**REVIEW UNIT 3**

**GRAMMAR**

**I. Present Simple for facts**

***1. Cách dùng:***

We can use the **Present Simple** to talk about things that we consider as facts (such as likes and dislikes), or are true for a long time.

 **FORM : Khẳng định : S + V(s/es)**

**Phủ định : S + DON’T/ DOESN’T + Vo**

 **Câu hỏi : ( Wh) + Do/does/ + S + Vo ?**

CÁCH PHÁT ÂM (ES)



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cách dùng** | **Ví dụ** |
| Dùng để diễn tả thói quen hoặc những việc thường xuyên xảy ra ở hiện tại. | We go to school everyday. *(Tôi đi học mỗi ngày)* |
| Dùng để diễn tả thói quen hoặc sở thích: like, love, enjoy, hate,…. | - I **like** pop music.*(Tôi thích nhạc pop)*- She **doesn’t like** listening to rock.*(Cô ấy không thích nhạc rock)* |
| Dùng để diễn tả những sự vật, sự việc xảy ra mang tính chất quy luật. | This festival occurs every 4 years.(*Lễ hội này diễn ra 4 năm một lần*) |
| Dùng để diễn tả các sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý, các phong tục tập quán, các hiện tượng tự nhiên. | The earth moves around the Sun (*Trái đất xoay quanh mặt trời*) |
| Dùng để diễn tả lịch trình cố định của tàu, xe, máy bay,… | The train leaves at 8 am tomorrow (*Tàu khởi hành lúc 8 giờ sáng mai*.) |

1. **Cách thêm s/es vào sau động từ**

Trong câu ở thì hiện tại đơn, nếu chủ ngữ là ngôi thứ ba số ít (*she, he, it, danh từ số ít*) thì động từ phải thêm đuôi s/es. Dưới đây là các quy tắc khi chia động từ.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thêm “s” vào đằng sau hầu hết các động từ | Ví dụ: | Work – works | Read – reads |
| Love – loves | See – sees |
| Thêm “es” vào các động từ kết thúc bằng “ch,sh,x,s,z,o” | Ví dụ: | Miss – misses | Watch – watches |
| Mix – mixes | Go – goes |
| Đối với động từ tận cùng bằng “y”+ Nếu trước “y” là một nguyên âm (u,e,o,a,i) ta nguyên “y + s”+ Nếu trước “y” là một phụ âm ta đổi “y” thành “I + es”  | Ví dụ: | Play – plays | Fly – flies |
| Buy – buys | Cry – cries |
| Pay – pays  | Fry – fries |

**\*Thì HTTD**

 **+ :S + IS /ARE/AM +V-ING**

 **( - ) S + ISN’T/AREN’T /AM NOT + V-ING**

 **? + IS/ ARE/ AM +S + - V-ING ?**

**II. Prepositions of time**

Talk about the time, we often use the following prepositions: **in, on, at, before, after.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Preposition** | **Use** | **Example** |
| In(vào thời điểm) | -Trước ngày, tháng, năm, mùa, thập niên, thập kỉ. Trước các buổi trong ngày (trừ at night).-Trước cụm từ cố định. | -in January: vào tháng 1-in 2020: vào năm 2020-in summer: vào mùa hè-in the 1990s vào những năm 1990-in the morning/ afternoon/ evening: vào buổi sáng/ chiều/ tối-in time: đúng lúc, kịp lúc-in the end: cuối cùng |
| On(vào ngày, thời gian) | -Trước các ngày trong tuần, ngày tháng, ngày tháng năm.-Trước các ngày lễ.-Trong các cụm từ cố định. | -on Monday: vào ngày thứ 2-on 15th March: vào ngày 15 tháng 3-on 15th March 2020: vào ngày 15 tháng 3 năm 2020-on Chrismas Day: vào ngày lễ Giáng sinh-on time: đúng giờ, chính xác  |
| At(vào dịp, vào thời điểm) | -Trước thời gian trong ngày.-Trước các dịp lễ.-Trong một số cụm từ cố định. | -at 9 o’clock: lúc 9 giờ đúng-at midnight: vào giữa đêm-at Chrismas: vào dịp Giáng sinh-at the same time: cùng lúc-at the end of this year: cuối năm nay-at the bieginning of this year: đầu năm nay -at the moment/ at the present: ngay bây giờ  |
| Before(trước khi) | -Trước các cụm từ chỉ thời gian. | -before 10 am: trước 10 giờ sáng-before 2015: trước năm 2015-before Chrismas: trước Giáng sinh |
| After(sau khi) | -Trước các cụm từ chỉ thời gian | -after beakfast: sau bữa sáng-after school: sau giờ học |
|  |  |  |

**III. Possessive adjectives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Đại từ nhân xưng** | **Tính từ sở hữu + N** | **Đại từ sở hữu** |
| I | **my** | mine |
| You | **your** | yours |
| He | **his** | his |
| She | **her** | her |
| It | **its** | its |
| We | **our** | ours |
| You | **your** | yours |
| They | **their** | theirs |

\*Chúng ta sử dụng tính từ sở hữu đứng trước danh từ

\* Đại từ sở hưu đứng một mình

This is **my books**.

**Her father** is a teacher.

**Task 1. Choose the correct option for each of the following sentences.**

**1.** My friend, Jenifer ***love/ loves*** country music. She ***don’t/ doesn’t*** listen to rock music.

**2.** My daughter often ***listen/ listens*** to her favorite pop songs when she ***learn/ learns*** English.

**3.** I ***don’t/ doesn’t*** like listening to jazz. It ***is/ are*** boring.

**4. *Do/ Does*** your parents like listening to classical music? Yes, they ***love/ loves*** it.

**5.** My brother and I ***play/ plays*** the piano every week. We often ***practice/ practices*** on the weekend.

**6.** When ***do/ does*** the pop music show start? - It ***start/ starts*** at 8.pm.

**7.** My dad ***don’t/ doesn’t*** like rock music. He ***think/ thinks*** it’s noisy.

**8.** She ***enjoy/ enjoys*** singing country music.

**9.** ***Is/ Does*** Jenny like listening to pop music? Yes, she ***is/ does***.

**10.** What kind of music ***do/ does*** she like listening to? She ***like/ likes*** listening to jazz.

**Task 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct priposition: in, on or at**

**1.** My lesson starts\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five o'clock.

**2.** My father usually buys a newspaper\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the morning.

**3.** We wear warm clothes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ winter.

**4.** We get presents\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.

**5.** I usually visit my grandparents\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sunday afternoon.

**6.** John's birthday is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ August 16th.

**7.** The film finishes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9:30.

**8.** The supermarket is closed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.

**9.** We are going to a music show\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Friday evening.

**10.** My mother always listen to music\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ night before she goes to bed.

**Task 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive adjectives**

**1.** I am going to finish\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ homework tonight.

**2.** Linda is listening to music with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mother.

**3.** John is doing homework with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sister.

**4.** In the morning, she often walks around\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dog.

**5.** She is wearing shoes.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shoes are very lovely.

**6.** My sister likes going to the concert with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ father.

**7.** Next weekend, she is going to visit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parents and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grandmother.

**8.** Every morning, Peter often takes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dog for a walk.

**9.** Lina and I are having a music party at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house on Saturday night.

**10.** Jack gave me a tree in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ garden.

**Task 4. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.**

1. Two students didn’t do\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their Math homework yesterday.

A. his B. their C. our D. her
2. My mother has a new car.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colour is white.

A. Its B. It’s C. Their D. Theirs

3. Mary is from England.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ husband is from Australia.

A. his B. he C. her D. hers

4. The music show starts\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eight o’ clock.

A. at B. in C. on D. of

5. My grandfather buys newspapers\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the morning.

A. on B. at C. for D.in
6. We should wear warm clothes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ winter.

A. on B. in C. about D.at
7. My students\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnamese in English class.

A. don’t speak B. doesn’t speak C. aren’t speak D. isn’t speak

8. We should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her performance at 9.00 tonight.

A. watching B. watches C. watch D. watched

9. I like listening to all kinds of music,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my favorite one is country music.

A. and B. so C. or D. but

10. When can we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Son Tung’s songs on Sunday?.

A. hear B. hears C. hearing D. heard

**Task 5. There is one mistake in each sentence. Underline and correct the mistake.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentences** | **Correction** |
| **1**. A lot of people are good artists and they are successfully in life.**2**. Music promote creativity, social development, and personality.**3**. The *Mona Lisa* is a portrait paint by the Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci.**4**. Your violin is the same with the one I’ve just bought.**5**. My mother doesn’t like rock music and I don’t too.**6**. The weather of Hong Kong is different from that of Canada’s.**7**. How long do you go to the movies? - Twice a month.**8**. The weather today is not so hot as it is yesterday.**9.** They kept me in the dark. I didn’t knew anything about that robbery.**10.** Yesterday class 2B go to the National Library. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Task 6. Choose the underlined word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting.**

1.She's interested in photographs because she wants to take a lot of beautiful photos of life.

 **A B C D**

**2.**  The band would like to share their interest in music to their fans by singing good

 **A B C D**

 songs in their concert.

**3**. Water puppetry is one of the unique and traditional artist forms in Viet Nam.

 **A B C D**

**4**. She thinks her younger brother plays the piano as good as she does.

 **A B C D**

**5**. Some people say that the melody of classical music isn't more quick as hip-hop.

 **A B C D**

**6**. My hobby isn't quite different with your hobby, so I think we can become close friends. **A B C D**

**7**. She doesn't like going to cinema, and her sister doesn't too.

 **A B C D**

**8**. I think your idea is quite different as mine.

 **A B C D**

**9.** Uncle Jimmy came to stay with us last month; it is very nice life.

 **A B C D**

**10.** I have travelled a lot, but I have never been in the USA.

 **A B C D**

 **READING**

**Task 2:Choose the word which best fits each gap.**

While art may not be vital to fulfill our basic needs, it does make life (**31**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ When you look at a painting or poster hang on your living room wall, you feel happy. The sculpture on the kitchen windowsill creates a (**32**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of joy. These varieties of art forms that we are surrounded by all come (**33**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create the atmosphere that we want to live in.

Just like art, music can make life extremely joyful and can have a huge effect (**34**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our mood. If you have something hard or difficult to work on or are feeling tired, an energetic song will likely (**35**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you up and add some enthusiasm to the situation. Similarly when stress is high, many people find that relaxing to calming music is something that eases the mind.

31. A. boring B. beautiful C. joyful D. helpful

32. A. sense B. feel C. cause D. way

33. A. away B. together C. along D. down

34. A. at B. in C. of D. on

35. A. take B. pick C. wake D.

Bring



**WRITING**

**Task 1. Reorder the words to make the correct sentences.**

1. I /began/ to play/ when/ I/ ten years old, / flute/ was/

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. music/your/ kind/what/ favourite/ is/of/?/.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. father/don’t/ either/and/horror/watches/my/ never/films/I.

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. Piano/ be / much/ heavy / than /other / instruments.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Who/ compose/ this/ song?/

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Classical/ music/ not/ interesting/rock music/.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. This film/ not long/film/ I / watch/ yesterday/.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. This /painting/ is made/ tranditional paper/ with/ natural colors

………………………………………………………………………………………

**Task 2. Write the second sentences so that it has the same meaning to the first one.**

**1.** Jenifer enjoys listening to classical music. (**interested**)

***→ Jenifer is***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** What kind of music do you like listening to?

***→ What type***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** They can make this music in different styles.

***→ This music***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Taylor Swift is my favorite pop singer.

***→ My***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** Playing the piano in free time is very interesting.

***→ It is***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



**TEST FOR UNIT N.1**

**I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR.**

**Choose the option (A, B, or C) that best completes each of the following sentences. (15 points)**

1. Mary would prefer............to music rather than play the piano.

 **A.** listen **B.** listening **C.** to listen

1. Peter and Tom went to the theatre ………..

 **A.** some days ago **B.** so far **C.** some time next week

1. John's never late for school, ……...?

 **A.** is he **B.** isn't he **C.** has he

1. Oxford University …………….in the 17th century.

 **A.** built **B.** has built **C.** was built

1. Neil Armstrong was the first man ever......the moon.

 **A.** in **B.** on **C.** at

1. John decided to go to a classical......with his mom.

 **A.** performance **B.** concert **C.** theater

1. Peter and I ride to school every day.......bikes are over there.

 **A.** His **B.** Our **C.** Their

1. The new school is going to be opened......March next year.

 **A.** at **B.** on **C.** in

1. Barack Obama, a ........President of the USA, attended Harvard University.

 **A.** former **B.** later **C.** past

1. He didn't finish his university course and he got no....

 **A.** education **B.** score **C.** degree

1. The …………….of the actresses on the stage were colorful and eye catching.

 **A.** clothes **B.** costumes **C.** dresses

1. What does the sign say? Choose the best option.

 **A.** There are no tickets left.

 **B.** Tickets are sold outside.

 **C.** Please go out to buy your tickets.

1. What does the sign say? Choose the best option.

 **A.** We do not sell hats here.

 **B.** You must not wear a hat here.

 **C.** You should not wear black hats here.

**Choose the option whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.**

 **A.** concert **B.** student **C.** exam

 **A.** differ **B.** prefer **C.** perform

**II. WORD FORMATION**

**Supply the correct forms of the given words.**

1The …………………exam is very difficult, and few students can finish it. (ENTER)

2. Jack eats apples in …………………….. to pears and watermelons. (PREFER)

3. All these …………………….. instruments belong to our music teacher. (MUSIC)

4. That…………………….. student has just painted wonderful pictures. (ARTIST)

5. …………………….., we didn't manage to pass the final test. (LUCK)

# **READING**

**1. Read the following passage and decide whether each of the statements 1-5 is TRUE or FALSE. (5 points)**

 The Nutcracker is a classical ballet. It is based on a fairy tale named "The Nutcracker and the Mouse King" by E.T.A. Hoffmann. The ballet tells of the adventure of a little girl to the Land of Sweets on Christmas Eve. The first performance of the ballet was on 18 December 1892. It was not very successful in the first years. The ballet became more popular after Walt Disney's use of its music and its show on television in the 1950s. Nowadays, The Nutcracker ballet is a must-see at Christmas.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **TRUE** | **FALSE** |
| 1. The Nutcracker comes from a novel. |  |  |
| 2. The main character of The Nutcracker is a boy. |  |  |
| 3. The Nutcracker was first performed before Christmas in 1892. |  |  |
| 4. The Nutcracker was a quick success. |  |  |
| 5. The Nutcracker is very popular now. |  |  |

**2. Choose the option (A, B, or C) that best completes each numbered blank in the passage. (10 points)**

 Music (6).........an important part in our life. It is a source of entertainment for generations of people. Many (7)..........say they play some music while doing their homework. Modern cars are equipped (8)............ stereos to play music for their drivers and passengers. Music is considered a universal language of the world. Just (9)..........to the tune of a song, you (10)........say whether it is about sad or happy feelings. Some people send songs to their friends to express their feelings.

6. A. has B. keeps C. plays

7. A. students B. teachers C. housewives

8. A. by B. with C. in

9. A. hearing B. listening C. enjoying

10. A. must B. should C. can

# **WRITING**

**1. Rearrange the given phrases to make a complete sentence. (No)**

**2. Rewrite the following sentences with the given beginnings in such a way that the meanings stay unchanged. (10 points)**

6. Jack likes rock better than flamenco.

🡪 Jack prefers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. We have never heard such an impressive song.

🡪 This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. The main library of Oxford University makes it famous.

🡪 Oxford University is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. John doesn't like playing the piano as much as singing.

🡪 John prefers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Did you dance to the music?

🡪 You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

**LISTENING**

**Listen to a student talk about Oxford University.**

**Task 1. Choose the FIVE pieces of information about Oxford University that the recording provides. (10 points)**

a. Its location

b. Its future plans

c. Its problems

d. Its achievements

e. Its year of establishment

f. Its libraries

g. Its colleges

h. Its famous students

i. Its famous teachers

**Task 2. Listen again and choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences. (10 points)**

6. Oxford University is the......university among English-speaking countries.

 A. oldest B. biggest C. nicest

7. It has......colleges.

 A. 28 B. 38 C. 48

8. Oxford University has the oldest library in........

 A. the world B. English-speaking countries C. Europe

9. Oxford University was started in.........

 A. 1620 B. 1602 C. 1062

10. One famous teacher of Oxford University, Lewis Carroll, was a...........

 A. writer B. singer C. dancer

*\*\*\*****End – Of – Test N.1****\*\*\**

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# **TEST FOR UNIT N.2**

# **PART 1: PHONETICS**

**Exercise 1: Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.**

1. A. classical B. action C. fantasy D.tradition

2. A. conclusion B. superhero C. music D. blues

3. A. heavy B. honour C. hip hop D. house

4. A. Christmas B. catch C. teacher D. change

5. A. season B. release C. beautiful D. great

**Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.**

6. A. country B. music C. setting D. surprise

7. A. happen B. movie C. release D. middle

8. A. season B. express C. costume D. concert

9. A. exciting B. beautiful C. interesting D. terrible

10. A. dramatic B. tradition C. inviting D. festival

**PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR**

***I. Choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.***

1. Her hobbies are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_photos and making pottery.

A. making B. taking C. doing D. drawing

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the person who is so funny and makes people laugh happily.

 A. writer B. singer C. comedian D. artist

1. The play will start at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_time as yesterday.

 A. same B. too C. either D. like

1. I can’t play any musical instruments. – I can’t,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A. too B. either C. so D. neither

1. He has been famous for 3 years, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he can earn lots of money.

 A. so B. because C. and D. but

1. He has written so many pieces of music. He is a well-known\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A. writer B. poet C. comedian D. musician

1. My younger sister has a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_character from me.

 A. different B. as C. same D. like

1. We will go to the theatre, and they will go there\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A. so B. too C. either D. neither

1. Mozart was one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of classical music.

 A. makers B. workers C. composers D. actors

1. Classical music is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as rock music.

 A. as exciting B. exciting C. less excited D. excited

***II. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences.***

21.I really enjoy rock music. It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**excite**)

22.Folk music is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music of a country or a group of people. (**tradition**)

23.Bui Xuan Phai was a famous\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam. (**art**)

24.Are you going to watch Son Tung’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?. (**perform**)

25.25.She has bought different kinds of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instruments.

 **(music)**

**PART 3: READING**

**III.*Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.***

**Elvis Presley**

Do you love rock and roll music? A man named Elvis Presley helped create this kind of music. Elvis was born in Mississippi, but he was raised in Memphis Tennessee. He liked to sing growing up but never really did much of it. When he graduated from high school, he got a job driving a truck.

One day in 1953, Elvis went to the Sun record Company. He wanted to record a song for his mother. The president of the company hear Elvis sing, and he was impressed. He offered a recording contract to Elvis. Fans across a recording country loved his singing as well. Another company named RCA signed a recording contract with Elvis. By 1959, he had sold 21 million records. He was the world’s most famous entertainer of his time.

*(Adapted from Daily Warm-up grade 4)*

26. Elvis Presley contributed to creating \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a kind of musicB. a hairstyle

C. musical instrument                                        D. a means of transport

27. His first job after finishing school is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a singer                                             B. truck driver

C. a guitarist                                                D. with a record company

28. The first record of Elvis is for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the president of the Sun Record Company

B. his fans

C. the president of RCA

D. his mother

29. After six years since his first song, Elvis could sell \_\_\_\_\_.

A. more than 20 million records

B. nearly 20 million records

C. hundreds of records

D. thousands of records

30. Which of the following is NOT a fact about Elvis Presley?

A. He enjoyed singing

B. He grew up in Tennessee

C. He did a lot of singing when he was at high school

D. The president of a record company was impressed with his signing

 **REVIEW UNIT 5**

**GRAMMAR**

**I. Past simple**

**a. Form**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Normal Verb** | **To be** |
| **(+)** | **S + Ved** | **You, we, they + were****I, he, she, it + was** |
| **(-)** | **S + didn’t + V-inf(động từ nguyên thể)** | **You, we, they + weren’t****I, he, she, it + wasn’t** |
| **(?)** | **Did + S + V-inf?** | **Were + you, we, they?****Was + I, he, she, it?** |

**b. How to change *infinitive* verbs into past form**

Động từ ở thì quá khứ được chia làm 2 loại: có quy tắc và bất quy tắc.

❖ Đối với động từ có quy tắc, khi chuyển sang dạng quá khứ, ta thêm đuôi “ed”.

 help 🡢 helped want 🡢 wanted

❖ Nếu động từ kết thúc bằng nguyên âm + y, ta thêm đuôi “ed" như bình thường.

 play 🡢 played stay 🡢 stayed

❖ Nếu động từ kết thúc bằng phụ âm + y 🡢 ta đổi y 🡢 ied.

 cry 🡢 cried study 🡢 studied

❖ Đối với động từ bất quy tắc: tra dạng quá khứ trong Bảng động từ bất quy tắc.(ở cột 2)

**c. Use**

 Dùng để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc hoàn toàn trong quá khứ. (Trong câu thường có các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)

**Example**

 She worked for Thang Long Company last year. Now she is working for the BBC Company. (Năm ngoái cô ấy làm việc cho công ty Thăng Long. Năm nay cô ấy làm việc cho công ty BBC.)

**d. Signals**

 - yesterday (hôm qua), at that moment (lúc đó), last night (tối hôm qua)

 - last + week/ month/ year: tuần/ tháng/ năm vừa rồi

 - Khoảng thời gian + ago (cách đây ...): two days ago (cách đây 2 ngày), three years ago (cách đây 3 năm)

 - In + năm: in 2000 (năm 2000)

**e. Wh-question**

Khi đặt câu hỏi có chứa Wh-word (từ để hỏi) như **who, What, When, Where, Why, Which, How,** ta đặt chúng lên đầu câu.

**Cấu trúc**

|  |
| --- |
| **Wh-word + did + S + V?** |
| ***Ví dụ:***What did Ba do at the weekend? (Ba đã làm gì vào ngày cuối tuần vậy?)He studied English. (Cậu ấy học tiếng Anh.) |



 **Cách phát âm /t/, /d/ và /id/**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***/id/*** | ***/t/*** | ***/d/*** |
| naked | **laughed** | **cleaned** |

**Các động từ theo quy tắc khi chuyển sang thì quá khứ đơn ta thêm đuôi “-ed”, đuôi này sẽ được phát âm theo 3 cách là/t/, /d/ và /id/**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  /id/ | 1. “-ed” được phát âm là /id/ khi tận cùng của động từ là /t/, /d/

*Eg: wanted , invited, needed, decided,...*1. “-ed” được phát âm là /id/ khi các tính từ có tận cùng là “-ed”

*Eg: interested, bored, naked,...*  |
| /t/ | “-ed” được phát âm là /t/ khi tận cùng của động từ là /ch/, /f/(gh, ph), /p/,/ /k/, /th/, s/, /x (ce)/, /sh/, ***Mẹo nhớ: Chính phủ Pháp không thích xem sổ sách.****Eg: helped, looked, watched, laughed, kissed, fixed, ....* |
| /d/ | “-ed” được phát âm là /d/ khi tận cùng của động từ là các phụ âm và nguyên âm còn lại*Eg: called, cleaned, damaged, amazed, used,...* |

**A1. Put the words into the correct columns.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| laughed | showed | wondered | breathed | needed | danced |
| interested | bored | fixed | called | cleaned | helped |
| kissed | decided | naked | damaged | amazed | looked |
| wanted | used | washed | invited | ended | studied |
| started | loved | watched | played | filled | walked |



***/id/***

**………………………………………………………………………………………………………….**

**……………………………………………………………………………………….**

**…………………………………………………**

**…………………………………………………**

**…………………………………………………**

**………………………………………………….**

***/t/***

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

**………………………………………………………………………………………**

**…………………………………………………**

**…………………………………………………**

**…………………………………………………**

**………………………………………………….**

***/d/***

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

**………………………………………………………………………………………**

**…………………………………………………**

**…………………………………………………**

**…………………………………………………**

**………………………………………………….**

 **A2. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. stopped | B. lived | C. played | D. arrived |
| 2. | A. invited | B. wanted | C. ended | D. liked |
| 3. | A.stopped | B. agreed | C. listened | D. cleaned |
| 4. | A. worked | B. wanted | C. stopped | D. asked |
| 5. | A.rested | B. hiked | C. dressed | D. advanced |
| 6. | A. devoted | B. suggested | C. provied | D. wished |
| 7. | A. looked | B. watched | C. stopped | D. carried |
| 8. | A. worked | B. lived | C. enjoyed | D. listened |
| 9. | . A. stopped | B. wanted | C. needed | D. fitted |
| 10. | A. decorated | B. forced | C. asked | D. liked |

**2. Suggestions: Gợi ý ai nên làm việc gì**

We can make suggestions to offer ideas or plans for someone to think about.

*(Chúng ta đưa ra gợi ý, ý kiến của mình để (ai đó/ người khác) tham khảo)*

**- S + Should + V+O**

We **should collect** these old newspapers and papers for recycling.

*(Chúng ta hãy thu gom giấy vụn để tái chế.)*

**- Let’s + V + O**

**Let’s raise** money for the poor at this time.

(Tại thời điểm này, chung ta hãy gom tiền/ gây quỹ vì người nghèo )

**- Let’s (not) + V + O** (Negative suggestions)

**Let’s not throw** trash here.

(Không xả rác ở đây nhé)

**- How about + V-ing + O?**

**How about organizing** a music show on Sunday?

(Còn việc tổ chức một buổi biểu diễn âm nhạc thì thế nào nhỉ?)

**Task 1. Give correct form of the verb:**

1. **Change the verbs into simple past form.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Present form** | **Past form** | **No.** | **Present form** | **Past form** |
| 1. | be | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 9. | read | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2. | play | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 10. | listen | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3. | go | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 11. | learn | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4. | do | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 12. | drink | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5. | bring | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 13. | work | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6. | see | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 14. | forget | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 7. | find | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 15. | have | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8. | give | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 16. | know | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**II. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

**1.**Last Saturday, Anna and his friends (**volunteer**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the soup kitchen.

**2.**We (**clean up**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the park near our school last weekend.

**3.**My parents (**raise**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money to help the local children's hospital two years ago.

**4.**Last week, lots of students (**donate**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books and clothes they (**not use**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any more to poor children in their town.

**5.**Our school (**collect**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all of the donations and sent them to poor people.

**6.**They (**plant**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ frees in the streets to make their town cleaner.

**7.** Jenny (**take**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of photos last week.

**8.** My brother (**wash**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his car yesterday morning.

**9.** We (**help**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some poor children in our neighborhood study English last year.

**10.** We(**plan**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to recycle all those papers two weeks ago.

**Complete the funny story with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.**

 It (**1.be**) Sunday, the day of the big game. The players (**2.arrive**)\_\_\_\_ early. They (**3. be**) excited. Everyone (**4.want**) to play. There (**5.be**) lots of people in the stadium. They **(6. wave**) and (**7.cheer**) when the players (**8.walk**) on to the ground.

The referee (**9. call**) the captains to the middle. The referee (10. ask) . "Where is the ball?" Nobody (**10. answer**) .

All the players (**11.look**) at the ground. There (**12.be**) no ball. The referee (**13.cancel**)\_\_\_\_\_ the game

**Task 3. Read the text and put the verbs in the brackets in the past simple form.**

 On Friday, the children (1. talk)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bout a day out together in the country. The next morning, they (2. go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the country with their two dogs (3.play) together. Ben and Dave (4.have)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some kites. Sometime later the dogs (5.be)\_\_\_\_\_\_ not there. So they (6.call) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them and (7.look)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for them in the forest. After half an hour the children (8.find)\_\_\_\_\_them and (9.take) them back. Charlie (10.be)\_\_\_\_\_\_ very happy to see them again. At lunch time Nick(11.go)\_\_\_\_\_\_to the bikes and (12. fetch)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the basket with some meat sandwiches. Then they(13.play) \_\_\_\_ football. Nick and Dave(14.win). In the evening they (15.ride) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home.

**Task 4. There is one mistake in each sentence. Underline and correct the mistake.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentences** | **Correction** |
| **1.** She has went to visit Susan on Sunday. She’ll be back tomorrow.**2**. I didn’t done any volunteer work yesterday.**3.** Matha is a great cooker and she often cooks dinner for homeless people.**4.** Kim don’t see the film before, so can’t tell her how it ends.**5**. She has donated a lot of money for local charities.**6**. Before donate a book, make sure that it is in good condition.**7**. We should encourage people recycle glass, cans, plastic and paper.**8**. I study Philosophy for last few years and I think it is a real advantage in life. I’m still learning Philosophy.**9**. Look at that man! He can’t stand up because he have drunk toomuch champagne lastnight.**10**. It is late! 11.00 pm! By the way darling, I have bought a new dress this morning. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Task 6. Choose the correct word.**

**1.** Let’s ***organize/ organizing*** a charity event to support for poor students in our village.

**2.** We should ***help/ helping*** all poor children go to school.

**3.** How about ***raise/ raising*** more money for poor people before Tet Holiday?

**4.** Let’s not ***use/ using*** this car more because it is too old.

**5.** We should ***donate/ donating*** old books and clothes for children who are living in remote area.

**6.** How about we ***use/ using*** the money from these events to buy clothes, books, food for poor people?

**7.** I’m not good at English. Let’s ***ask/ asking*** my sister to help these exercises.

**8.** I think we should ***sell/ selling*** these paintings to get some money.

**9.** How about ***help/ helping*** our local community on the weekend?

**10.** We should ***plant/ planting*** some trees in our school yard as soon as possible.

**Task 2: Choose the correct word A, B or C for each gap to complete the following passage.**

 (**1**) January 17th, 1995, a powerful earthquake hit the city of Kobe, Japan. Many buildings (**2**) or collapsed.

 Soon after the earthquake, people in Kobe **(3**) working together to save their city. Neighbours pulled each other out (4) collapsed buildings. Ordinary people (**5)** out fires even before the fire trucks arrived. Volunteers in Kobe organized themselves into (**6**) . They worked out a system to send (**7)** to people who needed. Other teams searched for belongings in damaged stores and homes. Some people **(8**) food, water, clothes, and electric generators to different part of the city. Some volunteers took (**9**) of children who had lost their parents. Teams of volunteers from outside Japan helped, too.

 Today, Kobe has been built. But people there still remember the outpouring of support they (**10**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from all over the world back in 1995.

 **1**. **A**. in **B**. at **C**. on **D**. from

 **2**. **A**. is burning **B**. burned **C.** burning **D.** burn

 **3**. **A**. to begin **B**. are beginning **C**. begin **D**. began

 **4.** **A**. into **B**. of **C**. on **D**. with

 **5**. **A.** to put **B**. putting **C**. puts **D**. put

 **6**. **A.** teams **B**. pair **C.** group **D**. friends

 **7**. **A**. helped **B**. helping **C**. help **D**. to help

 **8**. **A**. brought **B**. bringing **C**. brings **D**. brought

 **9**. **A**. part **B**. care **C.** caring **D**. note

 **10**. **A**. received **B.** is receiving **C**. have received **D**. receiving

**WRITING**

 5. Last week / my class / volunteer / clean / streets.

 6. I / feel / more / confident / after / participate / volunteer / work.

 7. My brother / donate / blood / three times / last year.

 8. Every year / we / collect / old / books / clothes / help / poor / children / mountainous areas.

1. We/ raise/fund/homeless/poor children/ Ha Noi.

10.They/provide/evening class/ disable/ children.



**TEST FOR UNIT N.1**

**I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR.**

**Choose the option (A, B, or C) that best completes each of the following sentences. (15 points)**

1. We will........a fund-raising event this Sunday. Do you want to come?

 **A.** donate **B.** organize **C.** raise

1. What should we put.........our poster for the art show?

 **A.** off **B.** in **C.** on

1. The Terry Fox......will be held in November this year. This event usually attracts thousands of runners.

 **A.** craft fair B fun run **C.** fashion show

1. My mother often cooks very big meals, so we often eat........for days.

 **A.** leftovers **B.** snacks **C.** desserts

1. Some students donate classroom things such as...........and crayons at the fair.

 **A.** shoeboxes **B.** stationery **C.** toothpaste

1. We sent some gloves and scarves to children in cold countries, ......they could keep themselves warm.

 **A.** so **B.** because **C.** but

1. The volunteers collect food……….... bakeries and restaurants and give it to poor people.

 **A.** in **B.** at **C.** from

1. The school was happy.......the fair in their playground

 **A.** holding **B.** to hold **C.** hold

1. If you want more information about the event, please contact........the principal.

 **A.** to **B.** with **C.** no preposition

1. We need ….........more money to help more people.

 **A.** raising **B.** to raise **C.** raising

1. The students decided to......a project about helping their community.

 **A.** make **B.** do **C.** hold

1. What does the notice mean? Choose the best option.

 **A.** There is a concert at Maple Falls Hall on Sunday.

 **B.** The concert on Saturday is for charity purposes.

 **C.** Buy tickets to the charity concert by Saturday 11.

1. What does the notice mean? Choose the best option.

 **A.** The charity sales event isn't held on Sunday 11.

 **B.** The charity event on Sunday 11 has been cancelled

 **C.** The date of the charity sales event has been changed

1. Choose the word whose stress is on the third syllable.

 **A.** organize **B.** charity **C.** volunteer

1. Choose the word whose underline part is pronounced differently.

 **A.** money **B.** denote **C.** clothes

**II. WORD FORMATION**

**Supply the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)**

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for community events makes our lives more meaningful. (VOLUNTEER)

2. Maple Falls Charity is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that helps people in need. (ORGANIZE)

3. IVP, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Volunteer Program, attracts volunteers from all over the world. (NATIONAL)

4. The campaign managed to raise $20,000 through online \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (DONATE)

5. What type of community \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you have in your area? (SERVE)

**READING**

**1. Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each of the following questions. (5 points)**

 Volunteering can bring a lot of benefits for teenagers. It gives teenagers the chance to see how their efforts can help improve others' lives. This makes them become more confident and feel happier. Through voluntary work, teenagers also make more friends. They can learn from friends from different ages and backgrounds. When volunteering, teenagers may choose to work in an area that they find interesting. If they want to become healthcare workers, they may volunteer to work at a hospital. Sometimes teenagers are not sure what interests them. Voluntary work may help them discover what they are **fond of**.

**1. Which benefit is not mentioned in the reading?**

A.Teenagers are happier.

B.Teenagers have more friends.

C.Teenagers become healthier.

**2. The phrase "fond of" is closest in meaning to**

A.interested in

B.sure

C.happy

**3. Which of the following is TRUE?**

A.Voluntary work can help teenagers find out what they like doing.

B.Only confident students should volunteer.

C.Those who want to become healthcare workers should volunteer.

**4. What can be inferred from the reading?**

A.Teenagers shouldn't volunteer for activities that they don't like.

B.Teenagers who are not sure about their interests shouldn't volunteer.

C.Teenagers can make friends of different generations when volunteering.

**5. According to the passage, if you love animals, where should you volunteer to work?**

A.at a hospital

B.at a zoo

C.at a flower garden

**2. Choose the option (A, B, or C) that best completes each numbered blank in the passage. (10 points)**

 Every summer, Vietnamese secondary school students have the chance to participate in a campaign (6) ............... Hoa Phuong Do (The Red Flamboyant). This campaign aims at helping (7) ................fortunate people in the societies. Students can take part in many activities. For example, they can organize summer activities for children, teach children (8) ..........to swim or provide review lessons. These activities help students contribute (9) ..........the community and (10) ..............into helpful citizens in the future.

6. A. colling B. called C. call

7. A. less B. more C. much

8. A. what B. how C. why

9. A. in B. with C. to

10. A. become B. develop C. grow

**WRITING phần 2**

**2. Rewrite the following sentences with the given beginnings in such a way that the meanings stay unchanged. (10 points)**

6. Because there was not enough money to support old people, the volunteers held the fun run.

🡪 There was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Some famous singers were asked to join the concert by the students.

🡪 The students invited\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Remember to recycle your trash.

🡪 Don't\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Simon was sick, so he couldn't join the craft fair.

🡪 Because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Let's name the event "Sing for the Children".

🡪 Why don't\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**LISTENING** You will hear a conversation between Karen, a volunteer, and Tim, the organizer of a charity event.

**Task 1. Listen and choose the correct answer to each of the questions. (10 points)**

1. What kind of event does Karen want to volunteer for?

 **A.** A workshop **B.** A craft fair **C.** An art show

1. As a volunteer, Karen will …………..

 **A.** make arts and crafts **B.** give a performance **C.** sell drinks and snacks

1. Where does the event take place?

 **A.** At the Main Hall **B.** At the Church Hall **C.** At the Church Yard

1. What time do volunteers come at the event?

 **A.** 8:00 **B.** 8:30 **C.** 7:30

1. What time can volunteers leave?

 **A.** 11:30 **B.** 12:00 **C.** 12:3

**Task 2. Listen again and complete Tim's notes. Fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS or A NUMBER. (10 points)**

Name of volunteer: (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Address: (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bacon St.

Phone: (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Preferred to be called: (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Email: (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**REVIEW UNIT 5**

**B. GRAMMAR**

**I. Much and many**

**Much:**We can use **much** for uncountable nouns (things you can’t count, like milk and sugar…) (How much : cộng với danh từ không đếm được)

How **much** milk do you need?

How **much** sugar do you want?

How **much** water do you drink?

We need **much** milk for the child now.

We don’t have **much** cold water left in the fridge.

**Many:** We can use **many** for countable plural nouns (things you can count, like eggs and tomatoes…)

How **man**y( dùng với danh từ đếm được)

How **man**y eggs do you need?

How **many** tomatoes do we want?

How **many** bananas do you eat?

She has **many** apples in her basket.

We don’t have **many** eggs left in the fridge.

**II. Indefinite and definite articles**

We use **a/ an** with singular nouns when we talk about something for the first time.

After that we use **the.**

We use**an**before nouns beginning with the vowel letter**s: a, e, i, o, u.**

My mother bought **a**bag of rice. She put **the** bag of rice in the bucket.

I ate **an** apple. **The** apple was so sweet.