùng giới từ' "of" để biểu đạt ý sở hữu. Ta có sở hữu cách với thời gian. Ta có sở hữu cách với những vật duy nhất.	<i>Tom's bag (chiếc cặp của Tom)</i> <i>This cat's tail (cái đuôi của chú mèo)</i> <i>Mai's mother (mẹ của Mai)</i> <i>The roof of the house (mái của ngôi nhà)</i> <i>A week's time (thời gian một tuần)</i> <i>The Moon's surface (bề mặt Mặt trăng)</i>	
How to write (Cách viết ký hiệu sở hữu cách)		
Danh từ số ít	A's B	<i>Tom's bag</i> <i>This cat's tail</i> <i>Mai's mother</i>
Danh từ số ít chứa 's' ở cuối (tên riêng)	As's B hoặc As' B	<i>Spears's house hoặc</i> <i>Spears' house</i>
Danh từ số nhiều Ns/es	As/es' B	<i>The students' books</i>
Danh từ số nhiều bất quy tắc	A's B	<i>Children's bikes</i>
Nhiều danh từ cùng sở hữu	A and C's B	<i>Minh and Lan's car</i> <i>Alex's and Mary's cars</i>

b. Prepositions of place

Giới từ chỉ vị trí, nơi chốn của 1 vật so với 1 hay nhiều vật khác.

Cấu trúc cơ bản: **N1 + be (is/ am/ are) + giới từ vị trí + N2.**

Preposition	Place (Nơi chốn)
In (Trong, Ở)	<p>Không gian khái quát nhất</p> <p>In + nước (<i>in Vietnam</i>)</p> <p>In + thành phố (<i>in Ha Noi</i>)</p> <p>In + làng/ thị trấn (<i>in Chinatown</i>)</p> <p>In + không gian (<i>in the room</i>)</p> <p>In + phương hướng/ vị trí (<i>in the North, in the middle</i>)</p> <p>In + ô tô, taxi (<i>in a car, in a taxi</i>)</p>
On (Trên)	<p>Không gian cụ thể hơn.</p> <p>On + đường phố (<i>on Xuan Thuy Street</i>)</p> <p>On + tầng/ nơi chốn (<i>on the second floor, on the farm</i>)</p> <p>On + bề mặt (<i>on the table</i>)</p> <p>On + vị trí (<i>on the left/ on the right</i>)</p> <p>On + phương tiện cá nhân (<i>on the bike</i>)</p> <p>On + phương tiện giải trí (<i>on the Internet</i>)</p>
At (Tại)	Địa điểm cụ thể

	At + địa điểm cụ thể (<i>at home</i>) At + tên tòa nhà (<i>at the cinema</i>) At + địa chỉ cụ thể (<i>at 20 Cau Giay Street</i>) At + nơi làm việc/học tập (<i>at school</i>) At + địa chỉ email (<i>at Mai@gmail.com</i>)
Next to (<i>bên cạnh</i>)	A + be (chia) + next to + B.
In front of (<i>phía trước</i>)	A + be (chia) + in front of + B.
Behind (<i>phía sau</i>)	A + be (chia) + behind + B.
Under (<i>bên dưới</i>)	A + be (chia) + under + B.
Between A and B (<i>ở giữa 2 đối tượng</i>)	A + be (chia) + between + B and C.

c. There + be

Cấu trúc **There + be** được sử dụng để chỉ sự tồn tại của 1 sự vật, hiện tượng.

Form (Cấu trúc)	
(+) There is + a/ an/ one + danh từ số ít. There is + (lượng từ) + danh từ không đếm được. There are + (số > 2 hoặc lượng từ) + danh từ số nhiều. (-) There is/ are + not + (lượng từ) + danh từ. (?) Is/Are there + (lượng từ) + danh từ? + Yes, there is/ are. - No, there isn't/ aren't. Notes: Lượng từ thường dùng là <i>some, any, a lot of, much, many...</i> Cấu trúc này có thể đi kèm cụm giới từ chỉ vị trí ở cuối câu. Nếu liệt kê nhiều danh từ thì động từ "be" chia phụ thuộc vào số của danh từ thứ nhất.	<i>There is a car.</i> <i>There is some water.</i> <i>There are ten pears.</i> <i>There aren't any candies.</i> <i>Is there a car?</i> <i>+ Yes, there is.</i> <i>- No, there isn't.</i> <i>There is a book on the table.</i> <i>There is a book, a pen and two rulers on the desk.</i> <i>There are two rulers, a pen and a book in my bag.</i>

d. Suggestions

Cấu trúc gợi ý, rủ ai cùng làm gì	
Let's + V. = Why don't we + V? = How about + V-ing? = What about + V-ing? = Shall we + V? = S + suggest (chia) + V-ing. = I think we should + V. = It might be a good idea if we + V.	<i>Let's go swimming.</i> <i>Why don't we go swimming?</i> <i>How about going swimming?</i> <i>What about going swimming?</i> <i>Shall we go swimming?</i> <i>I suggest going swimming,</i> <i>I think we should go swimming.</i> <i>It might be a good idea if we go swimming.</i>
Response (Trả lời)	
Đồng ý: - Yes, let's. - That's a good idea. - Yes, definitely. - Sure, why not? - By all means.	Từ chối: - No, let's not.

3. Unit 3

a. Present continuous (Hiện tại tiếp diễn)

Forms (Cấu trúc)	
(+) S + am/ is/ are + V-ing.	(+) She is cooking.
(-) S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing.	(-) She isn't cooking.

(?) Am / Is /Are + S + V-ing? + Yes, S + is/ am/ are. - No, S + isn't/ am not / aren't. (W-h) W-H + am/is/are + S+ V-ing?	(?) Is she cooking? + Yes, she is. - No, she isn't. (W-h) What is she doing?
Use (Cách dùng)	
Hành động đang diễn ra vào lúc nói.	<i>She is sleeping now.</i>
Hành động có tính chất tạm thời, xen vào thói quen.	<i>Every day I get up at 7 a.m, but today I'm getting up at 8 a.m.</i>
Diễn tả xu hướng.	<i>It's getting hot.</i>
Dự định sẽ thực hiện trong tương lai gần.	<i>I'm going travelling next week.</i>
Thói quen xấu gây khó chịu cho người khác.	<i>She is always singing at night. It's annoying.</i>
Add "ing" to the verbs (Quy tắc thêm đuôi -ing vào sau động từ)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Động từ kết thúc bằng đuôi e → bỏ "e", thêm -ing. Eg: <i>make</i> → <i>making</i> • Động từ kết thúc bằng ee → thêm -ing. Eg: <i>see</i> → <i>seeing</i> • Động từ kết thúc bằng ie → đổi ie thành y, thêm -ing. Eg: <i>lie</i> → <i>lying</i> • Động từ 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng 1 nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) và 1 phụ âm (trừ h, w, X, y, z) → nhân đôi phụ âm cuối, thêm -ing. Eg: <i>put</i> → <i>putting</i> • Động từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên, ta chỉ nhân đôi phụ âm khi trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết cuối cùng. Eg: <i>per'mit</i> → <i>permitting</i> <i>pre'fer</i> → <i>preferring</i> • Động từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên, trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất → thêm -ing Eg: <i>'open</i> → <i>opening</i> <i>'enter</i> → <i>entering</i> • Còn lại → thêm -ing. Eg: <i>sing</i> → <i>singing</i> 	
Time expressions (Dấu hiệu trạng ngữ thời gian)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At + giờ; It's + giờ. ✓ S + be + giới từ vị trí + danh từ địa điểm. ✓ At the moment, now, right now, at present ✓ Câu mệnh lệnh: Look!, Listen!, Be quiet!, Keep silent! <p>* Lưu ý: Một số động từ CẢM GIÁC không dùng với thì tiếp diễn: <i>like, dislike, hate, love, want, prefer, admire, believe, understand, remember, forget, know, belong, have, taste, smell, be...</i> Nhưng nếu mang nghĩa chỉ hoạt động thì được chia tiếp diễn.</p>	

b. Action verbs: Play, Go, Have, Watch, Make

Verb	Use	Examples
PLAY	Kết hợp với danh từ chỉ các môn thể thao liên quan tới bóng, mang tính thi đấu, tranh đua.	<i>Play football</i>
	Kết hợp với các danh từ chỉ các loại nhạc cụ.	<i>Play the guitar</i>
GO	Thường đi với V-ing chỉ hoạt động thể thao, giải trí.	<i>Go shopping</i>
	Đi với cấu trúc "to the + địa điểm" chỉ các hoạt động thể thao, giải trí.	<i>Go to the shop</i>
HAVE	Quan hệ sở hữu.	<i>Have a house</i>
	Kết hợp với danh từ chỉ môn học.	<i>Have English</i>
	Kết hợp với các danh từ chỉ đồ ăn, thức uống, bữa ăn, tiệc.	<i>Have a party</i>
WATCH	Hành động "xem", "quan sát" sự chuyển động.	<i>Watch a movie</i>
MAKE	Kết hợp với cụm từ chỉ đồ ăn, thức uống, bữa ăn, nấu nướng (tạo ra vật chất mới).	<i>Make pizzas</i>

4. Unit 4

a. Comparative adjectives

So sánh hơn của tính từ sử dụng khi đưa ra phép so sánh giữa 2 đối tượng hoặc nhóm đối tượng.

Form (Cấu trúc)

<p>Tính từ ngắn: S₁ + be + adj-er + than O₂ (S₂ + be).</p> <p>Tính từ dài: S₁ + be + more + adj + than O₂ (S₂ + be)</p>	<p>A car is <u>bigger than</u> a bike.</p> <p>He is <u>more careful than</u> his brother.</p>	
How to form comparative adjectives (Cách biến đổi tính từ so sánh hơn)		
<p>※ Đối với tính từ ngắn: (1 âm tiết)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Kết thúc bằng “e” → thêm r- Kết thúc bằng 1 nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) và 1 phụ âm (trừ h, w, x, y, z) → nhân đôi phụ âm cuối, rồi thêm “er”- Còn lại 4- er <p>※ Đối với tính từ dài (từ 2 âm tiết trở lên) → thêm “more” trước tính từ</p> <p><i>Lưu ý:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tính từ 2 âm tiết kết thúc bằng y → đổi y thành ier- Tính từ 2 âm tiết kết thúc bằng er, ow, et → thêm “er”	<p><i>wide → wider</i></p> <p><i>hot → hotter</i></p> <p><i>cold → colder</i></p> <p><i>interesting → more interesting</i></p> <p><i>pretty → prettier</i></p> <p><i>narrow → narrower</i></p> <p><i>quiet → quieter</i></p> <p><i>clever → cleverer</i></p>	
Irregular comparative adjectives (Tính từ bất quy tắc)		
<p>good</p> <p>bad</p> <p>much/ many</p> <p>little + N số ít, không đếm được</p> <p>few + N số nhiều, đếm được</p> <p>far</p>	<p>better</p> <p>worse</p> <p>more</p> <p>less</p> <p>fewer</p> <p>farther</p>	<p><i>tốt hơn</i></p> <p><i>tệ, dở hơn</i></p> <p><i>nhiều hơn</i></p> <p><i>ít hơn</i></p> <p><i>ít hơn</i></p> <p><i>xa hơn</i></p>

b. Asking for and giving direction

Asking for direction (Hỏi đường)	Giving direction (Chỉ đường)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is _____? • How do/can I get to _____ (from here)? • Where can I find the _____? • Is there _____ near here? • Can you show me the way to _____? • Can you tell me how to get to _____? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go + right/ left/ down/ up/ through/ along/ straight ahead • Turn left/ right (into + tên đường) • Take the first/second ... turning on the left/right. • Go past the _____ • The _____ is behind/ in front of/ next to/opposite/ near/ between A and B. • It's on your right/ left. • Take + tên đường.

5. Unit 5

a. Countable and uncountable nouns (Danh từ đếm được và không đếm được)

Countable nouns	<p>* Singular Nouns</p> <p>Danh từ số ít (Số lượng là 1)</p> <p>A + từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm: Ngoại trừ: universe, uniform...</p> <p>An + từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm: Ngoại trừ: hour, heir, honor</p>	<p><i>a car</i></p> <p><i>an apple</i></p>
	<p>* Plural Nouns</p> <p>Danh từ số nhiều (số lượng từ 2 trở lên)</p> <p>Danh từ biến đổi Ns/es hoặc danh từ bất quy tắc</p>	<p>apples, watches</p>
Uncountable nouns	<p>Chỉ chất khí, lỏng, rắn, nguyên vật liệu, thực phẩm.</p>	<p><i>water, flour, metal</i></p>

	(Các danh từ này không kết hợp với mạo từ a/an hoặc thêm đuôi số nhiều s/es)	
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b. Quantifiers

Quantifiers	Meaning	Plural nouns (Ns/es) (Danh từ đếm được số nhiều)	Uncountable nouns (Danh từ không đếm được)
Some	1 vài (+, lời mời, đề nghị)	✓	✓
Any	1 vài (-, ?)	✓	✓
Many	Nhiều	✓	
Much	Nhiều		✓
A little	1 ít (đủ)		✓
Little	1 ít (không đủ)		✓
A few	1 ít (đủ)	✓	
Few	1 ít (không đủ)	✓	
A lot of Lots of	Nhiều (nhấn mạnh số lượng)	✓	✓
A great deal of	Nhiều (khối lượng)		✓
Amount of	Nhiều		✓
Plenty of	Đủ và nhiều hơn nữa	✓	✓

➤ Đối với trường hợp lượng từ dùng được cho cả 2 loại danh từ thì khi chia động từ dựa vào danh từ đứng sau.

c. Modal verbs: Must/ Mustn't

Form (Cấu trúc)	
(+) S + must + V. (-) S + mustn't + V. (?) Must + S + V? + Yes, S + must . - No, S + mustn't .	<i>She must go home now.</i> <i>We mustn't walk on grass.</i> <i>Must I go there?</i> <i>+ Yes, you must.</i> <i>- No, you mustn't.</i>
Use (Cách sử dụng)	
Must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diễn tả sự cần thiết, hoặc sự bắt buộc, hoặc bổn phận trách nhiệm phải làm gì ở hiện tại và tương lai. Đưa ra một lời khuyên hay một đề nghị được nhấn mạnh. Đưa ra một suy luận chắc chắn cho hiện tại. S + must + V. S + must be Ving.	<i>I must study for the test tomorrow.</i> <i>You must slow down.</i> <i>She must be hungry'.</i> <i>She must be studying.</i>
Mustn't: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cấm không được làm gì. 	<i>You mustn't cheat.</i>

6. Unit 6

a. "Should/ Shouldn't" for advice

Form (Cấu trúc)	
(+) S + should + V.	<i>She should drink more water.</i>

(-) S + shouldn't + v. (?) Should + S + V? + Yes, S + should. - No, shouldn't.	<i>We shouldn't stay up late.</i> <i>Should I go to the doctor?</i> <i>+ Yes, you should.</i> <i>- No, you shouldn't.</i>
Use (Cách sử dụng)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Should/ shouldn't” được dùng để khuyên ai nên hay không nên làm gì. • Dùng trong câu hỏi để diễn tả sự nghi ngờ, thiếu chắc chắn. • Dùng với các đại từ nghi vấn như “what/ where /who” để diễn tả sự ngạc nhiên, thường dùng với “but”. 	<i>You should go now.</i> <i>You shouldn't eat much sugar.</i> <i>How should I know?</i> <i>What should I find but a giant snake?</i>

b. “Some/ Any” for amount

Quantifiers	Use	Plural nouns	Uncountable nouns
Some (một vài)	Dùng trong câu khẳng định hoặc câu hỏi nghi vấn dùng với mục đích mời, đề nghị.	✓	✓
Any (một vài, nào)	Dùng trong câu phủ định hoặc câu hỏi nghi vấn/ câu hỏi có từ hỏi về số lượng.	✓	✓

➤ Chia động từ phụ thuộc vào loại danh từ.

IV. PRACTICE

PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced different from that of the others in each group

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>full</u> | B. <u>must</u> | C. <u>under</u> | D. <u>uncle</u> |
| 2. A. <u>seat</u> | B. <u>meal</u> | C. <u>seal</u> | D. <u>great</u> |
| 3. A. <u>hike</u> | B. <u>life</u> | C. <u>lift</u> | D. <u>light</u> |
| 4. A. <u>gate</u> | B. <u>hate</u> | C. <u>hat</u> | D. <u>cake</u> |
| 5. A. <u>tin</u> | B. <u>sit</u> | C. <u>hide</u> | D. <u>Jim</u> |
| 6. A. <u>evening</u> | B. <u>english</u> | C. <u>convenient</u> | D. <u>region</u> |
| 7. A. <u>magazine</u> | B. <u>side</u> | C. <u>hide</u> | D. <u>high</u> |
| 8. A. <u>elbow</u> | B. <u>enter</u> | C. <u>every</u> | D. <u>eleven</u> |
| 9. A. <u>busy</u> | B. <u>gum</u> | C. <u>summary</u> | D. <u>lunch</u> |
| 10. A. <u>kite</u> | B. <u>idea</u> | C. <u>roadside</u> | D. <u>dinner</u> |
| 11. A. <u>student</u> | B. <u>sugar</u> | C. <u>stainless</u> | D. <u>slang</u> |
| 12. A. <u>summer</u> | B. <u>singer</u> | C. <u>study</u> | D. <u>sure</u> |
| 13. A. <u>nation</u> | B. <u>question</u> | C. <u>station</u> | D. <u>action</u> |
| 14. A. <u>thursday</u> | B. <u>thanks</u> | C. <u>these</u> | D. <u>birthday</u> |
| 15. A. <u>ocean</u> | B. <u>ceiling</u> | C. <u>city</u> | D. <u>circle</u> |
| 16. A. <u>ache</u> | B. <u>school</u> | C. <u>machine</u> | D. <u>chemical</u> |
| 17. A. <u>chopsticks</u> | B. <u>cupboards</u> | C. <u>bedrooms</u> | D. <u>kitchens</u> |
| 18. A. <u>funny</u> | B. <u>summer</u> | C. <u>student</u> | D. <u>bumpy</u> |
| 19. A. <u>books</u> | B. <u>sinks</u> | C. <u>flats</u> | D. <u>bags</u> |
| 20. A. <u>number</u> | B. <u>student</u> | C. <u>rubber</u> | D. <u>subject</u> |
| 21. A. <u>rooms</u> | B. <u>pens</u> | C. <u>tents</u> | D. <u>schools</u> |
| 22. A. <u>speak</u> | B. <u>weather</u> | C. <u>beach</u> | D. <u>easy</u> |
| 23. A. <u>books</u> | B. <u>pens</u> | C. <u>pictures</u> | D. <u>bags</u> |
| 24. A. <u>smart</u> | B. <u>class</u> | C. <u>play</u> | D. <u>art</u> |
| 25. A. <u>backpack</u> | B. <u>black</u> | C. <u>car</u> | D. <u>match</u> |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 26. A. <u>bin</u> | B. climb | C. <u>bring</u> | D. <u>break</u> |
| 27. A. <u>hand</u> | B. <u>drink</u> | C. <u>handsome</u> | D. neighborhood |
| 28. A. <u>cheek</u> | B. <u>chimney</u> | C. <u>chef</u> | D. <u>chin</u> |

LANGUAGE FOCUS

II. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- is your house? - It's in the country.
A. Who B. When C. How D. Where
- David can wait hours for his friends without getting angry. He is a boy.
A. hard-working B. free C. patient D. sensitive
- You should.....the bus – it's the easiest way to get there.
A. to take B. take C. takes D. taking
- Phuong is very good English and history, but she doesn't like maths much.
A. at B. on C. to D. for
- Where is the pagoda? - Take the second turning..... the left.
A. with B. of C. on D. in
- Look! The boys basketball in the school yard.
A. play B. playing C. are playing D. are
- Nam usually his bike to school everyday.
A. ride B. rides C. is riding D. are riding
- There.....an investigation into the cause of the disaster.
A. be B. should be C. being D. should being
- Mark is one of the.....ones – he at least has somewhere to sleep.
A. luck B. lucks C. lucky D. luckily
- You shouldn'tso much beer.
A. drink B. drinks C. drinking D. to drink
- Be careful when you visit a..... It's often very dark inside.
A. mountain B. river C. cave D. beach
- You should.....more exercise
A. do B. get C. make D. take
- You need to bring a....., or you will be lost.
A. compass B. sun cream C. sleeping bag D. charger
- My school is.....than your school.
A. farrer B. further C. far D. farer
- This morning is.....than yesterday morning
A. peaceful B. peacefuller C. more peaceful D. more peacefuller
- Max is.....than Mike
A. more careful B. carefuler C. more carefuler D. careful
- Jill is.....than your sister
A. thoughtfuller B. more thoughtfuller C. thoughtful D. more thoughtful
- John is.....today than he was yesterday.
A. happier B. more happier C. more happy D. happier
- My mother's cooking isyour mother's cooking
A. bad than B. worse than C. bad D. worse
- The road in this town are.....than the road in the city.
A. narrow B. more narrow C. narrower D. more narrower
- is where people go for worshipping.
A. temple B. art gallery C. market D. shelter
- We should do enough exercise to have health.
A. better than B. better C. more good D. more good than
- My father nevercoffee.
A. drink B. drinking C. drinks D. to drink

24. Nam likes.....volleyball.
 A. to playing B. playing C. plays D. play
25. His idea is quite differentmine.
 A. with B. of C. from D. on
26. There is nothing in the refrigerator. Let'sto the market.
 A. go B. going C. goes D. to go
27. "Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the cinema?" "....."
 A. Don't do that. B. I'm sorry. I don't like films.
 C. Sure. Go straight ahead. Then turn right. D. I have a class.
28. You must your hands before meals.
 A. wash B. to wash C. washes D. washing
29. We shouldn't noise in class.
 A. to make B. make C. makes D. making
30. My new school is than my old school
 A. more convenient B. convenienter C. convenient D. more convenienter
31. There are some pictures the wall in the living room.
 A. in B. at C. on D. with
32. Some of her paintings are displayed at the local
 A. museum B. stadium C. hospital D. art gallery
33. students are there in your class? - Thirty-nine.
 A. How many B. How much C. How D. How often
34. We are looking forward to watching the display on New Year's Eve.
 A. fireworks B. family gatherings C. lucky money D. peach flowers
35. Their uncle..... Ha Noi at this time.
 A. visits B. visit C. is visiting D. are visiting
36. Whatshe like? – She is kind and friendly.
 A. does B. is C. do D. are
37. Could you tell me theto the hospital?
 A. traffic D. way C. street D. road
38. Whathe look like? – He is so handsome.
 A. does B. is C. do D. are
39. The bank isthe corner of the Summer Street and Spring Street.
 A. in B. on C. of D. between
40. Shall we out tonight?
 A. hang B. hanging C. hangs D. hung

III. Use the words given in the box to complete the following sentences.

calendar	celebrate	decorating	feather	lucky
remote	rooster	rubbish	wish	wet

- I need a desk.....for work.
- Look at all thison the floor.
- The bird has grey.....with a lighter collar.
- We always.....our wedding anniversary by going out to dinner.
- The paint's still.....
- I heard a.....crow
- Six is my.....number
- We.....your every success in the future.
- The sitting room needs
- The farmhouse is.....from any other buildings.

IV. Read the following text and use the words given in the box to fill in the blanks

and	order	with	supermarkets
has	go	because	meal

There are at least 50 dishes associated (1)..... Japanese New Years that are collectively known as Osechi-Ryori. Each dish (2).....its own symbolic meaning for health, longevity, happiness (3).....success. Cooking Osechi-Ryori is a daunting task (4).....it's common to have 30 or more varieties of food for a New Year's.....

Most families (6).....bento-like sets of Osechi-Ryori from department stores or (7).....It's common for people to cook soups and other side items to (8).....along with the sets.

V. Fill in the blank with “should or shouldn’t” to complete the following sentences

1. Yoube so nervous.
2. I don't think you.....drink so much.
3. You.....study harder.
4. I think you.....try to contact her.
5. You are too thin. You.....eat more to gain weight.
6. Where.....I put this flower vase?
7. You..... speak to your father like that.
8. The children.....spend so much time playing computer games.
9.I tell him the truth or should I keep silent about it?
10. I think we.....book our flight tickets in advance.

VI. Complete the sentences with “much” or “many”

1. There aren't _____ workers who want to quit their jobs.
2. Mark has too _____ dogs and I'm sure that he can't take good care all of them.
3. She didn't have _____ time, so she left.
4. I told you _____ times before that I don't like her.
5. We don't drink _____ water when we eat.
6. How _____ glasses of beer do you want?
7. How _____ does glass of beer cost?
8. How _____ money does he earn a day?
9. I think you put too _____ sugar into my cup of coffee.
10. People don't write _____ letters nowadays, they prefer e-mails.

VII. Complete each of the following sentences with a, an, some or any.

1. I would like _____ dozen eggs.
2. My mother wants to make _____ soup for dinner.
3. I'm afraid we don't have _____ vegetables left in the fridge.
4. Would you like _____ coffee, Mrs. Phuong?
5. There is _____ orange in the box.
6. Do we have _____ apple juice in the fridge?
7. There is _____ milk in the bottle.
8. They don't want _____ meat.
9. We have _____ rice and fish for lunch.
10. Mrs. Brown never has _____ sugar for tea.

VIII. Choose the correct word.

1. There are (a few /a little) tigers at the zoo.
2. Let's talk to Jane. She has (few/ a few) friends.
3. I have very (little/ a little) time for hanging out with my friends because of the final exam.
4. We should try to save (a little/ a few) electricity this month.
5. (A few/ A little) students passed the exam because it was very difficult.

READING

I. Circle the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete the passages below:

Passage 1.

My name is Elena, and I'm a pupil of Green School. My school is in Orange Street. I am twelve years old. I would like to tell you (1) words about my school life.

I go to school five days a week except Saturday and Sunday. (2) in my school start at 8 o'clock in the morning and end at 15.30. I often have 6 or 7 lessons a day. I study a lot of (3) subjects: English, History, Geography, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Math, etc. I like English because I can learn lots of interesting things in England. I usually receive good marks (4) this subject. I wish to become an English teacher in the future.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. a few | B. a little | C. any | D. much |
| 2. A. Friends | B. Classes | C. Teachers | D. Notebooks |
| 3. A. beautiful | B. expensive | C. different | D. peaceful |
| 4. A. to | B. at | C. from | D. in |

Passage 2.

Sa Pa is the wonderful destination for millions of visitors to go trekking – to spend time (1) in the mountain for enjoyment. Coming to Sa Pa, visitors often take photos of beautiful (2), terraced fields (fields with different levels like stairs) and local people. Although this place is so popular among travel lovers, it still (3) the unique beauty as well as the unique local customs. Besides, they can enjoy the exciting atmosphere (4) the open-air markets. Sa Pa truly deserves its international fame and is always a dream destination.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. walk | B. walking | C. to walk | D. walks |
| 2. A. mountain | B. destination | C. field | D. scenery |
| 3. A. keeps | B. keep | C. to keep | D. keeping |
| 4. A. beside | B. on | C. at | D. with |

Passage 3.

To: tom@quickmail.com

Subject: My bedroom

Hi Tom,

How are you? Now I'll tell you about my bedroom.

My bedroom is small. I (1) a bed, a wardrobe, a desk, a chair and a lamp. I like music, (2) I put three posters of famous singers on the wall. I usually do my homework on the desk in front (3) the big window. My room is my favourite room in the house. It's comfortable.

What is your (4) room, Tom?

Write to me soon.

Best,

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 1. A. do | B. study | C. have | D. walk |
| 2. A. and | B. but | C. because | D. so |
| 3. A. at | B. of | C. with | D. by |
| 4. A. favourite | B. favour | C. like | D. hate |

Passage 4.

The ancient town of Hoi An (1) on The Thu Bon River, 30km south of Da Nang. It was formerly a major trading centre in Southeast Asia between the 16th and 17th centuries. Hoi An is (2) for its old temples, pagodas, small tile-roof houses and narrow streets.

One of the main (3) of Hoi An is the Japanese Covered Bridge, which was built in the 16th century and it still well-preserved. Another attractive address to tourists is Tan Ky (4), which was constructed nearly two centuries ago as a house a Vietnamese merchant.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. lies | B. lie | C. lying | D. is lying |
| 2. A. fame | B. unfamous | C. so much famous | D. famous |
| 3. A. attract | B. attractive | C. attractions | D. attraction |
| 4. A. Park | B. House | C. Shop | D. Market |

II. Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the option A, B, C or D

Passage 1.

Hi, my name's Duong. This is my neighborhood. It is very convenient - it's near the shopping center and the bus station. The people here are very friendly. **It** is also safe, but those are the only good things about living downtown. It is very noisy - the streets are always full of people! The traffic is terrible, and parking is a big problem! I can never park on my own street. I'd like to live in the suburbs.

1. What does the word 'it' in line 2 refer to?
A. the author's neighborhood B. shopping center
C. bus station D. downtown
2. It's not easy to _____.
A. find a place to park B. live in the suburbs
C. move to another place D. go to the bus station
3. The author _____.
A. likes to live in the suburbs
B. thinks that his/ her neighborhood is too quiet
C. thinks that living in the suburbs is very convenient
D. feels that his/her neighborhood is not safe
4. Which of the following is true?
A. The author's neighborhood is inconvenient.
B. The author doesn't want to move to anywhere.
C. It's too difficult for the author to find a place to park his/her car.
D. The people here aren't friendly.

Passage 2.

Minh is a student at Nguyen Hue Lower Secondary School. It's a new large school at the centre of a big city. There are more than thirty classrooms with hundreds of students and teachers. His classroom is on the third floor. It's very modern and clean. His form teacher is Mr. Hung. He teaches him Maths. It's also his favourite subject. There is a big library and Minh likes studying with his classmates and doing homework there. There is also a big computer room, so he can search for information quickly and conveniently. At break time, he often goes to the canteen to buy some snacks and then goes to the gym to play basketball with his friends. He enjoys the time at school so much.

1. What is the passage about?
A. Mr. Hung's activities at school B. Minh's activities at school
C. Minh's Lower Secondary School D. Nguyen Hue School's gym
2. Which of the following statements about Minh is True?
A. Minh's school is in the countryside. B. Minh's classroom is on the ground floor.
C. Minh doesn't like Maths. D. Mr. Hung is Minh's Maths teacher.
3. Where does Minh prefer doing his homework?
A. In his school's library B. In his school's canteen
C. In his classroom D. In his school's computer room
4. What does Minh do at the school's gym?
A. He does exercise. B. He has snacks.
C. He plays sports. D. He finds information.

Passage 3.

Da Nang has a population of nearly 800,000 people. The Han River flows through the city. The city part on the east bank is newer and more spacious. The city part on the west bank is more crowded. There are five bridges across the river. The Han River Bridge is the newest one now. The cost of living in Da Nang is the lowest in Central Viet Nam. Da Nang has many beaches. Among them, Non Nuoc Beach is one of the most beautiful beaches in the world. But walking in the streets on a summer afternoon is not a good idea in Da Nang. There are not many trees, so there are not many shadows. It is often very hot at noon.

- The population of Da Nang is less than _____ people.
A. 800,000 B. 700,000 C. 600,000 D. 500,000
- The city part on the _____ bank is more crowded.
A. south B. west C. north D. east
- The most beautiful beaches in the world is _____.
A. Nha Trang Beach B. Tuan Chau Beach C. Non Nuoc Beach D. Ha Tien Beach
- On a summer afternoon, people shouldn't _____ in the streets because it is so hot.
A. do B. study C. have D. walk

Passage 4.

I live in a house near the sea. It's an old house, about 100 years old, and it's very small. There are two bedrooms upstairs but no bathroom. The bathroom is downstairs next to the kitchen and there is a living room where there is a very lovely old fireplace. There is a garden in front of the house. I live with my parents, and we have a lot of visitors. My city friends often stay with me. I love my house for many reasons: the gardens, the flowers, in summer, the fire in winter, but the best thing is the view from my bedroom window.

- Where does the writer live? - She lives in near the sea.
A. a big house B. a small house C. a new house D. an old house
- How many rooms does her house have? – Her house has..... rooms
A. three B. four C. five D. six
- How many people are there in her family?
A. three B. four C. five D. six
- What is there in front of her house?
A. a fire B. a garden C. a big tree D. a yard

Passage 5.

The traditional New year's food in Japan is called "osech-ryori", and it consists of numerous little dishes based on region and history. Here is a list of some common and not-so-common foods found in osechi-ryori.

A traditional local New Year's food known as osechi-ryori is commonly consumed on New Year's Day (which is referred to in Japanese as "Ganjitsu"). Osechi-ryori, or often called just "osechi", is a food that consists of various colorful dishes.

As the New Year symbolizes a new beginning, osechi-ryori consists of food with **auspicious** meanings. The dishes are stored in a three or four – tiered container called "Jubako". On Ganjitsu, people are not supposed to work, including the housewives. Hence, osechi is prepared in advance for Ganjitsu.

- What does the word "*osech-ryori*" in Japanese mean?
A. New Year B. traditional food C. name of a dish D. name of a region
- Which word means New Year's Day?
A. Osech B. Ryori C. Jubako D. Ganjitsu
- When is osechi-ryori commonly consumed?
A. New Year's Day B. beginning of the days
C. the first month of the year D. last month of the year.
- Which of the following words best replace the word "auspicious" in the last paragraph?
A. understanding B. astonishing C. promising D. interesting
- How many tiers does Jubako container have?
A. two to three B. three to four C. four to five D. more than five
- Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Osechi-ryori consists of numerous little dishes based on region and history.
B. Osechi-ryori is a food that consists of various colorful dishes.
C. OnGanjitsu, housewives are supposed to work.
D. Osechi is prepared in advance for Ganjitsu.

Passage 6

Dear Jane,

Hi Jane. How are you? Last time you asked me about somewhere to visit in my hometown. Well, there is an interesting place I'm writing about. **It** is really a natural wonder in Da Nang, a city in Central Viet Nam. Its English name is the Marble Mountains. The Marble Mountains are located by the sea on the way to Hoi An, an ancient town in Quang Nam Province.

From the legend, these five mountains were actually fragments from a giant dragon's egg shell. Visitors can enjoy its stunning landscapes, explore the caves, or visit the temples in the mountains.

Come and visit the wonder if you have a chance! I'll be your guide if you'd like!

Looking forward to seeing you this summer.

Regards,

Mai

1. Why does Mai write the letter?

A. To tell Jane about her life

B. To introduce Mai her family

C. To recommend Jane a natural wonder

D. To introduce Jane her family

2. What does **It** in line 3 refer to?

A. A city in Central Viet Nam

B. Hoi An Ancient Town

C. The Marble Mountains

D. A, B and C

3. Where are the Marble Mountains?

A. In Da Nang

B. In Hoi An ancient town

C. In Quang Nam province

D. In Hue

4. According to the legend, what did the mountains originate from?

A. A giant dragon

B. A giant dragon's egg shell

C. A giant dragon's broken egg shell

D. A small dragon

5. What can visitors see on the Marble Mountains?

A. Dragon's egg shells

B. Churches

C. Beautiful scenery

D. A temple

III. Read the following text and answer the question below.

One of the greatest attraction in Africa and one of the most spectacular waterfalls in the world, Victoria Falls is located on the Zambezi River, the fourth largest river in Africa, which is also defining the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Victoria Falls is the only waterfall in the world with a length of more than a kilometer and a height of more than hundred meters. It is also considered to be the largest fall I the world.

The noise of Victoria Falls can be heard from a distance of 40 kilometers, while the spray and mist from the falling water is rising to a height of over 400 meters and can be seen from a distance of 50 kilometers. No wonder that the local tribes used to call the waterfall Mosi-o-Tunya "The smoke that thunders".

1. Where is Victoria Falls located?

.....

2. What are the length and the height of Victoria Falls?

.....

3. How far can the noise of Victoria Fall be heard?

.....

4. How far can we see the spray and mist?

.....

5. What do the local tribes used to call Victoria Falls?

.....

IV. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

You can pick your friends, but you can't pick your neighbors. If you are lucky, you have good neighbors. But some neighbors are not pleasant and can make your life miserable at times. If you have good neighbors, consider yourself blessed. Neighbors can play an important role in our community and our lives, and remember, you are a neighbor too.

By definition, a neighbor is someone who lives close by you, but “close” is a relative term. For the city dweller, the neighbor is probably someone in the next apartment, but for the urban family, the neighbor is a bit further away. And for those who live out in rural areas, the neighbor may live a mile or two away. But what’s a good neighbor? A good neighbor is friendly and considerate. Though good neighbors may live close, they respect your space and privacy. Good neighbors wave at you, may stop to pet your dog and chat, and buy lemonade from your children. Good neighbors take time to talk and smile. They reach out to connect to you.

- 1.....You can pick your friends, and you can choose your neighbors.
- 2.....Bad neighbors can make your life miserable at times.
- 3.....Neighbors can play an important role in our community and our lives.
- 4.....For the city dweller, the neighbor is probably someone is a bit further away.
- 5.....For those who live out in rural areas, the neighbor may live a mile or two away.
- 6.....Good neighbors don’t respect your space and privacy though they live close to you.

WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences so that its meaning stays the same

1. It’s good if students prepare lessons well before going to school.
-> Students should.....
2. It’s not a good idea when students are late for school.
-> Students shouldn’t.....
3. I am not happy when you take my bike without asking me first.
-> You shouldn’t.....
4. It’s good if you help friends when they are in trouble.
-> You should.....
5. It is not a good idea when she lies to her mother.
-> She shouldn’t.....
6. Thai Nguyen is not as crowded as Ha Noi.
-> Ha Noi is

II. Rearrange the given words or phrases to make meaningful sentences

1. tonight/ am/ ‘s birthday party/ attending/ best friend/ my/ I/.
.....
2. straight / and / Go / then turn / Tran Hung Dao / left / Street / into /.
.....
3. sign up/ activity/ Why don’t you/ for/ outdoor/ an/?
.....
4. play/ she/ soccer/ often/ does/ How/?
.....
5. we/ first/ Where/ go/ this morning/ shall/?
.....
6. me/ you/ the way/ Could/ the Japanese Bridge/ to/ tell/,/ please/?
.....

III. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.

1. Which/ dry/ Sahara Desert/ or/ Atacama Desert?
.....
2. Hoa / often/ buy/ flowers/ her father’s birthday.
.....
3. At twelve o’clock/ night/ everyone/ say “Happy New Year”/ and/ they/ their friends/ as well as/ relatives/ good luck.
.....
4. New market/ inconvenient/ because/ it / far/ our flat building.
.....
5. They/ moving/ new apartment/ next week.
.....

IV. Use the given words to write the complete comparative sentences.

1. The supermarket/ far/ the park.

.....

2. Gold/ much/ expensive/ silver.

.....

3. There/ book/ the shelf.

.....

4. Some products/ Thailand/ good/ those/ China.

.....

5. Minh/ intelligent/ Thao.

.....

6. The Amazon River/ wide/ the Nile River.

.....

V. Finish each of the following sentences so that its meaning stays the same

1. Buji Khalifa Tower is higher than Keangnam Tower.

-> Keangnam Tower

2. In winter, Hanoi is cold, but Beijing is much colder.

-> In winter, Beijing is.....

3. It is wrong if you to go to school late.

-> You mustn't

4. It is compulsory for us to attend the meeting this weekend.

-> We must.....

5. Mai live near her school.

->Mai's house isn't.....

6. Does Phong's school have forty classroom?

→Are.....

7. Phuong has a brother, Nam.

→ Nam is

8. My father usually drives his car to work.

→ My father usually goes

9. This house is small.

→ It is

10. The bookstore is to the right of the toy store.

→ The toy store.....

11. Do you like Physics?

→ Are you interested

12. Mary plays the piano very well.

→ Mary is good

VI. Choose the underlined part (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting:

1. Living in the city is more noisy than living in the countryside.

A B C D

2. There are not much milk left in the fridge.

A B C D

3. Remember bring the necessary travel items.

A B C D

4. How about meet in the canteen for some tea?

A B C D

5. The bank is between the hotel with the museum.

A B C D

6. This student are very smart, studious and well-behaved.

A B C D

7. John and I am playing basketball with our team at present.

A B C D

8. How much books are there in your bag? - There are four.

A B C D

9. She plays usually the piano on Monday evening.

A B C D

10. Where is your house? - It is next to Minh house.

A C B D

11. Who teach you English? - Mr. Hai teaches me English.

A B C D

12. There are thirty-nine students on my class.

A B C D

13. My new teacher isn't go to the market every day.

A B C D

14. How is your aunt like? - She is kind and friendly.

A B C D

15. We have English lessons in Monday and Tuesday.

A B C D

16. My new school is biggest than my old one.

A B C D

VII. Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it

1. There are a bed, a desk and four chairs in my bedroom

2. Would you like to drink any tea?

3. Candidates must satisfying the general conditions for admission

4. You must not forgets my birthday.

5. My house is beautiful than hers.

6. English is easier Chinese.

7. China's population is more bigger than Japan's.

8. She is more happy today than she was yesterday.

9. She is much intelligent than her brother.

10. This car is badder that that one.

11. There is an big market near her house.

12. We need to buy more funitures to decorate out house.

VIII. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the word(s) given so that its meaning stays the same.

1. Nga is more hard-working than Linh. (LAZIER)

2. The countryside is more peaceful than the city. (NOISIER)

3. There is a supermarket on one side of my house and a post office on the other. (BETWEEN)

.....
4. Please show me the way to the theater! (CAN)

.....
5. The strawberries is more expensive than apples. (CHEAPER)
.....