UNIT 7: TRAFFIC

VOCABULARY

1. cycle (v)	/saɪkl/:	đạp xe
2. traffic jam (n)	/'træfɪk dʒæm/:	sự kẹt xe
3. park (v)	/pɑ:k/:	đỗ xe
4. pavement (n)	/'peɪvmənt/:	vỉa hè (cho người đi bộ)
5. railway station (n)	/'reɪlwei ˌsteɪʃn/:	nhà ga xe lửa
6. safely (adv)	/'seɪflɪ/:	an toàn
7. safety (n)	/'seɪftɪ/:	sự an toàn
8. seatbelt (n)	/'si:t'belt/:	dây an toàn
9. traffic rule (n)	/'træfɪk ru:l/:	luật giao thông
10. train (n)	/treɪn/:	tàu hỏa
11. roof (n)	/ru:f/:	nóc xe, mái nhà
12. illegal (adj)	/ɪ'li:gl/:	bất hợp pháp
13. reverse (n)	/rɪˈvɜ:s/:	quay đầu xe
14. boat (n)	/bəʊt/:	con thuyền
15. fly (v)	/flaɪ/:	lái máy bay, đi trên máy bay
16. helicopter (n)	/'helɪkɒptər/:	máy bay trực thăng
17. triangle (n)	/'traɪæŋgl/:	hình tam giác
18. vehicle (n)	/'vɪɪkəl/:	xe cộ, phương tiện giao thông
19. plane (n)	/pleɪn/:	máy bay
20. prohibitive (adj)	/prə'hɪbɪtɪv/:	cấm (không được làm)
21. road sign	/rəʊd saɪn/:	biển báo giao thông
22. ship (n)	/ʃɪp/:	tàu thủy
23. tricycle (n)	/trɑɪsɪkəl/:	xe đạp ba bánh

GRAMMAR

HỎI VÀ TRẢ LỜI VỀ KHOẢNG CÁCH (ASK & ANSWER ABOUT DISTANCE)

Cách dùng	"How far" là câu hỏi thường được dùng để hỏi về khoảng cách, quãng đường giữa 2 địa điểm. Ta đặt "It" làm chủ ngữ trong câu để nói về khoảng cách.
Cấu trúc	How far is it from A to B? It is (about) + khoảng cách
Ví dụ	How far is it from your house to Tan Son Nhat airport? (Khoảng cách từ nhà bạn tới sân bay Tân Sơn Nhất bao xa?) It's about 200 km (Khoảng 200 km)
Lưu ý	Trong câu trả lời về khoảng cách ta thường dùng "about" (khoảng chừng) khi không biết chính xác về khoảng cách đó.

PRACTICE 1

Bài 1: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

1. How far is it from your apartment (from/to) the city centre?
2. It is (at/ about) 1 kilometre.
3. It is not very (near/far) from my house to the post office. It is just 500 metres.
4. How far (is it/ it is) from your country to Japan?
5. How (far/ much) is it from your location to the train station?
6. My house is 2 kilometers (near/ far) from my grandparents' bungalow.
7. How far (is it/ are they) from here to the local museum?
8. I think it is about 200 (metres/ metre) from here to the nearest bus stop.
9. My school is not far (from/to) my house. I can walk to school every day.
10. How far is it (from/ at) your office to the supermarket?

Bài 2: Điền một từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

1. How_____ is it from your house to the city centre?
2. How far is it from this restaurant to the nearest _____? It is about 1 kilometer from this restaurant to the nearest bank?
3. How far_____it from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City?
4. It is about 5 kilometres from my house_____yours.
5. How far is_____from your company to your apartment?
6. It is _____3 kilometres.
7. How far is it from my school to yours? _____is about 8 kilometres
8. How far is it _____where you live to your company?

Bài 3: Dựa vào những câu trả lời cho trước, hãy viết câu hỏi về khoảng cách.

1. _____?
   It is about 300 metres from here to the nearest post office.

2. _____?
   It is about 3,900 kilometers from New York to California.

3. _____?
   It is about 200 metres from my house to my family store.

4. _____?
   It is about 4576.89 miles from Beijing to Berlin.

5. _____?
   It is about 1 kilometer from my hotel to the beach.

6. _____?
   It is about 500 metres from here to the place where I live.

7. _____?
   It is about 200 kilometers from his hometown to the place where he lives now.

8. _____?
   It is just 200 metres from the park to the parking lot.

9. _____?
   It is approximately 4 kilometers from here to the airport.

10._____?

It is about 60 kilometers from my parent's house to mine

Bài 4: Đánh dấu (√) trước những câu trả lời đúng. Đánh dấu (X) trước những câu có lỗi sai và sửa lại cho đúng.

_____1.	How far is from your house to the nearest restaurant? _____
_____2.	It is at 2 kilometers from my house to La Villa French restaurant. _____
_____3.	How far is it from your university and my university? _____
_____4.	It is not far from my university to yours _____
_____5.	How far is it from here to our destination? _____
_____6.	How far it is from our school to the camp site? _____
_____7.	Its not far from our school to the camp site. _____
_____8.	How far is it at the train station to the nearest drugstore? _____

Bài 5: Dựa vào gợi ý cho sẵn trong ngoặc, trả lời các câu hỏi về khoảng cách sau đây:

1. How far is it from your house to the gym? (300 metres)

_____

2. How far is it from where you live to where you work? (2 kilometres)

_____

3. How far is it from Hanoi to Hoi An? (about 800 kilometres)

_____

4. How far is it from from Earth to Mars? (about 34 miles)

_____

5. How far is it from Earth to the nearest star? (4.2 light-years)

_____

6. How far is it from North Pole to Equator? (about 100000 kilometres)

_____

GRAMMAR

1. Should (nên) và Shouldn't (không nên) dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên

Should là động từ khuyết thiếu, do đó nó không cần chia theo các ngôi và luôn cần một động từ nguyên thể không "to" đi đằng sau

Thể	**Thể khẳng định +Thể phủ định**	**Thể nghi vấn**
Chức năng	Dùng để diễn tả lời khuyên, hay ý nghĩ điều gì là đúng, nên làm hoặc không nên làm.	Dùng để hỏi ý kiến hay yêu cầu một lời khuyên.
Cấu trúc	s + should/ shouldn't + V + (các thành phần khác).	Should + s + V + (các thành phần khác)? Yes, s + should. No, s + shouldn't.
Vi dụ	We should brush our teeth twice a day. (Chúng ta nên đánh răng hai lần một ngày.) We shouldn't waste water. (Chúng ta không nên lãng phí nước.)	Should we buy a new car? (Chúng ta có nên mua một chiếc ô tô mới không?) Yes, we should. (Có, chúng ta nên mua.)

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Đọc câu và điền should/shouldn't vào chỗ trống sao cho hợp lý.

1.Tom.....eat so many lollipops. It's bad for his teeth.

2. He's fifteen. He..... drive a car.

3. Pregnant women.....smoke as it can damage the baby.

4.We.....go somewhere exciting for our holiday.

5. People .....drive fast in the town centre.

6. You .....ask the teacher to help you if you don't understand the lesson.

7. I .....buy the dress or the skirt?

8. She .....tell lies.

9.That's a fantastic book. You.....read it

10. The doctot said: you .....eat healthy food. You.....eat fast food.You ..... watch so much TV. You ..... walk 1 hour a day. You.....

drink fruit juice and water. You.....drink wine or beer.

11. You ..... be so selfish.

12. I don't think you ..... smoke so much.

13. You..... exercise more.

14. I think I you ..... try to speak to her.

15. You are overweight. You ..... go on a diet.

16. Where..... we park our car?

17. You ..... never speak to your mother like this.

18. The kid ..... spend so much time in front of the TV.

19. ..... I tell her the truth or should I say nothing?

20. I think we..... reserve our holiday in advance.

Bài 2: Nối câu ở cột A (tình huâng) v6i cột B (lời khuyên) sao cho hạp lý.

Cột A	Cột B
1. It's too far to walk.	a. You should learn the language before you go.
2. Someone doesn't know which way to go.	b. You should ask a policeman.
3. Someone is going to live overseas.	c. You should wear an overcoat.
4. It's going to be a cold day.	d. You should pay by cheque.
5. Someone is feeling hot and has a headache.	e. You should call the police.
6. Someone has seen somebody breaking into a shop window.	f. You should see a doctor.
7. Someone hasn't got any money with them.	g. You should take a rest.
8. It's raining.	h. You should take a taxi.
9. Someone has to get up early in the morning.	i. You should set your alarm clock.
10. Someone is tired out.	j. You should take an umbrella.

1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....

6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

Bài 3: Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. up/I / smoking/./ should/ give

……

2. I/ not/?/ tell/ her/ or/ Should

……

3. think/should/I/take/you/easy/./ it

……

4.What/should/time/come/?/I

……

5.Jeff/ much/. /work/ so/ shouldn't

……

6.We/ our/ take/ should/ umbrellas/.

……

7.don't/ accept/ this/ Anita/ job/./ think /I /should

……

8.you/ should/ sure/ we/ Are/ it/?/ do

……

9.What /should/ is/ do/ home/, /go/ you

……

10.speak/ should/ think/ to/ Do/ police/?/ you/ the/I

……

Bài 4: Dựa vào các gợi ý dưới đây để đưa ra lời khuyên cho mỗi tình huống sau.

Take medicine / take up swimming/ worry about it/ eat so much sweets/ do little jobs or go babysitting/ ask your teacher to explain it again/ study harder/ watch too much television/ i practice a lot/ get up earlier

1. We are often late for school.

……

2. My friends laugh at me because I don't have expensive clothes.

……

3. My mother has a terrible headache.

……

4. don't understand how to give advice in English.

……

5.My brother gets very bad marks at school.

……

6.We're going to write a Maths test tomorrow.

……

7. My sister can’t swim and she wants to go to Greece next summer.

……

8. I always feel tired

……

9. My friends love eating and they're very fat.

……

10. I want to buy some new clothes but I don't have any money.

……

Bài 5: Chọn động từ thích hợp trong bảng dưới đây để điền vào chỗ trống.

clean	eat	fasten	go	stay	study	takex2	visit	watch

1. If you have time you should..... the National Museum.

2. When you are driving a car, you should. .....your seatbelt.

3. When you play football, you should .....the ball .

4. It's late and you are tired. You should..... to bed.

5.You should .....your teeth at least twice a day.

6. It's too far from here. You should.....a taxi to get there.

7. If you want to pass the exam, you should.....more.

8. He wants to lose weight, so he should..... less

9. It's raining now. I think you should.....an umbrella.

10. He is ill. He should..... at home.

Bài 6: Dựa vào các gợi ý sau, viết câu với cấu trúc should hoặc shouldn't.

1.(eat between meals)
You .....

2.(go on a diet)
You .....

3.(get exercise)
You .....

4.(drink soda)
You .....

5.(eat mmore vegetables)
You .....

6.(eat apple)
You .....

7.(eat too much bread)
You .....

8.(only drink plain water)
You .....

9. (eat too much chocolate)
You .....

10. (change your health habits)
You .....

PRACTICE

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

1.1 Phát âm nguyên âm đôi /eɪ/

Bước 1: Bắt đầu từ âm /e/, sau đó di chuyển về phía âm /ɪ/.

Bước 2: Khi bắt đầu, miệng mở rộng thoải mái, đầu lưỡi chạm hàm răng dưới, hàm hạ. Sau đó, môi dần kéo sang hai bên về phía tai, hàm dưới nâng lên một chút.

Bước 3: Kết thúc âm, môi mở hờ.

Ví dụ:

- Later /ˈleɪtər/: sau đó
- Tasty /ˈteɪsti/: vị
- Danger /ˈdeɪndʒər/: nguy hiểm
- Explain /ɪkˈspleɪn/: giải thích
- Exchange/ ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/: trao đổi

1.2 Phát âm nguyên âm đôi /aɪ/

Bước 1: Bắt đầu từ âm /a/, sau đó di chuyển về phía âm /ɪ/.

Bước 2: Khi bắt đầu, miệng mở hình ovan, lưỡi hạ thấp chạm hàm răng dưới. Sau đó, môi dần kéo sang 2 bên về phía tai, hàm dưới nâng lên 1 chút.

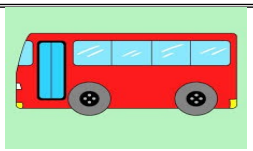
Bước 3: Kết thúc âm, môi mở hờ.

Ví dụ:

- fine /faɪn/: tốt, nguyên chất
- behind /bɪˈhaɪnd/: đằng sau
- child /tʃaɪld/: đứa trẻ
- nice /naɪs/: đẹp

Practice

Means of transport:

			
Bike/bicycle	**Motorcycle**	**Car**	**Bus**
Truck	**Ambulance**	**Train**	**Boat**
Ship	**Plane**	**Taxi**	**Helicopter**

1.accident (n)	Tai nạn	**2. population (n)**	Dân số
3. rule (n)	Luật lệ	**4. vehicle (n)**	Phương tiên
5. pedestrian (n)	Người đi bộ	**6. pavement (n)**	Vỉa hè

7. footpath (n)	Lối đi bộ	**8. helmet (n)**	Mũ bảo hiểm
9. obey (v)	Tuân lệnh	**10. increase (v)**	Gia tăng
11. cross (v)	Sang đường	**12. narrow (a)**	Hẹp
13. bumpy (a)	Nhấp nhô	**14. crowded (a)**	Đông đúc
15. illegal (a)	Phạm pháp	**16. rush hour**	Giờ cao điểm
17. traffic jams	Tắc nghẽn giao thông	**18. traffic sign**	Biển báo giao thông
19. traffic light	Đèn giao thông	**20.cycle lane**	Làn đường cho xe đạp
21. parking lot	Bãi đỗ xe	**22. safety belt**	Dây an toàn
23. poor quality	Chất lượng kém	**24. means of transport**	Phương tiện giao thông

Ex I: Choose the word that has different sound in the underlined part

1. A. ship B. bicycle C. dish D. taxi
2. A. hole B. cold C. motorbike D. bowl
3. A. hand B. traffic C. cancel D. park
4. A. subject B. truck C. ambulance D. luck
5. A. illegal B. helicopte C. nest D. dentist
6. A. railway B. law C. may D. today
7. A. accident B. cookies C. traffic D. carry
8. A. entered B. loved C. kicked D. discovered
9. A. opened B. invented C. considered D. married
10. A. attacked B. stopped C. laughed D. surrounded

Ex II: Labe the picture

Traffic lights, cycle lane, Turn left ahead, Parking lot, No cycling, One way traffic, Turn right ahead, Road work

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**

5.	**6.**	**7.**	**8.**

Ex III: Write the words using the first letter given

1.**m**……..	**2.t**……..	**3.t**……..	**4.b**……
5.h……..	**6.s**……..	**7.p**……..	**8.t**……..

Ex IV: Odd one out

1. A. ambulance B. taxi C. sign D. plane
2. A. bus B. driver C. motorbike D. bicycle
3. A. train B. yesterday C. tomorrow D. today
4. A. artist B. engineer C. painter D. transport
5. A. pavement B. sheep C. pedestrian D. footpath
6. A. crowded B. bumpy C. accident D. noisy
7. A. increase B. supermarket C. restaurant D. cinema
8. A. helmet B. vehicle C. accident D. narrow
9. A. pizza B. spaghetti C. obey D. hamburger
10. A. secretary B. rule C. nurse D. dentist

Ex V: Add more word to each list

1. **Means of transport**: bus,……
……
……

2. **Road signs**: stop,……

Ex VI: Circle the correct word

1. You **can/can't** park here.
2. You **can/can't** turn right here.
3. You **can/can't** turn left.
4. You **can/can't** make a U-turn here.
5. You **can/can't** go home here.

Ex VII: Put the words in the correct column

tradition, payment, train, lane, , today, May, whale, pain, taste, lake, main, rain, stay, die like why high night fighting / surprise childhood tour guide

/ ai /	/eɪ/

Ex VIII: Read and choose the best answer

1.	a. You must turn right. b. You must turn left. c. You must go ahead.	2.	a. Pedestrians can enter. b. Pedestrians mustn't enter. c. Pedestrians must enter.

3.	a. Trains must stop. b. Trains mustn't enter. c. You must be careful with the train.	**4.**	a. You can park here. b. You must park here. c. You mustn't park here.
5.	a. You can turn back. b. You mustn't turn back. c. You must turn back.	**6.**	a. Cyclists must enter. b. Cyclists mustn't enter. c. Cyclists can park here.

Ex IX: Read and underline the words with the /e/ sound and /eɪ/ sound in the following passage

For many years, Betty has been driving to work and back every weekday. Every morning, on her way to work, especially during the rush hour, the highways are usually crowded causing massive traffic jams. The situation is even worse in the evening when she drives home. All the traffic comes to a halt whenever there is an accident or a car broken down and blocks an entire lane. In the winter, particularly when it snows, multi-car accidents with injuries can take vehicles removers a number of hours to clear the road. When Betty is stuck in a heavy traffic jam, she listens to music on the radio to calm her nerves. Her boss and her husband know that if she is late, she is probably stuck in traffic.

Ex X: Fill in the gap with a suitable word or phrase given in the box

pollution	**suspension**	**traffic**	**environmental**
factories	**underground**	**busiest**	**cheapest**

1. In Dubai, the ……..is so bad that it is quicker to walk than to go by car or bus.
2. People suggest building flyovers, tunnels and ……..car parking.
3. There are lots of problems nowadays, mainly because of pollution.
4. The emission of smoke from ……and cars is a big cause of air pollution.
5. We all should act green and fight the ……..by using the 3 R's.
6. One of the quickest and ……..ways travelling around the city is to take a bus.
7. Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, is one of the ……city in the world.
8. The Golden Gate Bridge, a…… bridge, is one of the most internationally recognized symbols of San Francisco.

Ex XI: Choose the best answer

1. They often choose ……cars with bigger engines to get higher speed.

A. slower B. faster C. smaller D. worse

2. The underground in Japan is much ……than taxis or buses.

A. slow B. quick C. quicker D. more quick

3. What ……did you use to play when you were six years old?

A. toy B. card C. ball D. game

4. There should be a ……..limit in the playground to prevent accidents.

A. speed B. time C. engine D. cost

5. The traffic……..tell people to do, warns people about possible dangers in the street.

A. jams B. signs C. lights D. rules

6. Always look……..when you cross the street.

A. quickly B. well C. carefully D. safely

7. What must you do before you turn left or right when ……a motorbike?

A. holding B. taking C. making D. riding

8. He is driving his car too fast but he is not wearing his……..

A. seatbelt B. helmet C. hat D. coat

9. The little boy is walking at the side of the road towards a zebra…….

A. passing B. crossing C. taking D. doing

10. Why should pedestrians wear light colored ……in the dark?

A. gloves B. hats C. clothes D. jeans

11. Big cities often ……..from traffic jams every day.

A. cross B. suffer C. start D. come

12. One problem in big cities is that too many people……the road.

A. take B. do C. make D. use

Ex XII: Write the correct form of the word given

1. A man in a silver sports car ……..…… into a lady in a big blue truck in the middle of the intersection yesterday. **CRASH**
2. Traffic accidents can be ……if people obey the rules. **PREVENT**
3. My father used to go ……in the pond near our house. **FISH**
4. Which drivers are the …….on the roads? **SAFE**
5. Young and inexperienced ……..are the most likely to have an accident. **DRIVE**
6. When young male drivers have their friends in the car, their driving usually becomes……**BAD**
7. It's much more ……..for you to cross the street now. **DANGER**
8. You should drive more ……and safely when it gets dark. **SLOW**
9. Bells are designed to wake the ……..motorists. **SLEEP**
10. There are many ……who sell and buy things on the road every morning. **VILLAGE**

Ex XIII: Give the correct form of the words in brackets

There are over 700 million motor vehicles in the world and the number is (**1.rise**) ……by more than 40 million each year. This dependence on motor vehicles has given rise to major problems including (**2. environment**)……..…pollution, traffic congestion and safety. Emissions from new cars are far more (**3. harm**) ……..…… than they used to be. City streets and motorways are becoming more (**4. crowd**)……..…… than ever, often with more older trucks, buses and taxis. This makes the air quality in urban areas unpleasant and sometimes (**5. danger**) ……to breathe

SKILLS

B. KỸ NĂNG

DO YOU KNOW?

STRANGE TRAFFIC LAWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

- It's illegal to eat or drink while driving in Cyprus.
- In South Africa, animals have the same right to the roads as motorists do. Drivers face heavy fines of up to $500 if they do not slow or stop for passing livestock.
- Road safety officials in Denmark have made it a legal requirement for drivers to check for children hiding beneath the vehicle before starting the engine.
- In Moscow, it's all about cleanliness - police impose fines on anyone with a dirty car.
- In Jasper Gates, Canada, a dumb law forbids drivers from going faster than a horse or carriage

KỸ NĂNG ĐỌC (READING SKILLS)

I - Read the passage and choose the best option to answer each of the following questions.

In the UK, bus journeys are just boring and simply a necessity. This public means of transportation is often convenient when you live or work in the city centre, as you can avoid traffic jams by moving very quickly in the bus lanes, and do not have to pay to park the car. After all, though, taking the bus is just a necessary and **tedious** part of life: you board the bus, pay the driver and sit down or find a place to stand. Very boring.

In Latin America, however, bus trips can be very lively. For a start, long-distance buses **put on** films so that you have entertainment for at least some of the journey. Naturally, local transport does not show films but drivers usually switch on the radio and that can be a great way to hear new songs and new styles of music. Therefore, taking the bus doesn't sound like fun but it is much more exciting than any UK bus journey.

(British Council)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Buses in the UK are very convenient.

B. Bus journeys are different in the UK and in Latin America.

C. Bus journeys in the UK are boring.

D. Films are shown on long-distance buses in Latin America.

2. Public transport in the UK is convenient because you can avoid_____.

A. traffic accidents **B**. policemen **C**. traffic jams **D**. bus lanes

3. The word "**tedious**" in line 3 means_____.

A. not interesting **B.** exciting **C.** wonderful **D**. important

4. The phrasal verb "**put on**" in the first sentence of the second paragraph can be replaced with "_____".

A. close **B**. wear **C**. play **D**. open

5. Which of the following statements is NOT MENTIONED about bus journeys in Latin America?

A. Passengers can entertain during their trip by watching films.

B. Drivers play new styles of music on the radio.

C. They are more exciting than bus trips in the UK.

D. They are more expensive than bus trips in the UK.

II - Read the passage and do the tasks below.

Traffic jams in Viet Nam frequently take place in big cities, such as Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City.

There is no fixed rule for the time a traffic jam to happen. But It is worst during the rush hour when everyone is in a hurry to get to work or come back home. Apart from peak hours, the time between 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. and between 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. also witnesses long lines of vehicles, mainly motorbikes. When it rains, the traffic jam gets more terrible. Taxis are extremely hard to catch or wave during the downpour.

However, the most annoying thing about the traffic jam is the way people react to it. Most road users ride their motorbikes on the pavement rather than waiting calmly. Moreover, they constantly use their horns to hasten riders in the front, even shouting at them from time to time.

Part 1: Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. the causes of traffic jams in Viet Nam

B. the effects of traffic jams in Viet Nam

C. the reality of traffic jams in Viet Nam

D. the solutions to reduce traffic jams in Viet Nam

2. When is traffic congestion in Viet Nam the worst?

A. when everyone goes to work

B. between 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

C. between 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

D. at the weekend

3. It's difficult to catch a_____during the downpour.

A. bus **B**. taxi **C**. train **D**. motorbike

Part 2: Decide whether the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

1. There is a certain time for traffic congestion in Viet Nam. ❑

2. The traffic jam becomes more serious when it rains. ❑

3. To get through a traffic jam, road users usually break traffic rules. ❑

KỸ NĂNG NGHE (LISTENING SKILLS)

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the text about traffic. (Track 13)

TRAFFIC

There is too much traffic on our roads. In (1) ....., it may take 20 minutes to go through a 02-kilometer road by (2) .....

Everyone agrees that something has to be done to solve this problem. No one likes to spend much time going to school or the (3) ..... Going home takes even more time.

It is not easy to build more or (4) ..... the roads because it is expensive. So, the answer here is to reduce the number of vehicles.

(5) ..... may be the solution to the traffic jam.

The problem is that time is golden, so not everyone agrees to wait for (6) ..... of public transport such as buses or (7) ..... Another problem is that they may not like to be (8) ..... in a (9) ..... bus. The last problem is that the buses cannot go in a small road, so some people who work in a small road will have to walk for a while.

The answer to (10) ..... has not been found out.

Exercise 2: Listen and decide if each statement is true or false or not given. (Track 14)

No.	Statements	T/F/ NG
1.	Garret A. Morgan lives in a rich family since he is born.	
2.	When he is 14, he does not study at school any more.	
3.	He is famous all over the world for his imagination.	
4.	He works in a sewing machine shop and finds it interesting.	
5.	In 1901, he sells the idea of a special belt at the price of $150.	
6.	Three years later, he invents a helmet and wins a silver medal for this idea.	
7.	When Morgan witnesses the car accident of his mother, he thinks of a traffic light.	

8. Morgan spends the amount of money from selling the idea of traffic light on an abroad trip.

KỸ NĂNG NÓI (SPEAKING SKILLS)

Talk about your favorite means of transportation

You can use the following questions as cues:

• What is your favourite means of transportation?

• How often do you use it?

• Where do you usually go?

• Why do you like it?

Useful languages:

Useful vocabulary	Useful structures
• bicycle • car • helicopter • boat • convenient • cheap • safe • environmentally friendly • healthy	• My favourite means of transportation is ... • ... is my favourite means of transportation. • I ride a bike/ sail on a boat/ fly every day/ every weekend ... • I ride a bike/ sail on a boat/ fly to ... • I really like this vehicle because .... • I love this vehicle because of its + N

Complete the notes:

Structures of the talk	Your notes
What is your favourite means of transportation?	_____ _____ _____
How often do you use it?	_____ _____

	_____
Where do you usually go?	_____ _____ _____
Why do you like it?	_____ _____ _____

Now you try!

Give your answer using the following cues. You should speak for 1-2 minutes.

1. My favourite means of transportation is ...

2. I ride a bike/ sail on a boat/ fly by plane ...

3. I ride a bike/ sail on a boat/ fly by plane to ...

4. I really like this vehicle because ....

Now you tick!

Did you ...

❑ answer all the questions in the task?

❑ give some details to each main point?

❑ speak slowly and fluently with only some hesitation?

❑ use vocabulary wide enough to talk about the topic?

❑ use various sentence structures (simple, compound, complex) accurately?

❑ pronounce correctly (vowels, consonants, stress, intonation)?

Let's compare!

Finally, compare with the sample answer on page 138.

KỸ NĂNG VIẾT (WRITING SKILLS)

I- Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

1. have/ trip/ hometown/ brother/ two days ago.

→ _____

2. 15 kilometres/ my place/ my hometown.

→ _____

3. go/ there/ train/ and/ it/ comfortable.

→ _____

4. there/ a lot of/ vehicles/ road.

→ _____

5. trip/ exciting/ meaningful.

→ _____

II - Write a short paragraph (60-80 words) describing a trip to your hometown.

You can answer some of the following questions:

• Where is your hometown?

• How did you get there?

• Who did you go with?

• How was the traffic?

• Did you enjoy the trip?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 7: TRAFFIC

A. VOCABULARY

1. cycle (v) /saɪkl/: đạp xe
2. traffic jam (n) /'træfɪk dʒæm/: sự kẹt xe

3. park (v)	/pɑ:k/:	đỗ xe
4. pavement (n)	/'peɪvmənt/:	vỉa hè (cho người đi bộ)
5. railway station (n)	/'reɪlwei ˌsteɪʃn/:	nhà ga xe lửa
6. safely (adv)	/'seɪflɪ/:	an toàn
7. safety (n)	/'seɪftɪ/:	sự an toàn
8. seatbelt (n)	/'si:t'belt/:	dây an toàn
9. traffic rule (n)	/'træfɪk ru:l/:	luật giao thông
10. train (n)	/treɪn/:	tàu hỏa
11. roof (n)	/ru:f/:	nóc xe, mái nhà
12. illegal (adj)	/ɪ'li:gl/:	bất hợp pháp
13. reverse (n)	/rɪˈvɜ:s/:	quay đầu xe
14. boat (n)	/bəʊt/:	con thuyền
15. fly (v)	/flaɪ/:	lái máy bay, đi trên máy bay
16. helicopter (n)	/'helɪkɒptər/:	máy bay trực thăng
17. triangle (n)	/'traɪæŋgl/:	hình tam giác
18. vehicle (n)	/'vɪɪkəl/:	xe cộ, phương tiện giao thông
19. plane (n)	/pleɪn/:	máy bay
20. prohibitive (adj)	/prə'hɪbɪtɪv/:	cấm (không được làm)
21. road sign	/rəʊd saɪn/:	biển báo giao thông
22. ship (n)	/ʃɪp/:	tàu thủy
23. tricycle (n)	/trɑɪsɪkəl/:	xe đạp ba bánh

GRAMMAR

HỎI VÀ TRẢ LỜI VỀ KHOẢNG CÁCH (ASK & ANSWER ABOUT DISTANCE)

Cách dùng	"How far" là câu hỏi thường được dùng để hỏi về khoảng cách, quãng đường giữa 2 địa điểm. Ta đặt "It" làm chủ ngữ trong câu để nói về khoảng cách.
Cấu trúc	How far is it from A to B? It is (about) + khoảng cách
Ví dụ	How far is it from your house to Tan Son Nhat airport? (Khoảng cách từ nhà bạn tới sân bay Tân Sơn Nhất bao xa?) It's about 200 km (Khoảng 200 km)
Lưu ý	Trong câu trả lời về khoảng cách ta thường dùng "about" (khoảng chừng) khi không biết chính xác về khoảng cách đó.

PRACTICE 1

Bài 1: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

11.How far is it from your apartment (from/to) the city centre?
12.It is (at/ about) 1 kilometre.
13.It is not very (near/far) from my house to the post office. It is just 500 metres.

14.How far (is it/ it is) from your country to Japan?
15.How (far/ much) is it from your location to the train station?
16.My house is 2 kilometers (near/ far) from my grandparents' bungalow.
17.How far (is it/ are they) from here to the local museum?
18.I think it is about 200 (metres/ metre) from here to the nearest bus stop.
19.My school is not far (from/to) my house. I can walk to school every day.
20.How far is it (from/ at) your office to the supermarket?

Bài 2: Điền một từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

9. How_____ is it from your house to the city centre?
10.How far is it from this restaurant to the nearest _____? It is about 1 kilometer from this restaurant to the nearest bank?
11.How far_____it from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City?
12.It is about 5 kilometres from my house_____yours.
13.How far is_____from your company to your apartment?
14.It is _____3 kilometres.
15.How far is it from my school to yours? _____is about 8 kilometres
16.How far is it _____where you live to your company?

Bài 3: Dựa vào những câu trả lời cho trước, hãy viết câu hỏi về khoảng cách.

11._____?
It is about 300 metres from here to the nearest post office.

12._____?
It is about 3,900 kilometers from New York to California.

13._____?
It is about 200 metres from my house to my family store.

14._____?
It is about 4576.89 miles from Beijing to Berlin.

15._____?
It is about 1 kilometer from my hotel to the beach.

16._____?
It is about 500 metres from here to the place where I live.

17._____?
It is about 200 kilometers from his hometown to the place where he lives now.

18._____?
It is just 200 metres from the park to the parking lot.

19._____?
It is approximately 4 kilometers from here to the airport.

20._____?
It is about 60 kilometers from my parent's house to mine

Bài 4: Đánh dấu (√) trước những câu trả lời đúng. Đánh dấu (X) trước những câu có lỗi sai và sửa lại cho đúng.

_____9.	How far is from your house to the nearest restaurant? _____
_____10.	It is at 2 kilometers from my house to La Villa French restaurant. _____
_____11.	How far is it from your university and my university? _____
_____12.	It is not far from my university to yours _____
_____13.	How far is it from here to our destination? _____
_____14.	How far it is from our school to the camp site? _____
_____15.	Its not far from our school to the camp site. _____
_____16.	How far is it at the train station to the nearest drugstore? _____

Bài 5: Dựa vào gợi ý cho sẵn trong ngoặc, trả lời các câu hỏi về khoảng cách sau đây:

7. How far is it from your house to the gym? (300 metres)
_____

8. How far is it from where you live to where you work? (2 kilometres)
_____

9. How far is it from Hanoi to Hoi An? (about 800 kilometres)
_____

10. How far is it from from Earth to Mars? (about 34 miles)
_____

11. How far is it from Earth to the nearest star? (4.2 light-years)
_____

12. How far is it from North Pole to Equator? (about 100000 kilometres)
_____

KEY. LÊ TÚ cảm ơn Thầy cô tham khảo tài liệu Lê Tú (0984870778 zalo)

Bài 1: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

21. How far is it from your apartment (from/**to)** the city centre?
22. It is (at/ **about**) 1 kilometre.
23. It is not very (near/**far**) from my house to the post office. It is just 500 metres.

24. How far (**is it**/ it is) from your country to Japan?
25. How (**far**/ much) is it from your location to the train station?
26. My house is 2 kilometers (near/ **far**) from my grandparents' bungalow.
27. How far **(is it**/ are they) from here to the local museum?
28. I think it is about 200 (**metres**/ metre) from here to the nearest bus stop.
29. My school is not far (**from**/to) my house. I can walk to school every day.
30. How far is it (**from**/ at) your office to the supermarket?

Bài 2: Điền một từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

17. How _____**far**_____ is it from your house to the city centre?
18. How far is it from this restaurant to the nearest ___**bank**_____? It is about 1 kilometer from this restaurant to the nearest bank?
19. How far___**is**_____it from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City?
20. It is about 5 kilometres from my house_____**to**____yours.
21. How far is____**it**_____from your company to your apartment?
22. It is ____**about**_____3 kilometres.
23. How far is it from my school to yours? ____**It**_____is about 8 kilometres
24. How far is it ____**from**_____where you live to your company?

Bài 3: Dựa vào những câu trả lời cho trước, hãy viết câu hỏi về khoảng cách.

21. How far is it from here to the nearest post office?
22. How far is it from New York to California?
23. How far is it from your house to your family store?
24. How far is it from Beijing to Berlin?
25. How far is it from your hotel to the beach?
26. How far is it from here to the place where you live?
27. How far is it from his hometown to the place where he lives now?
28. How far is it from the park to the parking lot?
29. How far is it from here to the airport?
30. How far is it from your parent's house to yours?

Giải thích: Dựa vào những địa điểm được cho sẵn trong câu trả lời, sử dụng cấu trúc "How far is it from A to B?

Lưu ý: Các đại từ thuộc về ngôi thứ nhất (I, my, mine) ở câu trả lời phải chuyển về ngôi thứ hai (you, your, yours) ở câu hỏi và ngược lại.

Bài 4: Đánh dấu (√) trước những câu trả lời đúng. Đánh dấu (X) trước những câu có lỗi sai và sửa lại cho đúng.

X	17. **How far is** from your house to the nearest restaurant? →**How far is it** from your house to the nearest restaurant?
X	18. It is **at** 2 kilometers from my house to La Villa French restaurant. It is **about** 2 kilometers from my house to La Villa French restaurant.
X	19. How far is it from your university **and** my university? How far is it from your university **to** my university?
√	20. It is not far from my university to yours _____
√	21. How far is it from here to our destination? _____
X	22. How far it is from our school to the camp site? →How far **is it** from our school to the camp site?
v	23. **Its** not far from our school to the camp site. **It is/ It's** not far from our school to the camp site.
X	24. How far is it **at** the train station to the nearest drugstore? How far is it **from** the train station to the nearest drugstore?

Bài 5: Dựa vào gợi ý cho sẵn trong ngoặc, trả lời các câu hỏi về khoảng cách sau đây:

1. It's 300 metres.
2. It's 2 kilometres
3. It's about 800 kilometres
4. It's about 34 miles
5. It's 4.2 light-years
6. It's about 100000 kilometres

Giải thích: Dựa vào gợi ý về khoảng cách, sử dụng cấu trúc trả lời về khoảng cách" It is+ (about)+ khoảng cách

GRAMMAR

1. Should (nên) và Shouldn't (không nên) dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên

Should là động từ khuyết thiếu, do đó nó không cần chia theo các ngôi và luôn cần một

động từ nguyên thể không "to" đi đằng sau

Thể	**Thể khẳng định +Thể phủ định**	**Thể nghi vấn**
Chức năng	Dùng để diễn tả lời khuyên, hay ý nghĩ điều gì là đúng, nên làm hoặc không nên làm.	Dùng để hỏi ý kiến hay yêu cầu một lời khuyên.
Cấu trúc	s + should/ shouldn't + V + (các thành phần khác).	Should + s + V + (các thành phần khác)? Yes, s + should. No, s + shouldn't.
Vi dụ	We should brush our teeth twice a day. (Chúng ta nên đánh răng hai lần một ngày.) We shouldn't waste water. (Chúng ta không nên lãng phí nước.)	Should we buy a new car? (Chúng ta có nên mua một chiếc ô tô mới không?) Yes, we should. (Có, chúng ta nên mua.)

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Đọc câu và điền should/shouldn't vào chỗ trống sao cho hợp lý.

1.Tom.....eat so many lollipops. It's bad for his teeth.

2. He's fifteen. He..... drive a car.

3. Pregnant women.....smoke as it can damage the baby.

4.We.....go somewhere exciting for our holiday.

5. People .....drive fast in the town centre.

6. You .....ask the teacher to help you if you don't understand the lesson.

7. I .....buy the dress or the skirt?

8. She .....tell lies.

9.That's a fantastic book. You.....read it

10. The doctot said: you .....eat healthy food. You.....eat fast food.You ..... watch so much TV. You ..... walk 1 hour a day. You..... drink fruit juice and water. You.....drink wine or beer.

11. You ..... be so selfish.

12. I don't think you ..... smoke so much.

13. You..... exercise more.

14. I think I you ..... try to speak to her.

15. You are overweight. You ..... go on a diet.

16. Where..... we park our car?

17. You ..... never speak to your mother like this.

18. The kid ..... spend so much time in front of the TV.

19. ..... I tell her the truth or should I say nothing?

20. I think we..... reserve our holiday in advance.

Bài 2: Nối câu ở cột A (tình huâng) v6i cột B (lời khuyên) sao cho hạp lý.

Cột A	Cột B
1. It's too far to walk.	a. You should learn the language before you go.
2. Someone doesn't know which way to go.	b. You should ask a policeman.
3. Someone is going to live overseas.	c. You should wear an overcoat.
4. It's going to be a cold day.	d. You should pay by cheque.
5. Someone is feeling hot and has a headache.	e. You should call the police.

6. Someone has seen somebody breaking into a shop window.	f. You should see a doctor.
7. Someone hasn't got any money with them.	g. You should take a rest.
8. It's raining.	h. You should take a taxi.
9. Someone has to get up early in the morning.	i. You should set your alarm clock.
10. Someone is tired out.	j. You should take an umbrella.

1..... **2.....** **3.....** **4.....** **5.....**

6..... **7.....** **8.....** **9.....** **10.....**

Bài 3: Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. up/I / smoking/./ should/ give

……

2. I/ not/?/ tell/ her/ or/ Should

……

3. think/should/I/take/you/easy/./ it

……

4.What/should/time/come/?/I

……

5.Jeff/ much/. /work/ so/ shouldn't

……

6.We/ our/ take/ should/ umbrellas/.

……

7.don't/ accept/ this/ Anita/ job/./ think /I /should

……

8.you/ should/ sure/ we/ Are/ it/?/ do

……

9.What /should/ is/ do/ home/, /go/ you

……

10.speak/ should/ think/ to/ Do/ police/?/ you/ the/I

……

Bài 4: Dựa vào các gợi ý dưới đây để đưa ra lời khuyên cho mỗi tình huống sau.

Take medicine / take up swimming/ worry about it/ eat so much sweets/ do little jobs or go babysitting/ ask your teacher to explain it again/ study harder/ watch too much television/ practice a lot/ get up earlier

1. We are often late for school.

……

2. My friends laugh at me because I don't have expensive clothes.

……

3. My mother has a terrible headache.

……

4. don't understand how to give advice in English.

……

5.My brother gets very bad marks at school.

……

6.We're going to write a Maths test tomorrow.

……

7. My sister can’t swim and she wants to go to Greece next summer.

……

8. I always feel tired

……

9. My friends love eating and they're very fat.

……

10. I want to buy some new clothes but I don't have any money.

……

Bài 5: Chọn động từ thích hợp trong bảng dưới đây để điền vào chỗ trống.

clean	eat	fasten	go	stay	study	takex2	visit	watch

1. If you have time you should..... the National Museum.

2. When you are driving a car, you should. .....your seatbelt.

3. When you play football, you should .....the ball .

4. It's late and you are tired. You should..... to bed.

5.You should .....your teeth at least twice a day.

6. It's too far from here. You should.....a taxi to get there.

7. If you want to pass the exam, you should.....more.

8. He wants to lose weight, so he should..... less

9. It's raining now. I think you should.....an umbrella.

10. He is ill. He should..... at home.

Bài 6: Dựa vào các gợi ý sau, viết câu với cấu trúc should hoặc shouldn't.

1.(eat between meals)
You .....

2.(go on a diet)
You .....

3.(get exercise)
You .....

4.(drink soda)
You .....

5.(eat mmore vegetables)
You .....

6.(eat apple)
You .....

7.(eat too much bread)
You .....

8.(only drink plain water)
You .....

9. (eat too much chocolate)
You .....

10. (change your health habits)

You .....

KEY

Bài 1: Đọc câu và điền should/shouldn't vào chỗ trống sao cho hợp lý.

1.Tom..... **shouldn't**.....eat so many lollipops. It's bad for his teeth.

Tom không nên ăn quá nhều kẹo mút. Điều này không tốt cho răng của cậu ấy.

2. He's fifteen. He..... **shouldn't**.....drive a car.

Cậu ấy mười lăm tuổi. Cậu ấy không nên lái ô tô

3. Pregnant women..... **shouldn't**.....smoke as it can damage the baby.

Phụ nữ mang thai không nên hút thuốc lá bởi nó có hại cho em bé

4.We.... **should**.....go somewhere exciting for our holiday.

Chúng ta nên đến nơi nào đó thú vị trong kì nghỉ của chúng ta

5. People ..... **shouldn't**.....drive fast in the town centre.

Mọi người không nên lái xe nhanh ở trung tâm thành phố

6. You ..... **should**.....ask the teacher to help you if you don't understand the lesson.

Bạn nên nhờ giáo viên giúp bạn nếu bạn không hiểu bài giảng

7. I ..... **should**.....buy the dress or the skirt?

Tôi nên mua váy đầm hay chân váy.

8. She ..... **shouldn't**.....tell lies.

Cô ấy không nên nói dối.

9.That's a fantastic book. You..... **should**.....read it

Đó là một cuốn sách tuyệt vời, bạn nên đọc nó.

10. The doctot said: you ..... **should**.....eat healthy food. You..... **shouldn't**.....eat fast food.You

..... **shouldn't**..... watch so much TV. You ..... **should**..... walk 1 hour a day. You..... **should**..... drink fruit juice and water. You..... **shouldn't**.....drink wine or beer.

Bác sĩ nói: "Bạn nên ăn đồ ăn có lợi cho sức khỏe. Bạn không nên ăn đồ ăn nhanh. Bạn không nên xem TV quá nhiều. Bạn nên đi bộ một tiếng mỗi ngày. Bạn nên uống nước hoa quả và nước tinh khiết.Bạn không nên uống rượu bia.

11. You ..... **shouldn't**..... be so selfish.

Bạn không nên quá ích kỉ

12. I don't think you .. **should**..... smoke so much.

Tôi không nghĩ bạn nên hút thuốc nhiều.

13. You..... **should**..... exercise more.

Bạn nên tập thể dục nhiều hơn.

14. I think I you .... **should**..... try to speak to her.

Tôi nghĩ bạn nên cố nói chuyện với cô ấy.

15. You are overweight. You ..... **should**..... go on a diet.

Bạn đang bị thừa cân. Bạn nên ăn kiêng.

16. Where..... **should**..... we park our car?

Chúng ta nên đỗ xe ở đâu nhỉ?

17. You ..... **should**..... never speak to your mother like this.

Bạn không bao giờ nên nói chuyện với mẹ bạn như vậy.

18. The kid ..... **shouldn't**..... spend so much time in front of the TV.

Lũ trẻ không nên dành quá nhiều thời gian trước TV.

19. ..... **should**..... I tell her the truth or should I say nothing?

Tôi nên nói sự thật hay là không nói gì cả?

20. I think we..... **should**..... reserve our holiday in advance.

Tôi nghĩ chúng ta nên đặt trước kì nghỉ lễ của chúng ta.

Bài 2: Nối câu ở cột A (tình huống) với cột B (lời khuyên) sao cho hạp lý.

Cột A	Cột B
1. It's too far to walk.	a. You should learn the language before you go.
2. Someone doesn't know which way to go.	b. You should ask a policeman.
3. Someone is going to live overseas.	c. You should wear an overcoat.

4. It's going to be a cold day.	d. You should pay by cheque.
5. Someone is feeling hot and has a headache.	e. You should call the police.
6. Someone has seen somebody breaking into a shop window.	f. You should see a doctor.
7. Someone hasn't got any money with them.	g. You should take a rest.
8. It's raining.	h. You should take a taxi.
9. Someone has to get up early in the morning.	i. You should set your alarm clock.
10. Someone is tired out.	j. You should take an umbrella.

1....h..... 2.....b..... 3.....a..... 4...c..... 5.....f.....

6....e..... 7....d..... 8.....j.... 9...i..... 10.....g.....

1. Nó quá xa để đi bộ. (h) Bạn nên bắt taxi.

2. Một ai đó không biết đi đường nào.(b) Bạn nên hỏi cảnh sát.

3. Một ai đó đang chuẩn bị sống ở nước ngoài.(a) Bạn nên học ngôn ngữ trước khi đi.

4. Đây là một này lạnh.(c) Bạn nên mặc một chiếc áo khoác.

5. Một ai đó đang cảm thấy nóng và đau đầu.(f) Bạn nên gặp bác sĩ.

6. Một ai đó vừa nhìn thấy người đột nhập vào cửa sổ của một cửa hiệu.(e) Bạn nên gọi cảnh sát

7. Ai đó không mang tiền.(d)Bạn nên trả bằng séc

8. Trời đang mưa.(j) Bạn nên mang theo ô.

9.Ai đó cần phải dậy sớm vào buổi sáng.(i) Bạn nên đặt đồng hồ báo thức.

10. Ai đó đang mệt (g) Bạn nên nghỉ ngơi.

Bài 3: Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. up/I / smoking/./ should/ give

I should give up smoking.

Tôi nên bỏ thuốc lá.

2. I/ not/?/ tell/ her/ or/ Should

Should I tell her or not?

Tôi nên nói cho cô ấy hay không?

3. think/should/I/take/you/easy/./ it

I think you should take it easy.

Tôi nghĩ bạn nên không quá căng thẳng.

4.What/should/time/come/?/I

What time should I come?

Tôi nên đến vào lúc nào?

5.Jeff/ much/. /work/ so/ shouldn't

Jeff shouldn't work so much.

Jeff không nên làm việc quá nhiều.

6.We/ our/ take/ should/ umbrellas/.

We should take our umbrella.

Chúng ta nên mang theo ô.

7.don't/ accept/ this/ Anita/ job/./ think /I /should

I don't think Anita should accept this job.

Tôi không nghĩ Anita nên chấp nhận công việc này.

8.you/ should/ sure/ we/ Are/ it/?/ do

Are you sure we should do it?

Bạn có chắc chúng ta nên làm điều này?

9.What /should/ is/ do/ home/, /go/ you

Điều bạn nên làm là về nhà.

Giải thích: **Câu ở dạng khẳng định có cụm chủ ngữ"what you should do" và động từ tobe"is"**

10.speak/ should/ think/ to/ Do/ police/?/ you/ the/I

Do you think I should speak to the police?

Bạn có nghĩ là tôi nên nói chuyện với cảnh sát?

Bài 4: Dựa vào các gợi ý dưới đây để đưa ra lời khuyên cho mỗi tình huống sau.

Take medicine / take up swimming/ worry about it/ eat so much sweets/ do little jobs or go babysitting/ ask your teacher to explain it again/ study harder/ watch too much television/ practice a lot/ get up earlier

1. We are often late for school.

We should get up earlier.

Chúng ta nên dậy sớm hơn.

***Giải thích: Lời* khuyên cho câu "Chúng ta thường xuyên đi học muộn".**

2. My friends laugh at me because I don't have expensive clothes.

You shouldn't worry about it.

Bạn không nên lo lắng về điều đó.

***Giải thích*:Lời khuyên cho câu "Bạn tôi cười tôi vì tôi không có quần áo đắt tiền".**

3. My mother has a terrible headache.

She should take medicine.

Cô ấy nên uống thuốc.

***Giải thích:Lời* khuyên cho câu "Mẹ tôi có một cơn đau đầu nặng".**

4. don't understand how to give advice in English.

You should ask your teacher to explain it again.

Bạn nên nhờ giáo viên giồi thích lại lần nữa.

***Giải thích:Lời* khuyên cho câu "Tôi không hiểu cách đưa ra lời khuyên trong tiếng Anh"**

5.My brother gets very bad marks at school.

He should study harder.

Anh ấy nên học hành chăm chỉ hơn.

***Giải thích*:Lời khuyên cho câu "Anh tôi nhận được điểm rất kém ở trường".**

6.We're going to write a Maths test tomorrow.

We should practice a lot

Chúng ta nên luyện tập nhiều.

Giải thích:Lời **khuyên cho câu "Chúng ta sẽ có bài kiểm tra toán ngày mai".**

7. My sister can't swim and she wants to go to Greece next summer.

She should take up swimming.

Cô ấy nên bắt đầu tập bơi

Giải thích: **Lời khuyên cho câu: Chị tôi không biết bơi và chị ấy muốn đi Hy Lạp mùa hè tới"**

8. I always feel tired

You shouldn't watch too much television.

Bạn không nên xem TV nhiều quá.

Giải thích: **Lời khuyên cho câu " Tôi luôn luôn cảm thấy mệt"**

9. My friends love eating and they're very fat.

They shouldn't eat too much sweets.

Họ không nên ăn quá nhiều đồ ngọt.

Giải thích: **Lời khuyên cho câu:" Những người bạn của tôi thích ăn uống và họ rất béo"**

10. I want to buy some new clothes but I don't have any money.

You should do little jobs or go babysitting.

Bạn nên làm một chút gì đó hoặc đi trông trẻ

Giải thích: " Tôi muốn mua một vài bộ quần áo mới, nhưng tôi không có tiền"

Bài 5: Chọn động từ thích hợp trong bảng dưới đây để điền vào chỗ trống.

clean	eat	fasten	go	stay	study	take x 2	visit	watch

1. If you have time you should..... **visit**..... the National Museum.

visit: tham quan

bạn có thời gian bạn nên thăm bảo tàng quốc gia.

2. When you are driving a car, you should. ..... **fasten**.....your seatbelt.

fasten: thắt (dây an toàn)

Khi bạn đang lái xe, bạn nên thắtt dây an toàn.

3. When you play football, you should ..... **watch**.....the ball .

watch: coi chừng, xem

Khi bạn chơi bóng đá, bạn nên coi chừng trái bóng.

4. It's late and you are tired. You should.....**go**..... to bed.

go: đi

Đã muộn rồi và bạn thì mệt. Bạn nên đi ngủ.

5.You should .....**clean**.....your teeth at least twice a day.

clean: dọn dẹp, rửa

Bạn nên đánh răng ít nhất hai lần một ngày.

6. It's too far from here. You should..... **take**.....a taxi to get there.

take: lấy, cầm đi

Nó rất xa chỗ này. Bạn nên bắt taxi.

7. If you want to pass the exam, you should.....**study**.....more.

study: học

Nếu bạn muốn qua kì thi, bạn nên học nhiều hơn.

8. He wants to lose weight, so he should.....**eat**..... less

eat: ăn

Anh ấy muốn giảm cân. Anh ấy nên ăn ít hơn.

9. It's raining now. I think you should.....**take**.....an umbrella.

Trời đang mưa. Tôi nghĩ bạn nên mang theo ô

10. He is ill. He should**.....stay**..... at home.

Anh ấy bị ốm. Anh ấy nên nghỉ ở nhà.

Bài 6: Dựa vào các gợi ý sau, viết câu với cấu trúc should hoặc shouldn't.

1.(eat between meals) **You shouldn't eat between meals.**

Bạn không nên ăn giữa các bữa ăn.

2.(go on a diet) **You should go on a diet.**

Bạn *nên ăn kiêng*.

3.(get exercise) **You should get exercise.**

Bạn nên tập thể dục.

4.(drink soda) **You shouldn't drink soda.**

Bạn không nên uống sô đa.

5.(eat mmore vegetables) **You should eat more vegetables.**

Bạn nên ăn nhiều rau hơn.

6.(eat apple) **You should eat apples.**

Bạn nên ăn táo.

7.(eat too much bread) **You shouldn't eat too much bread.**

Bạn không nên ăn quá nhiều bánh mì.

8.(only drink plain water) **You should only drink plain water.**

Bạn chỉ nên uống nước trắng.

9. (eat too much chocolate) **You shouldn't eat too much chocolate.**

Bạn không nên ăn quá nhiều sô cô la.

10. (change your health habits) **You should change your health habits.**

Bạn nên thay đổi thói quen về sức khỏe của mình.

PRACTICE

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

1.1 Phát âm nguyên âm đôi /eɪ/

Bước 1: Bắt đầu từ âm /e/, sau đó di chuyển về phía âm /ɪ/.

Bước 2: Khi bắt đầu, miệng mở rộng thoải mái, đầu lưỡi chạm hàm răng dưới, hàm hạ. Sau đó, môi dần kéo sang hai bên về phía tai, hàm dưới nâng lên một chút.

Bước 3: Kết thúc âm, môi mở hờ.

Ví dụ:

- Later /ˈleɪtər/: sau đó
- Tasty /ˈteɪsti/: vị
- Danger /ˈdeɪndʒər/: nguy hiểm
- Explain /ɪkˈspleɪn/: giải thích
- Exchange/ ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/: trao đổi

1.2 Phát âm nguyên âm đôi /aɪ/

Bước 1: Bắt đầu từ âm /a/, sau đó di chuyển về phía âm /ɪ/.

Bước 2: Khi bắt đầu, miệng mở hình ovan, lưỡi hạ thấp chạm hàm răng dưới. Sau đó, môi dần kéo sang 2 bên về phía tai, hàm dưới nâng lên 1 chút.

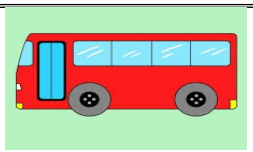
Bước 3: Kết thúc âm, môi mở hờ.

Ví dụ:

- fine /faɪn/: tốt, nguyên chất
- behind /bɪˈhaɪnd/: đằng sau
- child /tʃaɪld/: đứa trẻ
- nice /naɪs/: đẹp

Practice

Means of transport:

			
Bike/bicycle	**Motorcycle**	**Car**	**Bus**
Truck	**Ambulance**	**Train**	**Boat**
Ship	**Plane**	**Taxi**	**Helicopter**

1.accident (n)	Tai nạn	**2. population (n)**	Dân số
3. rule (n)	Luật lệ	**4. vehicle (n)**	Phương tiên
5. pedestrian (n)	Người đi bộ	**6. pavement (n)**	Vỉa hè
7. footpath (n)	Lối đi bộ	**8. helmet (n)**	Mũ bảo hiểm
9. obey (v)	Tuân lệnh	**10. increase (v)**	Gia tăng
11. cross (v)	Sang đường	**12. narrow (a)**	Hẹp
13. bumpy (a)	Nhấp nhô	**14. crowded (a)**	Đông đúc
15. illegal (a)	Phạm pháp	**16. rush hour**	Giờ cao điểm

17. traffic jams	Tắc nghẽn giao thông	**18. traffic sign**	Biển báo giao thông
19. traffic light	Đèn giao thông	**20.cycle lane**	Làn đường cho xe đạp
21. parking lot	Bãi đỗ xe	**22. safety belt**	Dây an toàn
23. poor quality	Chất lượng kém	**24. means of transport**	Phương tiện giao thông

Ex I: Choose the word that has different sound in the underlined part

10. A. ship B. bicycle C. dish D. taxi
11. A. hole B. cold C. motorbike D. bowl
12. A. hand B. traffic C. cancel D. park
13. A. subject B. truck C. ambulance D. luck
14. A. illegal B. helicopte C. nest D. dentist
15. A. railway B. law C. may D. today
16. A. accident B. cookies C. traffic D. carry
17. A. entered B. loved C. kicked D. discovered
18. A. opened B. invented C. considered D. married

10.A. attacked B. stopped C. laughed D. surrounded

Ex II: Labe the picture

Traffic lights, cycle lane, Turn left ahead, Parking lot, No cycling, One way traffic, Turn right ahead, Road work

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**
5.	**6.**	**7.**	**8.**

Ex III: Write the words using the first letter given

1.**m**……..	**2.t**…….	**3.t**……..	**4.b**……
5.h……..	**6.s**…….	**7.p**……..	**8.t**……..

Ex IV: Odd one out

10. A. ambulance B. taxi C. sign D. plane
11. A. bus B. driver C. motorbike D. bicycle
12. A. train B. yesterday C. tomorrow D. today
13. A. artist B. engineer C. painter D. transport
14. A. pavement B. sheep C. pedestrian D. footpath
15. A. crowded B. bumpy C. accident D. noisy
16. A. increase B. supermarket C. restaurant D. cinema
17. A. helmet B. vehicle C. accident D. narrow
18. A. pizza B. spaghetti C. obey D. hamburger

10.A. secretary B. rule C. nurse D. dentist

Ex V: Add more word to each list

3. **Means of transport**: bus,……
……
……

4. **Road signs**: stop,……

Ex VI: Circle the correct word

6. You **can/can't** park here.

7. You **can/can't** turn right here.

8. You **can/can't** turn left.

9. You **can/can't** make a U-turn here.

10. You **can/can't** go home here.

Ex VII: Put the words in the correct column

tradition, payment, train, lane, , today, May, whale, pain, taste, lake, main, rain, stay, die like why high night fighting / surprise childhood tour guide

/ ai /	/eɪ/

Ex VIII: Read and choose the best answer

1.	a. You must turn right. b. You must turn left. c. You must go ahead.	**2.**	a. Pedestrians can enter. b. Pedestrians mustn't enter. c. Pedestrians must enter.

3.	a. Trains must stop. b. Trains mustn't enter. c. You must be careful with the train.	**4.**	a. You can park here. b. You must park here. c. You mustn't park here.
5.	a. You can turn back. b. You mustn't turn back. c. You must turn back.	**6.**	a. Cyclists must enter. b. Cyclists mustn't enter. c. Cyclists can park here.

Ex IX: Read and underline the words with the /e/ sound and /eɪ/ sound in the following passage

For many years, Betty has been driving to work and back every weekday. Every morning, on her way to work, especially during the rush hour, the highways are usually crowded causing massive traffic jams. The situation is even worse in the evening when she drives home. All the traffic comes to a halt whenever there is an accident or a car broken down and blocks an entire lane. In the winter, particularly when it snows, multi-car accidents with injuries can take vehicles removers a number of hours to clear the road. When Betty is stuck in a heavy traffic jam, she listens to music on the radio to calm her nerves. Her boss and her husband know that if she is late, she is probably stuck in traffic.

Ex X: Fill in the gap with a suitable word or phrase given in the box

pollution	**suspension**	**traffic**	**environmental**
factories	**underground**	**busiest**	**cheapest**

9. In Dubai, the ……..is so bad that it is quicker to walk than to go by car or bus.
10. People suggest building flyovers, tunnels and ……..car parking.
11. There are lots of problems nowadays, mainly because of pollution.
12. The emission of smoke from …….and cars is a big cause of air pollution.
13. We all should act green and fight the ……..by using the 3 R's.
14. One of the quickest and ……..ways travelling around the city is to take a bus.
15. Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, is one of the ……city in the world.
16. The Golden Gate Bridge, a…… bridge, is one of the most internationally recognized symbols of San Francisco.

Ex XI: Choose the best answer

10. They often choose ……cars with bigger engines to get higher speed.

B. slower B. faster C. smaller D. worse

11. The underground in Japan is much ……than taxis or buses.

B. slow B. quick C. quicker D. more quick

12. What ……did you use to play when you were six years old?

B. toy B. card C. ball D. game

13. There should be a ……..limit in the playground to prevent accidents.

B. speed B. time C. engine D. cost

14. The traffic……..tell people to do, warns people about possible dangers in the street.

B. jams B. signs C. lights D. rules

15. Always look……..when you cross the street.

B. quickly B. well C. carefully D. safely

16. What must you do before you turn left or right when ……a motorbike?

B. holding B. taking C. making D. riding

17. He is driving his car too fast but he is not wearing his……..

B. seatbelt B. helmet C. hat D. coat

18. The little boy is walking at the side of the road towards a zebra…….

B. passing B. crossing C. taking D. doing

10. Why should pedestrians wear light colored ……in the dark?

A. gloves B. hats C. clothes D. jeans

11. Big cities often ……..from traffic jams every day.

A. cross B. suffer C. start D. come

12. One problem in big cities is that too many people……the road.

A. take B. do C. make D. use

Ex XII: Write the correct form of the word given

10. A man in a silver sports car ……..…… into a lady in a big blue truck in the middle of the intersection yesterday. **CRASH**
11. Traffic accidents can be ……if people obey the rules. **PREVENT**
12. My father used to go ……in the pond near our house. **FISH**
13. Which drivers are the …….on the roads? **SAFE**
14. Young and inexperienced ……..are the most likely to have an accident. **DRIVE**
15. When young male drivers have their friends in the car, their driving usually becomes……**BAD**
16. It's much more ……..for you to cross the street now. **DANGER**
17. You should drive more ……and safely when it gets dark. **SLOW**
18. Bells are designed to wake the ……..motorists. **SLEEP**

10.There are many ……who sell and buy things on the road every morning. **VILLAGE**

Ex XIII: Give the correct form of the words in brackets

There are over 700 million motor vehicles in the world and the number is (**1.rise**) ……by more than 40 million each year. This dependence on motor vehicles has given rise to major problems including (**2. environment**)……..…pollution, traffic congestion and safety. Emissions from new cars are far more (**3. harm**) ……..…… than they used to be. City streets and motorways are becoming more (**4. crowd**)……..…… than ever, often with more older trucks, buses and taxis. This makes the air quality in urban areas unpleasant and sometimes (**5. danger**) ……to breathe

Key vocabulary:

Ex I:

1. B	2. C	3. D	4. C	5. A
6. B	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. D

Ex II:

1. Cycle lane	2. Road work	3. Traffic lights	4. Turn right ahead
5. turn left ahead	6. One way traffic	7. Parking lot	8. No cycling

Ex III:

1. Motorbike	2. Train	3. Truck	4. Boat
5. helicopter	6. Ship	7. Plane	8. Taxi

Ex IV:

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. D	5. B	6. C
7. A	8. D	9. C	10. B		

Ex VI:

1. Can't	2. Can	3. Can't	4. Can	5. Can't

Ex VII:

/ ai /	/eɪ/
die like why high night fighting / surprise childhood tour guide	Tradition, payment, train, lane,
	Today, May, whale, taste, lake,
	Main, rain, stay

Ex VIII:

1. C	2. A	3. C	4. C	5. A	6. B

Ex IX:

/ e /: Betty, every, when, whenever, heavy

/eɪ/: weekday, way, situation, lane, take, radio, late,

Ex X:

1. Traffic	2. Underground	3. Environmental
4. factories	5. Pollution	6. Cheapest
7. busiest	8. Suspension	

Ex XI:

1. B	2. C	3. D	4.A	5. B	6. C
7. D	8. A	9. B	10. C	11. B	12. D

Ex XII:

1. Crashed	2. Prevented	3. Fishing	4. Safest
5. drivers	6. Worse	7. Dangerous	
8. slowly	9. Sleeping	10. villagers	

Ex XIII:

1. Rising	2. Environmental	3. Harmful
4. crowded	5. Dangerous	

SKILLS

B. KỸ NĂNG

DO YOU KNOW?

STRANGE TRAFFIC LAWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

- It's illegal to eat or drink while driving in Cyprus.
- In South Africa, animals have the same right to the roads as motorists do. Drivers face heavy fines of up to $500 if they do not slow or stop for passing livestock.
- Road safety officials in Denmark have made it a legal requirement for drivers to check for children hiding beneath the vehicle before starting the engine.
- In Moscow, it's all about cleanliness - police impose fines on anyone with a dirty car.
- In Jasper Gates, Canada, a dumb law forbids drivers from going faster than a horse or carriage

KỸ NĂNG ĐỌC (READING SKILLS)

I - Read the passage and choose the best option to answer each of the following questions.

In the UK, bus journeys are just boring and simply a necessity. This public means of transportation is often convenient when you live or work in the city centre, as you can avoid traffic jams by moving very quickly in the bus lanes, and do not have to pay to park the car. After all, though, taking the bus is just a necessary and **tedious** part of life: you board the bus, pay the driver and sit down or find a place to stand. Very boring.

In Latin America, however, bus trips can be very lively. For a start, long-distance buses **put on** films so that you have entertainment for at least some of the journey. Naturally, local transport does not show films but drivers usually switch on the radio and that can be a great way to hear

new songs and new styles of music. Therefore, taking the bus doesn't sound like fun but it is much more exciting than any UK bus journey.

(British Council)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Buses in the UK are very convenient.

B. Bus journeys are different in the UK and in Latin America.

C. Bus journeys in the UK are boring.

D. Films are shown on long-distance buses in Latin America.

2. Public transport in the UK is convenient because you can avoid_____.

A. traffic accidents **B**. policemen **C**. traffic jams **D**. bus lanes

3. The word "**tedious**" in line 3 means_____.

A. not interesting **B.** exciting **C.** wonderful **D**. important

4. The phrasal verb "**put on**" in the first sentence of the second paragraph can be replaced with "_____".

A. close **B**. wear **C**. play **D**. open

5. Which of the following statements is NOT MENTIONED about bus journeys in Latin America?

A. Passengers can entertain during their trip by watching films.

B. Drivers play new styles of music on the radio.

C. They are more exciting than bus trips in the UK.

D. They are more expensive than bus trips in the UK.

II - Read the passage and do the tasks below.

Traffic jams in Viet Nam frequently take place in big cities, such as Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City.

There is no fixed rule for the time a traffic jam to happen. But It is worst during the rush hour when everyone is in a hurry to get to work or come back home. Apart from peak hours, the time between 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. and between 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. also witnesses long lines of vehicles, mainly motorbikes. When it rains, the traffic jam gets more terrible. Taxis are extremely hard to catch or wave during the downpour.

However, the most annoying thing about the traffic jam is the way people react to it. Most road users ride their motorbikes on the pavement rather than waiting calmly. Moreover, they constantly use their horns to hasten riders in the front, even shouting at them from time to time.

Part 1: Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. the causes of traffic jams in Viet Nam

B. the effects of traffic jams in Viet Nam

C. the reality of traffic jams in Viet Nam

D. the solutions to reduce traffic jams in Viet Nam

2. When is traffic congestion in Viet Nam the worst?

A. when everyone goes to work

B. between 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

C. between 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

D. at the weekend

3. It's difficult to catch a_____during the downpour.

A. bus **B**. taxi **C**. train **D**. motorbike

Part 2: Decide whether the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

1. There is a certain time for traffic congestion in Viet Nam. ❑

2. The traffic jam becomes more serious when it rains. ❑

3. To get through a traffic jam, road users usually break traffic rules. ❑

KỸ NĂNG NGHE (LISTENING SKILLS)

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the text about traffic. (Track 13)

TRAFFIC

There is too much traffic on our roads. In (1) ....., it may take 20 minutes to go through a 02-kilometer road by (2) .....

Everyone agrees that something has to be done to solve this problem. No one likes to spend much time going to school or the (3) ..... Going home takes even more time.

It is not easy to build more or (4) ..... the roads because it is expensive. So, the answer here is to reduce the number of vehicles.

(5) ..... may be the solution to the traffic jam.

The problem is that time is golden, so not everyone agrees to wait for (6) ..... of public transport such as buses or (7) ..... Another problem is that they may not like

to be (8) ..... in a (9) ..... bus. The last problem is that the buses cannot go in a small road, so some people who work in a small road will have to walk for a while.

The answer to (10) ..... has not been found out.

Exercise 2: Listen and decide if each statement is true or false or not given. (Track 14)

No.	Statements	T/F/ NG
1.	Garret A. Morgan lives in a rich family since he is born.	
2.	When he is 14, he does not study at school any more.	
3.	He is famous all over the world for his imagination.	
4.	He works in a sewing machine shop and finds it interesting.	
5.	In 1901, he sells the idea of a special belt at the price of $150.	
6.	Three years later, he invents a helmet and wins a silver medal for this idea.	
7.	When Morgan witnesses the car accident of his mother, he thinks of a traffic light.	
8.	Morgan spends the amount of money from selling the idea of traffic light on an abroad trip.	

Key +tape

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the text about traffic. (Track 13)

TRAFFIC

There is too much traffic on our roads. In rush hours, it may take 20 minutes to go through a 02-kilometer road by motorbike.

Everyone agrees that something has to be done to solve this problem. No one likes to spend much time going to school or the workplace. Going home takes even more time.

It is not easy to build more or upgrade the roads because it is expensive. So, the answer here is to reduce the number of vehicles.

Public transport may be the solution to the traffic jam.

The problem is that time is golden, so not everyone agrees to wait for means of public transport such as buses or trains. Another problem is that they may not like to be stuck in a crowded bus. The last problem is that the buses cannot go in a small road, so some people who work in a small road will have to walk for a while.

The answer to traffic jam has not been found out.

Exercise 2: Listen and decide if each statement is true or false or not given. (Track 14)

TRAFFIC LIGHT

It is 1877, Garret A. Morgan is born to a poor African-American family. When he is 14, he leaves school and goes to work. He does not have much education but he is very imaginative. He teaches himself.

Morgan works in a sewing machine shop. He gets interested in machines. He always looks for better ways to do things.

It is 1901. Morgan invents a special belt for sewing machine. He sells the idea for $150. But this is only the beginning. Morgan invents many things.

It is 1914. Morgan invents a helmet to protect miners and fire fighters from smoke and gas. He wins a gold medal for this invention.

Morgan looks for other problems to solve. Cars are very popular in the USA. The streets are crowded with cars. There are many accidents. Morgan has an idea.

What about a light at each street corner? The light tells the car to stop or go. He invents a timer that automatically changes the light. Cities all over the country want to have Morgan's traffic lights but he cannot produce enough of them.

It is the 1920s. He sells his invention to the General Electric Company. He gets $40,000. This is a large amount for that time.

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the text about traffic. (Track 13)

1. rush hours	2. motorbike	3. workplace	4. upgrade
5. Public transport	6. means	7. trains	8. stuck
9. crowded	10. traffic jam		

Exercise 2: Listen and decide if each statement is true or false or not given. (Track 14)

1. F 2. T 3. NG 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. NG

KỸ NĂNG NÓI (SPEAKING SKILLS)

Talk about your favorite means of transportation

You can use the following questions as cues:

• What is your favourite means of transportation?

• How often do you use it?

• Where do you usually go?

• Why do you like it?

Useful languages:

Useful vocabulary	Useful structures
• bicycle • car • helicopter • boat	• My favourite means of transportation is ... • ... is my favourite means of transportation. • I ride a bike/ sail on a boat/ fly every day/ every weekend ...

• convenient • cheap • safe • environmentally friendly • healthy	• I ride a bike/ sail on a boat/ fly to ... • I really like this vehicle because .... • I love this vehicle because of its + N

Complete the notes:

Structures of the talk	Your notes
What is your favourite means of transportation?	_____ _____ _____
How often do you use it?	_____ _____ _____
Where do you usually go?	_____ _____ _____
Why do you like it?	_____ _____ _____

Now you try!

Give your answer using the following cues. You should speak for 1-2 minutes.

1. My favourite means of transportation is ...

2. I ride a bike/ sail on a boat/ fly by plane ...

3. I ride a bike/ sail on a boat/ fly by plane to ...

4. I really like this vehicle because ....

Now you tick!

Did you ...

❑ answer all the questions in the task?

❑ give some details to each main point?

❑ speak slowly and fluently with only some hesitation?

❑ use vocabulary wide enough to talk about the topic?

❑ use various sentence structures (simple, compound, complex) accurately?

❑ pronounce correctly (vowels, consonants, stress, intonation)?

Let's compare!

Finally, compare with the sample answer on page 138.

KỸ NĂNG VIẾT (WRITING SKILLS)

I- Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

1. have/ trip/ hometown/ brother/ two days ago.

→ _____

2. 15 kilometres/ my place/ my hometown.

→ _____

3. go/ there/ train/ and/ it/ comfortable.

→ _____

4. there/ a lot of/ vehicles/ road.

→ _____

5. trip/ exciting/ meaningful.

→ _____

II - Write a short paragraph (60-80 words) describing a trip to your hometown.

You can answer some of the following questions:

• Where is your hometown?

• How did you get there?

• Who did you go with?

• How was the traffic?

• Did you enjoy the trip?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

KEY

KỸ NĂNG

KỸ NĂNG ĐỌC (READING SKILLS)

I - Read the passage and choose the best option to answer each of the following questions.

Dịch nghĩa toàn bài:

Ở Anh, những chuyến đi bằng xe buýt nhàm chán và đơn giản chỉ ỉà một nhu cầu thiết yếu. Phương tiện di chuyển công cộng này thường thuận tiện khi bạn sống hoặc làm việc trong trung tâm thành phố, vì bạn có thể tránh ùn tắc giao thông bằng cách di chuyển rất nhanh trong làn đường dành riêng cho xe buýt và không phải trả tiền để đỗ xe. Tuy nhiên, cuối cùng thì đi xe buýt chỉ là một phần cần thiết và tẻ nhạt của cuộc sống: bạn lên xe buýt, trả tiền cho tài xế và ngồi xuống hoặc tìm một chỗ đứng. Rất nhàm chán.

Tuy nhiên, ở Mỹ Latinh, các chuyến xe buýt có thể rất sống động. Khi bắt đầu, xe buýt đường dài phát các bộ phim để bạn ít nhất có thể giải trí phần nào đó trong suốt hành trình. Đương nhiên, xe buýt địa phương không chiếu phim nhưng tài xế thường bật đài và đó có thể là một cách tuyệt vời để nghe các bài hát mới và phong cách âm nhạc mới. Do đó, đi xe buýt tuy không hẳn là vui nhưng nó thú vị hơn nhiều so với bất kỳ hành trình xe buýt nào ở Anh.

1. Đáp án B. Bus journeys are different in the UK and in Latin America.

Dịch nghĩa: Ý chính của cả bài văn là gì?

A. Xe bus ở Vương quốc Anh rất tiện lợi.

B. Những chuyến đi bằng xe buýt khác nhau ở Vương quốc Anh và Mỹ Latinh.

C. Hành trình xe buýt ở Vương quốc Anh rất tẻ nhạt.

D. Phim được chiếu trên xe buýt đường dài ở Mỹ Latinh.

Giải thích: Các đoạn văn trong bài làm rõ sự khác biệt giữa việc đi xe buýt ở Vương quốc Anh và Mỹ Latin. Các phương án khác chỉ là những ý nhỏ trong bài.

2. Đáp án: C. traffic jams

Dịch nghĩa: Phương tiện di chuyển công cộng ở Vương quốc Anh thuận tiện vì bạn có thể tránh được_____.

A. tai nạn giao thông **B**. cảnh sát **C**. tắc đường **D**. làn đường cho xe buýt

Giải thích: Thông tin tìm thấy ở dòng thứ 2-3 "[...] as you can avoid traffic jams by moving very quickly in the bus lanes [...]"

3. Đáp án: A. not interesting

Dịch nghĩa: Từ "tedious" ở dòng thứ 3 có nghĩa là:

A. không thú vị **B**. hào hứng **C.** tuyệt vời **D**. quan trọng

Giải thích: Dựa vào ngữ cảnh trong đoạn văn thứ nhất và thông tin ở dòng 4-5 "[...] taking the bus is just a necessary and tedious part of life: you board the bus, pay the driver and sit down or find a place to stand. Very boring." thì đáp án A phù hợp nhất về mặt nghĩa.

4. Đáp án: C. play

Dịch nghĩa: Cụm động từ "put on" ở dòng đầu tiên trong đoạn văn thứ hai có thể được thay thế bằng "_____".

A. đóng **B**. mặc **C.** chơi **D**. mở

Giải thích: Xét về mặt nghĩa, đáp án C phù hợp nhất.

5. Đáp án: D. They are more expensive than bus trips in the UK.

Dịch nghĩa: Khẳng định nào sau đây KHÔNG ĐƯỢC ĐỀ CẬP ĐẾN về các chuyến đi bằng xe buýt ở Mỹ Latinh?

A. Hành khách có thể giải trí trong hành trình của họ bằng việc xem phim.

B. Những người tài xế bật các bài hát có phong cách nhạc mới trên đài phát thanh.

C. Chúng thú vị hơn những chuyến xe bus ở Vương quốc Anh.

D. Chúng đắt hơn những chuyến xe bus ở Vương quốc Anh.

Giải thích: Đáp án A tìm thấy ở dòng thứ 5-6 "[...] you have entertainment for at least some of the journey, đáp án B tìm thấy ở dòng thứ 7-8 "[...] but drivers usually switch on the radio and that can be a great way to hear new songs and new styles of music. ", đáp án c tìm thấy ở dòng thứ 9 "[...] it is much more exciting than any UK bus journey. ", chỉ có đáp án D là không có trong bài.

II - Read the passage and do the tasks below.

Dịch nghĩa toàn bài:

Ở Việt Nam, ùn tắc giao thông thường xảy ra ở các thành phố lớn, như Hà Nội và Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh.

Không có quy tắc cố định nào về thời gian xảy ra ùn tắc giao thông. Nhưng tắc nhất là vào giờ cao điểm khi mọi người đang vội vã đi làm hoặc trở về nhà. Ngoài giờ cao điểm, thời gian từ 9 giờ sáng đến 10 giờ sáng và từ 3 giờ chiều đến 4 giờ chiều cũng chứng kiến những hàng dài xe cộ, chủ yếu là xe máy. Khi trời mưa, tắc đường trở nên khủng khiếp hơn. Thật khó để bắt hoặc vẫy xe tắc xi trong khi trời đang mưa như trút nước.

Tuy nhiên, điều khó chịu nhất về ùn tắc giao thông là cách mọi người phản ứng lại với nó. Hầu hết những người điều khiển xe máy đều đi xe lên vỉa hè thay vì bình tĩnh chờ đợi. Hơn nữa, họ liên tục bấm còi xe để giục những người ở phía trước mình đi nhanh lên, thậm chí đôi khi còn hét vào mặt họ.

Part 1: Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. Đáp án: C. the reality of traffic jams in Viet Nam

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Bài văn chủ yếu nói về điều gì?

A. nguyên nhân gây ùn tắc giao thông ở Việt Nam

B. ảnh hưởng của ùn tắc giao thông ở Việt Nam

C. thực trạng ùn tắc giao thông ở Việt Nam

D. các giải pháp giảm ùn tắc giao thông ở Việt Nam

Giải thích: Các đoạn văn trong bài nói về thực trạng ùn tắc giao thông ở Việt Nam, bao gồm địa điểm, thời điểm thường xảy ra ùn tắc giao thông và cách mọi người phản ứng với nó.

2. Đáp án: A. when everyone goes to work

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Giao thông ở Việt Nam tắc nghẽn nhất khi nào?

A. khi mọi người đi làm **B**. từ 9 giờ sáng đến 10 giờ sáng

C. từ 3 giờ chiều đến 4 giờ chiều **D**. vào cuối tuần

Giải thích: Thông tin ở câu 2 đoạn 2: "But it is worst during the rush hour when everyone is in a hurry to get to work or come back home."

3. Đáp án: B. taxi

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Rất khó để bắt_____khi trời đang mưa như trút.

A. xe buýt **B**. xe tắc xi **C**. tàu **D**. xe máy

Giải thích: Thông tin ở câu cuối đoạn 2: "Taxis are extremely hard to catch or wave during the downpour."

Part 2: Decide whether the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

1. Đáp án: False

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Có thời gian cố định xảy ra tắc nghẽn giao thông ở Việt Nam.

Giải thích: Thông tin ở câu đầu đoạn 2: "There is no fixed rule for the time a traffic jam to happen."

2. Đáp án: True

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Sự ùn tắc giao thông trở nên nghiêm trọng hơn khi trời mưa.

Giải thích: Thông tin ở câu 4 đoạn 2: "When it rains, the traffic jam gets more terrible."

3. Đáp án: True

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Để thoát ra khỏi điểm tắc nghẽn, người tham gia giao thông thường vi phạm luật lệ giao thông.

Giải thích: Thông tin ở câu 2 đoạn 3: "Most road users ride their motorbikes on the pavement rather than waiting calmly." Việc những người điều khiển xe máy đi xe lên vỉa hè khi tắc đường là vi phạm luật giao thông.

KỸ NĂNG NÓI (SPEAKING SKILLS)

Talk about your favorite means of transportation.

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi:

Nói về phương tiện đi lại yêu thích của bạn.

Bạn có thể sử dụng các câu hỏi sau đây làm gợi ý:

• Phương tiện đi lại yêu thích của bạn là gì?

• Bạn sử dụng nó thường xuyên như thế nào?

• Bạn sử dụng nó để đi những nơi nào?

• Tại sao bạn thích nó?

Gợi ý trả lời:

MAIN IDEAS (Ý chính)

Vehicle (Phương tiện)

- bicycle (*n.*) (xe đạp)

- car (*n.*) (ô tô)

- plane (*n.*) (máy bay)

- train (*n.*) (tàu)

Frequency (Tần suất)

- almost everyday *(adv.*) (mỗi ngày)

- twice a week (*adv.*) (hai lần một tuần)

- quite often (*adv.)* (khá thường xuyên)

- sometimes (*adv.*) (thỉnh thoảng)

Purposes (Mục đích)

- go to school (*v. phr.*) (đi học)

- travel (*v. phr.*) (đi du lịch)

- go out (*v. phr.*) (đi chơi)

- visit friends (*v. phr.)* (thăm bạn)

Reasons (Lí do)

- cheap and convenient (*adj. phr.*) (rẻ và thuận tiện)

- environmentally friendly (*adj. phr.*) (thân thiện với môi trường)

- good for health *(adj.phr.*) (tốt cho sức khỏe)

- fast and safe (*adj. phr.*) (nhanh và an toàn)

Bài mẫu:

A bicycle is my favourite means of transportation. It is not too far from my house to my school, so I ride my bicycle almost every day to go there. Sometimes, I also ride my bike to visit my friends at weekends.	Xe đạp là phương tiện đi lại yêu thích của tôi. Khoảng cách từ nhà tôi đến trường học không xa lắm, vì vậy tôi đạp xe đến trường hầu như mỗi ngày. Thỉnh thoảng tôi còn đi xe đạp để đến thăm bạn tôi vào cuối tuần.
I like the bicycle for several reasons. It helps me avoid crowded buses in the morning. Besides, riding a bike is good for health because it's like doing physical exercise. And finally, I think a bicycle is the most environmentally friendly means of transportation.	Tôi thích xe đạp vì một vài lí do. Nó giúp tôi tránh được những chiếc xe buýt đông đúc vào buổi sáng. Bên cạnh đó, đạp xe tốt cho sức khỏe bởi vì nó giống như những bài tập thể dục. Và cuối cùng, tôi nghĩ rằng xe đạp là phương tiện thân thiện với môi trường nhất.

KỸ NĂNG VIẾT (WRITING SKILLS)

I - Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

1. **Đáp án**: I had a trip to my hometown with my brother two days ago.

Dịch nghĩa: Tôi đã có một chuyến đi về quê cùng với em trai của tôi hai ngày trước.

2. Đáp án: It is 15 kilometres from my place to my hometown.

Dịch nghĩa: Khoảng cách từ nơi tôi ở đến quê hương tôi là 15km.

3. Đáp án: We went there by train and it was very comfortable.

Dịch nghĩa: Chúng tôi đã đi đến đó bằng tàu và nó rất thoải mái.

4. Đáp án: There were a lot of vehicles on the road.

Dịch nghĩa: Đã có rất nhiều phương tiện giao thông trên đường.

5. Đáp án: The trip was very exciting and meaningful.

Dịch nghĩa: Chuyến đi đó rất là thú vị và ý nghĩa.

II - Write a short paragraph (60-80 words) describing a trip to your hometown.

Viết một đoạn văn ngắn (60-80 từ) miêu tả một chuyến đi về quê của bạn.

Bạn có thể sử dụng các câu hỏi sau đây làm gợi ý:

• Quê hương bạn ở đâu?

• Bạn đã đến đó bằng phương tiện gì?

• Ai đã đi cùng bạn?

• Tình hình giao thông ở đó thế nào?

• Bạn có thích chuyến đi đó không?

Gợi ý trả lời:

MAIN IDEAS (Ý chính)

Vehicle (Phương tiện)

- coach (*n.*) (xe khách đường dài)

- car (*n.*) (xe ô tô)

- train (*n.*) (tàu)

- plane (*n*.) (máy bay)

Location (Địa điểm)

- in the countryside (*prep. phr*.) (ở vùng nông thôn)

- in the mountainous area (*prep. phr*.) (ở vùng núi)

- near the beach *(prep. Phr*.) (gần biển)

- in the island (*prep. Phr*.) (ở đảo)

People (Người)

- parents (*n*.) (bố mẹ)

- alone (*n*.) (một mình)

- siblings (*n*.) (anh chị em)

- family (*n*.) (gia đình)

Traffic (Giao thông)

- a lot of vehicles (*n. phr*.) (rất nhiều phương tiện)

- traffic jams (*n. phr*.) (ùn tắc giao thông)

- few vehicles *(n. phr*.) (ít phương tiện)

- accidents (*n. phr*.) (tai nạn)

Bài mẫu:

Last month, I had a trip to my hometown with my family. My hometown is in Ha Long, a beautiful city near the beach. It is about 200 kilometres from Hanoi to my hometown. We went there by car. We set off very early in the morning; therefore, we were not stuck in a traffic jam. We talked to each other a lot and looked forward to seeing our grandparents. It was such a happy and exciting trip of my

Tháng trước, tôi đã có một chuyến về thăm quê hương cùng với gia đình thôi. Quê hương tôi ở Hạ Long, một thành phố xinh đẹp ở gần biển. Từ Hà Nội đến quê tôi là khoảng 200km. Chúng tôi đi bằng xe của gia đình. Chúng tôi bắt đầu đi từ sáng sớm nên không bị tắc đường. Chúng tôi nói chuyện với nhau rất nhiều trên chuyến đi và rất háo hức mong gặp lại ông bà. Đó thực sự là một chuyến đi vui vẻ

family. của gia đình tôi.