

NỘI DUNG HỌC

NOUN: PHÂN BIỆT DANH TỪ ĐẾM ĐƯỢC, KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC, A/AN ĐỨNG TRƯỚC DANH TỪ KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC, CÁCH BIẾN ĐỔI DANH TỪ SỐ ÍT SANG SỐ NHIỀU, LUYỆN TẬP: CHUYỂN DANH TỪ SỐ ÍT SANG DANH TỪ SỐ NHIỀU

NOUN – DANH TỪ

Danh từ đếm được và không đếm được

Danh từ đếm được (Countable nouns): có thể đếm trực tiếp người hay vật ấy.

boy (cậu bé), apple (quả táo), book (quyển sách), tree (cây)...

Danh từ không đếm được (Uncountable nouns): Là không đếm trực tiếp người hay vật ấy. Muốn đếm, phải thông qua một đơn vị đo lường thích hợp.

meat (thịt), ink (mực), chalk (phấn), water (nước)...

DANH TỪ ĐẾM ĐƯỢC: gồm **Danh từ số ít** (số ít tức là =1) và **Danh từ số nhiều** (từ 2 trở lên)

Danh từ số ít phải có **A HOẶC AN** đứng trước danh từ đó, (số ít tức là =1)

A đứng trước những danh từ có 1 trong những chữ cái sau đứng đầu: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

An đứng trước những danh từ có 1 trong những chữ cái sau đứng đầu (a, e, i, o, u)

DANH TỪ ĐẾM ĐƯỢC SỐ ÍT		DANH TỪ KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC
DANH TỪ CÓ NGUYÊN ÂM ĐỨNG ĐẦU (U E O A I)	DANH TỪ CÓ PHỤ ÂM ĐỨNG ĐẦU	A HOẶC AN KHÔNG ĐƯỢC ĐỨNG TRƯỚC DANH TỪ KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC
AN APPLE AN ORANGE AN ICE CREAM AN EGG AN UMBRELLA	A CAT A TABLE A BOY A CHILD A MOTHER	MILK WATER RICE HAIR AIR
pineapples, strawberries grapes apples oranges, carrots, bananas	pears vegetables potatoes mushrooms noodles eggs onions, potato chips pounds sweets cakes snacks	Bread cheeserice, garlic ice-cream food butter coffee lettuce, beef meat, sugar water soup money milk oil salt, pork chicken(meat) tea,

CÁCH CHUYỂN DANH TỪ SỐ ÍT SANG SỐ NHIỀU

1. Hầu hết các danh từ chuyển sang số nhiều thường thêm “s” ở cuối boy => boys, hat => hats

2. Danh từ tận cùng bằng “o, s, ss, sh, ch, x, z, zz” + es để tạo danh từ số nhiều

(thuộc câu: ông Sáu sung sướng chạy xe SH)

tomato=> tomatoes

Bus => buses (xe buýt)

Brush => brushes (bàn chải)

Kiss => kisses (nụ hôn)

Box => boxes (hộp)

Church => churches (nhà thờ)

3. Các danh từ kết thúc bằng “y”

+ “phụ âm + y”: y -> i + es

lady => ladies, story => stories...

+ “nguyên âm + y”: y -> y + s :

boy => boys, monkey => monkeys

4. Các danh từ kết thúc bằng “f” hoặc “fe”: “-f, -fe” -> “-ves”

Ex: wife => wives, calf => calves.

Chú ý: “-oof” -> “-oofs”

Ex: roof => roofs, proof => proofs

❖ Số nhiều bất quy tắc (học thuộc lòng phần này)

- Một số trường hợp đặc biệt:

Một số danh từ thay đổi khi ở số nhiều

A foot=> feet (bàn chân);
a man=> men (đàn ông),
A woman=> women (phụ nữ)
a child=> children
an ox (bò đực) => oxen

a goose=> geese (con ngỗng);
A louse=> lice (con rận),
a mouse=> mice (con chuột),
a tooth=> teeth (răng),
a person => people (người)

Một số trường hợp số ít và số nhiều giống nhau (Số ít có “a hoặc an” đứng trước, số nhiều không có S/ES đứng sau:

aircraft (máy bay), craft (thuyền), sheep (con cừu), duck (vịt),
deer (con nai), fish (cá), partridge (gà gô), pheasant (gà lôi)

Một số từ luôn luôn là số nhiều: Clothes (quần áo), police (cảnh sát).

- Những áo quần có hai phần: pants (quần dài), pyjamas (quần áo ngủ),
trousers (quần)

- Các dụng cụ gồm hai phần: scissors (cái kéo), glasses (kính),
scales (cân), shears (kéo cắt cây)

Một số từ khác nhau như:

An arm (cánh tay) => arms (vũ trang), good (tốt) => goods / wares (của cải).
Green (màu xanh) => greens (rau củ quả). Spirit (tinh thần) => spirits (rượu mạnh),
Rich (giàu có) => riches (của cải),

PHÂN LOẠI DANH TỪ: CHỈ NGƯỜI, CHỈ VẬT, NƠI CHỖN, HIỆN TƯỢNG

Cross out the noun from the bottom of this page and write them in correct Noun Column in the above boxes

grandfather pen juice country man city plant
table bookshelf woman office doctor playground cat
school sheep mouce deer children bookshop house
notebook fish girl elephant chicken teacher son

Animals (Động vật)	People Người	Places (nơi chốn)	Things

Completer the table: (những danh từ nào chuyển sang số nhiều phải thêm “s” viết vào cột (1), thêm “es” viết vào cột (2))......

bag boy tomato elephant knife leaf owl
box cherry baby man butterfly mouse wolf
glass foot watch child strawberry scarf

-s (1)	-es (2)	-ies (3)	-ves (4)	Other (5)

T T	Danh từ	Số nhiều	Nghĩa	TT	Danh từ	Số nhiều	Nghĩa
1.	Grandmother		Bà	4	Heel		Gót chân
2.	grandfather		Ông	42.	Backs		Lưng
3.	father		Bố	43.	Person		1 Người
4.	mother		Mẹ	44.	Chest		Ngực
5.	sister		Chị gái	45.	elbow/elbow/		Khủy tay
6.	brother		Anh trai	46.	song		Bài hát
7.	Son		Con trai	47.	music		Nhạc
8.	daughter		Con gái	48.	homework		Bài tập
9.	child		Đứa trẻ	49.	key		Chìa khóa
10.	boy		Cậu bé	50.	bird		Con chim
11.	Girl		Cô gái	51.	boat		Thuyền
12.	man		Đàn ông	52.	book		Sách
13.	woman		Đàn bà	53.	car		Ô tô
14.	lady		Quý bà	54.	coat		Áo khoác
15.	aunt		Dì, cô	55.	day		Ngày
16.	uncle		Bác, chú	56.	leaf		Cái lá
17.	cousin		Em họ	57.	fish		Con cá
18.	niece		Cháu gái	58.	fox		Con cáo
19.	baby		Em bé	59.	goose		Con ngỗng
20.	milk		Sữa	60.	puppy		Chó nhỏ
21.	tea		Trà	61.	pet		Thú cưng
22.	butter		Bơ	62.	nest		Tổ chim
23.	pie		Bánh	63.	sheep		Cừu
24.	Nose		Mũi	64.	mouce		Chuột
25.	Eye		Mắt	65.	deer		Con nai
26.	Mouth		Mồm	66.	calf		Con bê
27.	tongue		Lưỡi	67.	radio		đài
28.	Tooth		Răng	68.	piano /pi' ænəʊ		Đàn piano
29.	Ear		Tai	69.	Photo		Bức ảnh
30.	Head		Đầu	70.	video		video
31.	Hair		tóc	71.	toy		Đồ chơi
32.	Cheek		má	72.	party		Bữa tiệc
33.	Forehead		trán	73.	ship		Tàu biển
34.	Neck		Cổ	74.	pond		Cái ao
35.	Arm		Tay	75.	lake		Hồ
36.	Leg		Chân	76.	road /rəʊd/		Đường
37.	Shoulder		Vai	77.	school		Trường
38.	Hand		Bàn tay	78.	house		Nhà
39.	Toe tou/		Ngón chân	79.	star		Ngôi sao
40.	Foot		Bàn chân	80	city		Thành phố

Circle the correct answer



1 mouse / mice



2 sheep / sheeps



3 fishes / fish



4 tooth / teeth



5 foot / feet



6 person / people



7 child / children



8 woman / women

Count and write

foot

person

sheep

child

mouse fish

man

tooth



1 three men



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

Write the plurals (chuyển từ số ít sang số nhiều)

1 man — men

2 fish —

3 strawberry —

4 knife —

5 radio —

6 bus —

7 apple —

8 glass —

9 baby —

10 dish —

11 foot —

12 toy —

13 leaf —

14 sandwich —

15 box —

16 person —

17 deer —

18 ox —

ĐẠI TỪ NHÂN XƯNG Personal Pronouns

	SỐ ÍT	SỐ NHIỀU
NGÔI THỨ 1	I: TÔI	WE: CHÚNG TÔI (=I VÀ NHỮNG NGƯỜI KHÁC)
NGÔI THỨ 2	YOU: BẠN – 1 NGƯỜI	YOU: CÁC BẠN (= YOU VÀ NHỮNG NGƯỜI KHÁC)
NGÔI THỨ 3	HE: NAM GIỚI – 1 NGƯỜI	THEY: HỌ/ CHÚNG NÓ,... (= HAI NGƯỜI HOẶC HAI VẬT, CON VẬT, HAI THỨ GÌ ĐÓ TRỞ NÊN)
	SHE: NỮ - 1 NGƯỜI	
	IT: NÓ (VẬT, CON VẬT,...)	

Personal Pronouns

Write *he, she, it, we, you or they*

Sophie =	A car =	plants (cây cối/ thực vật) =
Georio =	pencils =	witch (mụ phù thủy) =
you and Lisa =	you and Nick =	fox =
Mum=	Mia and I	bush (bụi cây) =
Mark and I =	A book =	table =
Lily and Tom =	A Dad =	trash (rác) =
dogs =they	A desk =	branch (cành cây) =
Mum and Dad =	children =	bananas =

ĐẠI TỪ NHÂN XƯNG: Personal Pronouns: I, WE, HE, SHE, THEY, IT, YOU .

I: TÔI WE: CHÚNG TÔI (I and)

YOU: BẠN (NGƯỜI TRỰC TIẾP NÓI CHUYỆN VỚI MÌNH)

YOU: (CÁC BẠN) (SỐ NHIỀU) (YOU and)

HE: (TÊN RIÊNG CỦA 1 NGƯỜI, 1 NAM GIỚI như a father, a grandfather, a boy, a man....)

SHE: (TÊN RIÊNG CỦA 1 NGƯỜI, 1 NỮ GIỚI như a mother, a grandmother, a girl, a woman....)

THEY: (TỪ 2 TRỞ NÊN)(SHE and.....) HOẶC (HE and.....); HOẶC LÀ (HE and SHE)

Học thuộc: SỐ ÍT: HE, SHE, IT

SỐ NHIỀU: YOU, WE, THEY (=2 HOẶC 2 NGƯỜI TRỞ NÊN)

Tính từ sở hữu: là từ đứng trước danh từ và sở hữu danh từ đó

I (tôi) => **my** mother (my: của tôi) we (chúng tôi) => **our** mother (của chúng tôi)

You (bạn) => **your** mother (your: của bạn)

He (anh ấy) => **his** mother (his: của anh ấy) She (cô ấy, chị ấy..) => **her** mother (her: của chị ấy)

They (họ) => **their** mother (their: của họ)

A cat (con mèo) = it **cat's** (= **its**) mother **its**: của nó

Tân ngữ (đại từ làm tân ngữ): là từ đứng sau động từ

I => **me** we => **us** She => **her** He => **him**

You => **you** It => **it** They => **them**

I meet my friend. (my friend: **he** => **him**; không được viết là: I meet he; phải viết: I meet him)

(I: đại từ nhân xưng, là chủ ngữ trong câu; **meet**: động từ, là từ chỉ hoạt động

my friend: là tân ngữ, vì đứng sau động từ, nếu là con trai => là HIM; nếu là con gái => HER

My mother likes him

My mother: chủ ngữ, đứng đầu câu

Likes: động từ, là từ chỉ hoạt động

Him (cô ấy) là tân ngữ, vì đứng sau động từ

ĐẠI TỪ Nhân Xưng (đứng đầu câu là chủ ngữ)	TÍNH TỪ SỞ HỮU (đứng trước danh từ, Không đứng 1 mình)	TÂN NGỮ (đứng sau động từ)
I (tôi)	MY (của tôi) (HOUSE)	ME
WE(chúng tôi) = I +...	OUR (của chúng tôi) (HOUSE)	US
YOU(bạn) = (YOU+....	YOUR (của bạn) (HOUSE)	YOU
HE (anh ấy)	HIS (của anh ấy) (HOUSE)	HIM

SHE (cô ấy)	HER (của cô ấy) (HOUSE)	HER
IT (vật, con vật, số ít)	ITS (của nó) (HOUSE)	IT
THEY (từ 2 trở nên)	THEIR (của họ) (HOUSE)	THEM

Fill in the blanks using he, she, it, we, you or they

1. You, your brother and your mum =	11. Mai, Minh and I =
2. Your brother and your mum =	12. Tom and I are friends = are ten
3. I, my friend and John =	13. Look at Layla = is happy.
4. my friend and John =	14. The boys are happy = are happy
5. She, her parents and her sister =	15. Look at the horse = is white,
6. People =	16. are police officers.
7. Michel and his friends =	17. You and Mike are students..... are at school.
8. Students =	18. Amy is nine = is a student.
9. Dogs and three cats =	19. is a pen.
10. Hoa, Binh and you =	20. Books and my bag = are on the table

Fill in the blanks using MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, OUR, THEIR:

- A: Is this John's tie? B: Yes, it is tie
- I have an umbrella. umbrella is grey.
- There is a car near your house. Is it car ?
- Ayşe's shirt isn't green. shirt is blue.
- Hung has two balls. balls are big
- They don't like sandwiches. These sandwiches are not
- I haven't got brown gloves. gloves are black
- A: Is their house old? B: No, house is very old.
- Can I take your pen? pen is at home.
- I like their school. school is nice

TÂN NGŨ (ĐÚNG SAU ĐỘNG TỪ)

I	YOU	WE	THEY	HE	SHE	IT	LÀ CHỦ NGŨ - ĐÚNG ĐẦU CÂU
MY	YOUR	OUR	THEIR	HIS	HER	ITS	TÍNH TỪ SH + NOUN
ME	YOU	US	THEM	HIM	HER	IT	ĐÚNG SAU VERB (ĐỘNG TỪ)

- I'm behind the tree. You can't see
- Jill= has got some sweets (KẸO). Ask to give you one.
- My dad's waiting for me. Tell ____ I'm going to be late.
- There's a mouse= I'm going to catch
- "Have you got any lemons?" "No, I'm sorry. are all gone."
- "What is your dog's name?" "..... IS Garry."
- It's my book= Please give it to
- They're my shoes. Please give **them** to
- It's his pen. Please give **it** to
- They're her keys. Please give **them** to
- That's our picture. Please give it to
- Those are their hats. Please give them to
- It's Susan's book. Please give it to
- They're Tom's glasses. Please give them to
- This is Mary and Ann's puppy. Please give it to
- Do you know Tony and Tom = ? - Yes, do. I live near
- Is that your house? - No, isn't. It's over there.
- Is David in your class? - Yes, is. I like very much.

19. Yoko is a Japanese student. _____ lives near my house. I often meet _____. (Yoko is a girl.)
20. My sister and _____ live together. Our parents often phone _____.
21. Do you love _____, Mom? - Of course, baby. I love _____ very much.
22. I like dogs. _____ are intelligent and friendly.
23. This is my friend, Susan. _____ go to the same school.

ĐỘNG TỪ TO BE

	Số ít	Số nhiều	
Ngôi thứ 1	I am	We are	Sau động từ to be có thể là Danh từ (tên ngữ), để giới thiệu con người, sự vật... Nếu sau động từ To be là tính từ để miêu tả, đánh giá về chủ ngữ
Ngôi thứ 2	You are	You are	
Ngôi thứ 3	He, She, It is	They are	

Từ viết tắt: S: chủ ngữ; V: động từ; O: tân ngữ (danh từ hoặc đại từ tân ngữ đứng sau động từ)

Câu khẳng định	Câu phủ định (nói không...)	Câu hỏi	Write the Verb to be
I am You are He is She is It is	I am not You are not He is not She is not It is not	Am I? Are you? Are we? Are they? Is he? Is she? Is it?	1. I _____ 2. you _____ 3. We _____ 4. They _____ 5. He _____ 6. She _____ 7. It _____
Chủ ngữ là số ít + IS Chủ ngữ là số nhiều + ARE Nhưng: I + AM You số ít hay nhiều vẫn luôn là YOU + ARE	Khi nói “KHÔNG” phải thêm NOT sau động từ “TO BE” (sau am, is, are)	Trong câu hỏi nhớ đảo “BE” lên trước chủ ngữ, và câu hỏi phải có dấu “?” ở cuối câu.	

I. Write in the correct Verb

1. Cindy..... my best friend.
2. Peter and Kateclassmates.
3. Johnnymy brother.
4. Youa good student.
5. Theyin the classroom.

6. Itan apple.
7. **Felicia and I**sisters.
8. Iher teacher.
9. It a book bag.
10. You..... a doctor.

1. Is he a teacher? No, **he** is not.
2. Is it an elephant? YES,
3. Is it a pencil? YES,
4. Are they twins? YES,
5. Is he in the park? NO,
6. Is he a painter? YES,
7. Is Ricky in the living room?
8. Is mom in the kitchen? YES,
9. Is your dad a postman? NO,
10. Are the books on desk? YES,
11. Are you Mrs. Perkins? NO,
12. Is the broom behind the door? NO,



II. Re-arrange the sentence: SẮP XẾP LẠI CÁC CÂU SAU

Chủ ngữ đặt đúng đầu câu, sau đến động từ to be (AM/IS/ARE), đến NOT (nếu có), và tân ngữ

1. I / not / a teacher. / am.....
2. She /my mother. / is.....

3. The boys / playful. /are
4. The girl / in the room. / is
5. We / not / are / at home.
6. My mother / a housewife. / is
7. She / not /my sister. /is
8. The teacher / angry. / is
9. The dog / in the kennel. /is.....
10. My dad / smart. / is.....

III. Write the to be: (đặt câu hỏi, nhớ là “to be” (AM/IS/ARE) phải đứng trước chủ ngữ)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.you a student? | 15.they penguins? | 29. dog small? |
| 2. you from the USA? | 16.you dancers? | 30. you Spanish? |
| 3. Where you from? | 17.they brown? | 31. Linda pretty? |
| 4. you twelve? | 18.They ugly cats? | 32. your mother a teacher? |
| 5. How old you? | 19.We strong girls? | 33. we friends? |
| 6.your friend from Rome? | 20.Steven from England? | 34.Justin famous? |
| 7. Whereyour friend from? | 21.You a nurse? | 35. Spain in Europe? |
| 8.she a dancer? | 22. He a basketball player? | 36.that flower very pretty? |
| 9.they from Japan? | 23. They bottles? | 37. Mike a very nice boy? |
| 10.he a bus driver? | 24. it a fish? | 38. they always late? |
| 11.it a pet? | 25. The black cat small? | 39. Linda very tall? |
| 12.they dirty? | 26. This boy lazy? | 40. my dog small? |
| 13.that Kim? | 27. Jake tall? | 41. he a teacher? |
| 14. you a pilot? | 28. they happy? | |

The verb to be: am, is, are (điền am, is, are)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. My cat..... black and white. | 16. A horse.....an animal. |
| 2. He..... inside the house. | 17. The bike from my father. |
| 3. Mum and Dad_.....away. | 18. The posterfrom John. |
| 4. Grandma here. | 19. The plane late. |
| 5. Grassgreen. | 20. The peoplenoisy. |
| 6. The sun..... yellow. | 21. Nobody.....here. |
| 7. the seablue? | 22. John, MiKe and Bo.....sick. |
| 8. New York a city in the USA | 23. An egg..... white and yellow. |
| 9- Canada..... north of the USA | 24. Rome..... the capital city of Italy. |
| 10.I..... hungry. | 25- Beans.....green. |
| 11. Sylvia.....Bob’s sister. | 26. They..... healthy. |

12. The queenfat.	27. Pancakes good
13. The kingstrong.	28. You..... brave
14. They..... mad.	29. It.....a super job'
15. Coffee..... hot.	30. Ice-cream cold.
HỌC THUỘC TỪ	

1. head	hɛd	đầu		chest	tʃɛst	ngực
2. Face	feɪs	khuôn mặt	19. back	bæk	lưng	
3. forehead	'fɒrɪd	trán	20. waist	weɪst	eo	
4. eye	aɪ	mắt	21. arm	ɑ:m	tay	
5. eyebrow	'aɪbrəʊ	lông mày	22. upper arm	'ʌpər ɑ:m	cánh tay trên	
6. eyelash	'aɪləʃ	lông mi	23. elbow	'elbəʊ	khủy tay	
7. ear	ɪə	tai	24. hand	hænd	bàn tay	
8. mouth	maʊθ	miệng	25. finger	'fɪŋgə	ngón tay	
9. nose	nəʊz	mũi	26. belly	'belɪ	bụng	
10. lip	lɪp	môi	27. buttocks	'bʌtəks	mông	
11. tongue	tʌŋ	lưỡi	28. hip	hɪp	hông	
12. chin	tʃɪn	cằm	29. thigh	θaɪ	đùi	
13. cheek	tʃi:k	má	30. knee	ni:	đầu gối	
14. tooth (teeth)	tu:θ (ti:θ)	răng	31. leg	lɛg	chân	
15. neck	nɛk	cổ	32. heel	hi:l	gót	
16. shoulder	'ʃəʊldə	vai	33. foot /feet	fʊt (fi:t)	bàn chân	
17.			34. toe	təʊ	ngón chân	

Choose the correct possessive pronoun and write its number in the brackets.

1. My sister gave me her old mobile phone. So now, it's _____.
Mine hers his theirs
2. All of you, congratulations on your work! Especially you, John. _____ is the best.
Theirs Yours Hers Mine
3. Lucy lost her pen yesterday. Is this one _____?
Mine his hers theirs
4. Does that red car belong to your family? No, _____ is blue.
Hers yours ours theirs
5. I took the wrong book. I thought it was _____.
Hers mine yours his
6. Our flat has three bedrooms. Sally and John's flat has only two. _____ is smaller.
Hers His Mine Theirs
7. Bill and I got good marks in the test. _____ were better.
Hers Their His Yours
8. My sister and I go to the same school. This is my classroom and that is _____.
His mine theirs hers
9. That bag is not _____. Give it back. It belongs to me!
Yours ours his mine
10. Gary's bag is red. This blue one can't be _____.
Hers mine ours his

Filling the blanks

1. Jim and Jeff are my brothers older than I am.
2. What's your mother doing? is working
3. How is your grandma? is 80 .
4. How old is your granddad? is eighty old.
5. What's it? is inkpot (LỌ MỰC).
6. Where is Nam from? is from Hai Phong.
7. Who is he? is my friend.
8. Three (lady) are in pink (dress)
9. They take their (baby) for a walk in the zoo.
10. They see four (giraffe), three (lion), two (rabbit) and elephant.
11. They walk for so long that their (foot) become sore.
12. The (monkey) are playing with cardboard (box) and throwing (stick) at each other.
13. After a while, the (lady) look at their (watch) and decide it is time to go home.
14. The bank is over there, is next to the post office.
15. My name is Julia and am six years old.
16. When the children finished their homework, watched TV.
17. "Well done children," the teacher said. " have all worked very hard."
18. In my family, have dark hair.
19. My brother is very lazy and never helps out around the house.
20. Lindsay is my best friend. sit next to each other in class,
21. My mother is a doctor. works in a hospital.
22. When my dog is hungry, likes to eat biscuits.
23. That girl is my friend. know her for years.
24. We like our teacher. gives us good marks.
25. Jone is my classmate, is in the classroom.

TỪ MỚI

nod your head	nɒd jɔː hɛd	Gật đầu
Shake your head	ʃeɪk jɔː hɛd	Lắc đầu
Turn your head	tɜːn jɔː hɛd	Quay đầu, ngoảnh mặt đi hướng khác
Roll your eyes	rəʊl jɔːr aɪz	Đào mắt
Blink your eyes	blɪŋk jɔːr aɪz	Nháy mắt
Blow my nose	bləʊ nəʊz	Hỉ mũi
Stick out your tongue	stɪk aʊt jɔː tʌŋ	Lè lưỡi
Clear your throat	klɪə jɔː θrəʊt	Hắng giọng, e hèm (trước khi nói)
Shrug your shoulders	ʃrʌg jɔː 'ʃəʊldəz	Nhướn vai
Cross your legs	kɾɒs jɔː lɛgz	Khoanh chân, bắt chéo chân (khi ngồi.)
Cross your arms	kɾɒs jɔːr ɑːmz	Khoanh tay
Keep your fingers crossed	kiːp jɔː 'fɪŋgəz kɾɒst	bắt chéo 2 ngón trỏ và ngón giữa (biểu tượng may mắn, cầu may.)
Give the thumbs up	gɪv ðə θʌmz ʌp	giơ ngón cái lên (khen)
Give the thumbs down	gɪv ðə θʌmz daʊn	giơ ngón cái xuống (chê)
Brush your teeth	bɾʌʃ jɔː tiːθ	đánh răng
Comb your hair	kəʊm jɔːr heə	chải đầu
Wash your face	wɒʃ jɔː feɪs	rửa mặt
Clear your throat	klɪə jɔː θrəʊt	Hắng giọng, tằng hắng

PHẦN 3: ĐẠI TỪ CHỈ ĐỊNH - THIS – THESE; THAT – THOSE.

ĐÂY LÀ: THIS IS (THIS'S) + DANH TỪ SỐ ÍT HOẶC DANH TỪ KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC

THESE ARE + DANH TỪ SỐ NHIỀU

KIA LÀ: THAT IS + DANH TỪ SỐ ÍT HOẶC DANH TỪ KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC

THOSE ARE + DANH TỪ SỐ NHIỀU (This / These) is my bedroom. (That / Those) is my computer.

(That / Those) are my computer games.

(This / These) game is fantastic!

ĐẶT CÂU HỎI: WHAT IS THIS? (đây là gì?)

WHAT IS THAT? (Kia là gì)

⇒ IT IS + DANH TỪ SỐ ÍT

⇒ IT IS + DANH TỪ SỐ ÍT

WHAT ARE THESE? (đây là những gì?)

WHAT ARE THOSE? (Kia là những gì)

⇒ THEY ARE + DANH TỪ SỐ NHIỀU

⇒ THEY ARE + DANH TỪ SỐ NHIỀU

THERE IS

THERE ARE

	THERE IS + danh từ số ít/ không đếm được	THERE ARE + danh từ số nhiều
Câu khẳng định	THERE IS	THERE ARE
Câu phủ định	THERE IS NOT = THERE ISN'T	THERE ARE NOT = THERE AREN'T
Câu hỏi	IS THERE.....?	ARE THERE.....?

There is a cat =>

Is there a cat?

There are flowers in the vase => Are there flowers in the vase ?

Find and correct the mistakes below.

- Are Is there a garden in your yard?
- There is are some pens on the desks.
- How many sisters do you have?
- Are Is there a car in the garage?
- I have some friends in Australia.
- There aren't any apples in the basket.
- Is there any dishes on the table?
- Do Is there a restaurant in the hotel?
- There is are some people waiting outside to see you.
- Is Are there always so many people at the zoo?
- There is a bear at the zoo, but there aren't any elephants.
- Are Is there a phone that I can use?
- Is Are there schools near your home?
- How many countries is are there in South Asia?
- I have brown hair and green eyes.

Complete with « there is » or « there are »

- 1)... a bank opposite the garage
- 2) three bedrooms in my house
- 3)... no shops in this street
- 4)... a very good hospital in Hanoi
- 5) two dogs in the garden
- 6) a camera under your bag?
- 7) any eggs in the fridge ?
- 8)... a garage in Garden Street ?
- 9)... any films on TV tonight ?
- 10)... a baker in this street ?
- 11)How many girlsin your class ?
- 12)What opposite your house ?

THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN (SIMPLE PRESENT)

Khi nào mình dùng thì hiện tại đơn?

1. Hành động lặp lại, luôn luôn đúng theo thói quen, phong tục và khả năng:

- I work in Hanoi. (tôi làm việc ở Hà nội)
- He watches TV every night.
- What do you do every day? (bạn làm gì hàng ngày)
- I go to school by bicycle.

2. Diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên.

- The sun rises in the East. (mặt trời mọc hướng tây)
- Jake comes from England.
- I am a student.
- Hoang Anh is a student hoặc I'm Quang Anh

3. Diễn tả một lịch trình có sẵn, thời khóa biểu, chương trình

- The plane leaves for Danang at 12.30pm. (Máy bay đi Đà Nẵng vào lúc 12.30pm)
- The train for Hanoi leaves at 7.30 tonight. (tàu đi Hanoi rời đi lúc 7.30)

Xem các ví dụ sau:

- I go to school by bicycle
- I **get up** at 7 am everyday
- I **am** nine years old
- I have two sisters
- He has two sisters
- I don't like English

Khi trong câu có một trong những từ sau đây, thì nhớ là luôn chia ở thì Hiện tại đơn

- Every morning
- Every noon
- Every afternoon
- Every evening
- Every night: Mỗi sáng/trưa/chiều/tối/đêm
- Every day
- Every week

Every month: Mỗi ngày/tuần/tháng

- Often, usually, Always, Sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, never

Động từ thường: **không phải là động từ to be / là các động từ chỉ hoạt động**

Ví dụ như các động từ sau: Drink eat learn run play work.....

	SỐ ÍT	SỐ NHIỀU	TO DO (V-thường) (câu khẳng định) (+)	
			+	
NGÔI 1	I		I play football on Saturdays	
		WE	We play football on Saturdays	
NGÔI 2	YOU	YOU	You play football on Saturdays	
NGÔI 3	HE		He plays football on Saturdays	Ngôi thứ 3 số ít phải thêm "s" hoặc "es" sau động từ
	SHE		She plays football on Saturdays	
	IT			
		THEY	They play football on Saturdays	
			Đức Khang plays football on Saturdays	
			Minh Chau plays football on Saturdays	

Play: chơi

Learn english: học tiếng anh

TRỢ ĐỘNG TỪ: **DO NOT = DON'T** **DOES NOT = DOESN'T**

	SỐ ÍT	SỐ NHIỀU	TO DO (V-thường) (câu phủ định) (NOT) (-)	
NGÔI 1	I		I do not (don't) play football on Saturdays	Ngôi 1, 2 Thêm "do not"
		WE	We do not (don't) play football on Saturdays	
NGÔI 2	YOU	YOU	You do not (don't) play football on Saturdays	
NGÔI 3	HE		He does not (doesn't) play football on Saturdays	Ngôi 3 số ít thêm "does not"
	SHE		She does not (doesn't) play football on Saturdays	
	IT			
		THEY	They do not (don't) play football on Saturdays	Thêm "do not"
	x		Thái Minh does not (doesn't) play football on Saturdays	Ngôi 3 số ít thêm "does not"
	x		Minh Anh does not (doesn't) play football on Saturdays	

	SỐ ÍT	SỐ NHIỀU	TO DO (V-thường) (câu nghi vấn) (câu hỏi) - ?	
NGÔI 1	I		Do I play football on Saturdays ?	Ngôi 1, 2: Đảo trợ động từ "Do" lên trước chủ ngữ
		WE	Do we play football on Saturdays ?	
NGÔI 2	YOU	YOU	Do you play football on Saturdays ?	
NGÔI 3	HE		Does he play football on Saturdays?	Ngôi 3 số ít đảo "does" lên trước chủ ngữ, nhớ là động từ không được thêm "S" nữa.
	SHE		Does she play football on Saturdays ?	
	IT			
		THEY	Do they play football on Saturdays?	Đảo "Do" lên trước chủ ngữ
			Does Đức Khang play football on ?	
			Does Minh Chau play football on?	

Cách thêm "s" hoặc "es" sau động từ (Vs/es) khi chủ ngữ là "He / She / It và các chủ ngữ số ít khác"

- động từ khi chia với chủ ngữ số ít đều được thêm "s", ngoại trừ những từ tận cùng bằng "o,x, ch, z, s, sh" thì ta thêm "es" vào sau động từ.
- Khi động từ tận cùng là "y" thì đổi "y" thành "i" và thêm "es" vào sau động từ

VD: go – goes; cross – crosses; fix – fixes; push – pushes; teach – teaches; ...

She goes to school everyday.

He teaches me this game.

* Các động từ tận cùng bằng y và trước y là một phụ âm, khi đi với chủ ngữ nhóm 2 thì đổi y thành i rồi thêm es.
V-y => V-ies fly – flies; carry – carries; study – studies; ... Lan studies English very well.

Các động từ tận cùng bằng y nhưng trước y là một nguyên âm, thì ta chỉ cần thêm S

play – plays; say – says; obey – obeys; ...

Make positive present simple sentences: (VIẾT CÁC CÂU Ở THỂ KHẲNG ĐỊNH)

1. (we / often watch TV)
2. (I / hate mushrooms)
3. (she / visit her grandmother every Christmas)
4. (they / use the Internet every evening)
5. (you / often go swimming)
6. (John / hate waiting for the bus)
7. (Lucy and Jill / want to go out tonight)
8. (I / usually stay at home on Fridays)
9. (he / love driving fast cars)
10. (they / often have parties)
11. (she / take a piano lesson every Monday)
12. (we / like watching French films)
13. (you / go to bed very early)
14. (I / always eat breakfast)
15. (they / often arrive late)
16. (he / live in Beijing)
17. (David / work in a school)
18. (she / read a lot of novels)
19. (the Queen / like her dogs)
20. (I / cook almost every night)

Make negative present simple sentences: (VIẾT CÁC CÂU Ở THỂ PHỦ ĐỊNH)

1. (I / not / like coffee) ___ I don't like coffee
2. (I / not / live in Paris)
3. (she / not / come from Spain)
4. (John / not / work in a bank)
5. (they / not / get up at eight o'clock)
6. (we / not / go to the cinema every Friday)
7. (you / not / read the newspaper every day)
8. (he / not / go to school in France)
9. (we / not / watch TV in the evening)
10. (I / not / have a shower in the morning)
11. (she / not / drink tea every afternoon)
12. (they / not / visit their parents at the weekend)
13. (you / not / study English very often)
14. (it / not / rain here in the summer)
15. (we / not / go out on Tuesday nights)
16. (he / not / like cabbage)
17. (the sun / not / go round the earth)
18. (she / not / play the piano)
19. (I / not / smoke)
20. (Julie and Lucy / not / play football)

Make present simple questions: (ĐẶT CÁC CÂU HỎI SAU)

1. (you / like cake?) _____ Do you like cake?
2. (she / live in London?)
3. (they / hate studying?)
4. (you / drink tea every morning?)
5. (you smoke?)
6. (he / play tennis on Saturdays?)
7. (you / go shopping at the weekend?)
8. (you / want to drink milk?)
9. (she / work in an office?)
10. (they / study French?)
11. (you / meet your friends on Fridays?)
12. (you / read a lot?)
13. (John / come from New Zealand?)
14. (they / like pizza?)
15. (we / arrive at 9 p.m.?)
16. (it / snow here in winter?)
17. (Lucy / study History?)
18. (I / work as a teacher?)

Write do,does and short answer

1. Does he watch TV in the evenings? ==>Yes, he does
2.An and Jo go to school everyday? ==>Yes,
3.Jame like egg? ==> No,
4. they live in London? ==>No,
5. the cat eat fish? ==>Yes,

Put the verb into the present simple.

11. She _____ (play) tennis every Sunday.
12. He _____ (buy) a cup of coffee every morning.
13. Julie _____ (study) French at school.
14. Luke _____ (try) hard to be polite.
15. She _____ (enjoy) going swimming.
16. Lucy _____ (wash) her hair every day.
17. John never _____ (cry).
18. My mother always _____ (say) that love is more important than money.
19. I hope Julie _____ (pass) the exam.
20. The plane _____ (fly) low over the airport.
21. My sister (brush)_____ her teeth herself at 6.30 everyday.
22. Mrs. Smith (not live)_____ in the town
23. How _____ your children (go)_____ to school everyday?
24. It's 9 o'clock in the morning. She (be)_____ in her room. She (listen) _____ to music.
25. We _____ (play) soccer in the yard now.
26. My father (go)_____ to work by bike. Sometimes he(walk)_____.
27. _____ You (live)_____ near a market? _ It (be)_____ noisy?
28. Now my mother (do)_____ the cooking and I (listen)_____ to music.
29. At the moment, Khang and his friends (go)_____ shopping at the mall.
30. In the autumn, I rarely (go)_____ sailing and (go)_____ to school
31. I (write)_____ a letter to my friend now.
32. At 12 a.m every day, I (have)_____ lunch and (go)_____ to bed.
33. On Monday, I (have)_____ math and Art.
34. On Friday, I (have)_____ English.
35. At the moment, I (eat)_____ an orange, and My sisters (Play)_____ Tennis.

36. What time _____ your children (go) _____ to school?
 37. My house (be) _____ in the city and it (be) _____ small.
 38. Every morning , we (have) _____ breakfast at 7.00 am.
 39. This (be) _____ a book and there (be) _____ pens.
 40. Every year, I usually (go) _____ HCM city.

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất

Always: Luôn luôn 100%

Often: Thông thường, thường lệ 70%

Sometimes /'sʌm.taɪmz/: Đôi khi, đôi lúc 50%

Hardly ever: Hầu như không bao giờ =

Never: Không bao giờ 0%

Usually: Thường xuyên 90%

Frequently /'fri.kwənt.li/: Thường thường 70%

Occasionally /ə'keɪ.ʒən.əl.i/: thỉnh thoảng 50%

Rarely /'reə.li/: Hiếm khi 5%

Những trạng từ chỉ tần suất này dùng ở thì HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN, dùng khi người nói muốn diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên của hành động

Để trả lời cho câu hỏi “Bạn có thường xuyên làm gì đó không?” (How often?)

Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất trong câu

Trạng từ đứng sau động từ To be

She is **always** patient when teaching her students. Cô ấy luôn kiên nhẫn khi giảng bài cho học sinh của mình

Trạng từ đứng trước động từ thường

She **usually** comes back home at 7 p.m. Cô ấy thường xuyên về nhà vào 7 giờ tối

PRACTICE

Hoàn thành các câu sau với các trạng từ chỉ tần suất:

1. My sister (brush, usually) **usually brushes** her teeth at 6.30 everyday.
2. Mrs. Smith (not go, always) **does not always go** to the zoo at the weekend
3. How _____ your children (go) _____ to school everyday?
4. It's 9 o'clock in the morning. She (be) _____ in her room. She (listen) _____ to music.
5. We _____ (play) soccer in the yard now.
6. My father (go, often) _____ to work by bike. Sometimes he(walk) _____.
7. _____ you (live) _____ near a market? It (be, usually) _____ noisy.
8. Now my mother (do) _____ the cooking and I (listen) _____ to music.
9. At the moment, Hai Duong and his friends (go) _____ shopping at the supermarket.
10. In the autumn, I (go, rarely) _____ swimming and (go) _____ to school
11. I (write, occasionally) _____ a letter to my friend.
12. At 12 a.m every day, I (have) _____ lunch and (go) _____ to bed.
13. On Monday, I (have) _____ math and Art lessons
14. On Friday, I (have) _____ English lesson.
15. At the moment, I (eat)an orange, and My sisters (play)..... piano.
16. What time _____ your children (go) _____ to school?
17. My house (be) _____ in the city and it (be) _____ small.
18. Every morning , we (have, alway) _____ breakfast at 7.00 am.
19. This (be) _____ a book and there (be) _____ pens.
20. I (go, sometime) _____ HCM city.
21. He drinks a cup of tea in bed. (usually)
22. He does housework on Saturday. (sometimes)
23. He takes the dog for a walk. (often)
24. He reads the newspapers at some time during the weekend. (always)
25. He visits her mother in Dalat. (often)

Write DON'T, DOESN'T, ISN'T, AREN'T or AM NOT in the blank

1. Wewatching a television program now.
2. They studying their lessons right now.
3. Itrain very much during the summer.
4. I see any students in that room.
5. They study their lessons after class.
6. Itraining very hard right at the moment.
7. Mr. Johnson always eat at that place.

Write the words in the correct order.

1. he / his parents / visits / often => He often visits his parents
2. early / they / for meetings / always / are
3. Jessica / our mistakes / often / corrects
4. Jason /buys / sometimes / shirts
5. usually / I / not / have / at this time / lunch / do
6. goes / Peter / never / by bus / to work
7. late / he / often / is / ?
8. goes / sometimes / she / to the theatre
9. not / our friends / go running / do / often.....
10. Sundays / eat at home / they / never / on
11. January / go / usually / she / in / to Đà Nang / with her friends
12.

13. they / in the lake / swim / do / often / ?
14. have / doesn't / the / in / he / chess lessons / holidays
15. sometimes / have a meal / I / with my dad / after school
16. meet / she / at / doesn't / her friends / the weekend / usually.....

Choose the correct answer:

- There three cats under the table. (is/ do/ does/ are)
- She from Malaysia. (am/ is/ are/ i)
- This is my friend..... is Nam. (I / we/ she/ he)
- Hakim is from Malaysia. nationality is Malaysian. (our/ my/ her/ his)
- Nice to meet you, (two, to, too, tu)
- Where's mother from? (you/ do/ does/ your)
- How many books Lan have? (do/ is/ does/ are)
- Linda is England. (x/ a/ from/ an)
- They are..... soccer in the playground. playing/ play/ plays/ playes)
- Tony is from Australia. He is (Australia/ Australias/ Autralia/ Australian)
- What nationality your mother? (am/ is/ are)
- The boys playing soccer in the playground. (am/ is/ are)
- My grandfather and my father watching TV. (am/ is/ are)
- your friends cooking in the kitchen? (am/ is/ are)
- The girls are playing badminton.....the playground (in/on/at)

PREPOSITIONS: GIỚI TỪ

IN	ON	AT
in the morning: buổi sáng in the afternoon: buổi trưa in the evening: buổi tối in summer in spring in winter in autumn in 2021 in 1950 in September in February in September, 2021	On Sunday On Monday On Monday, 5th September On Monday, 5th September, 2021 On Sunday evening	at 8 o'clock at noon (giữa trưa) at night (ban đêm) at midnight (giữa đêm) at Christmas (lễ giáng sinh) at Tet

Fill in the blanks with “in”, “at” or “on” as in the example:

- We always go on holiday.....summer
- My parents usually go shoppingSaturday morning
- I always do my homework the evening.
- The circus usually comes to our town spring.
- Sophia's birthday is May 16th.
- I usually get up seven o'clock.
- My favourite television programme begins 7pm the evening
- Sometimes it snows winter.
- My friend's birthday is June.
- Some birds and animals come out night

II. Choose the correct answer.

- My lesson starts five o'clock
- We wear warm clothes winter.
- The film finishes 9:30.
- The supermarket is closed Sunday.

3. We get presents Christmas.

4. My brother gets up.....**7am**..... the morning

9. John's birthday is August 16th.

10. I visit my grandparents Sunday afternoon

Look at the picture and fill in the gaps.



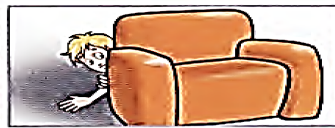
There is a bed(1) the bedroom.
 There is a small table (2) the bed.
 There is a desk 3) the bedroom.
 There are some books 4) the desk and
 there is a bed 5).....the desk.
 There is a chair 6) the bedroom,
 The chair is 7) the bed and there is a
 picture 8)the wall.
 There is a cat 9) the mat 10)
 the small table.
 There are two shoes 11)the bed.

Look at the picture and fill in the gaps

on between in at under next to behind in front of



1 They're ... *in* ...
the car.



2 The boy is
.....
the armchair.



3 The man is ...
.....
the door.



4 The tree is
.....
the houses.



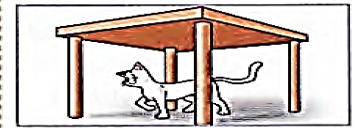
5 The teacher is
.....
the boy.



6 The girl is
.....
the house.



7 She's
.....
the bed.



8 The cat is
.....
the table.

Any: NÀO; NOT...ANY: KHÔNG...NÀO HẾT

Some Much: nhiều much money; **much** milk Many: nhiều many friends; many pencils

How much: Có bao nhiêu

How many: Có bao nhiêu

I want to buy **some** tomatoes

I **don't** buy **any** tomatoes

Do you have **any** sisters?

I **don't** have **any** sisters

Do you want **some** sandwiches?

Do you want to drink **some** milk?

I **don't** have **any** milk

HOW MUCH MILK

How much meat have you got?

How much meat do you have?

THERE ARE TEN STUDENTS IN THE CLASSROOM

HOW MANY STUDENTS ARE THERE IN THE CLASSROOM ?

Fill in "How much" or "How many"

How many trees can you see?

How much money have you got?

1..... eggs are there in the fridge?

2..... biscuits have you got?

3.....milk do you want?

4..... bread do you want?

5..... boys are there in your class?

6.....glasses are on the table?

7..... butter is there on the plate?

12.....books have you got?

13..... alls have you got?

14.....sandwiches do you want?

15.....flowers are in the vase?

16.....juice is there in the bottle?

17.....pens are there in your bag?

18.....tea is there in the bag?

19.....hats have you got?

20.....water is there in the bottle?

8.....children are there in the park?	21.....bread is there in the cupboard. ?
9..... eggs are there on the table?	22 apples are there on the tree?
10.....flowers are there in the garden.?	23..... lemonade is there in the bottle. ?
11..... meat is there in the shop?	24..... milk is there in the bottle. ?

Fill in “many” or “much”

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I want to buy..... apples. | 2. You can't buy..... apples here. |
| 3. Chris wants to buy new books. | 4. There aren't pencils in my bag. |
| 5. I have pencils for you. | 6. I don't have pens. |
| 7. There are boys running in the playground. | 8. Are there _..... eggs in the fridge? |
| 9. No, there aren't _ eggs in the fridge. | 10. I'd like _ rice, please. |
| 11. Do you have _ bananas? | 12. Sally just boughtnew clothes. |
| 13. Can you buy _ _ pasta? | 14. We need _ _ mushrooms |
| 15. John drinks _ coffee every morning | 16. Add _water to the soup if it's too thick |
| 17. I want tea – could you get me a cup? | 18. We could have rice for dinner |
| 19. I eat bread and two eggs for lunch | 20. She buys new furniture |
| 24. Did you get carrots? | 25. I'd like tea, please! |

Circle the correct verb in brackets.

1. My father (are/ is) in his office.	8. Come in! You (isn't/ aren't) late.
2. I (are/ am) hungry.	9. I (am/are) not in the team.
3. You (are/ am) late.	10. You (is/ are) tall.
4. An umbrella (is/ are) useful in the rain	11. Liam (is/ are) good at Maths.
5. We (am/ are) seven years old.	12. Mr and Mrs Jones (is/ are) not Vietnamese.
6. The elephant (is/ are) in the forest.	13. The library (are/ is) full of students.
7. He (isn't/ aren't) my brother.	14. I (are/ am) sorry for not doing my homework.
1. Could you pass me (this/ that) pen, please?	8. (This/ These) tall trees are the oldest in the park.
2. (This/ These) sandwich is delicious.	9. I don't like (these/ that) colour.
3. (This/ These) sentences are easy.	10. (These/ That) book is all about horses.
4. Do you know (that/ those) boy in the yellow shirt?	11. (These/ This) chairs are taken.
5. I don't know (that/ those) children.	12. All (that/ those) books are mine.
6. Come and sit on (this/ that) chair next to me.	13. (These/ This) computer isn't working.
7. Do you want to read (this/ these) story book?	14. I must do (this/ those) exercise.

Circle the correct verb in brackets.

4. My father (are/ is) in his office.	19. Come in! You (isn't/ aren't) late.
5. I (are/ am) hungry.	20. I (am/are) not in the team.
6. You (are/ am) late.	21. You (is/ are) tall.
15. An umbrella (is/ are) useful in the rain	22. Liam (is/ are) good at Maths.
16. We (am/ are) seven years old.	23. Mr and Mrs Jones (is/ are) not Vietnamese.
17. The elephant (is/ are) in the forest.	24. The library (are/ is) full of students.
18. He (isn't/ aren't) my brother.	25. I (are/ am) sorry for not doing my homework.
15. Could you pass me (this/ that) pen, please?	22. (This/ These) tall trees are the oldest in the park.
16. (This/ These) sandwich is delicious.	23. I don't like (these/ that) colour.
17. (This/ These) sentences are easy.	24. (These/ That) book is all about horses.
18. Do you know (that/ those) boy in the yellow shirt?	25. (These/ This) chairs are taken.
19. I don't know (that/ those) children.	26. All (that/ those) books are mine.
20. Come and sit on (this/ that) chair next to me.	27. (These/ This) computer isn't working.

21. Do you want to read (this/ these) story book?

28. I must do (this/ those) exercise.

	NGHỀ NGHIỆP (DANH TỪ)	ĐỘNG TỪ (VERBS)	
1.	Actor / 'æktər /: nam diễn viên	Do /du/ làm	Walk
2.	Actress / 'æktrəs /: nữ diễn viên	Say /seɪ/ nói	Jump
3.	Babysitter / 'berbisɪtər /: người giữ trẻ	Get /get/ lấy	hop /hɒp/ nhảy lò cò
4.	Chef / ʃef/, Cook / kʊk /: đầu bếp	Make /meɪk/ làm	skip /skip/ nhảy dây
5.	Engineer / ,endʒɪ'nɪr /: kỹ sư	See /si/ thấy	turn /tɜ:n/: quay, xoay, vặn
6.	Farmer / 'fɑ:mər /: nông dân	Know /noʊ/ biết	dance : nhảy
7.	Lawyer / 'lə:jər /: luật sư	Take /teɪk/ lấy	clap /klæp/vỗ tay
8.	Manager / 'mænɪdʒər /: quản lý	Think /θɪŋk/ nghĩ	Wave /weɪv/: vẫy
9.	Director (dɪ'rektə): giám đốc	Come /kʌm/ đến	catch /kætʃ/: bắt
10.	Musician / mju'zɪʃn /: nhạc sĩ	Give /gɪv/ cho	shout /ʃaʊt/ quát tháo
11.	Policeman / pə'li:smən /: cảnh sát	Look /lʊk/ nhìn	scream /skri:m/ hét lên
12.	Security guard : nhân viên bảo vệ	Find /faɪnd/ tìm thấy	whisper /'wɪspə/: thì thầm
13.	Teacher/ 'ti:tʃər/: giáo viên	Want /want/ muốn	Run /rʌn/chạy
14.	driver / draɪvər /: tài xế	Tell /tɛl/ nói	Move /mu:v/ di chuyển
15.	Maid / meɪd /: người giúp việc	teach /ti:tʃ/ dạy, dạy	Go /goʊ/ đi
16.	Doctor / 'dɔ:ktər /: bác sĩ	Work /wɜrk/	làm việc
17.	Dentist / 'dentɪst /: nha sĩ	Write /raɪt/ viết	
18.	Nurse (nɜ:s): Y tá		
19.	Electrician / ɪ ,lek'trɪʃn /: thợ điện		

SỐ THỨ TỰ, SỐ ĐẾM, NGÀY, THÁNG

NGÀY/THÁNG

DAYS OF THE WEEK		MONTHS OF THE YEAR	
Monday /'mʌndeɪ/	thứ hai	January /'dʒænjʊəri/	tháng Một
Tuesday /'tu:zdeɪ/	thứ ba	February /'febrʊəri/	tháng Hai
Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/	thứ tư	March /mɑ:rtʃ/	tháng Ba
Thursday /'θɜ:rzdeɪ/	thứ năm	April /'eɪprəl/	tháng Tư
Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/	thứ sáu	May /meɪ/	tháng Năm
Saturday /'sætədeɪ/	thứ bảy	June /dʒu:n/	tháng Sáu
Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/	chủ nhật		
weekday /'wi:kdeɪ/	ngày trong tuần		
weekend /'wi:kend/	cuối tuần		

What date is it today? = **What is today's date?** (Hôm nay là ngày bao nhiêu?)

=> **Today is the fifth** (Hôm nay là ngày mùng năm); **It's + on + the + [số thứ tự] + of + [tháng].**

What day is it today? = **What is today's day?** => **Today is Monday** (Hôm nay là thứ Hai)

Anh – Anh: Wednesday, 6 October 2017 **Hoặc** Wednesday, 6th October 2017

Viết ngày tháng năm khi dùng số: 6/10/17 hoặc 6-10-17 hoặc **6.10.17** (đọc: Luôn có “the” trước ngày và “of” trước tháng); Wednesday, **the sixth of October** twenty-seventeen

Anh - Mỹ: Wednesday, October 6, 2017 hoặc Wednesday, October 6th, 2017

Viết ngày tháng năm khi dùng số: 10/6/17 hoặc 10-6-17 hoặc **10.6.17** (đọc: Không đọc “the” và “of”)

Wednesday, October sixth twenty-seven

Tiêu chuẩn ISO (quốc tế) về cách viết ngày tháng năm: Ngày 4 tháng 3 năm 2020: 2020/03/04

19/8/1993: người Anh đọc: **The nineteenth of August, nineteen ninety-three.**

người Mỹ đọc: **August the nineteenth, nineteen ninety-three**

II. SỐ THỨ TỰ VÀ SỐ ĐẾM

NUMBERS (cardinal number): số đếm

1 one	11 eleven /i'levn/	21 twenty-one	1.000.000 a/one million /'mɪljən/
2 two	12 twelve /twelv/	22 twenty-two	2.000.000 two million (NOT two millions)
3 three	13 thirteen /'θɜ:'ti:n/	30 thirty /'θɜ:ti/	101 a/one hundred and one
4 four	14 fourteen /'fɔ:'ti:n/	40 forty /'fɔ:ti/	140 a/one hundred and forty
5 five	15 fifteen /'fɪf'ti:n/	50 fifty /'fɪfti/	200 two hundred (NOT two hundreds)
6 six	16 sixteen /'sɪks'ti:n/	60 sixty /'sɪksti/	1.000 a/one thousand /'θaʊzənd/
7 seven	17 seventeen /'sevn'ti:n/	70 seventy	2.000 two thousand
8 eight	18. eighteen /'eɪ'ti:n/	80 eighty	1.250 a/one thousand two hundred and fifty
9 nine	19 nineteen /'naɪn'ti:n/	90 ninety 100 a/one hundred	1.050 a/one thousand and fifty
10 ten	20 twenty /'twenti/	/'hʌndrəd/	100,000 a/one hundred thousand

280: two hundred AND eighty

335: three hundred AND thirty – five

162: one hundred AND sixty two

930: nine hundred and thirty

1. ORDINAL NUMBER

1st first /fɜ:st/	2nd second	11th eleventh	12th twelfth	21st twenty-first	22nd twenty-second
3rd third /θɜ:d/	4th fourth	13th thirteenth	14th fourteenth	23rd twenty-third	24th twenty-fourth
5th fifth /fɪfθ/	6th sixth	15th fifteenth	16th sixteenth	25th twenty-fifth	30th thirtieth /'θɜ:tiθ/
7th seventh	8th eighth	17th seventeenth	18th eighteenth	31st thirty-first	
9th ninth	10th tenth	19th nineteenth	20th twentieth		

Write the number.	Write number in words
1. ninety-seven:	245:
2. seventy -three:	1.001:
3 thirty-one:	5.057
4 four hundred and ninety:	11.302:
5 one thousand nine hundred and ninety:	11.300

6 seventy-eight people:	5.055
7 two hundred and forty-nine thousand:	509
8 nine hundred and eighty thousand:	5.765.348:

HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN: BE(AM/IS/ARE) + V-ING

CÂU KHẲNG ĐỊNH: LISTENING TO MUSIC (dịch sang tiếng việt ở cột trống)

CHỦ NGỮ	BE (AM/IS/ARE)	V-ING +	
I	AM	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
WE	ARE	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
YOU	ARE	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
HE	IS	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
SHE	IS	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
IT (A BIRD)	IS	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
THEY	ARE	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
MY DAD	IS	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
MY FRIEND	IS	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
BOYS	ARE	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
HUNG	IS	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
THAI MINH	IS	LISTENING TO MUSIC	

CÂU PHỦ ĐỊNH (CÂU CÓ “NOT”) (dịch sang tiếng việt ở cột trống)

CHỦ NGỮ	BE (AM/IS/ARE)		V-ING +	
I	AM	NOT	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
WE	ARE	NOT	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
YOU	ARE	NOT	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
HE	IS	NOT	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
SHE	IS	NOT	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
IT (A BIRD)	IS	NOT	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
THEY	ARE	NOT	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
MY DAD	IS	NOT	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
MY FRIEND	IS	NOT	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
BOYS	ARE	NOT	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
HUNG	IS	NOT	LISTENING TO MUSIC	
THAI MINH	IS	NOT	LISTENING TO MUSIC	

I. Học thuộc lòng những cụm từ sau, viết mỗi cụm từ 2 dòng,

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.cooking for dinner: chuẩn bị bữa tối | 13.eating candy: ăn kẹo |
| 2.setting the table: bày bàn ăn | 14.painting the house: sơn nhà |
| 3.making coffee/ a cup of tea: pha cà phê/ trà | 15.chasing the cat: đuổi theo con mèo |
| 4.watching TV: xem ti vi | 16.doing the housework: làm việc nhà |
| 5.eating fruit: ăn hoa quả | 17.travel/ go to work: đi làm |
| 6.singing a song: hát bài hát | 18.doing the gardening: làm vườn |
| 7.preparing dinner: chuẩn bị cho bữa tối | 19. washing the dishes: rửa chén bát |
| 8.sweeping the floor: quét nhà | 20. playing basketball: chơi bóng rổ |
| 9. listening to the radio nghe đài | 11. reading books đọc sách |
| 10.listening to music nghe nhạc | 12.playing the guitar chơi đàn ghi ta |

II. Dùng các cụm từ trên đặt câu theo mẫu sau để diễn tả “.....đang làm gì” (các con có thể sử dụng những từ sau đây để nói về bố/mẹ/ông/bà/bạn.....đang làm gì nhé. Nhớ là phải chia động từ “be” đúng)

Ví dụ: **I am** cleaning the floor.

Tôi đang lau nhà

My father	
My mother	
My friend	
My grandmother	
My grandfather	
My sister	
My brother	
He	
Hai Duong and Hung	

CÂU KHẲNG ĐỊNH	CHUYỂN SANG CÂU PHỦ ĐỊNH (NOT)
1. I am listening (listen) to music.	I to music
2. She is watching (watch) a movie (xem phim)	She a movie
3. I (speak) English now (bây giờ).	I English now
4. He (jump) on the bed.	He on the bed.
5. They (run) very fast.	They very fast.
6. I (study) English at school.	I English at school
7. He (sing) a song.	He a song
8. We (play) computer games.	We computer games.
9. I (drink) juice.	I juice
10. The students (sleep) in class.	The students in class.
11. She (eat) a sandwich.	She a sandwich
12. I (walk) to school.	I to school
13. He (talk) on the phone.	He on the phone.
14. They (dance) to music.	They to music.
15. I (kick) the ball.	I the ball.
CÂU NGHI VẤN (CÂU HỎI)	TRẢ LỜI
Are you listening to music ?	Yes, I am
	No, I am not
Is she watching a movie ?	Yes, she is
	No, she is not.
Are you speaking English?	Yes, I am
	No, I am not
Is he singing a song?	Yes, he is
	No, he is not.
Is he jumping on the bed ?	Yes, he is
	No, he is not.
Are they running very fast. ?	Yes, they are
	No, they are not.
Are you drinking juice?	Yes, I am
	No, I am not

Are the students sleeping in class?	Yes, they are
	No, they are not.
Is she is not eating a sandwich?	Yes, she is
	No, she is not.
Are you walking to school?	Yes, I am
	No, I am not
Is he is not talking on the phone?	Yes, he is
	No, he is not.
Are they dancing to music?	Yes, they are
	No, they are not.
Are you kicking the ball?	Yes, I am
	No, I am not
Is she eating a sandwich?	Yes, she is
	No, she is not.
Are you walking to school?	Yes, I am
	No, I am not

Use the words given to write sentences in present continuous form

at present *hiện nay/bây giờ/lúc này* *at the moment* *now*

Example: 1. *They/play/soccer/at present. → They are playing soccer at the moment.*

1. She/listen/to music/in the room.
2. My sister/read/books/in her room. →
3. My mother/work/in the garden/now. →
4. Nga and Phuong watch/TV/now. →
5. What/she/do/at the moment.? →
6. She/cook/for the dinner. →
7. Where/you/go/now? →
8. I/go/to the post office. →
9. What/the students/do/in the class/now? →
10. He/do/his housework/now? →

TỪ VỰNG (HỌC THUỘC TỪ)

ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE	ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE
1. a lake:	hồ nước	14. a factory:	nhà máy.
2. a river:	sông.	15. a museum:	nhà bảo tàng
3. a rice paddy:	cánh đồng lúa	16. a stadium:	sân vận động
4. a park:	công viên.	17. the drugstore:	hiệu thuốc tây
5. a town:	thị trấn, xã	18. the toystore:	cửa hàng đồ chơi
6. a village:	làng, xã.	19. the movie theater	rạp chiếu phim

7.	a city:	thành phố.	20.	the police station	đồn công an
8.	the country:	miền quê/ đất nước	21.	the bakery	lò/ tiệm bánh mì
9.	a supermarket	siêu thị.	22.	a bank	ngân hàng
10.	Shops	cửa hàng	23.	a clinic	phòng khám
11.	a store:	cửa hàng	24.	a post office	bưu điện.
12.	a restaurant:	nhà hàng	25.	a hospital:	bệnh viện.
13.	a temple:	đền, miếu			

Choose the correct helping verb and write its number in the brackets.

- The dog _____ sleeping in the sun.
A. Is B. are C. aren't D. am
- Be quite! We _____ doing our homework.
A. Is B. are C. isn't D. am
- You _____ wearing a lovely dress today, Maria!
A. are B. is C. aren't D. am
- Can you help me? I.....trying to do a **jigsaw puzzle**. (ghép hình)
A. are B. is C. aren't D. am
- Let's go to **the beach** (bãi biển) today. The sun _____ shining.
A. isn't B. is C. aren't D. am
- It is a lovely day. It _____ raining.
A. isn't B. are C. am D. aren't
- Please, can I go home? I feeling well.
A. isn't B. are not C. is D. am not
- Those children _____ **making a lot of noise**: gây ồn ào.
A. Is B. aren't C. isn't D. am
- They..... working. They are playing.
A. isn't B. aren't C. am D. am not
- What is that **strange noise** (tiếng ồn ào kỳ lạ)? Sam _____ singing!
A. aren't B. are C. is D. am

CÁC NƯỚC TRÊN THẾ GIỚI VÀ NGÔN NGỮ

I can say countries /'kʌntri/ and nationalities /,næʃə'næliti/

	Where are you from ? I'm from.....	Where do you come from? I come from.....
	What are their nationalities ? ⇒ They are Japanese	What's her nationality ? Quốc tịch của cô ấy là gì She is Vietnamese (cô ấy là người VN)
	Which language do you speak? (Bạn nói tiếng gì) I speak.....	Which language does she speak? (cô ấy nói tiếng/ ngôn ngữ nào?)
	Area	Country
	Asia	India /'ɪn.di.ə/: Ấn độ
	/ 'ei.ʒə/	China /'tʃaɪnə/
	Châu Á	Japan /dʒə'pæn/
		South Korea /,saʊθ kə'ri:.ə/
		Thailand/'taɪlənd/
		Cambodia /kəm'bəʊ.di.ə/campuchia
		Nationality (Language)
		Indian (Hindi) /'ɪndjən/ - Hindu/English
		Chinese /'tʃaɪ'ni:z/
		Japanese /,dʒə'pə'ni:z/
		Korean / kə'ri:.ən/: người Hàn Quốc/tiếng HQ
		Thai: người Thái/ tiếng Thái
		Cambodian /kəm'bəʊ.di.ən/

	Indonesia /,ɪn.də'ni:.ʒə/	Indonesian /,ɪn.də'ni:.ʒən/
	Laos /laʊs/	Lao
	Malaysia /mə'leɪ.zi.ə/	Malaysian /mə'leɪ.zi.ən
	Myanmar /mja:n'mɑ:r/	Burmese /bɜ:'mi:z/ (Burma)
	The Philippines /'fɪl.i.pi:nz/	Filipino /,fɪl.i'pi:.nəʊ/
	Vietnam	Vietnamese
	Singapore /sɪŋgə'pɔ:/	Singaporean /,sɪŋ.ə'pɔ:.ri.ən
		English/mandarin/malay/Thai
	Australia /ɒs'treɪ.li.ə/: úc	Australian /ɒs'treɪ.li.ən/ English
Europe /'jʊə.rəp	The United Kingdom:	British /'brɪt.ɪʃ/: người anh / english
	England	English
	Belgium 'bel.dʒəm/: nước Bỉ	Belgian /'bel.dʒən/ (French/ German/
	Italy /'ɪt.əl.i/: nước ý	Italian /ɪ'tæl.jən/
	Russia /'rʌʃ.ə/	Russian /'rʌʃ.ən/
	Austria /'ɒs.tri.ə/: Nước Áo	Austrian /'ɒstri:.ən/
	Germany 'dʒɜ:.mə.ni	German /'dʒɜ:.mən/
	Greece /gri:s/	Greek /gri:k/
	France /frɑ:ns/	French /frentʃ/
	Denmark /'den.mɑ:k/	Danish /'deɪ.nɪʃ
	Finland /'fin.lənd: phần lan	Finnish /'fin.ɪʃ/: người Phần lan

Give Vietnamese meaning of the word

1. drawing pictures:	16. Do you have English on Tuesday?:
2. Subject:	17. What do you have on Monday?
3. Maths:	18. What is your favourite subject?
4. Physic:	19. When do you have Vietnamese?
5. Music:	20. When do you have PE?
6. Art:	21. When do you have Music?
7. Vietnamese:	22. Do you like Maths?
8. Science:	23. Hôm nay bạn học môn gì?:
9. English:	24. Môn học yêu thích của tớ là tiếng anh:
10. Favourite:	25. Hôm nay là thứ mấy? :
11. Lesson:	
12. History:	
13. Geography:	
14. PE (Physical Education):	
15. IT (Information technology):	

EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES Học thuộc bảng từ này

PART 1:	
What do you do every day?	What does he do every day? What does she do every day?
I get up: thức dậy I take a shower, and I brush my teeth. get up thức dậy	get dressed: mặc quần áo make the bed: dọn giường go to bed: = sleep: đi ngủ

sleep: ngủ	cook: nấu ăn
take a shower: tắm (vòi sen)	make breakfast: chuẩn bị bữa sáng
take a bath: tắm bồn	make lunch: nấu ăn trưa
brush my teeth: đánh răng	make dinner: nấu ăn tối
floss my teeth: đánh răng	eat: ăn
wash my face: rửa mặt	have breakfast: ăn sáng
brush my hair: chải đầu	have lunch: ăn trưa
comb my hair: chải đầu	have dinner: ăn tối

PHẦN 2: CÁCH ĐẶT CÂU HỎI:

Make present simple 'wh' questions:

Where: ở đâu

What: cái gì

Why: vì sao, tại sao

When: khi nào

Who: ai

What time? Mấy giờ

How many: bao nhiêu (hỏi với danh từ đếm được)

How much: bao nhiêu (hỏi với danh từ không đếm được)

How often: có thường xuyên làm...

Make present simple 'wh' questions:

- | | | |
|--|----|----------------------------|
| 1. (where / you / go to school?) | => | Where do you go to school? |
| 2. (what / you / do?) | => | |
| 3. (where / John / come from?) | => | |
| 4. (how / you / go to school?) | => | |
| 5. (how often / she / go to the cinema?) | => | |
| 6. (how many children / you / have?) | => | |
| 7. (when / you / get up?) | => | |
| 8. (how often / you / study English?) | => | |
| 9. (what time / the film / start?) | => | |
| 10. (where / you / play tennis?) | => | |
| 11. (what sports / Lucy / like?) | => | |
| 12. (how / they / get to work?) | => | |
| 13. (how often / I / come here?) | => | |
| 14. (where / she / live?) | => | |
| 15. (why / you / eat so much chocolate?) | => | |
| 16. (what / this machine / do?) | => | |
| 17. (who / she / meet on Saturdays?) | => | |
| 18. (how many brothers / she / have?) | => | |
| 19. (how much / this / cost?) | => | |
| 20. (where / you / eat lunch?) | => | |
| 21. (what / you / do?) | => | |
| 22. (where / John / come from?) | => | |
| 23. When/ your birthday? | => | |
| 24. How /old /he? | => | |
| 25. What/ your father/do? | => | |

Write the question for the following answers (Viết câu hỏi cho những câu trả lời sau)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1, →do they like ? | They like skating. |
| 2, → is your school ? | My school is in Tran Hung Dao Street. |

- 3, → is your hobby ? My hobby is playing volleyball.
 4, → class is Mary in ? Mary is in class 4E.
 5, →does your cousin **like**? My cousin **likes** riding a bike.
 6, → is your school's name? It's Nguyen Nghiem Primary School.
 7, → can you do? I can cycle and skip.
 8, → is the date today? It's the second of March. (2nd March)
 9, → does she like? She likes speaking English.
 10, → is her birthday? Her birthday is on the twenty first of November.

- 1, school / this / go / we / the / to / way / is→
 2, in / is / my / Hoan Kiem / District / school→
 3, you / like / songs / to / listening / do / English→ ?
 4, class / you / what / in / are→ ?
 5, my / football / brother / playing / likes / much / very→
 6, she / reading / does / like / book→ ?
 7, I / school / Tony / same / in / and / the / study→
 8, taking / they / not / photos / like / do→
 9, Mary / guitar / does / like / the / not / playing→
 10, football / her / hobby / is / brother's / playing→

Look at the timetable and tell others what you have each day:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Maths	Art	PE	English	PE
Vietnamese	History	Geography	Music	Maths
English	Science	Vietnamese	IT	English

Use the timetable to answer the questions below:

- Do you have English on Tuesday?
- What do you have on Monday?
- What is your favourite subject?
- When do you have Vietnamese?
- When do you have PE?
- When do you have Music?
- Do you like Maths?

Find and correct the mistake:

- She have Maths, Art and English.
- I like play chess and table tennis.
- My mother cans cook very well.
- My friends like take photographs very much.
- She doesn't has Science on Tuesday.
- We're late to school. Let's run.
- Music and Art is my favourite subjects.
- IT is physical education.
- When do he have Science? He has it on Monday and Wednesday.
- I am a pupil on Quang Trung Primary School.

REORDER THE WORDS TO MAKE SENTENCES

- are/ Quan/ making/ and/ paper/ Phong/ planes.....
- She/ in/ exercise/ the/ is/ playground/ doing
- is/ He/ in/ painting/ his/ picture/a/ room

4. the/ are/ The/ puppet/ a/ girls/ making/classroom/in
5. Are/ a/ having/ they/ lesson/ Music?
6. reading/ What/ you/ are/?
7. play/ Let's / guitar/ together/ the
8. here/ We/ having/ of/ a/ are/ fun/ lot
9. a/ are/ break/ We/ having
10. He/ reading/ is/ text/ a

CÓ: VỚI HAVE VÀ HAVE GOT

Ôn lại:

There is + danh từ số ít => (có...)

ví dụ: There is a blackboard in the classroom

There are + danh từ số nhiều => (có...)

ví dụ: There are many students in my school

Have and have got: có

The classroom has a blackboard

My school has many students

TO HAVE GOT

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative	
Long Form	Short Form	Long Form	Short Form		
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got	Have I got?	
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got?	
He has got	He's got	He has not got	He hasn't got	Has he got?	
She has got	She's got	She has not got	She hasn't got	Has she got?	
It has got	It's got	It has not got	It hasn't got	Has it got?	
We have got	We've got	We have not got	We haven't got	Have we got?	
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got?	
They have got	They've got	They have not got	They haven't got		
Have they got?					

TO HAVE

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	
I have, you have, he has, she has, it has, we have, you have, they have	I don't have, you don't have, he doesn't have, she doesn't have, it doesn't have, we don't have, you don't have, they don't have	Do I have? Do you have? Does he have? Does she have? Does it have? Do we have? Do you have? Do they have?	Jean has got a camera. Jim has got a bike. Have they got a dog? No, they haven't got a dog. They have got a rabbit.

1. Fill in have got, has got:

1. Sandra _____ a new umbrella.
2. Andrew _____ a calculator.
3. They _____ wonderful bikes.
4. Sandra _____ a parrot.
5. Andrew _____ a dog.
6. They _____ many books.
7. Sandra _____ a present.
8. Andrew _____ three balloons.
9. Sandra _____ a bag.
10. Andrew _____ a guitar.
11. Sandra _____ sunglasses.
12. Andrew _____ a clock.

2. Fill in hasn't got, haven't got:

1. Sandra _____ a laptop.
2. They _____ flowers.
3. Sandra _____ table tennis rackets.
4. Andrew _____ a tennis rackets.
5. Sandra _____ a calculator.
6. Andrew _____ a camera.
7. They _____ mobiles.
8. Sandra _____ three pens.
9. They _____ cats.
10. Andrew _____ a parrot.
11. Sandra _____ a clock.

3. Ask and answer the questions:

1. _____ Sandra _____ a camera? _____
2. _____ Andrew _____ three pens? _____
3. _____ they _____ bikes? _____
4. _____ Sandra _____ a red balloon? _____
5. _____ Andrew _____ two balloons? _____
6. _____ they _____ many books? _____
7. _____ Sandra _____ a dog? _____
8. _____ Andrew _____ a parrot? _____
9. _____ Sandra _____ a calculator? _____
10. _____ Andrew _____ a guitar? _____
11. _____ Sandra _____ a clock? _____
12. _____ Andrew _____ a laptop? _____

eyes ears nose mouth head

1. It has got one head.
2. It has got _____
3. It has got _____
4. It has got _____
5. It has got _____

Hands eyes tongue nose mouths heads necks

1. It has got one head.
2. It has got _____
3. It has got _____
4. It has got _____
5. It has got _____

Write about your own monster

My monster has got _____

It has got _____

It has got _____

It has got _____

It has got _____

MUST/ MUSTN'T: phải (bắt buộc phải)/ không được phép.....**My school**

My school has **four floors** (4 tầng). There is a **library** (thư viện), a **school hall** (phòng hội đồng), a **computer room**, a **music room**, an **art room** and a nature corner. My classroom is on the second floor.

My **favourite place** at school is the music room. It is on the **third floor** (tầng 3). There is a piano in the music room. I sing and listen to music there. We **must keep the room clean**. We **mustn't run around** because we may break something. I have fun at school every day. I love my school.

About your school

How many floors are there?

What places are there?

Where is your classroom?

About your favourite place at school, where is it?

What is in there?

What do you do there?

Rules

What must you do there? (Why?)

What mustn't you *do there?* (*Why not?*)

What you think about your school

How do you feel about your school?

1. Read

The Studio School is a special school for actors and singers.

The assembly hall is big. There are **lots of** chairs. Look at those children. They're actors.

This is the canteen. There are **lots of** tables. It's lunchtime: giờ ăn trưa.

That's the music room. Those pupils are singers.

The school has got a computer room. It's a classroom. There are **lots of** computers. There's **a library**. There are **lots of** books in the library.

2. Read and tick (/) or cross (X).

1. The Studio School is a school for pilots and farmers.

2. There are lots of chairs in the assembly hall.

3. There are lots of computers in the canteen.

4. There's a music room and a library.

5. Pupils sing in the library.

3. Write That's or Those are. Write the letter.

1the computers in the computer room.

3 the canteen. It's **lunchtime**.

2the music room.

4books in the library.

Where am I? Write the rooms.

assembly hall

library

computer room

canteen

music room

1 I can see lots of chairs.

2 I can eat lunch here.

3 There are lots of computers.

4 There are lots of books.

5 I can hear music.

Writing: This is my school. My school isn't big. There are six classrooms. There's a big assembly hall. There's a music room and a computer room. There isn't a canteen and there isn't a library.

Write the words in the correct order.

1 is This classroom, my

This is my classroom.

2 a room, computer There's

3 isn't There canteen, a

4 is This music the room.

5 are lots of There pupils.

I. Fill in the blanks

He's reading a book....the classroom

Let'sfootball, Tom

He is in the computer.....

.....are the pupils doing in the classroom?

We are having a....of fun here

They're making aplane/boat.

He's making.....kite

Are they having.....Art lesson?

The girls are playing badminton.....the playground

We are having....break

He'sexercise in the classroom

Linda and Mai.....playing volleyball

II/ Reorder the words to make sentences

1. are/ Quan/ making/ and/ paper/ Phong/ planes

2. She/ in/ exercise/ the/ is/ playground/ doing

3. is/ He/ in/ painting/ his/ picture/a/ room

4. the/ are/ The/ puppet/ a/ girls/ making/classroom/in

5. Are/ a/ having/ they/ lesson/ Music?

6. reading/ What/ you/ are/?

7. play/ Let's / guitar/ together/ the

8. here/ We/ having/ of/ a/ are/ fun/ lot

9. a/ are/ break/ We/ having

10. He/ reading/ is/ text/ a

Tính từ .

Danh từ	Động từ	Tính từ
A City	Jump	Màu: red, white, black. Pink.....
A Book	Clap	Kích cỡ: big, small, large, tiny
A Chair	Eat	Đặc điểm: good, bad, handsome, beautiful
A house	drink	

1. Tính từ là từ miêu tả đặc tính, tính chất của danh từ

Eg: He's got two expensive cars. Tính từ "expensive" là một tính chất của "cars"

Tính từ (adj) là từ chỉ:

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Số lượng | 2. Chất lượng hoặc ý kiến | 3. Kích thước |
| 4. Tuổi | 5. Hình dáng | 6. Màu sắc |
| 7. Nguồn gốc | 8. Mục đích/thể loại | |

2. Tính từ được chia thành tính từ ngắn và tính từ dài.

- **Tính từ ngắn** (short adjective) là tính từ có 1 âm tiết: *old, young, small, big, huge, tall, short, red....vv*

- **Tính từ dài** (long adjective) là tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên: *beautiful, heavy, happy, interesting,....*

3. Vị trí của tính từ: Tính từ đứng trước danh từ và bổ nghĩa cho danh từ: adj + Noun

- Tính từ thường đứng trước danh từ.

cold winter a tall teacher a yellow balloon

an orange balloon

Ngôi nhà to = a **big** house

Cậu bé thông minh = a **clever** boy

Tòa nhà cao = a **high** building

Đôi bàn tay to: big hands Người đàn ông lùn: a short man

- **Làm bổ ngữ trong câu: to be + adj**

They are beautiful The girls are clever

He is a good student.

Cô gái xinh đẹp= a beautiful girl

Cái thảm màu đỏ = a red carpet

Khuôn mặt xinh đẹp: a beautiful face

Con gấu màu trắng: a white bear

She is very beautiful today.

They are clever girls

TỪ MỚI (CÁC TÍNH TỪ)

hot >< cold /nóng-lạnh	big ><small/ to – nhỏ	happy >< sad/ vui – buồn
wet ><dry /ướt-khô	old >< new/ cũ -mới	strong >< weak / khỏe -yếu
noisy><quiet/ồn ào -yên tĩnh	old >< young/già – trẻ	sick ><healthy/ ốm – khỏe mạnh
tidy >< messy /gọn – lộn thối	short >< tall/high thấp – cao	poor >< rich/ nghèo – giàu
clean >< dirty/ sạch -bẩn	short >< long/ ngắn -dài	lazy >< hardworking/lười – chăm
fast >< slow/ nhanh – chậm	deep >< shallow/ sâu – nông	Generous ><mean/ hào phóng-ki bo
left >< right / bên trái-phải	black >< white/ trắng – đen	beautiful >< ugly/ xinh -xấu
wrong >< right / sai -đúng	early >< late/ sớm – muộn	dangerous – safe/ nguy hiểm – an toàn
hard ><soft/ cứng – mềm	light >< dark/ sáng – tối	cheap >< expensive/ rẻ -đắt
difficult >< easy/khó -dễ	light >< heavy/ nhẹ -nặng	open >< closed/ mở-đóng
Clever/smart><stupid	Full><empty/đầy -trống rỗng	friendly><unfriendly/thân thiện-không
Smooth>< rough		

Write then search for the antonyms (opposites: trái nghĩa) of these **adjectives**: tính từ (ADJ).

fast	S	F	P	T	N	C	J	O	K	R
noisy	D	B	B	E	L	O	W	X	L	B
young	Y	E	G	Y	P	F	Q	I	H	D
sad	U	A	N	V	O	Z	U	V	G	L
tall	N	U	R	A	R	B	I	T	U	P
light	S	T	Z	E	L	T	E	F	O	K
smooth	H	I	G	H	Q	R	T	M	R	L
ugly	O	F	A	E	P	O	W	G	J	G
low	W	U	T	R	Y	H	A	P	P	Y
Above	S	L	O	W	X	S	H	S	A	D

Tính từ	Tính từ trái nghĩa	Tính từ	Tính từ trái nghĩa	Tính từ	Tính từ trái nghĩa
Old		Intelligent = smart		Clean	
Fun		Strong		Ugly	
Cold		wet		Cheap	
Soft		Lucky		beautiful	
Long		messy		Tiny	
Heavy		Dangerous		Brave	
top		Thin		rich	
slow		empty		difficult	

What does he look like? (hỏi về hình dáng, hình thức bên ngoài)

What does your father look **like**?

What does your teacher look? What does your mother look **like**?

Matching

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | What's your favourite drink? | a. She works in an office. |
| 2 | When is your birthday ? | b. I was at school. |
| 3 | What subjects does your brother like? | c. She's a doctor. |
| 4 | Would you like some milk? | d. I like chicken and fish. |
| 5 | What did your sister do last night? | e. She watched TV. |
| 6 | Where does Huong work? | f. Yes, please. I love orange juice. |
| 7 | What's your favourite food? | g. Maths, Vietnamese and PE. |
| 8 | What time does your family have lunch? | h. It's on the third of November. |
| 9 | Where were you yesterday? | i. No, thanks. |
| 10 | Is she a doctor? | j. It's Tuesday tenth of March. |
| 11 | Who is shorter, Hoa or Lien? | k. They are tan. |
| 12 | What does your parents look like? | l. No, she is a teacher. |
| 13 | Would you like some orange juice? | m. Lien is. |
| 14 | What is the date today? | n. It's fruit juice. |
| 15 | What does your mother do? | o. We have lunch at 11.30. |

Write questions for the underlined part.

- Nam is tall =>
- My mother is slim. =>
- Yes, She is short and fat. =>
- I would like some milk. =>
- No, thanks. I don't like coffee. =>
- He works in an office. =>
- They went to bed at 9 P.M yesterday. =>
- My sister went to the zoo last weekend. =>
- Yes, she was on the beach. =>
- They were at school yesterday. =>

TRẬT TỰ CỦA TÍNH TỪ

Tính từ, phân loại tính từ, vị trí tính từ trong câu.

dùng để miêu tả tính chất của danh từ

1. **Opinion** /ə'pinjən/ (ý kiến – nhận xét ...): good; bad; smart; clever; intelligent; stupid; funny; boring (chán); sad

2. **Size** /saiz/: big; small; long; short; tall; thick (dày); thin (mỏng); large

3. **Age** /eiddʒ/ (tuổi): new; old; young

4. **Shape** /ʃeip/ (hình dạng): Square (hình vuông); circle; triangle (hình tam giác); rectangle (hình chữ nhật); hexagonal; straight; oval; round; curved

5. **Color** /'kʌlə/ (màu sắc): red; orange; green; blue; white....

6. **Origin** /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/ (nguồn gốc): Vietnamese; American; Chinese; English; French; Indian; Canadian

7. **Material** /mə'tɪəriəl/ (chất liệu): cotton; iron; plastic; wood; leather; silk

+ Nếu tính từ đứng 1 mình (không có danh từ đứng sau): thì phải đứng sau động từ “to be” .

Tính từ để miêu tả tính chất của danh từ, cụm danh từ đứng đầu câu làm chủ ngữ của câu

This house is **big** Flowers are **beautiful** This pencil is **long**

+ Nếu tính từ đứng ngay trước danh từ, để bổ sung, làm rõ nghĩa cho danh từ đó

=> This is a **big** house => They are **beautiful** flowers => This is a **long** pencil.

Phân loại những tính từ:

Boring, excited: phấn khích, small, large: rộng, fit, good, intelligent: thông minh, old, young, walking: đi bộ, racing: đua, cotton: vải cotton, silk: lụa, thin: gầy, mỏng, thick: dày, square: hình vuông, round, triangle, red, orange, yellow, Vietnamese, Indians, leather: da, wood: gỗ, plastic: nhựa, iron: sắt, Americans, Canadians, Australians, French, green, blue, indigo, purple, hexagonal, straight: thẳng, curved: cong, black, brown, pink, oval, rectangle.

Opinion	O	intelligent
Size	S	thick
Age (tuổi)	A	young
Shape	S	rectangle
Color	C	green, blue
Origin	O	Americans, Canadians
Material (chất liệu)	M	iron
Purpose (mục đích)	P	walking

VỊ TRÍ TRẬT TỰ CỦA CÁC TÍNH TỪ

1 cụm danh từ có thể có nhiều tính từ để miêu tả cho 1 danh từ, nên các tính từ phải được đặt theo trình tự khi đứng trước tính từ.

Các tính từ diễn tả sự nhận xét, thái độ (như xấu, đẹp, tốt,...) luôn đặt đầu tiên, sau đó lần lượt đến các tính từ khác theo trình tự như sau

“O S A S C O M P” đây là những từ viết tắt của các chữ sau:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

O: (OPINION viết tắt là O) (đưa ra ý kiến nhận xét về danh từ) tính từ chỉ quan điểm, sự đánh giá

S: SIZE là kích cỡ, tính từ chỉ kích cỡ (to, nhỏ, dài, ngắn, dày, mỏng.....)

A: AGE là tuổi tác, độ tuổi - tính từ chỉ độ tuổi (già, trẻ, cũ, mới....)

C: Color tính từ chỉ màu sắc (các màu sắc xanh, đỏ, vàng.....)

O: Origin tính từ chỉ nguồn gốc, xuất xứ (thường là tên của các nước, nhưng nhớ là dùng tính từ, chứ không phải tên của các nước đó. Ví dụ: China phải đổi là Chinese; Vietnam đổi là Vietnamese; Germany (nước đức) đổi là German; England (nước anh) đổi là English....

M: Material – tính từ chỉ chất liệu (để miêu tả danh từ (vật) được làm bằng gì, như gỗ, lụa, sắt, nhựa, thép, nhôm,

Purpose – tính từ chỉ mục đích, tác dụng (ví dụ xe ô tô để đua thì “a **rac**ing car”

CON MÈO ĐEN NHỎ THÔNG MINH:

A CLEVER SMALL BLACK CAT

O(nhận xét) S(kích cỡ) C (màu sắc)

A big school A high building A short man A red carpet A blue table

A plastic box a green box a small box

1 cái hộp nhỏ màu xanh bằng nhựa:

- Danh từ phải đứng cuối cùng của cụm từ; “A/an” thì phải đứng đầu tiên của cụm từ

A small green plastic box
Kích cỡ màu sắc chất liệu danh từ

Rewrite the following sentences, and include the adjective(s) in the correct place in each sentence.

1. The house is for sale. (little) => The little house: ngôi nhà nhỏ
2. It is a knife. (very, sharp: sắc) a very sharp knife:
3. He is a man. (tall, handsome: đẹp trai) a handsome tall man: 1 người đàn ông cao đẹp trai
4. It was a day yesterday. (cold: lạnh) a cold day: 1 ngày lạnh
5. I want a jacket. (black) a black jacket: áo khoác màu đen
7. The bug (con bọ) is in my shoe. (big, green) The big bug is in my green shoe./
The big green bug is in my shoe.
8. Elizabeth is a teacher. (French) Elizabeth is a French teacher
9. The spider is in the kitchen. (ugly, hairy) The ugly hairy spider is in the kitchen
10. Canada is a country. (big, beautiful) a beautiful big country
11. The test was hard. (English) The English test was hard
12. He was a policeman. (nice) a nice policeman
13. Look at the snow. (beautiful, white) the beautiful white snow
14. The frog is in the pond (ao). (little, green) The little green frog
15. It was a whale. (huge) a huge whale

LUYỆN TẬP TRẬT TỰ CỦA TÍNH TỪ

Rewrite the following sentences and include the adjective(s) in the correct place in the sentence.

1. It is a winter. (long)
2. I need a watch. (new)
3. My hand is sore. (right)
4. I want the balloons. (round)
5. We like to watch movies. (old)
6. Look at the stars in the sky. (bright)
7. I like chips. (BBQ)
8. They want cake for dessert. (chocolate)
9. I love food. (Vietnamese)
10. He is a man. (rich)
11. You draw pictures. (funny)
12. It was a meeting. (long, boring)
13. My knee is hurt. (left)
14. The kids like food. (junk)
15. We like to drink tea. (green)
16. I hate yogurt. (strawberry)
17. We wear shoes to school. (white)

Reorder the words and write the meaning sentences.

1. city / beautiful / a / Hue / is.
2. green fields / there / are
3. dog / it's / friendly / a.

4. student / Minh / new / a / is
5. television / big / a / there's.
6. new / four / there / cars / are
7. are / two / pizzas / there / big
8. ten / are / desks / small / there

Điền tính từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống

a/ Hardworking clever honest kind creative independent generous quiet

1. My friend Rainia is She is good at learning things.
2. My father is very He has lots of new ideas.
3. My sister Marisa is I'm opposite. I'm very outgoing.
4. My brother Jorge is very He can do everything by himself.
5. I'm not a very person. I hate doing homework.
6. My neighbor is a good person. She has been very to me.
7. I'm an person. I think it is important to tell the truth.
8. My boyfriend is very He is always buying me nice things!

b/ friendly curly shy well-built lazy funny tall handsome long intelligent

1. One of my friends has straight hair, and another has wavy hair. But I havehair.
2. My classmate is very..... he loves to tell jokes in class.
3. His grandfather has a....., grey beard.
4. She doesn't like working. She is.....
5. He exercises at the gym three or four days every week. He is very.....
6. I'm not short. I'm
7. My little sister doesn't like to meet new people . She is very.....
8. My mother is very beautiful and my father is
9. Her cousin likes to meet new people and make a lot of friends. He is very.....
10. She has a high IQ. She's very.....

**c/ confident(tự tin) curious(tò mò) cheerful(vui vẻ) generous shy
reliable (đáng tin) talkative (nói nhiều) outgoing**

1. Tom is veryHe gives money to charity (từ thiện) every month.
2. He never stops talking in class. He's very
3. The new girl in my class is so She's afraid to talk in front of us.
4. You can trust Miller with a secret. He's aman.
5. Harry loves meeting people and talking to them. He's so.....
6. Ann is such a girl. She is always laughing and smiling (luôn luôn cười).
7. Jim is always sure of his own abilities (khả năng của anh ấy). He's so.....

Reorder the words and write the meaning sentences.

1. like/ I / apple juice/ would/ some/.
2. what/ your/ drink/ favourite/ is/?
3. Mary's/ food/ is/ what/ favourite/?
4. drink/ is/ juice/ favourite/ my/ orange/.
5. parents/ fish/ rice/ like/ my/ and/
6. have/ you/ breakfast/ do/ what/ for/?
7. is/ drink/ your/ favourite/ what/?
8. mother/ home/ late/ goes/ evening/ the/ in/my/.
9. her/ factory/ worker/ works/ in/, / he/ is/ father/ a/ a/.
10. she/ some/ like/ water/ would/ and/ apple/.

11. bed/ to/ at/ o'clock/ she/ 10/ goes/. □
12. let's/ swimming/ go/ to/ pool/ the/. □
13. firework/ like/ to/ she/ would/ watch/ display/. □
14. am/ I/ and/ hungry/ I / like/ some/ would/ noodles/. □
15. father/ home/ at/ 5.30 pm/ my/ goes/. □
16. some/ to/ books/ want/ I /buy/. □
17. animals/ see/ she/ wants/ the/ to/. □
18. do/ Mai/ go/ and/ Tony/ where/? □
19. like/ they/ would/ to/ to/ the/ go/ sweetshop/. □
20. you/ Do/ volleyball/ want/ play/to ? □

Find and correct the mistake:

1. I go to school at 6.40 o'clock.
2. My school finish at 11.30.
3. What do your sister do? – She's a pupil.
4. My father water the flowers yesterday morning.
5. He goes on bed at 9.45.
6. My mother gets up early on the morning.
7. Mr. Tuan is a doctor. He works in the field.
8. Her grandfather plants rice, vegetable and raises pig, chicken. He is a factory worker.
9. Mr. Lien teaches English at my school. She is a pupil.
10. There is four people in my family: my father, my mother, my brother and me.

Make sentence using given words:

1. Nam and Quang/ student
2. Her uncle/ driver
3. My father and her uncle/ factory worker
4. My mother/ nurse
5. Mr. Huong/ doctor
6. I / teacher
7. Mr. Nam/ go to work/ 6.45
8. We/ get up/ 6.00
9. What/ her sister/ do/ ? – She/ student/.
10. What time/ Peter/ do homework/? - / 7/ evening/.
11. A doctor/ work/ hospital/
12. A clerk/ work/ office/
13. A worker/ work/ factory/
14. A teacher/ teach/ school/
15. She/ read/ a book/ now/

Choose the correct answer:

1. Would you like beef? (an/ a/ some/ any)
2. My father his job. (like/ loves/ do/ have)
3. What Lan do? (is/ am/ do/ does)
4. Our friends to school in the morning. (goes/ when/ go/ did)
5. What you do yesterday? (do/ does/ did/ doed)
6. Lan at the zoo last weekend. (is/ was/ beed/ am)
7. My drink is lemonade. (like/ favourite/ love/ drink)
8. I go to at 10 p.m. (school/ work/ bed/ the zoo)
9. My grandfather is a farmer. He works in the (factory/ school/ office/ field)
10. Every day I get at 6 o'clock. (up/ in/ to/ next)
11. His favourite drink is (chicken/ beef/ fruitjuice/ beef)

12. Sometimes I have some bread with milk for (school/ breakfast/ class/ friend)
13. I am hungry. I would like some (water/ milk/ coffee/ noodles)
14. Mr. Tuan is a doctor. He works in a (field/ factory/ hospital/ police station)
15. My uncle is a in a primary school. (tailor/ singer/ teacher/ driver)
16. My grandparents are working in the rice now. (field/ office/ hospital/ school)
17. What does your brother get up? (colour/ time/ food/ drink)
18. does she work? – in an office. (what/ who/ when/ where)
19. My school starts at 7 o'clock and at 11.15. (does/ teaches/ finishes/ watches)
20. dinner, I do my homework or listen to music. (at/ after/ before/ in)
21. I want to buy some food, so I'd like to go to the (school/ police station/ food stall/ office)
22. My uncle drives a bus. He is a (farmer/ teacher/ uncle/ driver)
23. On hot days I wear (T-shirt/ jacket/ coat/ scarf)
24. My father at 5 p.m. (has breakfast/ go home/ goes home/ have dinner)
25. is fun for many children. (Children's Day/ Teachers' Day/ Women's Day/ Winter)
26. She is thirsty. She wants something to (eat/ drink/ cook/ draw)
27. Teachers' Day is on (December 25th/ November 20th/ March 12th/ April 30th)
28. My brother is short and (fat/ tall/ long/ like)
29. My favourite foods are (milk/ water/ beef/ juice)
30. My mother gets up to cook breakfast. (late/ early/ home/ school)

Fill in the blank with a suitable word:

1. I go to school Monday to Friday.
2. She goes to bed 9 p.m
3. There are two maps the wall.
4. My birthday is December.
4. I have music and IT Tuesday.
9. They usually play football the afternoon.
10. Pupils don't go to school Saturdays and Sundays.
11. Lan goes to English club Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon.
12. My mother's birthday is the eighth of February.
13. yellow table, the girls are painting some masks.
14. The teacher is sitting the bench and reading a book.
5. She was school this morning.
6. What time do you get ?
7. There is a fence in of my house.
8. She has breakfast half past six.

HỌC CÁCH HỎI VỀ SỞ THÍCH

What are your hobbies/ interests?

Do you have any hobbies/ interests?

What are you interested in/ fond of/ keen on?

What do you do for fun?

What are you into?

Cách trả lời:

Cách 1:

What are your hobbies/ interests? =>

My hobbies/ interests are

Cách 2:

Do you have any hobbies/ interests? =>

Yes, I do. I like.....Hoặc No, I don't.

Cách 3:

What are you interested in/ fond of/ keen on? =>

I am interested in/ fond of/ keen on

Cách 4:

What do you do for fun? (có nhiều cách trả lời, có thể theo 1 trong những cách nói mình thích làm gì..)

⇒ I like

- ⇒ I am intersted in....
- ⇒ My hobbies/ interests....

Cách 5:

What are you into? (trả lời giống như cách 1, cách 3 và cách 4)

Các môn chơi thể thao

ice skating /'aɪs, skeɪ.tɪŋ/

baseball /'beɪs.bɔ:l/

volleyball /'vɒl.i.bɔ:l/

swimming

waterskiing /'wɔ:..tə, ski:..ɪŋ/

weightlifting /'weɪt, lɪf.tɪŋ/

gymnastics /dʒɪm'næs.tɪks/

table tennis: /'teɪ.bəl ,ten.ɪs/

Các sở thích khác

play marbles: chơi bi

eat an ice cream: ăn kem

drink milk/ coca: uống sữa/coca

skateboarding /'skeɪt, bɔ:..dɪŋ/

basketball /'bɑ:..skɪt.bɔ:l/

cycling /'saɪ.klɪŋ/: đạp xe

running /'rʌn.ɪŋ/: chạy

badminton /'bæd.mɪn.tən/: cầu lông

football /'fʊt.bɔ:l/: bóng đá

tennis /'ten.ɪs/

ride a horse: cưỡi ngựa

take a photo: chụp ảnh

listen to the radio/ music: nghe đài/ nhạc

COMPARISON: SO SÁNH TÍNH TỪ, PHÂN BIỆT TÍNH TỪ NGẮN VÀ TÍNH TỪ DÀI

Cheap	Hot	Comfortable	Happy	Beautiful	Interesting	
Thin	Large	convenient	Lovely	good	Bad	far
Much	Many	peaceful	intelligent	difficult	expensive	excellent

TÍNH TỪ NGẮN	TÍNH TỪ DÀI
Cheap (rẻ tiền) Hot Thin	Comfortable ˌkʌm.fə.tə.bəl (thoải mái), convenient /kən'vi:.ni.ənt/ (tiện lợi), peaceful /'pi:s.fəl/ (bình yên)
good Bad far (xa)	Interesting /'ɪn.trə.stɪŋ/ (thú vị), Expensive /ɪk'spen.sɪv/ (đắt), excellent /'ek.səl.ənt/ (xuất sắc)
Much Happy Large (rộng)	Intelligent /ɪn'tel.ɪ.dʒənt/ (thông minh), difficult /'dɪf.ɪ.kəl/ (khó), Lovely (đáng yêu)

SO SÁNH BẰNG:

1. Equality (So sánh bằng)

S + V + as + **adj/adv** + as + N/pronoun

+ She is as stupid as I/me

S + V + not + so/as + **adj/adv** + N/Pronoun

+ This boy is as tall as that one

SO SÁNH HƠN:

2. Comparative (So sánh hơn)

Short Adj: S + V + adj + er + **than** + N/pronoun

She is taller than I/me

Long Adj: S + V + more + adj + **than** + N/pronoun

This boy is more intelligent than that one.

Dạng khác: S + V + less + adj + than + N/pronoun. (ít hơn)

+ Đối với tính từ ngắn có 1 phụ âm tận cùng (trừ W, X, Z) và trước đó là 1 nguyên âm, phải gấp đôi phụ âm cuối: big - bigger, hot - hotter

+ Đối với tính từ tận cùng là phụ âm + y phải đổi ý thành ier: happy - happier, pretty - prettier,...

+ Một số trường hợp có thể dùng như tính từ ngắn hoặc tính từ dài:

friendly, friendlier = more friendly quiet: quieter = more quiet narrow: narrower = more narrow

clever: cleverer = more clever simple: simpler = more simple

SO SÁNH HƠN NHẤT:

3. Superlative (So sánh nhất)

Short adj: S + V + **the** + adj + est + N/pronoun

She is the tallest girl in the village.

Long adj: S + V + **the** most + adj + N/pronoun.

He is the most gellant boy in class.

Chú ý: Tính từ ngắn là tính từ chỉ có một âm tiết hoặc một số tính từ có 2 âm tiết có tận cùng là: "y", "er", "ow" (happy, pretty, clever, narrow).

Tính từ dài là tính từ có 2 hoặc 3 âm tiết trở lên như: useful, famous, interesting intelligent

Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ

Adj	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
many, much	more than	the most
far	farther/ further than	the farthest/ furthest

I. Change the form of adjectives.

Infinitive form	Comparative form So sánh hơn	Superlative form So sánh hơn nhất	Equality(So sánh bằng)
1. small	smaller than	the smallest	As small as
2. lively	More lively than	The most lively	As lively as
3. unpleasant: kg dễ chịu, kg thoải mái	More unpleasant than	The most unpleasant	As unpleasant as
4. sad	Sadder than: buồn hơn	The saddest: buồn nhất	As sad as
5. soft : mềm, êm	softer than: mềm hơn	The softest: mềm nhất	As soft as
6. hot	Hotter than: nóng hơn	The hottest: nóng nhất	As hot as
7. destructive			
8. ugly			
9.cheap			
10. bad			
11. far			
12. modern: hiện đại			
13. thoughtful			
14. boring: chán			
15. old			
16. easy			
17. hardworking			
18. naughty: hư			
19. good			
20. lovely			

II. Complete the sentences with available words, using **comparative as... as** (so sánh bằng).

bright careful pleasant strong hot

- The moon is not ...**as hot as**.....the sun.
- Autumn issummer.
- Our teacher is he looks.
- It is today).....it was yesterday.
- Are youyour friend?

III. Write **comparative (so sánh hơn)** sentences about the pictures using **than** and the words in brackets.

- (be/ young) Sam is younger than Tim.
- (be/ hot) _____
- (be/beautiful) _____
- (be/small) _____
- (be/ happy) _____
- (be/modern) _____
- (be/tall) _____
- (be/good) _____
- (be/big) _____
- (be/expensive) _____

IV. Complete the sentences using **superlative adjectives**(SO SÁNH HƠN NHẤT).

- Summer is (hot)..... month in a year.
- Autumn is (pleasant)..... season of the year
- Nam is intelligent)..... Mr. Minh's sons.
- Ba is (bad)boy at English in my class.
- Lomonosow is one of great)..... Russian scientists.
- He is (good)boy at mathematics in his class
- Van took (ripe)of all the oranges.

V. Complete the sentences using **comparative or superlative** (SO SÁNH HƠN HOẶC HƠN NHẤT).

1. We stayed at (cheap) hotel in the town.
2. The United States is very large, but Canada is (large)
3. What's (small)country in the world?
4. I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a bit (good)today.
5. It was an awful day. It was (bad)day of my life.
6. What is (popular)..... sport in your country?
7. We had a great holiday. It was one of enjoyable).....holiday we've ever had.
8. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's (comfortable)
9. What's (quick)..... way of getting from here to the station?
10. Sue and Kevin have got three daughters. (old).....is 14 years old.

VI. Choose the correct answers.

1. My sister is not.....as my aunt. A. so old B. old C. as old as D. more old
2. Your pencil case is mine.
A not as B. as cheap as C. so cheap D. A&C
- 3 Vung Tau is notas Nha Trang
A. as beautiful B. so beautiful C. more beautiful D. the same beautiful
4. Vung Tau notas Nha Trang
A. so beautiful B. more beautiful C. as beautiful D. the same beautiful
5. Girls are.....as boys.
A. so intelligent B. as intelligent C. more intelligent D. less intelligent
6. Jorlie's hair is notas her mother's.
A curlier than B. so curly C. curly than D. as curly
7. Are you clever as he is? A. as B. so C. not D. A&C
8. I am.....as Sam. A. as young B. so young C. younger D. A&C

VII. Write sentences using **comparative form (SO SÁNH HƠN)**,

1. Leaf, wood (heavy)
- 2 Boys, girls (strong)
3. Highway, country road (narrow)
4. A train, a bus (slow)
5. A story-book, a school book (interesting)
6. Nam, his brother(industrious)
7. This exercise, the last one (difficult)
8. Summer, spring (hot)

VIII. Write the superlative form of the words given.

1. Who is the (tall) person in your family?
2. My mum is the (good) cook in the world.
3. December is the..... (cold) month of the year in my country.
4. What's the..... (dangerous) animal in the world?
5. Ethan is the (happy) boy that I know.
6. Where are the (nice) beaches in your country?
7. She bought the (big) cake in the shop.
8. Dave is (untidy) person in class
9. July is generally (hot) month of the year
10. Terrence Tao is (intelligent) person in the world

Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

bad cold important dangerous good

13. It'sin the north of Viet Nam than in the south.
14. Is a snakethan a dog?
15. Doing our homework isthan reading a novel.

16. She's not very happy. Her exam results are than her sister's.
 17. Let's go to Da Lat. The weather'sthere than that in Ho Chi Minh City.

Choose the words in the box to make sentences, using superlatives

big cold deep high long

18. Mount Everest is one of themountains in the world.
 19. The Nile is the river in the world.
 20. Russia is one of the countries in the world.
 21. The blue whale is the animal in the world.
 22. The Pacific Ocean is the ocean in the world.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the adjectives in brackets.

23. Bangladesh is the (wet)of the three countries: Vietnam, England and Bangladesh.
 24. The Sahara is the world's (hot) desert.
 25. Loch Lomond in Scotland is the (large) freshwater lake in Great Britain.
 26. Lake Erie is (small) than Lake Huron.
 27. This apartment isfor your family. (suitable)
 28. The Amazon River is (long) than Mekong River.
 29. Fansipan is the (high) mountain in Vietnam.
 30. Travelling by bus is (cheap) than by taxi.
 31. Ho Chi Minh city is.....city in Viet Nam. (big)
 32. They are.....students in my class. (good)
 33. These houses are.....in the village. (beautiful)
 34.He isperson in the meeting. (important)
 35.Airplane ismeans of transport. (fast)
 36. Everest is the (high)..... mountain in the world.
 37.Hoa is the (short)girl in our class.
 38.The Amazon River is the (deep)..... river in the world.
 39.The Summer is the (hot)..... season in a year.
 40.The Great Wall is the (long)structure in the world.
 41.He is (clever) student in my group.
 42.The palace Hotel was(expensive) than the Grosvenor.
 43.They are not going to the (bad) hotel.
 44.The palace is the..... (expensive) hotel.
 45.John is the (good) gardener.
 45.These are the (beautiful) colours.
 46.New York is the (large) city of the United States.
 47.The blue dress isthe red one. (cheap)
 48.Watching TV is.....reading book. (interesting)

Make complete sentences using the words given

1. What /his mother/phone number? =>
 2. Your mother / enjoy / go / ski/ ? =>
 3. How often / Hoa / go / skate /? =>
 4. She / not / often / go / fishing / free time/. =>
 5. You/usually/go/music / club / Sunday/? =>
 6. She /like /watch /animal/programs. =>
 7. My mother/clean/house/every day /. =>

8. She/ride /bike/park /twice /week /? =>.....
9. What/about/go/skate/Saturday morning / ? =>
10. My parents/like/watch TV/listen/music/. =>.....
11. Nam/want/invite/some friends/his/birthday party. =>.....
12. Nga/have to / complete / these exercises / carefully. =>.....
13. Tim / like / go / picnic / his family / countryside/. =>.....
14. My father / enjoy / use / mobile phone / to / take / photos /. =>.....
15. She / often / cook / meals / her family / the weekends /. =>.....

Underline the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. I enjoy sit in the sun. =>
2. She have to do these exercises. =>
3. I'd like to go to a walk tonight. =>
4. Your shirt looks very beautifully . =>
5. She usually doesn't go to the zoo. =>.....
6. My family go to the park last week. =>.....
7. Would you like to go fish with me? =>
8. Yesterday I buy a new mobile phone. =>
9. They worked on the garden yesterday. =>.....
10. Is your brother late never for school? =>.....
11. They enjoy to go hiking in the forest. =>.....
12. She often plays gardening in her free time. =>.....
13. What color are the earing? – They're yellow. =>
14. Lisa invites me go for a picnic with her family. =>
15. Would you like drink some coffee? – No, thanks. =>
16. My brother never does baseball in his free time. =>.....
17. How often does your father and mother watch TV? =>.....
18. Do you play tennis with your friend last weekend? =>.....
19. Is this your mother's phone number? – No, it's my father's. =>
20. My father and I often plays badminton in the afternoon. =>.....

Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. They go to the zoo once a week. =>.....
2. Ba do his homework every afternoon. =>.....
3. His father likes going fishing in the river. =>.....
4. She often watches cartoons in the evening. =>.....
5. They are playing football in the schoolyard. =>.....
6. My mother often reads newspapers in her free time. =>.....
7. My mother is going to take me to the zoo this weekend.
=>.....

THÌ QUÁ KHỨ

Diễn tả hành động hay sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ

Cấu trúc của thì quá khứ đơn với động từ "to be" (was/were)

HỌC THUỘC CÁC CỤM TỪ

YESTERDAY: HÔM QUA

LAST WEEK: TUẦN TRƯỚC

LAST MONTH: THÁNG TRƯỚC

LAST YEAR: NĂM NGOÀI (NĂM TRƯỚC)

ONE WEEK AGO: 1 TUẦN TRƯỚC ĐÂY

THREE MONTHS AGO: 3 THÁNG TRƯỚC ĐÂY

TWO YEARS AGO: 2 NĂM TRƯỚC ĐÂY

I AM NINE YEARS OLD (thì hiện tại) => **I WAS SEVEN YEARS OLD TWO YEARS AGO**

THEY WERE SEVEN YEARS OLD TWO YEARS AGO.

I AM AT HOME TODAY: HÔM NAY TÔI Ở NHÀ **I WAS NOT AT HOME YESTERDAY**

Thể khẳng định			Thể phủ định (câu có “NOT”)		
I/He/She/It/ Danh từ số ít	Was	danh từ hoặc tính từ	I/He/She/It/ Danh từ số ít	Was not/wasn’t	danh từ hoặc tính từ
You/We/They/ Danh từ số nhiều	Were		You/We/They/ Danh từ số nhiều	Were not/weren’t	
-He was tired. (Anh ấy đã rất mệt.) -They were at home. (Họ đã ở nhà.)			-He wasn’t at school yesterday. (Hôm qua anh ấy không ở trường.) -They weren’t at home. (Họ đã không ở nhà.)		
Thể nghi vấn (câu hỏi có phải không)					
Was	I/He/She/It/ Danh từ số ít		danh từ hoặc tính từ ?		
Were	You/We/They/ Danh từ số nhiều				
-Was he at home yesterday. (Hôm qua anh ấy ở nhà có phải không.) -Were they at home. (Hôm qua họ ở nhà có phải không.)					

LUYỆN TẬP CHIA ĐỘNG TỪ "TO BE" Ở THÌ QUÁ KHỨ

I. Complete the following past tense sentences using **was** or **were**. (CÂU KHẲNG ĐỊNH)

1. The baby <u>was</u> on the floor.	16. The ring <u>was</u> expensive. : đắt
2. The <u>candles(nến)</u> <u>were</u> on the table.	17 My pockets <u>were</u> full
3. It <u>a good story</u> (câu truyện hay).	18. The soup <u>was</u> hot and spicy: cay.
4. They awake.	19. Both pillows: gối <u>were</u> soft.
5. My godmother asleep <u>on the couch</u>	20. Annie a nurse.
6. The teachers in the office: cơ quan.	21. The flowers in the vase: lọ hoa.
7. I ready.	22. The car in the garage: chỗ để xe.
8. He in the shower: vòi tắm.	23. My slippers: dép in the bedroom.
9. The bowls in the cupboard: tủ bát.	24. The whale huge.
10. The girls at school.	25. We <u>downtown: trung tâm TP</u> yesterday.
11. The moon bright last night.	26. Chris in the cafeteria with Cory.
12. The juice fresh.	27. The book in my schoolbag.
13. The eggs in the fridge	28. We at the library.
14. My sister outside.	29. The pool small.
15. The keys in the car.	30. The printer: máy in broken.

II. Use the contraction **wasn't** or **weren't** to complete the following negative sentences. (PHỦ ĐỊNH)

1. My marks: điểm weren't good at school last year.	16. The doll _____ in the bathroom.
2. The powder wasn't _____ on the shelf.	17. The bread and butter _____ in the bowl.
3. The stain: vết bẩn on the floor _____ big.	18. The museum _____ very big.
4. The vegetables _____ fresh.	19. The men _____ in the room.
5. Youvery polite with the landlord.	20. The nest _____ on the ground.
6. It _____ the right answer.	21. I _____ on the phone.
7. My car _____ good.	22. It _____ a big snowstorm.
8. We _____ at the party.	23. My sister _____ in the living room.
9. The kids _____ quiet in class.	24. The man _____ Greek; he was Italian.
10. The grass _____ long.	25. The jam _____ in the fridge.
11. She _____ very clever.	26. It _____ a good movie.
12. The lake _____ deep.	27. The lights _____ on.
13. The baby _____ on the bed.	28. The stove _____ off.
14. He _____ on the slide.	29. It _____ ugly.
15. My socks on the clothesline.	30. The cat black.

III. Complete the following sentences using **was** or **were** to form questions in the past tense. (CÂU HỎI)

1. Was the weather awful : khủng khiếp?	16. _____ the swan white?
2. _____ the snowflakes big?	17. _____ the blankets warm?
3. _____ he at school every day?	18. _____ Sandra on the phone?
4. _____ you a cashier at the grocery store?	19. _____ they at the museum?
5. _____ the movie boring?	20. _____ the pumpkins rotten?
6. _____ the vegetables fresh?	21. _____ the brush in the bathroom?
7. _____ your report card good?	22. _____ the house on fire?
8. _____ the jars on the shelf?	23. _____ the results good?
9. _____ the laptop computer new?	24. _____ the way full of snow?
10. _____ the teddy bear in the box?	25. _____ the iron hot?
11. _____ the fruit in the bowl ripe?	26. _____ he a teacher?
12. _____ the baby in the highchair?	27. _____ the water cold?
13. _____ you in my class in high school?	28. _____ the deodorant in the bathroom?
14. _____ the hardware store open?	29. _____ Linda a teller at the bank?
15. _____ the books interesting?	30. _____ the parking lot full?

CÁCH CHIA ĐỘNG TỪ Ở THÌ QUÁ KHỨ

Thêm "-ed" vào sau động từ: Thông thường, thêm "ed" vào sau động từ.

watch => watched;	turn => turned;	want => wanted;	play => played
walk => walked	watch => watched	cook => cooked	listen => listened
wash => washed	open => opened	happen => happened	pull => pulled

+ Động từ tận cùng là "e" → chỉ cần cộng thêm "d".

type => typed;	smile => smiled;	agree => agreed
bake => baked	agree => agreed	hate => hated

+ Động từ có MỘT âm tiết, tận cùng là MỘT phụ âm, trước phụ âm là MỘT nguyên âm → gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm "-ed".

stop => stopped;	shop => shopped	fan => fanned
grab => grabbed	nod => nodded	slam => slammed

+ Động từ tận cùng là "y": - Nếu trước "y" là MỘT nguyên âm (a,e,i,o,u) cộng thêm "ed":

play - played;	stay - stayed
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- Nếu trước "y" là phụ âm (còn lại) đổi "y" thành "i + ed":

study => studied;

cry => cried

bury => buried

fry => fried

carry => carried

hurry => hurried

try => tried

Hiện tại: HE **brushes** his teeth in the morning.

=> He doesn't **brush** his teeth in the morning

Does he **brush** his teeth in the morning?

Quá khứ: I **BRUSHED** (brush) my teeth this morning.

=> I did not (**didn't**) brush my teeth this morning

Did you brush your teeth this morning?

VOCABULARY.

Tiếng Anh	Tiếng Việt	Tiếng Anh	Tiếng Việt
holiday/'hɒlədi/	kỳ nghỉ	place/pleis/	địa điểm
weekend/'wi:kend/	ngày cuối tuần	festival/'festɪvəl/	lễ hội, liên hoan
trip/trɪp/	chuyến đi	teachers' day/'ti:tʃə dei/	ngày nhà giáo
Island/'aɪlənd/	Hòn đảo	hide-and-seek	trò chơi trốn tìm
imperial city/im'piəriəl siti/	kinh thành	cartoon/kɑ:'tu:n/	hoạt hình
ancient/'einʃənt/	cổ, xưa	chat/tʃæt/	tán gẫu
town/taʊn/	thị trấn, phố	invite/in'vait/	mời
bay/bei/	vịnh	eat/i:t/	ăn
seaside/si:'saɪd/	Bờ biển	food and drink	đồ ăn và thức uống
really/'riəli/	thật sự	happily/'hæpili/	một cách vui vẻ
great/greit/	tuyệt vời	film/fɪlm/	phim
airport/'eəpɔ:t/	sân bay	present/pri'zent/	quà tặng
(train) station/trein 'streɪn/	nhà ga (tàu)	sweet/swi:t/	kẹo
swimming pool/'swimiŋ	Bể bơi	candle/'kændl/	đèn cầy
railway/'reɪlwei/	đường sắt	cake/keɪk/	bánh ngọt
By/bai/	bằng (phương tiện gì)	juice/dʒu:s/	nước ép hoa quả
train/trein/	tàu hỏa	fruit/fru:t/	hoa quả
Car/ka:(r)/	ô tô	story book/'stɔ:ri buk/	truyện
Taxi/'tæksi/	xe taxi	comic book/'kɒmɪk buk/	truyện tranh
Plane/pleɪn/	máy bay	sport/spɔ:t/	thể thao
underground/'ʌndəgraʊnd/	tàu điện ngầm	start/stɑ:t/	bắt đầu
motorbike/'məʊtəbaɪk/	xe máy	end/end/	kết thúc
Boat/bəʊt/	tàu thuyền	visit/'vɪzɪt/	đi thăm
hometown/'həʊmtaʊn/	quê hương	enjoy/in'dʒɔɪ/	thưởng thức
province/'prɒvɪns/	tỉnh	funfair/'fʌnfeə/	khu vui chơi
classmate/'klɑ:smeɪt/	bạn cùng lớp	flower/'flaʊə/	bông hoa

Family/'fæmili/	gia đình	different/'dɪfrənt/	khác nhau
Picnic/'pɪknɪk/	chuyến đi dã ngoại	party/'pɑːti/	bữa tiệc
birthday/'bɜːθdeɪ/	ngày sinh nhật	fun/fʌn/	vui vẻ/ niềm vui

Where did you go on holiday? => I went on a trip with my family./

Where did he go on holiday? => He went to Nha Trang beach.

What did you do on holiday?

How + did + chủ ngữ (S) + động từ (V-bare inf) + ... ? How did you get there? => I went by + phương tiện đi lại.

BÀI TẬP

Động từ	Quá khứ	Động từ	Quá khứ	Động từ	Quá khứ
1 watch 2 clean 3 return 4 stop 5 stay	Watched Cleaned returned	7 shop 8 look 9 tidy 10 smile 11 cry	Cried	12 water 13 drop 14 call. 15 stay 16. walk	stayed

Change the verb to make a past simple sentence

- I (brush) my teeth this morning.
- I (watch) a movie yesterday.
- She (visit) her grandmother at the weekend.
- They (talk) all day long.
- He (ask) to use my computer.
- She (answer) the telephone.
- We (dance) all night.
- I (climb) Mount Everest last year.
- She (study) English at school.
- He (cry) when he failed the test.
- They (laugh) at the funny movie.
- I (look) everywhere but I couldn't find it.
- He (wait) in line all day to buy a new phone.
- She (work) in a restaurant last year.
- We (like) to play football with those boys

Write the sentences in the negative

- I (brush) my teeth this morning.
- I (watch) a movie yesterday.
- She (visit) her grandmother at the weekend.
- They (talk) all day long.
- He (ask) to use my computer.
- She (answer) the telephone.
- We (dance) all night.
- I (climb) Mount Everest last year.
- She (study) English at school.
- He (cry) when he failed the test.
- They (laugh) at the funny movie.
- I (look) everywhere but I couldn't find it.
- He (wait) in line all day to buy a new phone.
- She (work) in a restaurant last year.
- We (like) to play football with those boys

Complete the questions

-you..... (brush) your teeth this morning?
- Did you watch (watch) a movie yesterday?
-She (visit) her grandmother at the weekend.
-They (talk) all day long.
-He (ask) to use my computer.
-She (answer) the telephone.
-We (dance) all night.
-I (climb) Mount Everest last year.
-She (study) English at school.
-He (cry) when he failed the test.
-They (laugh) at the funny movie.
-I (look) everywhere but I couldn't find it.

answers

- Yes, I did
- No, I didn't
- No,
- Yes,
- No,
- No,
- Yes,
- No,
- Yes,
- No,
- Yes,
- No,

CÁCH ĐỌC ĐUÔI "ED" CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ CHIA THÌ QUÁ KHỨ

Add -ed to the verbs, put them in the correct column and read them out.

arrive, close, help, want, hurry, look, watch, clean, cook, regret, rob, visit, add, push, start, live, End, wait, count, like, travel, tidy, laugh, finish, kiss, post, change, open

id	t	d
SAU / t/, /d/	SAU ss, s, sh, ch, x, k, p, f	SAU other sounds

		/k/, /s/, / t/, ss, /p/ /f/				
Visited	added	Helped	finished	laughed	Opened	arrived
Ended	wanted	Cooked	kissed	pushed	Changed	cleaned
Regreted	started	Looked	liked	closed	Travelled	robbed
Counted	posted	Watched			Lived	tidied

PAST SIMPLE - IRREGULAR VERB

Past simple (Irregular verb): Thì quá khứ đơn của động từ bất quy tắc

Dạng quá khứ đơn của động từ thường hầu hết được tạo bằng cách thêm ed vào sau động từ nguyên thể mà không phụ thuộc vào ngôi hay số lượng chủ ngữ.

Tuy nhiên với các động từ bất quy tắc thì không có một quy tắc nhất định nào để biến đổi thành dạng quá khứ

Các trạng từ thường dùng trong thì quá khứ đơn

yesterday: hôm qua

ago: cách đây (three hours ago: cách đây 3 giờ)

last year: năm ngoái

last night: tối qua

last week: tuần trước

last month: tháng trước

STT	Nguyên mẫu	Quá khứ đơn	Nghĩa
1.	be	was, were	được, là
2.	become	became	trở thành
3.	begin	began	bắt đầu
4.	blow	blew	thổi
5.	break	broke	làm vỡ
6.	bring	brought	mang lại, mang đến
7.	catch	caught	bắt, tóm được
8.	come	came	đến
9.	cut	cut	cắt
10.	do	did	làm
11.	draw	drew	vẽ
12.	dream	dreamed/dreamt	mơ
13.	drive	drove	lái xe
14.	drink	drank	uống
15.	eat	ate	ăn
16.	feel	felt	cảm thấy
17.	find	found	tìm
18.	fly	flew	bay
19.	get	got	có được, lấy
20.	give	gave	cung cấp cho, cho, đưa cho
21.	go	went	đi
22.	have	had	có
23.	hear	heard	nghe
24.	keep	kept	giữ
25.	know	knew	biết
26.	learn	learned/learnt	học
27.	leave	left	bỏ lại
28.	make	made	làm
29.	meet	met	đáp ứng
30.	put	put	đặt
31.	read	read	đọc
32.	ride	rode	đi xe
33.	say	said	nói
34.	see	saw	thấy
35.	sleep	slept	ngủ
36.	speak	spoke	nói
37.	swim	swam	bơi
38.	take	took	có

39.	teach	taught	day
40.	think	thought	nghĩ

PHẦN 4: BÀI TẬP

I. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple

Yesterday my brother and I (1) (help) our mother in the house. First we (2) (clean) our rooms and then we (3) (wash) our clothes. After that we (4) (cook) some spaghetti. The spaghetti (5) (not/ be) very nice, but our mother (6) (be) happy to eat it. Then I (7) (have) a bath and my brother and I (8) (watch) TV.

II. Change the verb to make a past simple sentence.

1. I (hear) a new song yesterday.
2. She (forget) to buy some milk.
3. I (speak) English in class today.
4. He (lose) his pencil case.
5. They (run) 10km.
6. I (teach) English last summer.
7. He (leave) the house at 8am.
8. We (buy) sandwiches for lunch.
9. I (stay) in my room..
10. The students (sleep) during class.
11. She (tell) me she lived in France.
12. I (send) you an email this morning.
13. He (keep) his promise.
14. They (eat) sushi for dinner.
15. I (bring) donuts for everyone.
16. I (read) two books last week.
17. She (understand) what I said.
18. I (swim) in the sea last weekend.
19. They (begin) to walk faster.
20. They (fly) to Bangkok.
21. I (fly) to England to visit my family.
22. He (lend) Chris \$100.
23. We (come) here by bus.
24. I (do) my homework after school.
25. The children (sing) beautifully.
26. She (fall) off her bike.
27. It (be) cold this morning.
28. It (take) 4 hours to get here.
29. They (get) candy from their teacher.
30. I really (like) that idea.
31. I (brush) my teeth this morning.
32. I (watch) a movie yesterday.
33. They (talk) all day long.
34. We (play) board games.
35. He (ask) to use the restroom.
36. She (answer) the telephone.
37. We (dance) all night.
38. I (climb) Mount Everest last year.
39. She (study) English at university.
40. He (cry) when he failed the test.
41. They (laugh) at the hilarious movie.
42. She (work) in a restaurant last year.
43. I (eat) an orange.
44. They (watch) TV last night.
45. He (fail) the exam.
46. We (walk) to school.
47. He (not-go) to the airport.
48. We (go) to the cinema.
49. We (not-visit) my cousins.
50. He (wash) his car.
51. They (have) a great time.
52. I (drink) too much coffee yesterday
53. I (stand) under a tree to escape the rain.
54. He (wait) in line all day to buy a new phone
55. She (visit) her grandmother at the weekend
55. He (know) all the answers to the quiz.
56. We (make) some sandwiches for lunch.
56. She (come) to dinner last Sunday.

Read and match:

1. Washed	a. Her homework	1.
2. Went	b. Dinner	2.
3. Watered	c. A mask	3.
4. Watched	d. A song	4.
5. Read	e. Basketball	5.
6. Did	f. My hair	6.
7. Made	g. The flowers	7.
8. Painted	h. A video	8.
9. Cooked	i. To music	9.
10. Played	j. To bed	10.
11. Listened	k. A text	11.

12.	Sang	1. A paper boat	12.
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ADVERB (TRẠNG TỪ)

Phân biệt từ loại

Danh từ: sự vật, hiện tượng, đồ vật, con vật, người... (A dog; a bus; a table.....)

Động từ: từ chỉ hoạt động (go; eat; drink; study; see; watch...)

Tính từ: chỉ đặc điểm, màu sắc,.....(big, small, stupid; clever.....) bổ nghĩa cho danh từ

Trạng từ: chỉ cách thức của hoạt động của động từ, đứng ngay sau hoặc trước động từ, bổ nghĩa cho tính từ hoặc 1 trạng từ khác

Cách thành lập 1 trạng từ: thêm “ly” vào sau tính từ

PHÂN BIỆT TRẠNG TỪ VÀ TÍNH TỪ

2 loại từ thường được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho các loại từ khác, là trạng từ và tính từ

Tính từ là để miêu tả thêm về người hoặc về vật

trạng từ miêu tả về cách thức mà ai đó làm việc gì đó

Adjectives: tính từ

Quick (nhanh)=>

Heavy

Colourful

Careful (cẩn thận)

Adverbs: trạng từ = tính từ + ly

quickly

Heavily

colourfully

Carefully

Adjectives

Slow =>

Safe

Comfortable

Beautiful

Adverbs

slowly

Safely

comfortably

beautifully

Đặc biệt: những tính từ và trạng từ giống nhau và những trường hợp đặc biệt (học thuộc lòng)

TÍNH TỪ=> TRẠNG TỪ	TÍNH TỪ=> TRẠNG TỪ	Tính từ ⇔ Trạng từ có nghĩa khác nhau
Fast (nhanh) => fast	Weekly (hàng tuần)	Free: miễn phí ⇔ freely tùy thích/thoải mái
Hard (khó, cứng) => hard	Monthly (hàng tháng)	Hard: cứng, rắn ⇔ hardly: Hiếm khi,
Late => late	Yearly (hàng năm)	High: cao ⇔ highly: ở mức độ cao, rất,
High => high	Early (sớm) => Early	Late: muộn ⇔ Lately: gần đây
Low => low (thấp)	Leisurely (nhàn nhã)	Like: giống như ⇔ Likely: có lẽ, hình như
Far => far (xa)	Good => well	Live: Trực tiếp ⇔ Lively (adj): sống động
		Wide: rộng ⇔ widely (khắp nơi)

Run(v)

I run quickly => I am a quick runner

Careful (a) (cẩn thận) => carefully (adv – trạng từ)

My father drives **carefully**: **bố tôi lái xe cẩn thận**

He drinks water very fast = He drinks water quickly

He drinks water very (slowly/slow)

My father drives a car carefully (lái xe cẩn thận) BUT

Students behave well in the class.

My mother sings a song well/ beautifully

It was **very bad** (**very: trạng từ**) (**bad: tính từ**)

Nhận biết trạng từ trong câu:

Hầu hết trạng từ đều kết thúc bằng đuôi -ly. Tuy nhiên, vẫn có một số trường hợp ngoại lệ.

Không phải từ nào tận cùng bằng -ly cũng là trạng từ, vì một số tính từ có thể có đuôi -ly, ví dụ như friendly, lovely, silly, lonely, ugly. Một số Động từ tận cùng là -ly: apply, rely, supply

Drive (v): lái xe => a driver (n)

A Careful driver: người lái xe cẩn thận

My father is a careful driver

He drinks water quick He drinks water very slow

He talks loudly

My father is careful (tính cách cẩn thận)

Students behave badly in the class

I draw badly

PHẦN 3: LUYỆN TẬP

Opposite Adjectives: tìm cặp từ trái nghĩa						turn adj into an adv (đổi tính sang trạng từ)			
A		B	A		B				
clever	stupid	high	light	dark	short	clever	cleverly	regular	regularly
poor	rich	soft	warm		cool	light		quiet	
sunny		stupid	old		full	good	well	neat	
wet		rich	odd		slow	hard	hard	careful	
long		rainy	fast		dark	bad		clear	
fat		dry	wide		flat	warm		terrible	
big		short	tall		cheap	close		beautiful	
good		small	expensive		narrow	quick		fast	fast
hard		thin	hungry		young	sad		kind	
low		bad	uneven		normal	expensive		polite	

Choose the correct form (adjective: tính từ or adverb: trạng từ). Chọn đáp án đúng

- 1) Your flat is (tidy / tidily)
- 2) She sings (happy / happily)
- 3) You are (happy / happily)
- 4) I speak English (well / good)
- 5) Her English is (well / good)
- 6) She cooks (terrible / terribly)
- 7) He is very (slowly/slow)
- 8) She speaks English (well/good)
- 9) She is leaving (late, lately)
- 10) Never treat animals (bad/ badly).....
- 11) We cheer (loudly, loud)for our team.
- 12) Please wait (quietly, quiet) by the door.
- 13) The trip was (quick / quickly)
- 14) I ran to the station. (quick / **quickly**)
- 15) The music was (beautiful / beautifully)
- 16) She plays the piano ... (beautiful / beautifully)
- 17) That is a answer (clever / cleverly)
- 18) You should always speak ... (clear, clearly)
- 19) She is a very person. (warm / warmly)
- 20) Sit (quiet /quietly) next to your mother
- 21) You go now and I'll come (later, laterly).
- 22) She speaks (kind / kindly) to her brother
- 23) She plays the piano ... (beautiful /beautifully)
- 24) She is singing(softly, soft)... so nobody heard her
- 25) John is washing the plate... (careful/carefully)
- 26) Julia is a person. (careful/carefully)

Complete the sentences below

1. She writes very
2. You have to talk when you're in the library.
3. Carry the glass so you don't drop it.
4. You should exercise if you want to stay fit.
5. "Goodbye. I'm going to miss you," she said
6. The sky was blue and the sun was shining
7. If you follow us, you won't get lost.
8. I can't understand you. Please speak more
9. Let's walk so we get home before it starts to rain.
10. Attach the sign to the wall.

PART 1

Turn the following adjectives into adverbs.

- 1 loud - *loudly*.
- 4 fast -
- 7 quick -
- 2 good -
- 5 easy -
- 8 noisy -
- 3 careful -
- 6 hard -
- 9 happy -

Complete the sentences. Use the phrases from the box below.

His car slowly
the guitar badly

French very well
animals beautifully

happily together
his food fast

10. Tim drives

13. Khalid speaks

11. Nadia plays.....
.....
12. Ivan usually eats.....
.....

14. Emma draws

15. Anna and Carlos live

Rewrite the sentences as in the example:

16. She is a good dancer. She	18. Kelly is a hard worker. Kelly
17. You are a quick learner. You	19. Janet is a beautiful singer. Janet

Alex is at a summer camp. He wants to find some excuses to return home. Complete his letter.

Dear Mum, Life here is great. All the children behave very (20) (good). Some girls talk very (21) (polite) to me. I share a room with a girl called Anna. She is very kind and she says that I sing (22) (beautiful)! Mrs Norris, the bus driver, drives very (23) (careful).
I'm having a good time here. See you soon.
Love, Alex

PART 2:

Write Who, Whose, What time, Where or Why.

(1) "..... is it?" "8:30 pm."	(4).....is the milk?" "It's in the fridge."
(2) ".....car is this?" "It's my dad"	(5) is she?" "She's my sister."
(3)..... did she leave?" "At 6:20 am."	(6)..... are you wearing your coat? "Because it's cold outside."

Find the mistakes and correct them.

7. How many sugar do you want?
8. "Who is Bill?" "In the kitchen."
9. "When is the weather like?" "It's hot."
10. "Where is your birthday?" "In May."
11. "Who bike is this?" "Mine."
12. "Who are you late?" "Because I couldn't find a taxi."

Fill in the gaps as in the example.

Beautiful beautiful quick quickly	good well easy easily
13. Lucy is a..... girl.	19. Renata plays tennis really.....
14. She paints.....	20. She's atennis player.
15. George learns.....	21. Isabel cooks very
16. He's alearner	22. She's a..... cook
17. Ahmed is a.....driver.	23. This is an..... question.
18. He drives.....	24. I can answer it.....