

A. TOPICS: Unit 1,2

B. CONTENTS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Leisure time
 - Leisure activities
 - Expressions about likes and dislikes.
 2. Life in the countryside.
- Vocabulary about life in the countryside

II. PRONUNCIATION

1. Sounds /ə/ and /u:/
2. Sounds /ə/ and /ɪ/

III. GRAMMAR

1. Verbs of liking/ disliking + gerunds.
2. Verbs of liking/ disliking + to infinitives.
3. Comparative forms of adverbs.

IV. EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the pronunciation of the underlined part in each of the following questions

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. av <u>oi</u> d | B. d <u>oi</u> ng | C. cho <u>i</u> ce | D. j <u>oi</u> n |
| 2. A. b <u>u</u> sy | B. pict <u>u</u> resque | C. s <u>u</u> pport | D. camp <u>u</u> s |
| 3. A. or <u>a</u> nge | B. vill <u>a</u> ge | C. buff <u>a</u> lo | D. cabb <u>a</u> ge |
| 4. A. b <u>e</u> gin | B. wome <u>n</u> | C. harv <u>e</u> st | D. entertai <u>n</u> ment |
| 5. A. p <u>o</u> lice | B. c <u>o</u> ver | C. coll <u>o</u> ct | D. comb <u>o</u> ine |

Exercise 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. satisfied | B. socialize | C. volunteer | D. exercise |
| 2. A. information | B. technology | C. community | D. activity |
| 3. A. library | B. museum | C. melody | D. favourite |
| 4. A. protection | B. addicted | C. computer | D. recipe |
| 5. A. skateboard | B. sticker | C. adore | D. leisure |

Exercise 3: Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D. Sometimes you can choose two answers.

1. My brother enjoys _____ tennis very much.

A. play	B. played	C. to play	D. playing
---------	-----------	------------	------------
2. Ba is fond _____ hanging out with his friends.

A. in	B. on	C. of	D. about
-------	-------	-------	----------
3. The workers in our factory are very _____ because they took a lot of good training courses.

A. hospitable	B. friendly	C. kind	D. well-trained
---------------	-------------	---------	-----------------
4. It usually rains _____ in my country than in yours.

A. heavier	B. more heavily	C. heavilier	D. more heavilier
------------	-----------------	--------------	-------------------
5. Many girls often look at themselves in a mirror, _____ they worry about their appearance.

A. for	B. so	C. but	D. and
--------	-------	--------	--------
6. The driver _____ the rice from the back of the truck.

- A. unload B. unloading C. unloaded D. to unload.
7. She sings _____ among the singers I have known.
A. the most beautiful B. the more beautiful
C. the most beautifully D. the more beautifully
8. My sister dances _____ than me.
A. gooder B. weller C. better D. more good
9. Teenagers should learn to mix with their classmates, _____ they can try to get on with their siblings.
A. so B. for C. or D. yet
10. Social media helps teens connect with others; _____, they also cause teens to feel lonely.
A. however B. therefore C. otherwise D. although
11. They spend a lot of time surfing the net; _____, they have little time to read books.
A. however B. therefore C. so D. otherwise
12. According to a survey, 21% of children under 18 in the UK enjoy _____ football.
A. to play B. play C. playing D. played
13. About 16% of them love _____ swimming.
A. to go B. go C. going D. A & C are correct
14. A lot of young families in Viet Nam prefer _____ time doing outdoor activities together.
A. spending B. spend C. to spend D. A & C are correct
15. My sister hates _____ up early to do exercise.
A. getting B. to get C. gets D. A & B are correct

Exercise 4: Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to fill in each blank in the following passage.

I live in a small village in Ninh Binh. I love the (1) _____ peace and quiet of my village. The air is unpolluted, and the (2) _____ of life is slow. The people in my village are friendly and (3) _____. They are always willing (4) _____ each other. We cultivate mainly rice and beans. We raise cows and buffaloes, too. We can also enjoy (5) _____ in the nearby area. It is actually a national park, (6) _____ the wildlife there can live and move about (7) _____. All these things make me love my village (8) _____ and intend to live here my whole life.

1. A. urban B. rural C. suburban D. city
2. A. speed B. step C. pace D. standard
3. A. funny B. hospitable C. well-trained D. bored
4. A. to help B. helping C. help D. to helping
5. A. nature B. environment C. countryside D. air
6. A. but B. and C. however D. so
7. A. safe B. safety C. safely D. safely
8. A. much B. many C. a lot D. more

Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

1. Lan/ fond/ message/ friends/ because/ it/ more convenient/ calling.

- A. Lan is fond messaging her friends because it more convenient than calling.
B. Lan is fond of messaging friends because it more convenient calling.
C. Lan is fond of messaging her friends because it is more convenient than calling.
D. Lan fond of messaging her friends because it is more convenient than calling.

2. teenagers'/ stress/ may/ come/ schoolwork/ family/ friend.

- A. Teenagers' stress may come from schoolwork, family, or friends.
B. Teenagers stress may come from schoolwork family friend.
C. Stress teenagers may come from schoolwork, family, and friends.

D. The teenagers' stress come may from schoolwork, family, friends.

3. I/ like/ read book/ draw/ free time.

A. I like to read books draw in my free time.

B. I like to read book and draw free time.

C. I like read books and draw my free time.

D. I like to read books and draw in my free time.

4. Teens / not know /how / avoid bullies/ but/ they / not want / tell / teacher.

A. Teens do not know to avoid bullies but they not want to tell teacher.

B. Teens do not know how to avoid bullies, but they do not want to tell their teacher.

C. Teens know not how avoid bullies but not want tell teacher.

D. Teens not know how to avoid bullies, but they do not want telling teacher.

Exercise 6: Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. They are interested in collecting coins from different countries.

A. like

B. detest

C. hate

D. good at

2. They have a habit of collecting fresh eggs from their chickens every morning.

A. gathering

B. putting

C. providing

D. delivering

3. After harvesting the apples, they loaded the truck with a lot of fresh fruit and drove to the market.

A. picked

B. provided

C. picked

D. filled

4. You should be focused on your lessons in class or you will not be able to complete your assignment.

A. inattentive

B. paying no attention to

C. giving attention to

D. careful

5. He has many classes, but he can still manage his schoolwork well.

A. miss

B. participate in

C. focus on

D. control

Exercise 7: Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. Tony and his brother hate staying indoors. They prefer outdoor activities.

A. dislike

B. mind

C. fancy

D. detest

2. The traditional costume of Korean is "Hanbuk".

A. original

B. fashionable

C. old

D. out of date

3. She enjoys living in the countryside, where she can admire the vast fields of green and gold.

A. lovely

B. large

C. tiny

D. enormous

4. The villagers were very hospitable and welcomed us into their houses with warmth and kindness.

A. unfriendly

B. welcoming

C. helpful

D. outgoing

5. A lot of user-friendly applications can be installed on smartphones for us to learn English.

A. inconvenient

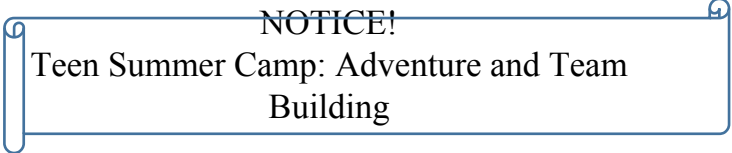
B. uncomfortable

C. convenient

D.

inexpensive

Exercise 8: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

<p>1. What does this sign mean?</p> <p>A. You can walk on the grass.</p> <p>B. You must not walk on the grass.</p> <p>C. You can sit on the grass.</p> <p>D. You can only run on the grass.</p>	
<p>2. What does this sign mean?</p> <p>A. You can throw trash anywhere.</p> <p>B. Littering is allowed in certain areas.</p> <p>C. Do not throw trash in this area.</p> <p>D. This rule only applies to teenagers.</p>	
<p>3. What does this sign mean?</p> <p>A. You can play loud music.</p> <p>B. Shouting is allowed here.</p> <p>C. It's a quiet area.</p> <p>D. Teenagers are not allowed here.</p>	
<p>4. What does this notice mean?</p> <p>A. The camp is for children under 10.</p> <p>B. This camp is designed for teenagers.</p> <p>C. Adults can also attend the camp.</p> <p>D. The camp takes place during winter.</p>	
<p>5. What should you do if you want to fish here?</p> <p>A. You can fish without any restrictions.</p> <p>B. You need a special permit to fish here.</p> <p>C. Only teenagers can fish.</p> <p>D. You cannot fish here at all.</p>	

Exercise 9: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful text in each of the following questions.

It's nice to hear from you again. Let me tell you about what I usually do with my friends in my free time.

- We always have a lot of fun together!
 - Sometimes, we meet at my house and watch movies or play video games together.
 - One of my favorite activities is going to the mall with my friends to look at new clothes or grab a snack at our favorite café.
 - When the weather is nice, we like to ride our bikes around the neighborhood or explore new places nearby.
 - On weekends, we often go to the park to play soccer or just have a picnic under the trees.
- How about you? What do you and your friends like to do in your free time?

- A. a-b-c-d-e B. d-b-e-c-a C. a-e-c-b-a D. d-b-c-e-a

Exercise 10: Read the following advertisement/ notice/ flyer/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks

1

Notice to All Students: Bat Trang Pottery Trip

Dear students,

We are happy to announce our upcoming trip to **Bat Trang Pottery Village!**

Please be ready at the school gate (1)_____ **7:30 AM this Saturday**. Remember to bring a **hat, water bottle, and snack**. Wear comfortable clothes because you will (2)_____ your own pottery!

This is a fun way to learn about Vietnamese (3)_____ and practice English with friends. Don't be late!

(4)_____ you have any questions, ask your teacher.

Thank you!

1. A. on
in B. at C. for D.
2. A. make B. play C. do D. study
3. A. culturally B. culture C. cultural D. multicultural
4. A. If B. But C. For D. Unless

2

Come Enjoy Life in the Countryside!

Do you want peace and fresh air? Come to (1)_____ countryside! Life here is quiet and beautiful. You can walk in green fields, (2)_____ clean air, and listen to birds sing. People are (3)_____ and always ready to help. There is no noise, no traffic - just nature and simple living. You can grow your own food and enjoy healthy meals every day. Life in the countryside is good (4)_____ your body and mind. Come and feel happy and free. The countryside is waiting for you!

1. A. no article B. the C. a D. an
2. A. cut B. harvest C. breathe D. unload
3. A. friendliness B. unfriendly C. friendship D. friendly
4. A. with B. to C. for D. at

Exercise 11: Four phrases/ sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose the correct answer to complete the text. Write only the letter A-D in each blank.

Leisure activities are very important to people. (1)_____. The most common type of leisure activities are those that are done just for fun. Often these activities do not need a special skill in order to do them. In many parts of the world, watching television is the number one leisure activity. (2)_____, eating out, playing sports, travelling, and playing electronic games.

More serious leisure activities include working on a hobby, (3)_____. People need to learn a special skill or have experience to do these types of leisure activities.

Leisure brings different rewards to different people. People usually feel happy and relaxed (4)_____. They can also feel a sense of adventure and pride in their accomplishment.

(Adapted from <https://kids.britannica.com>)

- A. Other popular choices include talking with friends
- B. such as building a model plane or working with pottery
- C. There are a lot of activities they can do in their free time
- D. when doing their leisure activities

Exercise 12: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

With the habit of working in teams and being helpful to one other, villagers usually earn their living from farming, raising livestock and making handicrafts. **They** live in a small community with a temple or a communal cultural house where great events, such as festivals worshipping the village god and traditional games are organized. Villagers in the Southern usually live in houses lined up along central road and built on stilts to keep above flood waters. Along the coastal lines, fishermen depend on the sea as a means of **livelihood**. In the Central of Vietnam, a place suffering lots of natural disasters all the year round, citizens tend to be more studious and hard-working than those in regions with favourable conditions. People in the central highlands and the northern mountains live by growing rice, rubber trees, coffee and tea as well as hunting.

(Source: Adapted from Vietnam Travel Center)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. The types of houses Vietnamese villagers live in.
 - B. The importance of communal houses in Vietnamese villages.
 - C. Regional lifestyles and livelihoods differ across Vietnam.
 - D. The impact of natural disasters on the people of Central Vietnam.
2. What does the word "**livelihood**" in the passage mostly mean?
 - A. A way of living comfortably.
 - B. A means of securing necessities such as food and shelter.
 - C. The act of enjoying life to the fullest.
 - D. A group of people living in a particular area.
3. The word "**They**" in line 2 refers to _____.
 - A. handicrafts
 - B. Southern Vietnamese
 - C. great events
 - D. villagers
4. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is TRUE?
 - A. Southern villagers build stilt houses mainly to avoid flooding, not earthquakes.
 - B. Vietnamese villagers often work in teams and help each other in daily life.
 - C. Central Highland people earn a living by farming, not mainly through fishing.
 - D. Central Vietnamese people are more diligent due to harsh environmental conditions.
5. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. Vietnamese culture values personal success more than working together in communities.
 - B. Geography affects how Vietnamese people live and earn money in each region.
 - C. All Vietnamese citizens live in villages and work only in farming jobs.
 - D. Vietnamese festivals are held exclusively in temples, not in other public places.

Exercise 13: Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. Ba really loves to play soccer with his friends. (enjoy)
→ _____
2. Her sister sings worse than her (beautifully)
→ _____
3. He studied hard, but he failed the final exam. (although)
→ _____
4. My favorite leisure activity is making models. (the most)
→ _____
5. His car can run 220 km/hr while my car can only run 180 km/hr. (faster)
→ _____
6. The workers in your factory work more responsibly than those in my factory. (carelessly)
→ _____

7. I can't cook as well as my mother (better)

→ _____

8. Living in the countryside is not as convenient as living in the city. (than)

→ _____

ĐÁP ÁN VÀ GIẢI CHI TIẾT

A. ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1 – Phát âm

Câu	1	2	3	4
Đáp án	B	A	C	D
Câu	5			
Đáp án	B			

Exercise 2 – Trọng âm

Câu	1	2	3	4
Đáp án	C	A	B	D
Câu	5			
Đáp án	C			

Exercise 3 – Ngữ pháp/Từ vựng

1–5	D	C	D	B
5	A			
6–10	C	C	C	A
10	A			
11–15	B	C	D	D
15	D			

Exercise 4 – Điền từ

Câu	1	2	3	4
Đáp án	B	C	B	A
Câu	5	6	7	8
Đáp án	A	B	C	C

Exercise 5 – Viết câu từ từ gợi ý

Câu	1	2	3	4
Đáp án	C	A	D	B

Exercise 6 – Từ đồng nghĩa

Câu	1	2	3	4
Đáp án	A	A	D	C
Câu	5			
Đáp án	D			

Exercise 7 – Từ trái nghĩa

Câu	1	2	3	4
Đáp án	C	B	C	A
Câu	5			

Đáp án	A			
--------	---	--	--	--

Exercise 8 – Biển báo/Notice

Câu	1	2	3	4
Đáp án	B	C	C	B
Câu	5			
Đáp án	B			

Exercise 9 – Sắp xếp đoạn văn

Câu	1			
Đáp án	B			

Exercise 10 – Announcement

Bài	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Đáp án	B	A	B	A
Bài	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Đáp án	B	C	D	C

Exercise 11 – Điền câu vào đoạn văn

Ô	1	2	3	4
Đáp án	C	A	B	D

Exercise 12 – Đọc hiểu

Câu	1	2	3	4
Đáp án	C	B	D	B*
Câu	5			
Đáp án	B			

* Câu 4 Exercise 12 bị lỗi đề: B, C và D đều được đoạn văn hỗ trợ. Nếu bắt buộc chọn một phương án, B là câu trực tiếp nhất.

B. GIẢI CHI TIẾT

Exercise 1. Pronunciation – Phát âm

Câu 1. B. doing. Phần gạch chân “oi” trong doing được phát âm /u:/ (do /du:/), còn avoid, choice, join có âm /ɔɪ/.

Câu 2. A. busy. Chữ “u” trong busy phát âm /ɪ/. Trong picturesque, support, campus, phần tương ứng đọc gần âm /ə/.

Câu 3. C. buffalo. Chữ “a” trong buffalo ở âm tiết không nhấn đọc /ə/, còn ở orange, village, cabbage phần tương ứng đọc /ɪ/.

Câu 4. D. entertainment. Chữ “e” trong -ment của entertainment đọc /ə/; begin, women, harvest có âm /ɪ/ ở phần gạch chân.

Câu 5. B. cover. Chữ “o” trong cover đọc /ʌ/, còn police, collect, combine có âm yếu /ə/ ở phần gạch chân.

Exercise 2. Stress – Trọng âm

Câu 1. C. volunteer. volunteer nhấn âm cuối: vol-un-TEER; satisfied, socialize, exercise chủ yếu nhấn âm 1.

Câu 2. A. information. information nhấn âm 3 (in-for-MA-tion); technology, community, activity nhấn âm 2.

Câu 3. B. museum. museum nhấn âm 2; library, melody, favourite nhấn âm 1.

Câu 4. D. recipe. recipe nhấn âm 1; protection, addicted, computer nhấn âm 2.

Câu 5. C. adore. adore nhấn âm 2; skateboard, sticker, leisure nhấn âm 1.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct answer

Câu 1. D. playing. Sau enjoy dùng V-ing: enjoy playing tennis.

Câu 2. C. of. Cụm cố định be fond of + V-ing/N: fond of hanging out.

Câu 3. D. well-trained. Đã tham gia nhiều khóa đào tạo tốt → được đào tạo bài bản = well-trained.

Câu 4. B. more heavily. So sánh hơn của trạng từ dài heavily: more heavily than.

Câu 5. A. for. for ở đây mang nghĩa “because” để nêu lý do: họ soi gương vì lo về ngoại hình.

Câu 6. C. unloaded. Câu cần một động từ chia hoàn chỉnh; unloaded = dỡ hàng khỏi xe.

Câu 7. C. the most beautifully. Bổ nghĩa cho sings phải dùng trạng từ beautifully; “among...” → so sánh nhất.

Câu 8. C. better. well → better trong so sánh hơn: dances better than me.

Câu 9. A. so. Mệnh đề sau là kết quả/mục đích hợp lý: học hòa đồng với bạn cùng lớp, vì vậy có thể cố gắng hòa thuận với anh chị em.

Câu 10. A. however. Hai ý tương phản: mạng xã hội giúp kết nối; tuy nhiên cũng có thể làm người trẻ cô đơn.

Câu 11. B. therefore. Lướt mạng nhiều → vì thế còn ít thời gian đọc sách.

Câu 12. C. playing. enjoy + V-ing → enjoy playing football.

Câu 13. D. A & C are correct. love có thể đi với to-infinitive hoặc V-ing: love to go / love going swimming.

Câu 14. D. A & C are correct. prefer có thể dùng prefer V-ing hoặc prefer to V: spending / to spend.

Câu 15. D. A & B are correct. hate có thể đi với V-ing hoặc to V: hates getting / hates to get up.

Exercise 4. Cloze passage – Life in the countryside

Câu 1. B. rural. rural peace and quiet = sự thanh bình, yên tĩnh của vùng nông thôn.

Câu 2. C. pace. the pace of life = nhịp sống.

Câu 3. B. hospitable. friendly and hospitable = thân thiện và hiếu khách.

Câu 4. A. to help. willing + to V: be willing to help.

Câu 5. A. nature. enjoy nature = tận hưởng thiên nhiên.

Câu 6. B. and. Nối hai ý bổ sung: đó là vườn quốc gia, và động vật hoang dã có thể sống...

Câu 7. C. safely. Bồ nghĩa cho động từ live and move about nên cần trạng từ safely.

Câu 8. C. a lot. love + object + a lot = rất yêu; “much” không tự nhiên trong câu khẳng định này.

Exercise 5. Sentence building

Câu 1. C. Câu đầy đủ: “Lan is fond of messaging her friends because it is more convenient than calling.” Cấu trúc: be fond of + V-ing; more ... than.

Câu 2. A. “Teenagers’ stress may come from schoolwork, family, or friends.” Dùng sở hữu cách teenagers’ và come from.

Câu 3. D. “I like to read books and draw in my free time.” Sau like có thể dùng to V; hai động từ song song read và draw.

Câu 4. B. “Teens do not know how to avoid bullies, but they do not want to tell their teacher.” Cấu trúc how to V và want to V.

Exercise 6. Closest meaning – Từ đồng nghĩa

Câu 1. A. like. be interested in ≈ like = thích.

Câu 2. A. gathering. collecting ≈ gathering = thu gom/tập hợp.

Câu 3. D. filled. load the truck with fruit ≈ fill the truck with fruit = chất/đổ đầy xe bằng trái cây.

Câu 4. C. giving attention to. be focused on = tập trung/chú ý vào.

Câu 5. D. control. manage schoolwork = kiểm soát/xử lý tốt việc học.

Exercise 7. Opposite meaning – Từ trái nghĩa

Câu 1. C. fancy. hate = ghét; fancy = thích/mến → trái nghĩa phù hợp nhất.

Câu 2. B. fashionable. traditional = truyền thống; fashionable = hợp thời, hiện đại theo xu hướng.

Câu 3. C. tiny. vast = rộng lớn; tiny = rất nhỏ.

Câu 4. A. unfriendly. hospitable = hiếu khách; unfriendly = không thân thiện.

Câu 5. A. inconvenient. user-friendly = dễ sử dụng/thuận tiện; inconvenient là lựa chọn trái nghĩa gần nhất trong các phương án.

Exercise 8. Signs / Notice

Câu 1. B. Biển báo “Keep off the grass”/hình cấm đi trên cỏ → không được đi trên cỏ.

Câu 2. C. Biển “No littering” → không được vứt rác ở khu vực này.

Câu 3. C. Biển yêu cầu giữ yên lặng → đây là khu vực yên tĩnh.

Câu 4. B. Notice ghi “Teen Summer Camp: Adventure and Team Building” → trại hè dành cho thanh thiếu niên.

Câu 5. B. Biển yêu cầu giấy phép câu cá → muốn câu cá phải có permit/giấy phép đặc biệt.

Exercise 9. Arrange the sentences

Câu 1. B. d – b – e – c – a. Mở đầu đã giới thiệu các hoạt động với bạn bè. d nói hoạt động cuối tuần ở công viên; b thêm một hoạt động khác; e nói khi thời tiết đẹp; c nêu một hoạt động yêu thích; a kết luận “We always have a lot of fun together!”.

Exercise 10. Notices / Announcements**Bài 1 – Bat Trang Pottery Trip**

Câu 1. B. at. Dùng at + giờ cụ thể: at 7:30 AM.

Câu 2. A. make. make your own pottery = tự làm đồ gốm.

Câu 3. B. culture. Vietnamese culture: sau tính từ Vietnamese cần danh từ culture.

Câu 4. A. If. If you have any questions = Nếu em có câu hỏi nào.

Bài 2 – Come Enjoy Life in the Countryside!

Câu 1. B. the. Cụm cố định: the countryside.

Câu 2. C. breathe. breathe clean air = hít thở không khí trong lành.

Câu 3. D. friendly. Sau are cần tính từ: People are friendly.

Câu 4. C. for. be good for + N = tốt cho.

Exercise 11. Insert the missing sentences

Câu 1. C. Sau câu mở đầu cần ý khái quát: “There are a lot of activities they can do in their free time.”

Câu 2. A. Sau “watching television...” là danh sách các lựa chọn phổ biến khác: talking with friends, eating out, playing sports...

Câu 3. B. Sau “working on a hobby” cần ví dụ về sở thích nghiêm túc: building a model plane / working with pottery.

Câu 4. D. Câu nói người ta cảm thấy vui và thư giãn “when doing their leisure activities”.

Exercise 12. Reading comprehension

Câu 1. C. Đoạn văn mô tả cách sống và sinh kế khác nhau ở miền Nam, ven biển, miền Trung, Tây Nguyên và miền núi phía Bắc → chủ đề là lối sống/sinh kế theo vùng.

Câu 2. B. livelihood = means of earning the necessities of life → phương tiện/cách kiếm sống để có thức ăn, chỗ ở...

Câu 3. D. villagers. “They live in a small community...”: They thay cho villagers ở câu trước.

Câu 4. B*. B được nêu trực tiếp: villagers có thói quen làm việc theo nhóm và giúp đỡ nhau. Tuy nhiên đề bị lỗi vì C và D cũng đúng theo đoạn văn: người Tây Nguyên chủ yếu làm nông, và người miền Trung chăm chỉ hơn do điều kiện thiên tai khắc nghiệt.

Câu 5. B. Có thể suy ra địa lý/điều kiện tự nhiên ảnh hưởng đến cách người dân mỗi vùng sinh sống và kiếm sống.

Exercise 13. Rewrite the sentences

Câu 1. Ba enjoys playing soccer with his friends.

Giải thích: love/enjoy + V-ing: loves to play → enjoys playing.

Câu 2. She sings more beautifully than her sister.

Giải thích: Her sister sings worse than her → cô ấy hát hay/đẹp hơn chị/em gái.

Câu 3. Although he studied hard, he failed the final exam.

Giải thích: Although + mệnh đề diễn tả tương phản.

Câu 4. I like making models the most.

Giải thích: “My favorite ...” = hoạt động tôi thích nhất → like ... the most.

Câu 5. His car can run faster than my car.

Giải thích: 220 km/h > 180 km/h → faster than.

Câu 6. The workers in my factory work more carelessly than those in your factory.

Giải thích: more responsibly ↔ more carelessly; đảo hai vế so sánh để giữ nghĩa.

Câu 7. My mother cooks better than I do.

Giải thích: I can't cook as well as my mother → mẹ nấu ăn tốt hơn tôi.

Câu 8. Living in the city is more convenient than living in the countryside.

Giải thích: not as convenient as → về còn lại more convenient than.

C. CÔNG THỨC CẦN NHỚ

Verbs of liking/disliking: enjoy / fancy / adore / mind + V-ing; like / love / hate / prefer có thể dùng V-ing hoặc to V.

be fond of / keen on / interested in: + N hoặc V-ing.

So sánh hơn của trạng từ: adv ngắn: adv-er + than (fast → faster); adv dài: more + adv + than (carefully → more carefully); well → better.

So sánh nhất của trạng từ: the most + adverb: the most beautifully.

Liên từ/trạng từ nối: so = vì vậy; for = vì; however = tuy nhiên; therefore = do đó/vì thế; and = và.

Cấu trúc thường gặp: willing to V; want to V; know how to V; be good for; at + giờ; the countryside.