


## A. THEORY

## I. GRAMMAR

UNIT 1: LEISURE TIME


## 1. VERBS OF LIKING/ DISLIKING + GERUNDS/ TO Ving: Các động từ chỉ sự yêu thích/ sự ghét

 Các động từ chỉ sự yêu thích phổ biến

<b>Các động từ phổ biến</b>	<b>like (thích), love (yêu thích), enjoy (thích thú), fancy (mến, thích),</b>
<b>Cấu trúc</b>	<b>like/ love/ enjoy/ fancy + V-ing</b>
<b>Ví dụ</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ My sister <b>loves dancing</b>. (Chị gái tôi say mê khiêu vũ.)</li> <li>▪ Do you <b>like listening</b> to music? (Bạn có thích nghe nhạc không?)</li> <li>▪ She <b>fancies doing</b> puzzles. (Cô ấy yêu thích giải câu đố.)</li> <li>▪ I <b>enjoy learning</b> English. (Tôi thích học Tiếng Anh.)</li> </ul>
<b>Chú ý</b>	<p>Có thể dùng dạng phủ định của các động từ “like, fancy” để diễn đạt ý không thích</p> <p>Ex: She doesn't like singing He doesn't fancy knitting shirts</p> <p>“very much” và “a lot” (rất nhiều) thường đứng cuối câu chỉ sự yêu thích.</p> <p>Ex: I love singing very much/ a lot</p>

 Các động từ chỉ sự ghét, không thích.

<b>Các động từ phổ biến</b>	<b>dislike (không thích), hate (ghét), detest (ghét cay, ghét đắng)</b>
<b>Cấu trúc</b>	<b>dislike/ hate/ detest + V-ing</b>
<b>Ví dụ</b>	<p>I <b>hate staying</b> at home alone. (Tôi cực kỳ ghét ở nhà một mình.)</p> <p>I <b>hate having</b> a bath in winter ( Tôi ghét tắm vào mùa đông.)</p> <p>Tom <b>detests cooking</b>. ( Tom ghét nấu ăn.)</p> <p>My sisters <b>don't like eating</b> sweets ( những người chị của tôi không thích ngọt)</p> <p>I <b>don't fancy swimming</b> in this cold weather. ( Tôi không thích tắm lúc trời lạnh.)</p>

 Verbs of + Ving/ to Vinf - Động từ theo sau bởi cả Ving và to Vinf.

<b>Các động từ phổ biến</b>	<b>Like/ love/ hate/ prefer</b>
<b>Cấu trúc</b>	<b>Like/ love/ hate/ prefer + Ving/ to Vinf</b>
<b>Ví dụ</b>	<p>He <b>likes reading</b> books/ He <b>likes to read</b> books. ( Anh ấy thích đọc sách.)</p> <p>I <b>love walking</b> to school/ I <b>love to walk</b> to school. ( Tôi thích đi bộ đến trường.)</p> <p>I <b>hate eating</b> out/ I <b>hate to eat</b> out. ( Tôi ghét đi ăn tiệm.)</p> <p>I <b>prefer going</b> to cinema/ I <b>prefer to go</b> to the cinema. ( Tôi thích đi xem phim hơn.)</p>

 References - một số cấu trúc khác nói về sở thích

References	Examples
1. Be keen on + Ving/ something	They <b>are keen on</b> shopping. ( Họ thích mua sắm)
2. Be fond of Ving/ something	I <b>am fond of</b> watching cartoon. ( mình thích xem phim hoạt hình)
3. Be interested in + Ving/ something	She <b>is interested in</b> taking photos. ( Cô ấy thích chụp ảnh)
4. Be into + Ving/ something	We <b>are into</b> surfing the internet. ( Chúng tôi thích lướt mạng)
5. Be crazy about + Ving/ something	Ms. Huong <b>is crazy about</b> singing. ( Ms. Huong cực thích ca hát.)

UNIT 2: LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

## COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADVERBS: So sánh hơn của trạng từ

**Cách dùng:** So sánh hơn của trạng từ được dùng để mô tả sự giống – khác giữa 2 động từ (nơi chốn, thời gian, tần suất, cách thức).

**Phân biệt trạng từ ngắn & trạng từ dài:**

▲ **Trạng từ ngắn là trạng từ có một âm tiết**

Ex: hard: chăm chỉ; fast: nhanh; near: gần; far: xa

▲ **Trạng từ dài là trạng từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên**

Ex: quickly: một cách nhanh chóng; interestingly: một cách thú vị; tiredly: một cách mệt mỏi

**Cấu trúc:**

Đối với trạng từ ngắn	Đối với trạng từ dài
<b>S1 + verb + adv + er + than + S2 + auxiliary V</b> <b>S1 + verb + adv + er + than + O/ N/ Pronoun</b> <b>Lưu ý:</b> auxiliary V: trợ động từ	<b>S1 + verb + more/ less + than + S2 + auxiliary V</b> <b>S1 + verb + more/less + than + O/ N/ Pronoun</b>
- Với trạng từ ngắn, thêm đuôi “er” vào sau trạng từ	- Với trạng từ dài, hầu hết là các trạng từ chỉ cách thức có đuôi“-ly” ta thêm “more” (nhiều hơn) hoặc “less”(ít hơn) vào trước trạng từ - “less” là từ phản nghĩa của “more” được dùng để diễn tả sự không bằng nhau ở mức độ ít hơn.
<p><b>Ví dụ:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They work <b>harder</b> than I do. (Họ làm việc chăm chỉ hơn tôi.)</li> <li>She runs <b>faster</b> than he does. (Cô ấy chạy nhanh hơn anh ấy.)</li> <li>My mother gets up <b>earlier</b> than me. (Mẹ tôi thức dậy sớm hơn tôi.)</li> <li>I go to school <b>later</b> than my friends do. (Tôi đi học muộn hơn các bạn tôi.)</li> </ol>	<p><b>Ví dụ:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>My friends did the test <b>more carefully</b> than I did. (Bạn tôi làm bài kiểm tra cẩn thận hơn tôi.)</li> <li>My dad talks <b>more slowly</b> than my mom does. (Bố tôi nói chậm hơn mẹ tôi.)</li> <li>Hanh acts <b>less responsibly</b> than anyone here. (Hanh làm ít trách nhiệm hơn bất cứ ai ở đây.)</li> <li>John works <b>more carefully</b> than Tom. (John làm việc cẩn thận hơn Tom.)</li> </ol>

**Một số điều cần lưu ý:**


- Chúng ta sẽ thêm đuôi “er” vào sau các trạng từ có một âm tiết:  
Ex: Sue usually wakes up **earlier** on Monday. (Sue thường dậy sớm hơn vào thứ hai)
- Nhưng đối với trạng từ có chứa một nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) sau đó mới đến kết thúc bằng một phụ âm (p, t, f, n, h, ...) thì ta cần gấp đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm đuôi “er”.  
Ex: Fat (*mập*) ⇒ Fatter (*mập hơn*)
- Còn đối với trạng từ kết thúc bằng đuôi “-y” thì ta chuyển “y” thành “i” và thêm đuôi “er”  
Ex: Early (sớm) ⇒ Earlier (*sớm hơn*)
- Chúng ta sẽ thêm “more” vào trước các trạng từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên:  
Ex: Sue speaks French **more** fluently **than** her teacher. (Sue nói tiếng Pháp trôi chảy hơn cô giáo của cô ấy)
- Trường hợp trạng từ có đuôi “-ly” thì phần lớn sẽ dùng “more”  
Ex: carefully (*cẩn thận*) ⇒ more carefully (*cẩn thận hơn*)  
Ex: quickly (*nhanh*) ⇒ more quickly (*nhanh hơn*)

**Bảng biến đổi dạng so sánh với trạng từ ngắn.**

Trạng từ	So sánh hơn của trạng từ
fast	faster
hard	harder
high	higher
late	later
long	longer
low	lower
wide	wider

**Bảng biến đổi dạng so sánh hơn của trạng từ dài.**

Trạng từ	So sánh hơn của trạng từ
carefully	more/less carefully
happily	more/ less happily
clearly	more/ less clearly
heavily	more/ less heavily
sadly	more/ less sadly
slowly	more/ less slowly
quietly	more/ less quietly

 **Dạng so sánh của trạng từ bất quy tắc:**

Trạng từ	So sánh hơn của trạng từ
badly	worse
early	earlier
far	further/ farther
little	less
much	more
well	better

### UNIT 3: TEENAGERS


#### 1. SIMPLE SENTENCES( câu đơn)

- Là câu chỉ có một mệnh đề chính (nghĩa là chỉ có 1 chủ ngữ và 1 động từ).

Có thể chủ ngữ là danh từ nối với nhau bằng “and” hoặc có 2 động từ nối với nhau bằng “and” nhưng vẫn là một câu đơn.

- Ví dụ:**
- Hana went to the supermarket yesterday. (*Hana đã đi siêu thị hôm qua.*)
  - Mary and Tom are playing tennis. (*Mary và Tom đang chơi tennis.*)
  - John ate a sandwich and drank beer. (*John đã ăn sandwich và uống bia*)
  - We were sorry. We left. We did not meet all the guests.  
(*Chúng tôi xin lỗi. Chúng tôi đã rời đi. Chúng tôi đã không gặp những vị khách*)
  - Running in the park is fun. (*Chạy ở trong công viên thật là vui.*)

#### 2. COMPOUND SENTENCES (câu ghép)

 **Định nghĩa và cấu trúc câu ghép**

**+) Định nghĩa:**

- Là câu có 2 hay nhiều mệnh đề độc lập về ý nghĩa kết hợp với nhau.
- Được kết nối với nhau bởi một liên từ kết hợp (coordinating conjunction): and, or, for, but, so, ...HOẶC trạng từ liên kết (conjunctive adverb): However, therefore, otherwise ....
- +) Đối với liên từ kết hợp: and (và), or (hoặc là), for (bởi vì), but (nhưng), so ( vì vậy): *Chúng ta cần sử dụng dấu phẩy trước liên từ”so”, còn các liên từ for, and, or, but thì có thể có dấu phẩy hoặc không.*

**Mệnh đề 1, + liên từ kết hợp + mệnh đề 2**  
(*clause 1, + coordinating conjunction + clause 2*)

Coordinating conjunction (Liên từ kết hợp)	The purpose of use (Mục đích sử dụng)	Examples (Ví dụ)
1. For (vì)	Diễn đạt lý do hoặc mục đích	- Her parents are like putting a lot of pressure on her, for they want her to succeed. ( <i>Bố mẹ cô ấy có lẽ đang đặt nhiều áp lực lên cô ấy, bởi vì họ muốn cô ấy thành công</i> )
2. And (và)	Thêm, bổ sung ý	- Mi studies well, and she is a leader of English club. ( <i>Mi học giỏi và cô ấy còn là trưởng nhóm CLB tiếng Anh</i> )

<b>3. So (vì vậy)</b>	Nói về kết quả, hoặc tác động, ảnh hưởng gây ra bởi một sự vật/sự việc được nhắc đến trước đó.	- My mother does exercise everyday, so she looks very young and fit. ( <i>Mẹ tôi tập thể dục hằng ngày, vì vậy mà trông mẹ rất trẻ và khỏe</i> )
<b>4. But (nhưng)</b>	Diễn tả sự đối lập, trái ngược nhau	- I wasn't very hungry, but I eat a lot. ( <i>Tôi không đói bụng, nhưng tôi ăn nhiều.</i> )
<b>5. Or (hoặc là)</b>	Đưa ra một sự lựa chọn khác	- You should focus on your study, or you will fail the midterm test. ( <i>Bạn nên tập trung vào việc học hoặc là bạn sẽ thất bại trong bài kiểm tra giữa kỳ.</i> )

+) Đối với trạng từ liên kết: **However (tuy nhiên), therefore (vì vậy), otherwise (nếu không thì)**  
**Mệnh đề 1; + liên từ kết hợp + , mệnh đề 2**  
**(clause 1; + conjunctive adverb + , clause 2)**

<b>Conjunctive adverbs</b> (Trạng từ liên kết)	<b>The purpose of use</b> (Mục đích sử dụng)	<b>Examples</b> (Ví dụ)
<b>1. Therefore (vì vậy)</b>	Nói về kết quả, hoặc tác động, ảnh hưởng gây ra bởi một sự vật/sự việc được nhắc đến trước đó.	- My father had missed the train; therefore, he took a taxi to work. ( <i>Bố của tôi đã bỏ lỡ chuyến tàu; vì vậy, bố tôi đã bắt taxi đi làm.</i> )
<b>2. However (tuy nhiên)</b>	Chỉ sự đối lập, trái ngược nhau	- Maria is so fat; however, she keeps eating junk food. ( <i>Maria rất mập; tuy nhiên, cô ấy vẫn ăn thức ăn nhanh.</i> )
<b>3. Otherwise (nếu không thì)</b>		- Hurry up; otherwise, you will be late for the train. ( <i>Nhanh lên; hoặc là bạn sẽ trễ chuyến tàu.</i> )

## II. PHONETICS

### Sound /u:/ and /ʊ/

shoe	/ʃu:/
blue	/blu:/
too	/tu:/
fool	/fu:l/
pool	/pu:l/
choose	/tʃu:z/
two	/tu:/
you	/ju:/

sugar	/'ʃʊgə/
woman	/'wʊmən/
should	/ʃʊd/
good	/gʊd/
wolf	/wʊlf/
foot	/fʊt/
cushion	/'kʊʃn/
put	/pʊt/

### Sound /ə/ and /ɪ/

sofa	/'səʊfə/
zebra	/'zi:brə/
picture	/'pɪktʃə/
activity	/æk'tɪvəti/
mother	/'mʌðə/
banana	/bə'nænə/
famous	/'feɪməs/
collect	/kə'lekt/

fish	/fɪʃ/
gym	/dʒɪm/
chicken	/'tʃɪkɪn/
him	/hɪm/
fifty	/'fɪftɪ/
minute	/'mɪnɪt/
begin	/'bɪɡɪn/
dinner	/'dɪnə/

### Sound /ʊə/ and /ɔɪ/

tourism	/'tʊrɪzəm/
tour	/tʊə/
truer	/tʊə/

noisy	/'nɔɪzi/
enjoy	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/
voice	/vɔɪs/

jury	/'dʒʊəri/
poor	/pʊə/
cure	/kjʊə/

appointment	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/
destroy	/di'strɔɪ/
employee	/ɪm'plɔɪi:/

### III. VOCABULARY

#### Unit 1, 2, 3

#### B. PRACTICE

**Exercise 1: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

- |                       |                     |                      |                               |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>co</u> ok    | B. <u>g</u> ood     | C. <u>f</u> ood      | D. <u>l</u> ook               |
| 2. A. <u>sch</u> ool  | B. <u>bo</u> ok     | C. <u>po</u> ol      | D. <u>to</u> ol               |
| 3. A. <u>m</u> ouse   | B. <u>l</u> oudly   | C. <u>co</u> untry   | D. <u>cl</u> oud              |
| 4. A. <u>m</u> ouse   | B. <u>h</u> ouse    | C. <u>w</u> ould     | D. <u>ou</u> tdoors           |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> ugar   | B. <u>J</u> une     | C. <u>pu</u> sh      | D. <u>pu</u> dding            |
| 6. A. <u>pa</u> ddy   | B. <u>teen</u> ager | C. <u>ca</u> mel     | D. <u>ca</u> ttle             |
| 7. A. <u>no</u> rmal  | B. <u>visi</u> tors | C. <u>tra</u> nsport | D. <u>ch</u> ore              |
| 8. A. <u>vi</u> llage | B. <u>work</u> ing  | C. <u>pi</u> ck      | D. <u>acti</u> vi <u>ty</u>   |
| 9. A. <u>ga</u> rden  | B. <u>col</u> lect  | C. <u>wo</u> rker    | D. <u>o</u> pen               |
| 10. A. <u>fi</u> ne   | B. <u>mi</u> lk     | C. <u>dr</u> iver    | D. <u>ki</u> nd               |
| 11. A. <u>un</u> load | B. <u>cr</u> uel    | C. <u>mu</u> scle    | D. <u>pu</u> zzle             |
| 12. A. <u>so</u> il   | B. <u>no</u> ise    | C. <u>cho</u> ice    | D. <u>cho</u> ir              |
| 13. A. <u>oi</u> l    | B. <u>spo</u> il    | C. <u>res</u> ervoir | D. <u>av</u> oid              |
| 14. A. <u>so</u> ur   | B. <u>fl</u> our    | C. <u>po</u> ur      | D. <u>ou</u> r <u>se</u> lves |
| 15. A. <u>to</u> ur   | B. <u>gr</u> oup    | C. <u>so</u> p       | D. <u>w</u> ound              |

**Exercise 2: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.**

- |                    |                |              |              |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. balance      | B. crazy       | C. leisure   | D. detest    |
| 2. A. message      | B. resort      | C. muscle    | D. puzzles   |
| 3. A. prefer       | B. fancy       | C. cruel     | D. modern    |
| 4. A. dollhouse    | B. improve     | C. building  | D. mental    |
| 5. A. become       | B. relax       | C. reduce    | D. knitting  |
| 6. A. ferry        | B. transport   | C. expect    | D. paddy     |
| 7. A. harvest      | B. collect     | C. website   | D. cattle    |
| 8. A. bamboo       | B. healthy     | C. poultry   | D. early     |
| 9. A. orchard      | B. crowded     | C. village   | D. canal     |
| 10. A. pasture     | B. virtual     | C. ethnic    | D. unique    |
| 11. A. account     | B. bully       | C. forum     | D. media     |
| 12. A. concentrate | B. picturesque | C. cultivate | D. bracelet  |
| 13. A. library     | B. museum      | C. melody    | D. favourite |
| 14. A. pressure    | B. stressful   | C. upload    | D. office    |
| 15. A. mature      | B. focus       | C. session   | D. friendly  |

**Exercise 3: Choose the best answer to complete the sentences**

- The crops \_\_\_\_\_ on the weather.
 

A. depend heavy	B. depend heavily	C. affect heavy	D. affect heavily
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- An old woman was \_\_\_\_\_ the cattle up the mountainside.
 

A. riding	B. taking	C. herding	D. going
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- The local people are kind and \_\_\_\_\_ to visitor.
 

A. peaceful	B. hospitable	C. well-trained	D. hard-working
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- Peter is helping the farmers pick apples in the \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. barn	B. pond	C. orchard	D. field
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- No one in my class runs \_\_\_\_\_ than Peter.
 

A. quickly	B. more quickly	C. quicklier	D. quicker
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6. I like coffee, \_\_\_\_\_ Mary likes tea.  
A. and B. so C. or D. nor
7. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ comic books to \_\_\_\_\_ board games.  
A. reading - playing B. read - play C. to read - to play D. reading - play
8. It's raining outside; \_\_\_\_\_, the kids are still playing in the garden.  
A. however B. therefore C. otherwise D. and
9. After harvesting rice, I helped my dad \_\_\_\_\_ it onto a truck.  
A. unload B. pick C. dry D. load
10. All the students in this club find \_\_\_\_\_ paper flowers interesting.  
A. doing B. making C. taking D. folding
11. My children are interested \_\_\_\_\_ playing chess.  
A. on B. in C. at D. about
12. Many parents are worried that their kids are \_\_\_\_\_ about computer games.  
A. interested B. fond C. addicted D. crazy
13. I think watching TV more than 5 hours a day may \_\_\_\_\_ the children's health.  
A. balance B. ban C. improve D. affect
14. Maria put all her \_\_\_\_\_ into buying a new bicycle.  
A. trick B. savings C. leisure D. craft kit
15. Thanks to modern machines, the farmers can \_\_\_\_\_ a field in a short period of time.  
A. plough B. catch C. harvest D. separate
16. Jane lives in London, so she can speak English \_\_\_\_\_ than us.  
A. fluentlier B. more fluentlier C. more fluently D. the most fluently
17. Buildings in cities are much \_\_\_\_\_ than those in the countryside.  
A. more tall B. taller C. more taller D. taller
18. Tony works hard; \_\_\_\_\_, he gets promotion every two years.  
A. however B. so C. therefore D. if
19. Lucy went to school late, \_\_\_\_\_ she got up late.  
A. and B. for C. but D. or
20. Nowadays, teenagers have \_\_\_\_\_ from their parents and friends.  
A. pressure B. activities C. leaders D. tests

#### Exercise 4:

##### a/ Find the word that has the CLOSEST meaning to the underlined word

1. I enjoy hanging out with my friends. We always do yoga and listen to music.  
A. am keen on B. am a big fan C. can't stand D. can't bear
2. My mother hates cooking because she is not good not at making recipes.  
A. prefers B. detests C. would rather D. doesn't mind
3. Let's see! The sky is vast here in the countryside because there are no buildings to block the view.  
A. wide B. narrow C. wet D. windy
4. I've been fancied the net. I just love sitting front of in my computer for four hours.  
A. detested B. worried about C. adored D. didn't mind
5. We often move two or three times a year to look for new grasslands.  
A. highlands B. pastures C. mountainous D. hills

##### b/ Find the word that has OPPOSITE meaning to the underlined word

1. English is a major subject at international school.  
A. main B. minor C. key D. simple
2. The teacher uploaded a video of our performance on Youtube.  
A. transferred B. gave C. downloaded D. brought
3. Tom doesn't mind bird watching in the summer because the weather is very hot.  
A. prefers B. fancy C. detest D. dislike
4. The pressure from schoolwork gives me a lot of stress.  
A. pressure B. pleasure C. boredom D. angry
5. In my opinion, countryside life is more peaceful than city life.  
A. quiet B. convenient C. busy D. cozy

### c/ Everyday English

1. 'I have two tickets to a musical performance. Would you like to go?' '\_\_\_\_\_. What time?'  
A. Sorry, I can't.      B. Not very good.      C. Yes, I'd like that.      D. Never mind.
2. Minh: "You really have a nice dress, Hoa" – Hoa: "\_\_\_\_\_. I think its color really suits me."  
A. I am fine      B. I am glad you like it      C. Just so so.      D. I am OK.
3. The waiter: "What would you like to drink?" - Mr. David: "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. I don't like coffee      B. I prefer tea to coffee  
C. Coffee, please      D. I'm very thirsty
4. Robert: "Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?" - Mary: "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Never mind, thanks      B. No, I won't  
C. Yes, I will      D. Yes, I'd love to
5. Nam: "How about seeing a film?" - Mai: "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Thank you!      B. Good idea! What shall we see?  
C. The film is interesting.      D. It is a horror film.

### d/ Find and correct the mistake in each of the following sentences:

1. Although she wanted to go to the museum, she decided staying at home.  
A                                  B                                  C                                  D
2. Parents are concerned that their kids may be spending too many time on screen.  
A                                  B                                  C                                  D
3. Finding a shopping centre in a city is more easy than in the countryside.  
A                                  B                                  C                                  D
4. I love farm work, such as digging holes, sowing seeds and pick fruit.  
A                                  B                                  C                                  D
5. The countryside is much peaceful and the life there is also slower.  
A                                  B                                  C                                  D

### Exercise 5: Read the passage and choose the best answers.

#### Passage 1

I was growing up and raised in a small town in the northern part of Thailand before staying in the big city in order to finish high school. My rural town is in the middle of the way between 2 cities. It is surrounded by a great mountain and an abundance of forest. The population density is lower than the city, but the population increases every year.

Agriculture is a crucial industry in my hometown. Most of the folks are farmers, agriculturalists, and orchardists. There are plenty of farmlands and hills, and there are so many traders, merchandise, and business owners in my district. The market is the centre of exchanging goods and products. Once said, if you want to know the economy of the community, you will have to look at the market. People usually spend time in the market, especially in the morning. There are many restaurants and accommodations for travellers.

My country has a diversity of food. In general, the food is divided into two groups. They are Thai food and local food. Thai food refers to food that most Thais know well. Most restaurants sell. Thai people can eat everywhere around the world. Local food or traditional food means food of the region. Every region has its food and recipes. My district is in the Northern part of Thailand. Northern Thai food or Lana food is abundant. My community has so many local food restaurants. Moreover, some families still cook Lanna food. Thus, the people have choices about what they want to eat and consume today.

1. Where was the author growing up and raised?  
A. in the southern part of Thailand      B. in the centre of Thailand  
C. in the northern part of Thailand      D. in a big city
2. What is the main industry of his/ her hometown?  
A. tourism      B. agriculture      C. fishing      D. services
3. Where will you have to look if someone wants to know the economy of the community?  
A. market      B. communal house      C. supermarket      D. shops
4. What is local food?  
A. It is the food that most Thais know well.      B. It is the food that some families still cook.  
C. It is the food people eat and consume today.      D. It is the food of the region.
5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Northern Thai food or Lana food is uncommon.
- B. There are only some restaurants and accommodations for travellers in the northern part of Thailand.
- C. The food is divided into two groups.
- D. Most of the local people are tour guides.

**Passage 2**

Many people enjoy living in a big city because they think life is more exciting there. However, I come from a small village and in my view, there are lots of benefits. The main reason I prefer village life is because it's very quiet, so I always feel calm when I'm here. Another reason is that the air is so fresh and clean. We have more green spaces and bigger gardens, too. In addition, I think the people here are friendlier. Personally, I'm interested in wildlife photography, so the countryside is perfect for me.

The only downside is transport. I have an early start for a long journey to school in Faro and the school bus is always stopping to pick up more people. Also, it's boring sometimes, but I enjoy chatting to my friends. Fortunately, I'm learning to ride a moped. On balance, I disagree that city life is better, as I think my village lifestyle is healthier and more relaxing. In spite of that, some of my friends couldn't cope with life in the country, so it comes down to personal opinion.

**1. Where does the writer come from?**

- A. a big city              B. a small village              C. a countryside              D. a small town

**2. One reason why he prefers village life is that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. it's very noisy    B. the air is so fresh and clean
- C. life is more exciting there    D. village lifestyle is healthier

**3. What does he think about the people in his village?**

- A. friendlier              B. boring              C. exciting              D. kind

**4. According to the writer, what is the disadvantage of living in the village?**

- A. weather              B. facilities              C. transport              D. service

**5. How does he go to school?**

- A. bicycle              B. train              C. moped              D. school bus

**Passage 3: Read the passage and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

Social media is a big part of many teens' lives. A 2018 Pew Research Centre survey of nearly 750 13 to 17-year-olds found that 45% are online almost constantly and 97% use a social media platform, such as YouTube, Facebook, Instagram or Snapchat.

Social media allows teens to create online identities, communicate with others and build social networks. These networks can provide teens with valuable support, especially helping those who experience exclusion or have disabilities or chronic illnesses. Teens also use social media for entertainment and self-expression. And the platforms can expose teens to current events, allow them to interact across geographic barriers and teach them about a variety of subjects, including healthy behaviours. Social media that's humorous or distracting or provides a meaningful connection to peers and a wide social network might even help teens avoid depression.

However, social media use can also negatively affect teens, distracting them, disrupting their sleep, and exposing them to bullying, rumour spreading, unrealistic views of other people's lives and peer pressure. The risks might be related to how much social media teens use. A 2019 study of more than 6,500 12 to 15 year olds in the U.S. found that those who spent more than three hours a day using social media might be at heightened risk of mental health problems. Another 2019 study of more than 12,000 13 to 16 year olds in England found that using social media more than three times a day predicted poor mental health and well-being in teens.

- 1. Teenagers' use of social media is widespread. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. They only use Facebook and Instagram. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Teens can communicate with others via social media. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Social media is used by teens for entertainment. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. A wide social network can't even help teens avoid depression. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Social media use only has a positive effect on teens. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. People who spend more than three hours a day using social media might be at risk of mental health problems. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Using social media more than three hours a day predicted poor mental health and well-being in teens. \_\_\_\_\_



**Passage 4: Read and choose the best answer that best fits each blank.**

Being engaged in a DIY project can give you a sense of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and satisfaction. Finishing a DIY project can help you (2) \_\_\_\_\_ accomplished and happy with your hard (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and dedication, and leaves you with something you can be proud to show off. A 2016 study done by Occupational Therapy International showed that participants of the study who took part (4) \_\_\_\_\_ creative activities, including DIY projects, felt a boost in mood (5) \_\_\_\_\_ happiness.

Another (6) \_\_\_\_\_ DIY projects can have on your mental health is that it helps reduce (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and anxiety. Focusing on a hands-on project can help you disengage from any life stressors you may be facing. Some even consider DIY projects to be “meditative”. This comes from the similarities people feel between hands-on projects and meditation (8) \_\_\_\_\_ deep concentration and heightened awareness.

- |                 |              |                  |              |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. pleasure  | B. anxiety   | C. pride         | D. sadness   |
| 2. A. to feel   | B. feel      | C. feeling       | D. felt      |
| 3. A. job       | B. working   | C. work          | D. study     |
| 4. A. with      | B. in        | C. of            | D. for       |
| 5. A. but       | B. so        | C. for           | D. and       |
| 6. A. benefit   | B. drawback  | C. point         | D. effect    |
| 7. A. happiness | B. homework  | C. concentration | D. stress    |
| 8. A. such as   | B. therefore | C. however       | D. otherwise |

**Passage 5: Read and choose the best answer that best fits each blank.**

We know that nowadays students (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from test stress, and there are a few of the biggest causes. First, it is important to do your best and study hard, but you may push yourself too much to get a high grade, and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ can be hard to deal with. Second, many schools want to show their students' high test grades to prove that they are doing a good job of educating them; (3), \_\_\_\_\_ they have high expectations for the teachers, who then have high expectations for the students. In addition, most parents want to see great school reports, and they can start pushing their children when test time comes around. Moreover, if you had a bad time with a test in the past, or if you have (4) \_\_\_\_\_ poorly on one or more tests, you could feel anxious about the next one. Finally, sometimes other students can spread rumours about a test, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you might hear things from older friends or siblings. Rumours like “That teacher’s tests are totally impossible to pass!” can make you a lot more nervous.

- |                 |            |               |             |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. prevent   | B. suffer  | C. experience | D. show     |
| 2. A. force     | B. causes  | C. grades     | D. pressure |
| 3. A. therefore | B. however | C. otherwise  | D. but      |
| 4. A. come      | B. taken   | C. made       | D. done     |
| 5. A. or        | B. and     | C. so         | D. but      |

**Exercise 6: Reorder the words to make correct sentences.**

1. interested / I'm / in / free / making / in / my / origami / time.

---

2. you / adore / watching / Do / romantic / movies?

---

3. the / as / your / Using / hobby / your / harmful / can / computer / be / to / health.

---

4. detests / eating / cooking, / David / so / usually / he / time / spends / out.

---

5. Joe / harder / her / than / studies / other / in / students / class.

---

6. the / Roads / city / are / often / in / more / than / in / crowded / small / those / the / town.

---

7. are / restaurants, / cinemas / There / and / to / people / fewer / countryside / shops / to / for / go / in / the.

---

8. can / exercise / in / Students / pairs, / or / groups / this / they / do / can / in / work / of / four.

---

9. must / fail / harder; / otherwise, / You / will / study / the / you / exam.

---

10. bought / car / new / We /10/ ago, / our / but / it's / years / still.

---

**Exercise 7: Write sentences based on the given words.**

1. We / not / keen / carve / eggshells, / we / not / patient / enough.

---

2. My sister / not / like / get / up / early / the / morning.

---

3. I / crazy / fan / watch / Marvel's films.

---

4. That / video game / interesting / than / this / board game.

---

5. My father / drive / car / careful / than / he / use to.

---

6. The / old / man / the / bus / tell / us / talk / bit / quiet.

---

7. The / air / urban / areas / polluted / than / that / the rural / areas.

---

8. I / feel / tired; /I / try / finish / work.

---

9. It / snow / outside / now, /I / bring / along / umbrella.

---

10. I / only / eat / vegetables / every day, /I / can't / lose / any / weight.

---

**Exercise 8: Listening**

**Listen to the conversation between Tom and his mom then decide these sentences are true (T) or false (F). You will listen TWICE. (Audio 1)**

Statements	T	F
1. Tom doesn't know how to start studying.		
2. Tom's mum thinks that music helps people study.		
3. Tom doesn't want to turn off his phone at first.		
4. Tom's going to turn off his messages.		
5. Tom thinks his mum has helped him.		

**Listen to the conversation between Receptionist and Tyrone then fill in the blank with no more than THREE WORDS. (Audio 2)**

Receptionist: Good morning, Brownnton swimming pool.

Tyrone: Hello, I'd like some information about the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ polo club.

Receptionist: Yes, of course. We have an under 14s club, an under 16s club, an under 18s club and an adult club. How old are you?

Tyrone: I'm 15.

Receptionist: OK, so you want the under (2) \_\_\_\_\_ club.

Tyrone: Yes.

Receptionist: Just a moment... yes, we have two places in the under 16s club.

Tyrone: When do they train?

Receptionist: Let's see, the under 16s train two evenings a week, on Mondays, no sorry, on (3) \_\_\_\_\_ from 6:30 - 8:00 p.m. And matches are on Saturday mornings.

Tyrone: When does the training start?

Receptionist: Training starts next week on (4) \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd.

Tyrone: OK. And how much are the classes?

Receptionist: Classes are free for under 18s.

Tyrone: Great! What do I have to do to join?

Receptionist: You have to come to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and complete a form. You need to bring a photograph too.

Tyrone: OK.

Receptionist: Can I take your name?

Tyrone: Yes, it's Tyrone Williams.

Receptionist: OK, thanks. Tyrone.

\_\_\_\_\_ *THE END* \_\_\_\_\_

**BGH DUYỆT**

**TỔ NHÓM CHUYÊN MÔN**

**NGƯỜI RA ĐỀ**

**Kiều Thị Tâm**

**Hoàng Thị Thu Hiền**