







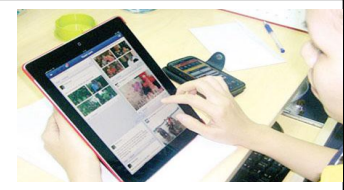

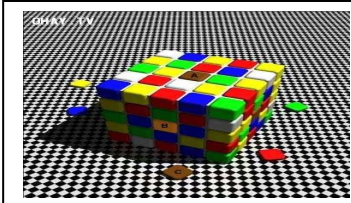


## UNIT 1: LEISURE ACTIVITIES

### I. Vocabulary:

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Picture</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Addicted(a) /ə'diktɪd/	Nghiện (thích cái gì)		Many teenagers are addicted to computer games nowadays
Adore(v) /ə'd :r/	Yêu thích, mê thích		Jane adores working with children
Community centre /kə'mju:nəti 'sentər/	Trung tâm văn hóa cộng đồng		The locals go to the community centre every weekend
Craft(n) /kra:ft/	Đồ thủ công		He invited me to a craft workshop lastweek
DIY /di: ai wai/	Đồ tự làm, tự sửa		My brother is a real DIY enthusiast
Hang out /hæŋ aut/	Đi chơi với bạn bè		I often hang out with friends in my freetime
Leisure (n)	Giải trí		These days we

/ˈleɪzə(r)/			have more leisure activities than in the past
Mind(v) /maɪnd/	Chú ý, để ý		I hope you don't mind the noise
Rely on /riˈlaɪ on/	Tin tưởng, tin cậy		You can rely on his judgement
Savings(n) /seɪvɪ ŋ z/	Tiền tiết kiệm		He spent all his saving on buying a new car
Socialise(v) /ˈs əʊʃəlaɪz/	Giao tiếp để tạo mối quan hệ		He enjoys socialising with other students
Stranger(n) /ˈstreɪndʒə(r)/	Người lạ		You shouldn't reveal your personal information to strangers
Surf(v) /sɜːf/	Lướt		I spent two hours a day surfing the web
Trick(n) /trɪk/	Mẹo		He amazed

			everyone by a card trick
Virtual(a) /'vɜːtʃuəl/	ảo (chỉ có ở trên mạng)		The Internet has created a virtual world for its users

### III. Grammar: CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ DIỄN ĐẠT SỰ YÊU THÍCH (VERBS OF LIKING)

#### 1. VERBS OF LIKING:

Động từ	Nghĩa
adore	Yêu thích, mê mẩn
Love	Yêu
Like/ enjoy/ fancy	Thích
Don't mind	Không phiền
Dislike/ don't like	Không thích
Hate	Ghét
Detest	Căm ghét

#### 2. VERBS OF LIKING + V-ing / TO V:

-Khi muốn dùng một động từ chỉ một hàng động khác ở sau động từ chỉ sự thích, ta phải sử dụng danh động từ (V-ing) hoặc động từ nguyên thể có "to" (toV)

##### 1. Verbs + V-ing/ to V

Những động từ đi với cả danh động từ và động từ nguyên thể có "to" mà không đổi về nghĩa

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing	Verbs +to V
Like	I like skateboarding in my free time	I like to skateboard in my free time
Love	She loves training her dog	She loves to train her dog
Hate	He hates eating out	He hates to eat out
Prefer	My mother prefers going jogging	My mother prefers to go jogging

##### 2. Verbs + V-ing

Những động từ chỉ đi với danh động từ

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing

Adore	They adore eating ice-cream
Enjoy	We enjoy playing basketball
Fancy	Do you fancy making crafts?
Don't mind	I don't mind cooking
Dislike	Does he dislike swimming?
Detest	I detest doing housework

### **BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN:**

#### **Bài 1: Hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng dạng nguyên thể có (to)(toV) của động từ trong ngoặc:**

1. Everyone likes (eat) TO EAT ice cream.
2. Do you prefer (read) TO READ books in your freetime?
3. I hate (watch) TO WATCH horror movies?
4. Many people prefer (go) TO GO travelling on holidays.
5. My father loves (play) TO PLAY golf with his friends.
6. I prefer (not stay) NOT TO STAY up too late.
7. What does your sister love (do) TO DO in her spare time?
8. I used to prefer (hang out) TO HANG OUT with my friends at weekend.
9. I think not many people like (listen) TO LISTEN to her music.
10. Teenagers love (surf) TO SURF the web to while away their freetime.

#### **Bài 2: Hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng dạng danh động từ (V-ing) của động từ trong ngoặc:**

1. My mother dislikes (prepare) PREPARING the meals.
2. Do you enjoy (do) DOING DIY in your freetime?
3. I detest (have) HAVING a conversation with John.
4. Do you think Jane prefers (not socialise) NOT SOCIALISING with other students?
5. I don't mind (explain) EXPLAINING the problem again.
6. Ann fancies (listen) LISTENING to songs of her favourite singer.
7. My friend adores (spend) SPENDING time with her cats.
8. I always love (try) TRYING new things when I go travelling.
9. Mr. Smith hates (drive) DRIVING his old car.
10. Anne prefers (not go) NOT GOING out too late.

#### **Bài 3: Điền dạng thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau:**

1. Did you enjoy (watch) WATCHING the comedy last night?
2. Many people prefer (do) DOING/TO DO gardening after their retirement.
3. My cat dislikes (sleep) SLEEPING on the floor.
4. My father doesn't mind (work) WORKING hard.
5. My cousin doesn't like (study) STUDYING/ TO STUDY Math and Chemistry.
6. They dislike (talk) TALKING with each other.
7. Jim and Jane don't fancy (go) GOING out tomorrow.

8. Did you hate (eat) EATING/TO EAT vegetables when you was small?  
 9. she didn't prefer (tell) TELLING/ TO TELL him about her plan.  
 10. James enjoys (have) HAVING dinner in a luxury restaurant.  
 11. I hope my mother will enjoy (spend) SPENDING time with her grandchildren.  
 12. Some people enjoy (take) TAKING a shower in the morning.  
 13. I think your brother won't mind (lend) LENDING you a helping hand.  
 14. My boyfriend dislike (wait) WAITING.  
 15. What do you detest (do) DOING the most?

Giải thích:

**Bài 4: Dưa vào các từ cho sẵn, viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh:**

1. Peter / prefer/ play/ computer games/ in his free time.  
 PETER PREFERS PLAYING / TO PLAY COMPUTER GAMES IN HIS FREE TIME.  
 2. You/ hate/ do/ the washing?  
 DO YOU HATE DOING/ TO DO THE WASHING?  
 3. My father/ enjoy/ play/ sports/ and/ read/ books.  
 MY FATHER ENJOYS PLAYING SPORTS AND READING BOOKS  
 4. The teacher/ not mind/ help/ you/ with difficult exercises.  
 THE TEACHER DOESN'T MIND HELPING YOU WITH DIFFICULT EXERCISES.  
 5. Jane/ not fancy/ read/ science books.  
 JANE DOESN'T FANCY READING SCIENCE BOOKS.  
 6. Which kind of juice/ you/ dislike/ drink/ the most?  
 7. Ann/ fancy/ do /DIY/ in her free time.  
 WHICH KIND OF JUICE DO YOU DISLIKE DRINKING THE MOST?  
 8. My father/ prefer/ not eat/ out.  
 MY FATHER PREFERS NOT EATING / NOT TO EAT OUT  
 9. Mr. Smith/ love/ go/ shopping/ at weekend.  
 MS. SMITH LOVES GOING/ TO GO SHOPPING AT WEEKENDS  
 10. Everyone/ adore/ receive/ presents/ on their birthday.  
 EVERYONE ADORES RECEIVING PRESENTS ON THEIR BIRTHDAYS.

Giải thích: Viết câu ở thì hiện tại đơn để diễn tả sự yêu thích, dùng danh động từ (V-ing) sau những động từ chỉ sự yêu thích như: adore, enjoy, fancy, don't mind, dislike, detest" dùng danh động từ (hoặc động từ nguyên thể có "to: sau các động từ :like, love, hate, prefer"

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG NÂNG CAO**

**Bài 5: Đánh dấu(V) trước câu đúng, đánh dấu(X) trước câu sai và sửa lại cho đúng:**

1. X My sister doesn't mind **to look** after my cat.--> LOOKING(MIND-V-ING)  
 2. X Jim **dislikes** going to the library because he likes reading books. -> LIKES(SAI VỀ LOGIC)  
 3. X I prefer **to not go** out today. → NOT TO GO(PHỦ ĐỊNH NOT ĐÚNG TRƯỚC TO)  
 4. I used to like watching cartoons on TV.



7. A.virtual  
D.new

B.real

C.fake

8. A.dislike  
D.mind

B.detest

C.enjoy

**Bài 8: Đọc đoạn văn sau và điền (T-true) trước câu đúng với nội dung bài đọc, điền (F-false) trước câu không đúng với nội dung bài đọc:**

#### LEISURE ACTIVITIES IN BRITAIN

The weekends area a time for many leisure activities in Britain. British people often have to work five days a week from Monday to Friday is the precious time for family and friends. People enjoy various indoor and outdoor activities in Britain. According to the EU's statistical office, British people spend abot 45% of their free time watching television, 24% of their free time socialising, 22-23% on sport and hobbies, and 10% on other activities. Other popular leisure activities are listening to the radio, listening to pre-recorded music, reading, DIY, garedning, eating out and going to the cinema.

The most common leisure activity in the UK is watching television. The average viewing time is 25 hours per person per week. Almost all households have at least one television set. The second most popular activity in Britain is visiting or entertaining friends or relations. Another popular leisure activity is gardening. The British are known as a nation of gardeners. Most people have a garden on their property. Every town in Britain has one or more DIY centers and garden centres. These are like supermarkets for the home and garden. These places are very popular with British home-owners at the weekends.

    T     1. People enjoy various indoor activities Britain.

    F     2. British people spend more than half of their free time watching television.

        3. The most common leisure activity in the UK is visiting or entertaining friends or relations.

    F     4. All house holds have at least one television set.

    F     5. British people are all gardeners.

    T     6. All towns in Britain have one or more DIY centers and garden centres.

## **UNIT 2: LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE**

### **I.Vocabulary:**

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Picture</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Beehive(n) /'bi:haiv/	Tổ ong		Look! There is a beehive on the tree.

Cattle(n) /'kætl/	Gia súc		There is a herd of cattle over there.
Crop(n) /krop/	Vụ mùa		We are looking forward to a bumper crop
Dairy product /'deəri 'prɒdʌkt/	Sản phẩm từ sữa		The doctor advised me to eat more dairy products.
Densely(adv) /densli/	Dày đặc		I don't want to live in a densely populated area.
Disturbing(adj) /dɪ'stɜːbɪŋ/	Gây khó chịu		Don't make such disturbing noise
Earthen(adj) /'ɜːθn/	Bằng đất nung		The locals used to live in earthen houses
Envious(adj) /'enviəs/	Ghen tị		Everyone is envious of him



Harvest(n) /'hɑ:vɪst/	Vụ thu hoạch		Farmers often work very hard during harvest time
Hay(n) /hei/	Cỏ khô		These farm workers are making hay to feed the cattle in the winter
Herd(v) /hɜ:d/	Chăn, dắt		I used to go herding buffaloes when I was small.
Inconvenient (adj) /,ɪnkən'vi:niənt/	Bất tiện		This place is a bit inconvenient for a formal meeting
Kite(n) /kɑɪt/	Con Diều		My brother wants to fly his new kite
Load(v) /ləʊd/	Chất, chở		They loaded the boxes into the trucks

Nomadic(adj) /nəʊ'mædɪk /	Thuộc về du mục		Many groups of people gave up their nomadic life to settle down
Pasture(n) /'pɑːstʃə(r)/	Đồng cỏ		People often raise cattle in areas of rich pasture

## **B. GRAMMAR:**

### **I. Ôn tập so sánh hơn với tính từ( comparative forms of adjectives)**

Ta sử dụng so sánh hơn của tính từ để so sánh giữa người(hoặc vật) này với người(hoặc vật) khác. Trong câu so sánh hơn, tính từ sẽ được chia làm 2 loại là tính từ dài và tính từ ngắn, trong đó:

- Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có 1 âm tiết : Ví dụ : tall, high, big.....
- Tính từ dài là tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên : Ví dụ : expensive, intelligent.....

### **II. Cấu trúc câu so sánh hơn:**

Đối với tính từ ngắn	Đối với tính từ dài
S1 + to be + adj +er + than + S2	
Với tính từ ngắn, thêm đuôi “er” vào sau tính từ	Với tính từ dài, thêm đuôi “more” vào trước tính từ
Ví dụ: China is bigger than India Lan is shorter than Nam My house is bigger than your house His pen is newer than my pen	Ví dụ: Gold is more valuable than silver Hanh is more beautiful than Hoa Your book is more expensive than my book Exercise 1 is more difficult than exercise 2

Lưu ý: Để nhấn mạnh ý trong câu so sánh hơn, ta thêm “much” hoặc “far” trước hình thức so sánh

Ví dụ: Her boyfriend is much/ far older than her

### **III. Cách sử dụng tính từ trong câu so sánh hơn:**

#### **1. Cách thêm đuôi -er vào tính từ ngắn**

Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 phụ âm → thêm đuôi -er	Old-older, near-nearer
Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm “e” → thêm đuôi -r	Nice-nicer
Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm(ueoai) +1 phụ âm → gấp đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm đuôi -er	Big-bigger, hot-hotter, fat-fatter

Tính từ kết thúc bởi “y” dù có 2 âm tiết vẫn là tính từ ngắn → bỏ “y” và thêm đuôi “ier”	Happy-happier, Pretty-prettier
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Lưu ý: Một số tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng “et, ow, er, y” thì áp dụng như quy tắc thêm er ở tính từ ngắn

Ví dụ: quiet → quieter

clever → cleverer

Simple → simpler

narrow → narrower

## 2. Một vài tính từ đặc biệt:

Với một số tính từ sau, dạng so sánh hơn của chúng không theo quy tắc trên.

Tính từ	Dạng so sánh hơn
Good	Better
Bad	Worse
Far	Farther/ further
Much/ many	More
Little	Less
Old	Older/ elder

## BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN:

Bài 1: Cho dạng so sánh hơn của các tính từ trong bảng sau:

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	Tính từ	So sánh hơn
Bad	WORSE	Modern	MORE WONDERFUL
Clever	CLEVERER	Old	OLDER
Convenient	MORE CONVENIENT	Peaceful	MORE PEACEFUL
Far	FURTHER/ FARTHER	pretty	PRETTIER
Fresh	FRESHER	Quiet	QUIETER
Friendly	FRIENDLIER	Smart	SMARTER
Generous	MORE GENEROUS	Soon	SOONER
Good	BETTER	Strong	STRONGER
Happy	HAPPIER	Ugly	UGLIER
High	HIGHER	Warm	WARMER
Little	LESS	Wonderful	MORE WONDERFUL
Long	LONGER	Young	YOUNGER

## Bài 2: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng:

- Living in this small town is (**more peaceful/** peaceful more) than I expected.
- Nowadays people are (**more anxious/** anxious more) about pollution than before.
- Today you look (**happier/** more happy) than usual.
- This year I will move to a (**bigger/** biggest) city.
- This experience is (**more exciting/** most exciting) than I expected.
- Who is (**more intelligent/** most intelligent) between two of them.
- This song is (**catchier/** more catchy) than that song.

8. The new sofa is (**costlier**/ more costly) than the old one
9. Our family will move to a (**more comfortable**/ more comfortable than) place next year.
10. I hope you will get (best/ **better**) the next time I see you.
11. James has (many/ **more**) books than Paul.
12. She is (**more independent**/ most independent) than the last time I saw her.
13. Today my sister (is more quiet/ **quieter**) than usual.
14. Jane is (more pretty/ **prettier**) than Ann.
15. The weather is (**hotter**/ hottest) than yesterday.

**Bài 3 : Hoàn thành các câu sau với dạng so sánh hơn của tính từ trong ngoặc:**

1. Living in the city is \_\_\_\_\_ MORE CONVENIENT \_\_\_ than living in the country (convenient).
2. Mrs. Smith is \_\_\_ YOUNGER \_\_\_ than I thought. (young).
3. Houses in big cities are much \_\_\_\_\_ than those in my hometown (tall).
4. No one in my class is \_\_\_\_\_ TALLER \_\_\_ than Jim (smart).
5. The senior prom would be \_\_\_\_\_ MORE EXCITING \_\_\_ than any other proms (exciting).
6. I have \_\_\_\_\_ LESS \_\_\_ courage than my brother (little).
7. His health condition is getting \_\_\_\_\_ WORSE \_\_\_\_\_ (bad).
8. You are \_\_\_\_\_ CLEVERER \_\_\_ than you think (clever).
9. This computer is much \_\_\_\_\_ MORE EXPENSIVE \_\_\_\_\_ than mine (expensive).
10. I always dream of a \_\_\_\_\_ MORE MODERN \_\_\_\_\_ house to live in (modern).
11. They are \_\_\_\_\_ MORE SKILLFUL \_\_\_ than they used to be (skillful).
12. Life in this village is \_\_\_\_\_ MORE PEACEFUL \_\_\_ than anywhere else. (peaceful).
13. I think people in the countryside are \_\_\_\_\_ FRIENDLIER \_\_\_ than city dwellers. (friendly)
14. This year, the prize for the winner is \_\_\_\_\_ MORE VALUABLE \_\_\_ than last year. (valuable)
15. Which dress is \_\_\_\_\_ MORE SUITABLE \_\_\_ for me? (suitable)
16. You should be \_\_\_\_\_ MORE CONFIDENT \_\_\_\_\_ and show your best. (confident).
17. They said that the conference was \_\_\_\_\_ MORE INTERESTING \_\_\_ than usual (interesting).
18. Jane is so pretty but her sister is even \_\_\_\_\_ PRETTIER \_\_\_ (pretty).
19. They work hard to have \_\_\_\_\_ BETTER \_\_\_ life (good).
20. John is \_\_\_\_\_ MORE INTELLIGENT \_\_\_\_\_ than the rest of the class. (intelligent)

**Bài 4: Biết câu so sánh hơn dùng từ gợi ý:**

0. Bob / strong / Jim. → Bob is stronger than Jim.

1. My current job / demanding / my last one.

MY CURRENT JOB IS MORE DEMANDING THAN MY LAST ONE

2. Today / Jane / beautiful / usual.