

UNIT 1: HOBBIES**Bổ trợ full kỹ năng lớp 7 form mới 2026****PART 1: LÝ THUYẾT****A. VOCABULARY**

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning	Example
1	hobby	n	/'hɒbi/	sở thích	My hobby is gardening.
2	doll	n	/dɒl/	búp bê	She collects dolls.
3	dollhouse	n	/'dɒlhaʊs/	nhà búp bê	This dollhouse is beautiful.
4	build	v	/bɪld/	xây dựng, làm	They build a small house.
5	build dollhouses	phr	/bɪld 'dɒlhaʊsɪz/	làm nhà búp bê	Trang enjoys building dollhouses.
6	cardboard	n	/'kɑːdbɔːd/	bìa cứng	We need cardboard and glue.
7	glue	n/v	/gluː/	keo dán; dán	Use glue to stick the pieces.
8	creativity	n	/'kriːeɪtɪvəti/	sự sáng tạo	This hobby needs creativity.
9	a bit of	phr	/ə bɪt əv/	một chút	You need a bit of time.
10	amazing	adj	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/	tuyệt vời	Your model is amazing.
11	unusual	adj	/ʌn'juːʒuəl/	khác thường	Horse riding is an unusual hobby here.
12	collect	v	/kə'lekt/	sưu tầm	I collect old coins.
13	coin	n	/kɔɪn/	đồng xu	This coin is from Japan.
14	collect coins	phr	/kə'lekt kɔɪnz/	sưu tầm tiền xu	He likes collecting coins.
15	coin collection	n	/'kɔɪn kə'lekʃn/	bộ sưu tập tiền xu	Her coin collection is big.
16	collect teddy bears	phr	/kə'lekt 'tedi beəz/	sưu tầm gấu bông	My sister collects teddy bears.
17	make	v	/meɪk/	làm, chế tạo	We make models at weekends.
18	model	n	/'mɒdl/	mô hình	This is a paper model.
19	make models	phr	/meɪk 'mɒdlz/	làm mô hình	Making models is fun.
20	ride	v	/raɪd/	cưỡi, đi xe	Can you ride a horse?
21	ride a horse	phr	/raɪd ə hɔːs/	cưỡi ngựa	Ann rides a horse every Sunday.
22	horse riding	n	/'hɔːs raɪdɪŋ/	môn cưỡi ngựa	Horse riding makes you strong.
23	rider	n	/'raɪdə(r)/	người cưỡi/người lái	The rider is very careful.

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning	Example
24	gardening	n	/ˈgɑːdnɪŋ/	làm vườn	Gardening helps us relax.
25	swimming	n	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	bơi lội	I go swimming twice a week.
26	jogging	n	/ˈdʒɒɡɪŋ/	chạy bộ	Jogging keeps me fit.
27	yoga	n	/ˈjəʊgə/	yoga	My aunt does yoga every morning.
28	judo	n	/ˈdʒuːdəʊ/	võ judo	He does judo after school.
29	club	n	/klʌb/	câu lạc bộ	She joins a gardening club.
30	free time	n	/friː taɪm/	thời gian rảnh	What do you do in your free time?
31	benefit	n	/ˈbenɪt/	lợi ích	Hobbies have many benefits.
32	outdoor	adj	/ˈaʊtɔː(r)/	ngoài trời	Gardening is an outdoor activity.
33	patient	adj	/ˈpeɪʃnt/	kiên nhẫn	Making models makes me patient.
34	responsibility	n	/rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti/	trách nhiệm	Gardening teaches responsibility.
35	valuable	adj	/ˈvæljuəbl/	có giá trị	It teaches valuable lessons.
36	develop	v	/dɪˈveləp/	phát triển	Hobbies develop creativity.
37	reduce stress	phr	/rɪˈdjuːs stres/	giảm căng thẳng	Music reduces stress.
38	timetable	n	/ˈtaɪmteɪbl/	thời khóa biểu/ lịch trình	The lesson starts at 8 a.m.
39	programme	n	/ˈprəʊgræm/	chương trình	The cooking programme starts at 7.
40	interested in	phr	/ˈɪntrəstɪd ɪn/	quan tâm/thích	I am interested in art.

B. WORD FORM

Base word	Useful forms	Example
collect (v)	collection (n), collector (n), collectible (adj)	My coin collection is from many countries.
create (v)	creative (adj), creativity (n), creatively (adv)	Building dollhouses develops creativity.
interest (n/v)	interested (adj), interesting (adj), interestingly (adv)	I am interested in reading books.
garden (n/v)	gardening (n), gardener (n)	Gardening is good for families.
ride (v)	rider (n), riding (n)	Horse riding helps you become stronger.

Base word	Useful forms	Example
use (v/n)	useful (adj), useless (adj), usefully (adv)	Hobbies are useful for students.
music (n)	musical (adj), musician (n)	She plays a musical instrument.
benefit (n/v)	beneficial (adj), beneficially (adv)	A hobby can be beneficial to your health.

C. GRAMMAR

1. The present simple

Use: habits/routines, general truths, timetables or fixed programmes.

+ Affirmative: S + V/V-s/es.

Example: She goes swimming every Sunday.

- Negative: S + do/does not + V.

Example: He does not like judo.

? Question: Do/Does + S + V?

Example: Does your lesson start at 8 a.m.?

Adverbs: always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day, twice a week.

2. Verbs of liking and disliking

- Common verbs: **like, love, enjoy, adore, fancy, prefer, dislike, hate, detest.**

After these verbs, use V-ing: like making models, enjoy gardening, hate getting up early.

Question pattern: Do you like + V-ing? - Yes, I do. / No, I do not. I prefer + V-ing.

3. Collocations with hobbies

- go + swimming / jogging / camping / horse riding

- do + judo / yoga / gardening

- play + football / basketball / the violin / board games

- make + models / dollhouses / paper flowers

- collect + coins / stamps / teddy bears / old books

D. PRONUNCIATION: /ə/ and /ɜ:/

Sound	Common spelling	Examples
/ə/	a, o, e, er in weak syllables	amazing, collect, yoga, about, lesson
/ɜ:/	ir, er, ur, ear, or	girl, first, learn, turn, word

PART 2: PRACTICE

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. What is Mark's hobby?
A. making models B. collecting coins C. doing yoga
2. When does Lan's yoga class start?
A. at 6 a.m. B. at 6 p.m. C. at 7 p.m.
3. What does Trang need for her hobby?
A. cardboard and glue B. coins and albums C. a horse and a helmet
4. How often does Ann go to the Riders' Club?
A. every Friday B. every Saturday C. every Sunday
5. Why does Nam like gardening?
A. It makes him patient. B. It helps him become famous. C. It is very expensive.
6. Who shares the hobby with Mai?
A. her cousin B. her mother C. her teacher

Exercise 2: Listen to a conversation about a hobby. Write T (True) or F (False).

1. The girl builds dollhouses in her free time. _____
2. She buys all the furniture from a shop. _____
3. She uses cardboard, paper and glue. _____
4. Her friend thinks the hobby is boring. _____
5. She started the hobby two years ago. _____
6. The two friends plan to make a model room together. _____

Exercise 3: Listen to an interview. Fill in each blank with ONE word or number.

Mai's hobby	Information
1. Hobby	doing _____
2. Started	_____ years ago
3. Person she does it with	her _____
4. Things she grows	flowers and _____
5. Time	about _____ minutes a day
6. Benefit	It helps her reduce _____

Exercise 4: Listen and match each speaker (1-5) with his/her hobby (A-F). There is one extra hobby.

Speaker	Answer	Hobby
1. Speaker 1	_____	A. collecting teddy bears
2. Speaker 2	_____	B. making models
3. Speaker 3	_____	C. doing judo
4. Speaker 4	_____	D. gardening

Speaker	Answer	Hobby
5. Speaker 5	_____	E. riding a horse
		F. playing the violin

B. PHONETIC

Exercise 5: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose bolded part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. a amazing | B. c ollect | C. c olumn | D. t urn |
| 2. A. l earn | B. f irst | C. a bout | D. w ord |
| 3. A. y oga | B. l esson | C. c ommon | D. b ird |
| 4. A. g irl | B. T hursday | C. n urse | D. c arrot |
| 5. A. a gain | B. a way | C. a rrive | D. e arly |
| 6. A. b urn | B. f ur | C. h obby | D. w ork |
| 7. A. t eacher | B. b etter | C. m other | D. p refer |
| 8. A. c ollect | B. a bout | C. a ctor | D. s hirt |
| 9. A. l earn | B. p earl | C. h eard | D. b anana |
| 10. A. u seful | B. u nusual | C. u nder | D. u pstairs |

Exercise 6: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. hobby | B. yoga | C. collect | D. model |
| 2. A. gardening | B. unusual | C. badminton | D. difficult |
| 3. A. activity | B. creative | C. artistic | D. interesting |
| 4. A. amazing | B. cardboard | C. lesson | D. programme |
| 5. A. benefit | B. favourite | C. outdoor | D. enjoy |
| 6. A. timetable | B. computer | C. collection | D. important |
| 7. A. popular | B. tomorrow | C. together | D. creative |
| 8. A. patient | B. mature | C. common | D. useful |
| 9. A. musical | B. instrument | C. relaxing | D. family |
| 10. A. gardening | B. badminton | C. photography | D. horse riding |

C. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 7: Choose the odd one out in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. gardening | B. swimming | C. jogging | D. cardboard |
| 2. A. coin | B. stamp | C. judo | D. teddy bear |
| 3. A. lesson | B. collect | C. build | D. make |
| 4. A. yoga | B. judo | C. football | D. glue |
| 5. A. amazing | B. dollhouse | C. interesting | D. unusual |

6. A. patient B. responsibility C. creativity D. benefit

Exercise 8: Complete the word webs with suitable hobby words/phrases.

go	do	make	collect	play
1. _____	4. _____	7. _____	10. _____	13. _____
2. _____	5. _____	8. _____	11. _____	14. _____
3. _____	6. _____	9. _____	12. _____	15. _____

Suggested words: swimming, jogging, camping, yoga, judo, gardening, models, dollhouses, paper flowers, coins, teddy bears, old books, football, the violin, board games.

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from the box.

cardboard	creativity	coin collection	Riders' Club	gardening
make models	collect teddy bears	reduce stress	judo	lesson

- Trang needs _____ and glue to build a dollhouse.
- My sister has many soft toys. She likes to _____.
- Hoa waters flowers every day. Her hobby is _____.
- Minh is good with his hands. He can _____ from paper and wood.
- Ann goes to the _____ every Sunday morning.
- My brother does _____ because it makes him stronger.
- Music can help students _____ after school.
- You need a bit of _____ to design a beautiful dollhouse.
- His _____ has coins from Viet Nam, Japan and the UK.
- My cooking _____ starts at 9 a.m. every Saturday.

Exercise 10: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

- My brother enjoys _____ models after school.
A. make B. making C. makes D. to making
- Lan _____ yoga every morning.
A. does B. plays C. goes D. makes
- They do not like _____ coins because it takes a lot of time.
A. collect B. collecting C. collects D. collected
- The train _____ at 7:30 every morning.
A. leave B. leaving C. leaves D. to leave
- Does your sister _____ teddy bears?
A. collects B. collecting C. collect D. to collect
- Horse riding is _____ in my town. Not many people do it.
A. common B. unusual C. boringly D. patient
- My father has a big garden because he loves _____ trees and flowers.

- A. planting B. playing C. doing D. collecting
8. You need glue and paper _____ a model room.
A. build B. to build C. building D. builds
9. We usually _____ basketball at break time.
A. do B. make C. play D. ride
10. My lesson _____ at 8 p.m. every Friday.
A. starts B. start C. starting D. to start
11. She is interested _____ reading books about science.
A. on B. in C. at D. with
12. My mother dislikes _____ computer games.
A. play B. plays C. playing D. to playing
13. Gardening can teach children _____.
A. responsibility B. responsible C. responsibly D. respond
14. The boy rides a _____ at the club.
A. coin B. doll C. horse D. glue
15. I have a new camera, so I want to learn _____.
A. photography B. jogging C. judo D. cardboard
16. Do you fancy _____ camping this weekend?
A. go B. going C. goes D. to going
17. My cousin _____ old stamps from many countries.
A. collect B. collecting C. collects D. to collect
18. This hobby develops your hands and eyes to work _____.
A. together B. apart C. slowly D. late
19. The cooking programme _____ at 6 p.m. every day.
A. begin B. begins C. beginning D. to begin
20. I do not like getting up early, but I _____ jogging in the afternoon.
A. hate B. enjoy C. dislike D. detest

Exercise 11: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct present simple form.

1. My brother _____ (make) a new model every month.
2. What _____ Lan _____ (do) in her free time?
3. Trang _____ (not use) plastic to build her dollhouse.
4. Our science lesson _____ (start) at 1 p.m. on Fridays.
5. My parents _____ (do) the gardening at weekends.
6. _____ your cousin _____ (collect) coins?
7. Hoa _____ (not like) doing judo.
8. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
9. My yoga class _____ (finish) at 7 a.m.
10. Peter and Tom _____ (play) basketball after school.
11. Mi _____ (watch) videos about making models.

12. We _____ (not have) a horse riding club near our school.
13. _____ Ann _____ (ride) a horse every Sunday?
14. This programme _____ (begin) at 8:30 p.m.
15. My family members _____ (have) different hobbies.

Exercise 12: Complete the sentences using the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I love _____ old books. (collect)
2. My sister enjoys _____ dollhouses. (build)
3. Does Mark like _____ models? (make)
4. Hoa hates _____ up early on Sundays. (get)
5. They fancy _____ a horse at the weekend. (ride)
6. My father dislikes _____ TV for too long. (watch)
7. We adore _____ flowers in spring. (plant)
8. Lan is interested in _____ yoga. (do)
9. Tom prefers _____ football to playing computer games. (play)
10. She does not enjoy _____ coins because it is expensive. (collect)

Exercise 13: Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Building dollhouses helps children become more _____. (create)
2. Ba has a large stamp _____. (collect)
3. Gardening teaches us patience and _____. (responsible)
4. This outdoor activity is very _____ for children. (benefit)
5. My brother wants to be a good horse _____. (ride)
6. Learning a _____ instrument is not easy. (music)
7. This book is _____ for students who like science. (use)
8. Her hobby is _____ because it helps her relax. (interest)

Exercise 14: Choose the CLOSEST or OPPOSITE meaning of the underlined word/phrase.

1. CLOSEST: My father is interested in gardening.
A. hates B. enjoys C. stops D. forgets
2. CLOSEST: His coin collection is amazing.
A. wonderful B. boring C. weak D. noisy
3. CLOSEST: Gardening helps me reduce stress.
A. increase B. decrease C. create D. collect
4. CLOSEST: We need a bit of creativity.
A. a lot of B. no C. a little D. too much
5. CLOSEST: Horse riding is unusual in my area.
A. common B. popular C. strange D. easy
6. OPPOSITE: I always go jogging in the morning.
A. usually B. never C. often D. sometimes

7. OPPOSITE: My sister loves building dollhouses.
A. likes B. enjoys C. hates D. adores
8. OPPOSITE: This hobby is useful for students.
A. helpful B. useless C. important D. valuable
9. OPPOSITE: Outdoor activities are good for health.
A. inside B. outside C. garden D. sports
10. OPPOSITE: The lesson starts at 8 p.m.
A. begins B. opens C. finishes D. happens

D. COMMUNICATION

Exercise 15: Choose the best response (A, B, C, or D).

1. Mi: Do you like reading books? - Ann: _____
A. Yes, very much. B. It starts at 8. C. I need glue. D. It is a timetable.
2. Tom: What is your hobby? - Nam: _____
A. I am twelve. B. I like making models. C. It is Monday. D. She does yoga.
3. Lan: I go swimming twice a week. - Hoa: _____
A. Yes, it does. B. No, I am not. C. It is cardboard. D. That is great!
4. Mai: Would you like to try gardening with me? - Lucy: _____
A. Yes, I do it. B. Sure. That sounds fun. C. I do not have it. D. It is not a club.
5. Jack: What are you interested in? - Minh: _____
A. I prefer painting. B. It starts now. C. I am on the bus. D. It is a coin.

Exercise 16: Choose the correct arrangement to make a meaningful conversation.

1.
a. Ann: Yes, it is. I started it last summer.
b. Trang: What is your hobby, Ann?
c. Trang: Is horse riding difficult?
d. Ann: I like horse riding.
A. c-a-b-d B. d-b-c-a C. b-d-c-a D. b-c-a-d
2.
a. Tom: I think making models develops creativity.
b. Tom: Do you like making models?
c. Nam: Really? I may try it this weekend.
d. Nam: Not much. I prefer playing football.
A. b-d-a-c B. a-b-d-c C. b-a-c-d D. d-c-b-a
3.
a. Lucy: I usually water flowers with my mum.
b. Ben: That sounds useful.
c. Ben: What do you do in your free time?

d. Lucy: I do gardening.

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

4.

a. Mi: No, I do not. I am not interested in art.

b. Lan: Do you like painting?

c. Mi: I prefer reading books about science.

d. Lan: What do you prefer?

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

5.

a. Peter: Yes. My lesson starts at 8 a.m.

b. Peter: I go to the Riders' Club every Sunday.

c. Joe: When do you go horse riding?

d. Joe: Does the lesson start early?

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

E. READING

Exercise 17: Read the signs or notices. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

NOTICE 1

Gardening Club

- Please bring gloves.
- Do not pick flowers without the teacher's permission.

1. What should students do when joining the club?

- A. Teachers will provide gloves for everyone to pick flowers.
- B. Students must bring gloves and cannot pick flowers without permission.
- C. Only students without gloves are allowed to pick flowers.
- D. Students can pick any flowers they like as long as they wear gloves.

NOTICE 2

Model Room Workshop

- Use scissors carefully.
- Children under 10 must work with an adult.

2. What does the notice mean?

- A. Adults are the only ones allowed to use scissors in the workshop.
- B. Children under 10 can use scissors carelessly if an adult is there.
- C. Everyone must handle scissors safely, and young children need an adult's accompaniment.
- D. The workshop is only open to children who are older than 10 years old.

NOTICE 3

Riders' Club

3. What is the safety rule at the club?

- A. Wearing a helmet is a mandatory requirement for

All riders must wear helmets during the lesson.	everyone during the riding lesson. B. Riders only need to wear helmets before the lesson. C. Helmets are optional if riders already know how to ride well. D. Only the instructors are required to wear helmets during the lesson.
NOTICE 4 Coin Exhibition Please do not touch the coins in the glass boxes.	4. What are the visitors expected to do? A. Open the glass boxes to inspect the coins closely. B. Look at the coins inside the display boxes without touching them. C. Bring their own coins to exchange with the ones in the glass boxes. D. Take the coins out of the glass boxes carefully.
NOTICE 5 Quiet Reading Corner Keep your voice low and return books to the shelf.	5. What are the rules for using this area? A. Students can talk loudly as long as they return the books. B. Reading aloud is allowed if students put the books back on the shelf. C. Students can take the books home if they promise to be quiet. D. Visitors need to speak softly and place the books back where they belong after reading.
	6. What does the sign say? A. No photography and no video recording B. No video recording C. Using your camera here. D. You can take pictures here.
	7. What does the sign say? A. Play soccer here. C. No entry. B. No walking. D. Don't play soccer here.
	2. What does the sign say? A. You cannot eat but you can drink here. B. You can eat but you cannot drink here. C. You cannot eat or drink here. D. You can eat and drink here

Exercise 18: Read the advertisements/notices and choose the correct word for each blank.

Text 1

Join Our Model-Making Class! Do you enjoy (1)_____ things with your hands? Come to our class this Saturday. You can learn to make a small plane from paper and (2)_____. The class is from 9 a.m. (3)_____ 11 a.m. at the Youth Centre. Bring your friends and have fun (4)_____ new models.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. making | B. make | C. made | D. makes |
| 2. A. horse | B. cardboard | C. coin | D. teddy bear |
| 3. A. in | B. with | C. to | D. on |
| 4. A. create | B. creating | C. to creating | D. creates |

Text 2

Try Gardening This Summer! Gardening is an outdoor hobby for everyone. You can plant flowers, water vegetables and learn to be more (1)_____. It also helps you (2)_____ stress after school. You do not need expensive tools. You only need seeds, water and a little (3)_____. Join our club (4)_____ Sunday morning!

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. patient | B. patience | C. impatient | D. patiently |
| 2. A. collect | B. reduce | C. build | D. ride |
| 3. A. care | B. timetable | C. judo | D. rider |
| 4. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. for |

Exercise 19: Read the passage and choose the correct word for each blank.

Hobbies are important in a student's life. A good hobby helps you relax after lessons and (1)_____ new skills. Some students enjoy outdoor activities such as gardening, swimming or horse riding. Others prefer indoor hobbies like (2)_____ coins, making models or reading books. When you do a hobby regularly, you learn to be more (3)_____ and responsible. For example, if you grow flowers, you must water them every day. If you build a dollhouse, you need to use cardboard and glue carefully. Hobbies also help students (4)_____ friends because they can join clubs and share ideas. However, students should not spend too much time on hobbies. They still need enough time for homework and sleep. A hobby is best when it makes life more interesting and (5)_____ without hurting your study.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. develop | B. ride | C. hate | D. start |
| 2. A. collect | B. collecting | C. collects | D. collected |
| 3. A. patient | B. patience | C. patiently | D. impatient |
| 4. A. meet | B. meeting | C. meets | D. met |
| 5. A. stress | B. stressful | C. relaxing | D. boring |

Exercise 20: Read the passages and choose the best answer.

Passage 1.

My favourite hobby is gardening. I started it when I was ten because my mother often asked me to help her in our small garden. At first, I only watered the flowers. Now I can plant vegetables and take care of young trees. Gardening is not always easy. You must wait for the plants to grow, and you must protect them from insects. However, it teaches me to be patient and responsible. I also enjoy spending time with my mother in the garden because we can talk and relax together.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
A. The writer's gardening hobby B. The writer's school timetable
C. A flower shop D. A cooking lesson
2. Who helped the writer start the hobby?
A. her father B. her mother C. her teacher D. her friend
3. What did the writer do at first?
A. planted vegetables B. rode horses C. watered flowers D. built a dollhouse
4. The word "responsible" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. careful about duties B. very tired C. afraid of work D. interested in coins
5. Which is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Gardening is always easy. B. The writer dislikes talking with her mother.
C. Plants need time to grow. D. The writer started gardening at seven.

Passage 2.

Minh likes making models. He usually makes model cars and small houses from cardboard. He does this hobby on Saturday afternoons after finishing his homework. Minh says the hobby helps his hands and eyes work together. It also makes him more creative because he has to think about colours, shapes and sizes. Sometimes, his younger brother helps him, but Minh does the difficult parts himself. Last month, Minh joined a model-making club at school. He now has more friends who share the same hobby.

1. What materials does Minh often use?
A. cardboard B. coins C. flowers D. teddy bears
2. When does Minh make models?
A. every morning B. on Saturday afternoons
C. on Sunday evenings D. before homework
3. Why does the hobby make Minh creative?
A. He has to think about design. B. He rides a horse.
C. He reads many books. D. He buys expensive toys.
4. Who sometimes helps Minh?
A. his younger brother B. his father C. his teacher D. his cousin
5. What can be inferred from the passage?
A. The club helps Minh meet people with the same interest.
B. Minh dislikes making models now.
C. Minh does not do homework.
D. Model making is only for adults.

Exercise 21: Four sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the correct answer (A-E). There is one extra sentence.

Making dollhouses is a creative hobby. (1)_____ You can use cardboard, coloured paper and glue to make walls, windows and tiny furniture. It is not necessary to buy expensive things. (2)_____ When you make a dollhouse, you must plan carefully. You need to decide the size of each room and the colour of each wall. (3)_____ After finishing the house, you can share it with your friends or family. Many children feel proud because they can create something beautiful with their own hands. (4)_____

- A. This helps you become more patient.
- B. You can make many parts from simple materials at home.
- C. It is usually more popular than all sports.
- D. It allows children to use their imagination.
- E. It is a good way to show creativity and relax.

F. WRITING

Exercise 22: Make questions for the underlined words.

1. My sister goes swimming twice a week.

2. Trang needs cardboard and glue to build a dollhouse.

3. Ann's lesson starts at 8 a.m..

4. My hobby is collecting teddy bears.

5. Gardening helps children become patient and responsible.

Exercise 23: Write complete sentences using the given words and phrases. You may have to change the words or add some.

1. My biology class / start / 1 p.m. / on Tuesdays.

2. sun / rise / in / east.

3. your sister / enjoy / collect / coins?

4. Ann / go / Riders' Club / every Sunday.

5. We / find / make / models / interesting.

6. My brother / not like / get / up early.

7. Trang / need / cardboard / and / glue / build / dollhouse.

8. Gardening / teach / children / responsibility.

9. My mum / love / do / yoga / morning.

10. This hobby / help / me / reduce / stress.

Exercise 24: Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

1. likes / models / brother / making / my / .

2. you / do / in / free time / what / your / do / ?

3. horse riding / is / hobby / unusual / an / .

4. collecting / does not / Lan / coins / like / .

5. a bit of / need / you / creativity / .

6. lesson / starts / my / at / 6 p.m. / yoga / .

7. helps / gardening / become / children / patient / .

8. go / every / jogging / morning / they / .

9. are / what / the / of / hobbies / benefits / ?

10. books / interested / science / is / in / Mi / .

Exercise 25: Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. My sister enjoys arranging flowers.

→ My sister is interested _____.

2. Building a dollhouse is interesting.

→ It is _____.

3. My father does not like playing basketball.

→ My father hates _____.

4. I swim three times a week.

→ I go swimming _____.

5. Making models is my favourite hobby.

→ My hobby _____.

6. She likes cooking more than gardening.

→ She prefers _____.

7. It takes me one hour to do yoga every day.

→ I spend _____.

8. Tom finds collecting coins boring.

→ Tom does not like _____.

9. My lesson begins at 8 p.m.

→ My lesson starts _____.

10. Minh rides his bike to school every day.

→ Minh goes _____.

Exercise 26: Choose the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph.

Paragraph 1

- a. Secondly, it helps me become more patient because plants need time to grow.
- b. My favourite hobby is gardening.
- c. In conclusion, gardening is a useful and relaxing hobby for me.
- d. Firstly, it helps me relax after school.
- e. For example, I often water flowers with my mum in the evening.

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

Paragraph 2

- a. For example, I enjoy reading comic books and short stories before going to bed.
- b. In conclusion, reading is a great hobby that makes me smarter and happier.
- c. My absolute favourite hobby is reading books.
- d. Secondly, it helps me learn many new words and improves my writing skills.
- e. Firstly, it is a fantastic way for me to relax after a busy day at school.

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

Paragraph 3

- a. Then, my father gave me a small camera for my birthday.
- b. Now, I love walking around the city to take photos of beautiful corners.
- c. I became interested in photography two years ago.
- d. At first, I only used my phone to take pictures of trees and flowers.
- e. This hobby helps me look at the world in a more creative way.

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

Exercise 27: Write a paragraph of about 70 words about your hobby. Use the notes below.

Notes	Your ideas
My hobby	
When I started	
Who I do it with	
What I need	
Benefits	

Exercise 28: Paragraph writing.

Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) about the benefits of your favourite hobby.

Step	Useful language	Your ideas
1. Topic Sentence	• My favourite hobby is... and it brings me many benefits. • I love... because it is very useful for me.	
2. Benefit 1 & Example	• First, it helps me relax after school. • For example, I often [play football / read books] with my...	
3. Benefit 2	• Second, this hobby helps me [learn new words / stay healthy / become more patient]. • It is also a great way to...	
4. Closing Sentence	• In short, having a hobby makes my life happier. • Therefore, I will continue this hobby in the future.	

Your paragraph:

G. SPEAKING

Exercise 29: Personal questions. Answer each question in 2-3 sentences.

1. What is your favourite hobby?

2. When did you start this hobby?

3. Who do you usually do this hobby with?

4. How much time do you spend on your hobby every week?

5. What do you need to do your hobby?

6. What hobby do you dislike? Why?

7. What are the benefits of your hobby?

8. Do you think students should join hobby clubs at school? Why or why not?

Exercise 30: Monologue - IELTS Speaking Part 2 style.

Cue card

Describe a hobby you enjoy.

You should say:

what the hobby is; when you started it; who you do it with; what you need for it; and explain why this hobby is useful or enjoyable.

Preparation time: 1 minute. Speaking time: 1-2 minutes.

Guideline for your talk

Part	Useful ideas / sentence starters
Opening	I would like to talk about... / My favourite hobby is...
Details	I started it... / I usually do it with... / I often do it at...
Materials or place	To do this hobby, I need... / I go to...
Benefits	It helps me reduce stress / become more patient / develop creativity / stay healthy.
Feeling and closing	I feel... when I do it. I think I will continue this hobby because...

UNIT 2: HEALTHY LIVING

Bổ trợ full kỹ năng lớp 7 form mới 2026

PART 1: LÝ THUYẾT

A. VOCABULARY

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning	Example
1	healthy	adj	/'helθi/	khỏe mạnh, lành mạnh	A healthy diet is important.
2	healthy living	n phr	/'helθi 'lɪvɪŋ/	lối sống lành mạnh	Healthy living helps us study better.
3	health problem	n phr	/helθ 'prɒbləm/	vấn đề sức khỏe	Acne is a common health problem.
4	activity	n	/æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động	Cycling is a healthy activity.
5	active	adj	/'æktɪv/	năng động	Be active every day.
6	exercise	v/n	/'eksəsaɪz/	tập thể dục; bài tập	My father exercises every morning.
7	outdoor activity	n phr	/'aʊtdɔːr æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động ngoài trời	Boating is an outdoor activity.
8	boating	n	/'bəʊtɪŋ/	chèo thuyền, đi thuyền	Mark goes boating at the park.
9	cycling	n	/'saɪklɪŋ/	đạp xe	Cycling keeps us fit.
10	countryside	n	/'kʌntrisaɪd/	vùng nông thôn	Mi goes cycling in the countryside.
11	lunch box	n	/'lʌntʃ bɒks/	hộp cơm	Bring a lunch box with you.
12	sunscreen	n	/'sʌnskriːn/	kem chống nắng	Use sunscreen at noon.
13	sunburn	n	/'sʌnbɜːn/	cháy nắng	You may get sunburn in summer.
14	dim light	n phr	/dɪm laɪt/	ánh sáng yếu	Do not read in dim light.
15	lip balm	n	/'lɪp bɑːm/	son dưỡng môi	Use lip balm for chapped lips.
16	chapped lips	n phr	/tʃæpt lɪps/	môi nứt nẻ	I have chapped lips in winter.
17	red spot	n phr	/red spɒt/	nốt đỏ	Acne causes red spots.
18	skin condition	n phr	/skɪn kən'dɪʃn/	tình trạng da	Acne is a skin condition.
19	acne	n	/'ækni/	mụn trứng cá	Many teenagers have acne.
20	pimple	n	/'pɪmpl/	mụn nhỏ	Do not touch pimples.
21	face	n	/feɪs/	khuôn mặt	Wash your face twice a

					day.
22	dirty	adj	/'dɜ:ti/	bẩn	Dirty hands can affect your skin.
23	soap	n	/səʊp/	xà phòng	Wash your face with special soap.
24	soft drink	n phr	/sɒft drɪŋk/	nước ngọt	Soft drinks are not good for health.
25	fast food	n phr	/fɑ:st fu:d/	đồ ăn nhanh	Do not eat much fast food.
26	coloured vegetables	n phr	/'kʌləd 'vedʒtəblz/	rau củ nhiều màu	Eat coloured vegetables every day.
27	vitamin	n	/'vɪtəmin/	vitamin	Vitamin A is good for eyes.
28	tofu	n	/'təʊfu:/	đậu phụ	Tofu has vegetable protein.
29	soybean	n	/'sɔɪbi:n/	đậu nành	Soybeans are healthy food.
30	fat	n/adj	/fæt/	chất béo; béo	Do not eat too much fat.
31	fit	adj	/fɪt/	khỏe mạnh, cân đối	Running helps keep us fit.
32	avoid	v	/ə'vɔɪd/	tránh	Avoid touching your face.
33	affect	v	/ə'fekt/	ảnh hưởng	Acne affects young people.
34	touch	v	/tʌtʃ/	chạm vào	Do not touch your face with dirty hands.
35	wash	v	/wɒʃ/	rửa	Wash your hands before meals.
36	virus	n	/'vaɪrəs/	vi-rút	We should avoid viruses.
37	wear a mask	phr	/weər ə mɑ:sk/	đeo khẩu trang	Wear a mask in crowded places.
38	avoid crowds	phr	/ə'vɔɪd kraʊdz/	tránh đám đông	Avoid crowds when you are ill.
39	surroundings	n	/sə'raʊndɪŋz/	môi trường xung quanh	Keep your surroundings clean.
40	sleepy	adj	/'sli:pi/	buồn ngủ	I feel sleepy during the day.

B. WORD FORM

Base word	Useful forms	Example
health (n)	healthy (adj), unhealthy (adj), healthily (adv)	Eating vegetables is healthy.
activity (n)	active (adj), actively (adv), inactive (adj)	Being active helps us stay fit.

fit (adj)	fitness (n), unfit (adj)	Cycling improves your fitness.
affect (v)	effect (n), effective (adj), effectively (adv)	Sleep affects our health.
avoid (v)	avoidance (n), avoidable (adj)	Some health problems are avoidable.
sunburn (n)	sunburnt (adj)	My skin is sunburnt after the trip.
condition (n)	conditional (adj), conditionally (adv)	Acne is a common skin condition.
danger (n)	dangerous (adj), dangerously (adv)	Do not exercise dangerously.
energy (n)	energetic (adj), energetically (adv)	Breakfast gives us energy.

C. GRAMMAR

1. Simple sentences

A simple sentence expresses one complete idea. It usually has a subject and a verb. It can also have an object, a complement or an adverbial.

Pattern	Example
S + V	I exercise. / She smiles.
S + V + O	We eat coloured vegetables.
S + V + C	Tofu is healthy. / My eyes are tired.
S + V + Adv/Adverbial	My father exercises every morning.
S + V + O + Adv/Adverbial	We avoid soft drinks after dinner.

Notes:

- A sentence must have a subject and a verb: I read. / She exercises.
- A sentence may be longer, but it should still express one clear idea.
- Do not write fragments such as “Because I am tired.” as a complete sentence.
- Do not join too many ideas with “and” without punctuation.

2. Giving advice

Useful structure	Example
You should + V	You should wash your hands often.
You should not / shouldn't + V	You shouldn't read in dim light.
Use + noun	Use sunscreen when it is sunny.
Avoid + V-ing / noun	Avoid touching your face with dirty hands.
It is good / important to + V	It is important to sleep enough every day.

D. PRONUNCIATION: /f/ and /v/

Sound	Common spelling	Examples
/f/	f, ff, ph, gh	food, fit, affect, phone, laugh
/v/	v	vitamin, avoid, vegetables, favourite, active

PART 2: PRACTICE

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

- What activity does Mark do with his father?
A. boating B. cycling C. running
- Where do Mi and her family often go cycling?
A. in the city centre B. in the countryside C. near the market
- What does Mi tell Mark to bring?
A. a hat and sunscreen B. a book and a pen C. a camera and a map
- What healthy habit does Nam mention?
A. eating fast food B. eating coloured vegetables C. drinking soft drinks
- Why should students not read in dim light?
A. It can make their eyes tired. B. It makes them hungry. C. It gives them sunburn.
- How often does Linh brush her teeth?
A. once a day B. twice a day C. three times a week

Exercise 2: Listen to a conversation about healthy habits. Write T (True) or F (False).

- Mark wants to become healthier this year. _____
- Mi advises him to drink more soft drinks. _____
- Mark often feels sleepy during the day. _____
- Mi says breakfast gives us energy. _____
- Mark exercises every morning. _____
- Mi thinks sleeping early is a good habit. _____

Exercise 3: Listen to a health talk. Fill in each blank with ONE word or number.

Healthy habit	Information
1. Eat more	coloured _____
2. Drink enough	_____
3. Sleep for about	_____ hours a night
4. Be active and	_____ every day
5. Wash your hands before	_____
6. Open the window in the	_____

Exercise 4: Listen and match each speaker (1-5) with the correct advice (A-F). There is one extra advice.

Speaker	Answer	Advice
1. Speaker 1	_____	A. Use lip balm.
2. Speaker 2	_____	B. Wear a mask and avoid crowds.
3. Speaker 3	_____	C. Do not read in dim light.
4. Speaker 4	_____	D. Drink less soft drink.
5. Speaker 5	_____	E. Use sunscreen and wear a hat.
		F. Wash your face with special soap.

B. PHONETIC

Exercise 5: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose sound is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. fit | B. food | C. vitamin | D. face |
| 2. A. avoid | B. vegetable | C. active | D. breakfast |
| 3. A. favourite | B. vitamin | C. voice | D. soft |
| 4. A. vitamin | B. voice | C. vegetable | D. food |
| 5. A. phone | B. photo | C. laugh | D. avoid |
| 6. A. of | B. safe | C. half | D. leaf |
| 7. A. virus | B. very | C. voice | D. face |
| 8. A. fruit | B. fast | C. fever | D. vegetable |
| 9. A. five | B. fine | C. view | D. feel |
| 10. A. have | B. face | C. heavy | D. avoid |

Exercise 6: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. healthy | B. active | C. avoid | D. sunburn |
| 2. A. vegetable | B. activity | C. vitamin | D. exercise |
| 3. A. condition | B. important | C. favourite | D. expensive |
| 4. A. affect | B. breakfast | C. pimple | D. lunchbox |
| 5. A. cycling | B. boating | C. sunscreen | D. appear |
| 6. A. popular | B. attention | C. unhealthy | D. tomorrow |
| 7. A. different | B. usually | C. remember | D. dangerous |
| 8. A. vitamin | B. colourful | C. important | D. exercise |
| 9. A. healthy | B. problem | C. advice | D. sunburn |
| 10. A. vegetables | B. activity | C. condition | D. expensive |

C. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 7: Choose the odd one out in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. A. cycling | B. boating | C. sunscreen | D. running |
| 2. A. lunch box | B. acne | C. chapped lips | D. sunburn |
| 3. A. vegetable | B. soft drink | C. tofu | D. soybean |
| 4. A. avoid | B. affect | C. wash | D. vitamin |
| 5. A. healthy | B. active | C. fit | D. dirty |

6. A. dim light B. lip balm C. soap D. sunscreen

Exercise 8: Complete the word webs with suitable words/phrases.

Healthy activities	Health problems	Healthy food/drinks	Things we use	Bad habits
1. _____	4. _____	7. _____	10. _____	13. _____
2. _____	5. _____	8. _____	11. _____	14. _____
3. _____	6. _____	9. _____	12. _____	15. _____

Suggested words: **cycling, boating, exercising, acne, sunburn, chapped lips, vegetables, tofu, green tea, sunscreen, lip balm, soap, reading in dim light, eating fast food, touching your face.**

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from the box.

sunburn	sunscreen	coloured vegetables	soft drinks	fit
dim light	chapped lips	lip balm	acne	avoid crowds

1. You may get _____ if you stay in the sun too long.
2. Please use _____ when it is hot and sunny.
3. Carrots and tomatoes are _____.
4. _____ are not good for your health.
5. Cycling every day helps me keep _____.
6. Do not read in _____ because it is bad for your eyes.
7. My lips are dry and painful. I have _____.
8. You can use _____ when your lips are chapped.
9. Many teenagers have _____ on their face.
10. When you have the flu, you should _____.

Exercise 10: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

1. We should eat more fruit and vegetables because they have a lot of _____.
A. fat B. vitamins C. soft drinks D. spots
2. My father _____ every morning to keep fit.
A. exercises B. exercise C. exercising D. to exercise
3. You should not touch your face with _____ hands.
A. clean B. dirty C. healthy D. active
4. _____ is a skin condition. It causes small red spots on the face.
A. Sunscreen B. Acne C. Lunch box D. Tofu
5. The Japanese eat a lot of fish and _____.

- A. tofu B. sunburn C. lip balm D. dim light
6. Mi brings fruit, water and a lunch box _____ her trip.
A. to B. with C. for D. at
7. Outdoor activities are good _____ our health.
A. for B. at C. with D. of
8. You _____ wear a hat at noon because it is very sunny.
A. should B. should not C. do not D. are
9. Soft drinks _____ a lot of sugar.
A. have B. has C. is D. does
10. Reading in dim light _____ our eyes tired.
A. keeps B. makes C. does D. goes
11. My brother never _____ breakfast before school.
A. has B. have C. having D. to have
12. We use special soap _____ acne.
A. avoid B. to avoid C. avoiding D. avoids
13. My hands are chapped. I need some _____.
A. lip balm B. hand cream C. sunscreen D. soft drink
14. Many students feel sleepy because they do not get enough _____.
A. sleep B. soap C. sunburn D. vegetables
15. _____ your hands often to avoid viruses.
A. Washing B. Wash C. Washes D. To wash
16. Mark and his father _____ boating at Yen So Park.
A. go B. do C. play D. make
17. Fruit and vegetables provide us _____ vitamins.
A. to B. with C. for D. about
18. We should avoid _____ too much fast food.
A. eat B. eats C. eating D. to eating
19. The weather may affect our skin _____.
A. condition B. active C. fit D. activity
20. The doctor says I should _____ my surroundings clean.
A. keep B. do C. have D. make

Exercise 11: Tick (✓) the simple sentences.

1. The Japanese eat a lot of tofu. ☐
2. Because my eyes are tired. ☐
3. She drinks lemonade every morning. ☐
4. I do not eat fast food, and I do not drink soft drinks. ☐
5. After school and in the evening. ☐
6. My father exercises every morning. ☐

7. Acne affects many teenagers. □
8. When we go cycling in the countryside. □

Exercise 12: Underline and write S for the subject and V for the verb in each simple sentence.

1. Vegetarians eat a lot of vegetables and fruit.
2. Acne causes small red spots on the face.
3. My mother drinks green tea every day.
4. Mark and Mi talk about healthy activities.
5. Soft drinks affect our health.
6. The cooking programme starts at 7 p.m.

Exercise 13: Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Eating coloured vegetables is very _____ for children. (health)
2. Outdoor _____ help us become active. (active)
3. Cycling every day improves my _____. (fit)
4. Too much sugar can _____ your teeth. (affect)
5. You should wash your face _____ with clean water. (careful)
6. He feels _____ because he sleeps late every night. (sleep)
7. This advice is _____ for students with acne. (use)
8. We should keep our surroundings clean to avoid _____. (ill)
9. Eating fresh fruit and fish can help us stay _____. (health)
10. Swimming and cycling are great outdoor _____. (active)
11. You should eat a _____ plate of food with green, red, and yellow vegetables. (colour)
12. Playing sports every day improves your health and _____. (fit)
13. Eating too much fast food can lead to _____ gain. (weigh)
14. Don't spend too much time in the sun without sunscreen, or your skin will get _____. (sunburn)
15. The students felt _____ during the afternoon lesson because they stayed up late. (sleep)
16. Washing your face twice a day helps reduce the _____ of pimples. (appear)
17. The doctor gave me some _____ advice on how to avoid the flu. (use)
18. There are many _____ ways to keep fit and stay in shape. (differ)

Exercise 14: Choose the CLOSEST or OPPOSITE meaning of the bold word/phrase.

1. CLOSEST: Being **active** helps us keep fit.
A. healthy B. tired C. sleepy D. dirty
2. CLOSEST: You should **avoid** touching your face.
A. enjoy B. stop C. try D. love
3. CLOSEST: Acne **affects** many teenagers.

- A. helps B. changes or has an influence on C. washes D. brings
4. CLOSEST: This is a **common** skin condition.
A. rare B. serious C. usual D. expensive
5. CLOSEST: Wash your hands **often**.
A. never B. slowly C. regularly D. rarely
6. OPPOSITE: Soft drinks are **unhealthy**.
A. bad B. healthy C. sweet D. cold
7. OPPOSITE: Do not read in **dim** light.
A. weak B. bright C. dark D. small
8. OPPOSITE: My brother is **active**.
A. fit B. lazy C. healthy D. strong
9. OPPOSITE: This advice is **useful**.
A. helpful B. useless C. important D. valuable
10. OPPOSITE: The park is **quiet**.
A. noisy B. peaceful C. large D. clean

D. COMMUNICATION

Exercise 15: Choose the best response (A, B, C, or D).

1. **Mi:** "My eyes are really tired."

Mark: " _____ "

- A. Why don't you take a break from the screen?
B. You should watch more television.
C. Don't worry, it's just a common hobby.
D. Yes, I'd love to.

2. **Lan:** "My lips are so chapped in this weather."

Hoa: " _____ "

- A. You can drink more soft drinks.
B. Try putting on some lip balm.
C. You should eat more fast food.
D. Why don't you read in dim light?

3. **Tom:** "What should I do to avoid sunburn at the beach?"

Ben: " _____ "

- A. You should touch your face often.
B. Why don't you go out at noon?

C. Make sure you wear a hat and apply sunscreen.

D. You can stay up late to enjoy the cool air.

4. Mai: "I always feel so sleepy during daytime classes."

Lucy: " _____ "

A. Maybe you should go to bed earlier at night.

B. You ought to avoid fresh vegetables.

C. That is a very healthy and active hobby!

D. You can look at the computer all night.

5. Jack: "My hands are dry and chapped after doing the gardening."

Minh: " _____ "

A. You should go boating right now.

B. You'd better buy a new lunch box.

C. Why don't you rub some hand cream on them?

D. You can collect more coins.

Exercise 16: Choose the correct arrangement to make a meaningful conversation.

1.

a. Mi: You should not read in dim light.

b. Mark: Thank you. I will try.

c. Mi: What is wrong with your eyes?

d. Mark: They are tired after reading at night.

A. c-d-a-b

B. a-b-c-d

C. d-c-a-b

D. c-a-d-b

2.

a. Doctor: You should wash your face with special soap.

b. Anna: I have acne on my face.

c. Anna: Thank you, doctor.

d. Doctor: What is your problem?

A. a-c-d-b

B. b-d-a-c

C. d-b-a-c

D. d-a-b-c

3.

a. Nam: Yes, but not every day. Just three times a week.

b. Nam: Because it helps me keep fit and stay healthy.

c. Tom: Do you exercise every day, Nam?

d. Tom: That's good. Why do you like doing it?

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

4.

a. Mai: I think you should eat breakfast to have more energy.

b. Lan: I don't know why, but I often feel very sleepy at school.

c. Lan: You're right. I will try to eat tomorrow.

d. Mai: Really? Do you have breakfast every morning?

e. Lan: No, I rarely do because I always get up late.

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

5.

a. Mi: Don't forget to bring a hat and some sunscreen.

b. Mark: Why do I need sunscreen?

c. Mark: The weather is beautiful! I want to go boating this noon.

d. Mi: Because you can still get a sunburn.

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

E. READING

Exercise 17: Read the signs or notices. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

Notice / Sign	Questions & Options
NOTICE 1 School Health Day • Stay hydrated! • Please bring your own water bottle. • Do not bring soft drinks or fast food.	1. What does the notice ask students to do? A. Buy fast food and soft drinks at the event. B. Bring water and avoid unhealthy drinks or food. C. Do not bring any kind of drinks to school. D. Only bring soft drinks to stay hydrated.
NOTICE 2 Sports Centre • Keep fit safely! • All students must wear trainers during exercise. • No slippers or bare feet	2. What is the rule at the sports centre? A. Students can exercise without wearing any shoes. B. Only teachers are required to wear trainers. C. Students must wear suitable sports shoes like trainers. D. Trainers are not allowed inside the sports centre.

Notice / Sign	Questions & Options
allowed.	
NOTICE 3 Reading Corner • Protect your eyes! • Please turn on the desk lamp. • Do not read in dim light.	3. What should students do to protect their eyes? A. Turn off all desk lamps to save energy. B. Use enough light from the desk lamp while reading. C. Read books only in dim or dark rooms. D. Read only at noon when there is sun.
NOTICE 4 Lunch Club • Eat healthy! • Choose vegetables first. • Remember to limit fried food and soft drinks.	4. What is the main advice from the Lunch Club? A. Eat more vegetables and reduce unhealthy food and drinks. B. Do not eat vegetables for lunch. C. Drink more soft drinks instead of eating meals. D. Eat as much fried food as you want.
	5. What does this sign mean? A. Students should wash their hands to stay clean and healthy. B. Do not use water from this tap. C. Students can play with water here. D. Only wash your hands when they look dirty.
	6. What does this sign mean? A. Fast food and soft drinks are good for your health. B. We should eat more hamburgers and French fries. C. Students should limit fast food and soft drinks to stay healthy. D. Do not bring fresh water or fruits to the canteen.

Exercise 18: Read the advertisements/notices and choose the correct word for each blank.

Text 1

Join Our Healthy Cycling Club!

Do you want to be more active? Come cycling with us every Saturday morning. Cycling helps you keep (1)_____ and enjoy fresh air. Please bring water and wear a helmet. We meet at the school gate (2)_____ 7 a.m. You should not forget sunscreen because the sun can (3)_____ your skin. Join us and have fun (4)_____ with friends!

1. A. fit B. soft C. dirty D. dim
2. A. at B. on C. in D. of
3. A. avoid B. affect C. collect D. wash
4. A. cycle B. cycling C. cycled D. cycles

Text 2

Healthy Lunch Box Day!

Bring a lunch box with healthy food. You can bring rice, eggs, tofu, fish, fruit and coloured vegetables. Please do not bring (1)_____ drinks. They have too much sugar. A good lunch gives you (2)_____ for the afternoon lessons. It is also important to wash your hands (3)_____ eating. Healthy food helps students study better and stay (4)_____.

1. A. soft B. active C. dim D. special
2. A. energy B. sunburn C. acne D. soap
3. A. after B. before C. because D. with
4. A. fit B. fatty C. dirty D. crowded

Exercise 19: Read the passage and choose the correct word for each blank.

Healthy living is not difficult for students. First, you should eat more fruit and vegetables because they provide vitamins and help your body grow well. You should not eat too much fast food or drink many soft drinks because they can (1)_____ your health. Second, you need to be active. You can go cycling, do sports or simply walk to school. These activities help you keep (2)_____. Third, you should get enough sleep. If you sleep too late, you may feel (3)_____ during the day. Finally, remember to keep clean. Wash your hands often and avoid (4)_____ your face with dirty hands. Good habits can help you avoid some health (5)_____.

1. A. affect B. collect C. build D. ride
2. A. fit B. dim C. chapped D. sunburnt
3. A. active B. sleepy C. healthy D. clean
4. A. touch B. touching C. to touch D. touches
5. A. problems B. models C. activities D. boxes

Exercise 20: Read the passages and choose the best answer.

Passage 1.

Acne is a common skin condition. It causes small red spots on the face and back. It affects many young people, especially teenagers. Acne is usually not a serious disease, but most students want to avoid it because it can make them feel uncomfortable. To take care of your skin, go to bed early and get enough sleep. Eat more fruit and vegetables and less fast food. Wash your face with special soap, but not more than twice a day. Do not touch or pop spots, especially when your hands are dirty. If acne gets serious, see a doctor.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
A. acne and how to take care of skin B. how to go cycling
C. why vegetables are colourful D. how to make soap
2. Who does acne affect the most?
A. young people B. old people C. only doctors D. only boys
3. Which advice is NOT mentioned?
A. Get enough sleep. B. Eat more fruit and vegetables.
C. Wash your face with special soap. D. Drink soft drinks every day.
4. The word "it" in the passage refers to _____.
A. acne B. soap C. sleep D. fast food
5. What should you do if acne gets serious?
A. See a doctor. B. Touch the spots.
C. Wash your face ten times a day. D. Eat more fast food.

Passage 2.

The Japanese live long lives. One important reason is their diet. They eat a lot of fish and vegetables. They cook fish with little cooking oil. They also eat tofu, a product from soybeans. Tofu has vegetable protein and vitamin B. It does not have much fat. Besides their diet, Japanese people often do outdoor activities. They walk, cycle and work hard. These healthy habits help them stay fit and live longer.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Japanese healthy habits B. Japanese schools
C. Japanese clothes D. Japanese hobbies
2. What do Japanese people eat a lot of?
A. fish and vegetables B. soft drinks and sweets
C. fast food and cheese D. cakes and candy
3. What is tofu made from?
A. soybeans B. fish C. bread D. rice
4. Why is tofu healthy?
A. It has protein and does not have much fat. B. It is very sweet.
C. It has no vitamins. D. It is cooked with much oil.
5. What can be inferred from the passage?
A. Food and activity both help people live healthily.
B. Only old people should exercise.

- C. Japanese people never walk.
- D. Tofu is unhealthy.

Exercise 21: Four sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the correct answer (A-E). There is one extra sentence.

Good habits can help us avoid viruses. (1)_____ You should wash your hands often with soap and clean water. This is especially important before meals and after going outside. (2)_____ If many people are ill, try not to stay in crowded places for a long time. Wearing a mask is also useful in some situations. (3)_____ At home, open the windows when the air is fresh and keep your surroundings clean. You should also exercise every day and sleep enough. (4)_____

- A. These habits make your body stronger.
- B. You should also avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth with dirty hands.
- C. Some students like collecting coins.
- D. These habits are simple, but they are very important.
- E. Keeping clean is one of the best ways to stay healthy.

F. WRITING

Exercise 22: Make questions for the underlined words.

1. Many Vietnamese drink green tea every day.

2. My mother uses lip balm because her lips are chapped.

3. We should exercise thirty minutes a day.

4. Acne affects most teenagers.

5. I wash my hands before meals.

Exercise 23: Write complete sentences using the given words and phrases. You may have to change the words or add some.

1. Your father / exercise / every morning.

2. Many Vietnamese / drink / green tea.

3. She / not / use / sunscreen.

4. My brother / not / eat / much fast food.

5. Most children / have / chapped lips / winter.

6. We / should / avoid / soft drinks.

7. Eating / coloured vegetables / be / good / health.

8. Mark / go / boating / his father / Yen So Park.

9. You / should / wash / face / special soap.

10. Outdoor activities / help / people / keep fit.

Exercise 24: Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

1. soft drinks / never / my sister / drinks / .

2. affects / acne / 80% of young people / .

3. has / he / for breakfast / bread and eggs / .

4. do not / we / much fast food / eat / .

5. a lot of vitamins / fruit and vegetables / have / .

6. you / should / a hat / wear / at noon / .

7. keeps / cycling / fit / us / .

8. in dim light / should not / read / you / .

9. avoid / touching / your face / dirty hands / with / .

10. helps / soap / us / viruses / avoid / .

Exercise 25: Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. You should not read in dim light.

→ You should avoid _____.

2. My sister drinks lemonade every morning.

- My sister has _____.
3. Acne affects 80% of young people.
→ 80% of young people _____.
4. It is good to eat coloured vegetables.
→ Eating coloured vegetables _____.
5. My father does not exercise much.
→ My father does not _____.
6. My eyes are tired.
→ I have _____.
7. We should wear hats in the sun.
→ It is important _____.
8. Mark likes outdoor activities.
→ Mark is interested _____.
9. Drink enough water every day.
→ You should _____.
10. Keeping our surroundings clean helps us avoid viruses.
→ If we keep _____.

Exercise 26: Choose the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph.

Paragraph 1

- a. Secondly, it helps me stay fit and active.
- b. My favourite healthy activity is cycling.
- c. In conclusion, cycling is good for both my body and my mind.
- d. Firstly, it helps me relax after school.
- e. For example, I often cycle with my father in the park.

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

Paragraph 2

- a. For instance, fresh fruits and vegetables provide us with vitamins.
- b. Therefore, healthy food gives students more energy to study better.
- c. Eating healthy food is very important for students.
- d. Besides, we should drink water instead of soft drinks.
- e. One simple way is to eat more coloured vegetables every day.

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

Paragraph 3

- a. Then, I wash my hands before meals and after playing outside.
- b. These habits help me avoid viruses and stay healthy.
- c. I have some simple habits to keep clean every day.
- d. First, I brush my teeth twice a day.

e. I also keep my room and desk tidy.

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

Exercise 27: Write a paragraph of about 70 words to give advice for one health problem below.

Choose ONE problem: tired eyes / chapped lips / acne / feeling sleepy / putting on weight.

Step	Useful language
1. Topic Sentence	• If you suffer from [problem], here is my advice for you. • Having [problem] can be annoying, but you can try these tips.
2. Advice 1 + Reason	• First, you should [action] because... • First, why don't you [action]? It helps to...
3. Advice 2 + Reason	• Second, remember to [action]. • It is also a good idea to [action] to avoid...
4. Closing Sentence	• In short, I hope these simple tips will help you feel better. • Follow these steps and you will stay healthy!

Your paragraph:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Exercise 28: Paragraph writing. Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) about how to live healthily.

Step	Useful language
1. Topic sentence	Healthy living is very important for students. / I think students should have good habits.
2. Tip 1 & example	First, we should... / For example, ...
3. Tip 2 & example	Second, it is good to... / We should avoid...
4. Closing sentence	In short, healthy habits help us... / Therefore, I will...

Your paragraph:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

G. SPEAKING

Exercise 29: Personal questions. Answer each question in 2-3 sentences.

1. What do you often do to stay healthy?

.....

.....

2. How often do you exercise?

.....

.....

3. What healthy food do you like eating?

.....

.....

4. Do you drink soft drinks? Why or why not?

.....

.....

5. What should students do when they have tired eyes?

.....

.....

6. What should we do to avoid sunburn?

.....

.....

7. Why is sleep important for students?

.....

.....

8. Do you think schools should teach students about healthy living? Why or why not?

Exercise 30: Monologue - IELTS Speaking Part 2 style.

Cue card
Describe a healthy habit you have. You should say: what the habit is; when you started it; how often you do it; who helps or encourages you; and explain why this habit is good for your health. Preparation time: 1 minute. Speaking time: 1-2 minutes.

Guideline for your talk

Part	Useful ideas / sentence starters
Opening	I would like to talk about... / One healthy habit I have is...
Details	I started it... / I usually do it... times a week.
People / place	I often do it with... / I usually do it at...
Benefits	It helps me stay fit / reduce stress / sleep better / study better.
Feeling and closing	I feel... when I do it. I think I will continue this habit because...

UNIT 3: COMMUNITY SERVICE

Bổ trợ full kỹ năng lớp 7 form mới 2026

PART 1: LÝ THUYẾT

A. VOCABULARY

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning	Example
1	community service	n phr	/kəˌmjuːnəti 'sɜːvɪs/	hoạt động phục vụ cộng đồng	Community service teaches us to help others.
2	community activity	n phr	/kəˌmjuːnəti æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động cộng đồng	Our school has many community activities.
3	pick up litter	phr	/pɪk ʌp 'lɪtə(r)/	nhặt rác	We picked up litter in the park.
4	litter	n	/'lɪtə(r)/	rác vứt bừa bãi	There is litter near the school gate.
5	plant vegetables	phr	/plɑːnt 'vedʒtəblz/	trồng rau	They planted vegetables in the school garden.
6	plant trees	phr	/plɑːnt triːz/	trồng cây	We planted trees last spring.
7	water	v/n	/'wɔːtə(r)/	tưới nước; nước	Tom watered the trees every day.
8	school garden	n phr	/skuːl 'gɑːdn/	vườn trường	Minh works in the school garden.
9	donate	v	/dəʊ'neɪt/	quyên góp, tặng	We donated books to homeless children.
10	donate books	phr	/dəʊ'neɪt bʊks/	quyên góp sách	The club donated books last month.
11	donate clothes	phr	/dəʊ'neɪt kləʊðz/	quyên góp quần áo	They donated clothes to poor people.
12	donate food	phr	/dəʊ'neɪt fuːd/	quyên góp thức ăn	We donated food to street children.
13	donate vegetables	phr	/dəʊ'neɪt 'vedʒtəblz/	tặng rau củ	They donated vegetables to a nursing home.
14	homeless children	n phr	/'həʊmləs 'tʃɪldrən/	trẻ em vô gia cư	The students helped homeless children.
15	old people	n phr	/əʊld 'piːpl/	người già	We read books to old people.
16	elderly	adj/n	/'eldəli/	cao tuổi; người cao tuổi	The elderly enjoyed our songs.
17	nursing home	n phr	/'nɜːsɪŋ həʊm/	viện dưỡng lão	They visited a nursing home last Sunday.

18	tutor	v/n	/'tju:tə(r)/	dạy kèm; gia sư	She tutors primary students.
19	primary student	n phr	/'praɪməri 'stju:dnt/	học sinh tiểu học	We taught English to primary students.
20	teach	v	/ti:tʃ/	dạy	They teach English every summer.
21	taught	v past	/tɔ:t/	đã dạy	Last year, we taught maths to children.
22	clean	v/adj	/kli:n/	làm sạch; sạch	We cleaned the playground.
23	clean-up activity	n phr	/'kli:n ʌp æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động dọn vệ sinh	Many students joined a clean-up activity.
24	playground	n	/'pleɪgraʊnd/	sân chơi	They cleaned the playground on Saturday.
25	collect	v	/kə'lekt/	thu gom, sưu tầm	We collected used paper.
26	used paper	n phr	/ju:zd 'peɪpə(r)/	giấy đã sử dụng	Used paper can be recycled.
27	recycle	v	/,ri:'saɪkl/	tái chế	Students recycle plastic bottles.
28	plastic bottle	n phr	/'plæstɪk 'bɒtl/	chai nhựa	Do not throw plastic bottles away.
29	exchange	v/n	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	trao đổi	Students exchange plants for notebooks.
30	notebook	n	/'nəʊtbʊk/	vở ghi	The children received notebooks.
31	volunteer	v/n	/,vɒlən'tɪə(r)/	tình nguyện; tình nguyện viên	Many teenagers volunteer at weekends.
32	volunteer activity	n phr	/,vɒlən'tɪə(r) æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động tình nguyện	Volunteer activities are useful.
33	help	v/n	/help/	giúp đỡ; sự giúp đỡ	We helped people in flooded areas.
34	support	v/n	/sə'pɔ:t/	ủng hộ, hỗ trợ	The project supports ill people.
35	visit	v/n	/'vɪzɪt/	thăm, chuyến thăm	They visited lonely people in 2018.
36	lonely	adj	/'ləʊnli/	cô đơn	We helped lonely elderly people.
37	raise money	phr	/reɪz 'mʌni/	gây quỹ	They sold postcards to raise money.
38	postcard	n	/'pəʊstkɑ:d/	bưu thiếp	They made postcards for local children.

39	benefit	n	/'benɪfɪt/	lợi ích	Community service has many benefits.
40	environment	n	/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	môi trường	Planting trees protects the environment.

B. WORD FORM

Base word	Useful forms	Example
volunteer (v/n)	voluntary (adj), voluntarily (adv), volunteerism (n)	Volunteer activities help students develop kindness.
donate (v)	donation (n), donor (n)	Our class made a donation of books.
collect (v)	collection (n), collector (n)	We collected old paper for recycling.
help (v/n)	helpful (adj), helpless (adj), helpfully (adv)	It is helpful to teach younger students.
teach (v)	teacher (n), teaching (n), taught (past)	They taught English to children last summer.
care (n/v)	careful (adj), careless (adj), carefully (adv)	Volunteers should work carefully.
use (v/n)	useful (adj), useless (adj), used (adj)	Used paper can become notebooks.
recycle (v)	recycling (n), recyclable (adj)	Recycling bottles helps the environment.
protect (v)	protection (n), protective (adj)	Tree planting protects the environment.

C. GRAMMAR

1. The past simple

Use	Example
Completed actions in the past	We donated books last Sunday.
A series of past actions	They cleaned the playground, planted trees and watered them.
Past time expressions: yesterday, last week, last summer, in 2018, two days ago	The club helped old people in 2018.

Form	Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
Affirmative	S + V-ed. Example: We collected bottles.	S + past form. Example: They taught English.
Negative	S + did not + V. Example: We did not donate food.	S + did not + V. Example: He did not teach maths.
Question	Did + S + V? Example: Did they clean the street?	Did + S + V? Example: Did she teach children?

2. Common past forms in Unit 3: pick up - picked up, plant - planted, donate - donated, clean - cleaned, water - watered, volunteer - volunteered, collect - collected, help - helped, visit - visited, teach - taught, send - sent, make - made, give - gave.

3. Giving compliments: Sounds like great work! / Wonderful! / That is fantastic! / Good job! / You did a great job!

D. PRONUNCIATION: /t/, /d/, and /ɪd/

Sound	Rule	Examples
/t/	After voiceless sounds except /t/	cooked, helped, passed, washed
/d/	After voiced sounds except /d/	cleaned, watered, volunteered, provided
/ɪd/	After /t/ or /d/	collected, donated, planted, wanted

PART 2: PRACTICE

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. What did Minh's club do around the school?
A. picked up litter and planted vegetables B. cooked food and played games C. read books and watched TV
2. Who did Tom's school donate books to?
A. old patients B. homeless children C. primary teachers
3. What did Tom and his friends teach last summer?
A. English B. maths C. music
4. Where did Minh's club donate vegetables?
A. to a hospital B. to a nursing home C. to a museum
5. What did the Green Club clean last month?
A. the school library B. the nearby roads C. the sports centre
6. When will Minh and Tom meet?
A. on Sunday afternoon B. on Monday morning C. on Saturday night

Exercise 2: Listen to a conversation about a volunteer project. Write T (True) or F (False).

1. Lan joined a project called Paper-Plant Exchange. _____
2. Students threw used paper away after collecting it. _____
3. The project gave notebooks to poor students. _____
4. Lan exchanged plants for used paper. _____
5. The project only lasted one day. _____
6. Lan felt proud of her community work. _____

Exercise 3: Listen to a talk about community service. Fill in each blank with ONE word or number.

Community activity	Information
1. Project name	Helping _____ People
2. Year	_____
3. Number of people helped	_____ lonely people
4. Extra activities	visited museums with them and read _____ to them
5. Feeling after the project	_____ and happy
6. Benefit	students learned to be more _____

Exercise 4: Listen and match each speaker (1-5) with the community activity (A-F). There is one extra activity.

Speaker	Answer	Community activity
1. Speaker 1	_____	A. tutoring primary students
2. Speaker 2	_____	B. donating clothes

3. Speaker 3	_____	C. cleaning the playground
4. Speaker 4	_____	D. planting trees
5. Speaker 5	_____	E. reading books to the elderly
		F. collecting plastic bottles

Exercise 5: Listen to the passage and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

Last Saturday, our class joined a community service project near our school. In the morning, we (1) _____ around the playground and put plastic bottles into recycling bags. Then we planted (2) _____ along the school gate. In the afternoon, we visited a nursing home. We talked to the elderly and (3) _____ to them. Some students also sang songs. The old people looked very (4) _____. Our teacher said the project helped us become more caring and (5) _____. I hope we can do more volunteer work next month.

B. PHONETIC

Exercise 6: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose -ed ending is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. cooked | B. helped | C. cleaned | D. picked |
| 2. A. donated | B. planted | C. watered | D. collected |
| 3. A. passed | B. washed | C. visited | D. watched |
| 4. A. volunteered | B. cleaned | C. opened | D. needed |
| 5. A. helped | B. tutored | C. played | D. learned |
| 6. A. wanted | B. decided | C. needed | D. worked |
| 7. A. raised | B. exchanged | C. cooked | D. used |
| 8. A. provided | B. donated | C. invited | D. cleaned |
| 9. A. collected | B. helped | C. picked | D. asked |
| 10. A. watered | B. planted | C. cleaned | D. volunteered |

Exercise 7: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. donate | B. litter | C. tutor | D. homeless |
| 2. A. community | B. activity | C. donation | D. vegetable |
| 3. A. nursing | B. donate | C. exchange | D. support |
| 4. A. environment | B. donation | C. primary | D. activity |
| 5. A. collect | B. provide | C. service | D. protect |
| 6. A. elderly | B. volunteer | C. homeless | D. notebook |
| 7. A. benefit | B. donation | C. attention | D. important |
| 8. A. postcard | B. project | C. tutor | D. exchange |
| 9. A. recycling | B. community | C. activity | D. difficult |
| 10. A. wonderful | B. fantastic | C. compliment | D. playground |

C. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 8: Choose the odd one out in each group.

1. A. donate B. plant C. clean D. notebook
2. A. old people B. homeless children C. nursing home D. primary students
3. A. English B. plastic bottle C. used paper D. litter
4. A. collected B. donated C. taught D. tutoring
5. A. wonderful B. lonely C. great D. fantastic
6. A. school garden B. playground C. nursing home D. used paper

Exercise 9: Complete the word webs with suitable words/phrases.

Help people	Protect the environment	Donate things	Teach or support	Places
1. _____	4. _____	7. _____	10. _____	13. _____
2. _____	5. _____	8. _____	11. _____	14. _____
3. _____	6. _____	9. _____	12. _____	15. _____

Suggested words: help old people, help homeless children, support ill people, pick up litter, plant trees, collect plastic bottles, donate books, donate clothes, donate food, tutor students, teach English, read books to the elderly, school garden, nursing home, playground.

Exercise 10: Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from the box.

old people	homeless children	planted	litter	taught
donated books	nursing home	picked up	used paper	volunteered

1. We _____ vegetables in the school garden last spring.
2. Those students _____ all the litter on the street.
3. The club members _____ maths to primary students during school holidays.
4. We visited _____ in the nursing home last Sunday.
5. Our class collected _____ for recycling.
6. They gave warm clothes to _____ in winter.
7. We _____ to help clean the playground.
8. The students _____ to the school library last month.
9. The children picked up _____ in the local park.
10. My aunt works in a _____ and takes care of the elderly.

Exercise 11: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

1. Last year, our club _____ books to children in rural areas.
A. donate B. donated C. donates D. donating

2. Did you _____ litter around your school yesterday?
A. pick up B. picked up C. picks up D. picking up
3. We _____ vegetables to a nursing home last Sunday.
A. give B. gives C. gave D. giving
4. They collected used paper _____ make notebooks.
A. of B. for C. to D. with
5. My class helped people in _____ areas after the storm.
A. flood B. flooded C. flooding D. floods
6. The students _____ English to 30 kids in the area last summer.
A. teach B. teaching C. taught D. teaches
7. Community service helps students become more _____.
A. care B. careful C. carefully D. careless
8. We should protect the environment by _____ trees.
A. planting B. plant C. planted D. plants
9. The club members worked hard, and the teacher said, "_____"
A. It is old. B. Sounds like great work! C. I am sleepy. D. No problem.
10. Minh and his friends cleaned the _____ in the school yard.
A. playground B. postcard C. old people D. nursing home
11. Many teenagers join volunteer activities because they are _____.
A. useful B. use C. uselessly D. using
12. We _____ old clothes and gave them to poor people last winter.
A. collect B. collects C. collected D. collecting
13. Last month, she _____ a postcard to raise money for local children.
A. made B. make C. makes D. making
14. Volunteers often read books to the _____ in nursing homes.
A. elderly B. litter C. trees D. bottles
15. The project made our neighbourhood _____ and greener.
A. clean B. cleaner C. cleanly D. cleaning
16. My brother did not _____ the clean-up activity last Sunday.
A. joins B. joined C. join D. joining
17. _____ your school have any community activities last summer?
A. Do B. Does C. Did D. Was
18. They watered the plants, _____ they looked fresh.
A. so B. because C. but D. or
19. The donation helped the children _____ better books.
A. has B. have C. having D. had
20. Tom was very _____ because he helped lonely people.
A. proud B. careless C. dirty D. homeless

Exercise 12: Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Care for Animals _____ (take) care of thousands of homeless dogs and cats last year.
2. Many teenagers _____ (join) Lending Hand in 2018.
3. We _____ (help) elderly people in a nursing home last Sunday.
4. Last year, we _____ (send) textbooks to children in rural villages.
5. Tom _____ (volunteer) to teach English in our village last summer.
6. The students _____ (collect) plastic bottles after the picnic.
7. My class _____ (not donate) money last month; we donated books.
8. _____ your club _____ (clean) the school yard yesterday?
9. She _____ (make) postcards to raise money for local children.
10. They _____ (not visit) the nursing home because it rained.

Exercise 13: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

plant	read	cook	recycle	pick up
-------	------	------	---------	---------

1. The club members _____ food for patients every Sunday.
2. We _____ those trees in the playground two years ago.
3. Nick and his friends _____ rubbish on the beach yesterday.
4. Tom _____ the plastic bottles, and now he has some nice vases.
5. We often _____ books to old people in a nursing home.

Exercise 14: Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Community service is very _____ for students. (use)
2. The children were happy to receive our _____. (donate)
3. A lot of young people joined the _____ activity last weekend. (volunteer)
4. We should work _____ when we clean the street. (careful)
5. The project made the neighbourhood _____ than before. (green)
6. Our school has many _____ activities for students. (community)
7. Recycling used paper is good for environmental _____. (protect)
8. The old people felt less _____ when we visited them. (loneliness)
9. My brother is a helpful _____ in our Green Club. (voluntary)
10. We gave a short _____ about our project. (present)

Exercise 15: Choose the CLOSEST or OPPOSITE meaning of the bold word/phrase.

1. CLOSEST: They **donated** books to homeless children.

A. gave B. bought C. read D. kept

2. CLOSEST: We picked up **litter** around our school.

A. homework B. rubbish C. notebooks D. vegetables

3. CLOSEST: The **elderly** enjoyed the students' songs.

A. old people B. young children C. teachers D. volunteers

4. CLOSEST: The project was **useful** for our community.

A. helpless B. helpful C. lonely D. careless

5. CLOSEST: They **raised money** for local children.

A. collected money B. spent money C. lost money D. borrowed money

6. OPPOSITE: The streets were **clean** after the activity.

A. tidy B. beautiful C. dirty D. green

7. OPPOSITE: Minh felt **proud** of his work.

A. happy B. ashamed C. pleased D. excited

8. OPPOSITE: The old man was **lonely**.

A. alone B. quiet C. crowded D. popular with friends

9. OPPOSITE: Donating clothes is useful.

A. helpful B. useless C. kind D. valuable

10. OPPOSITE: The project made the neighbourhood **greener**.

A. cleaner B. less green C. better D. safer

D. COMMUNICATION

Exercise 16: Choose the best response (A, B, C, or D).

1. **Lan:** "We planted some trees and picked up litter in the park last weekend."

Mark: "_____"

- A. That sounds like great work!
- B. I don't like planting vegetables.
- C. I'm sorry, but I'm busy then.
- D. No, we didn't do it.

2. **Tom:** "Our club donated warm clothes and books to homeless children."

Mai: "_____"

- A. I really love reading comic books.
- B. That's a very meaningful activity!
- C. Where are your clothes?
- D. You should buy a new school bag.

3. **Nam:** "What did you do to help your community last summer?"

Hoa: " _____ "

- A. I usually help my mom with the cooking.
- B. I am doing my homework at the moment.
- C. We tutored primary students in our neighborhood.
- D. I think I will visit my grandparents.

4. Mi: "Thank you so much for helping us collect used paper and bottles."

Ben: " _____ "

- A. Yes, I really like paper.
- B. I don't think you can do it.
- C. It's not my problem.
- D. You're welcome. Glad I could help!

5. Jack: "We taught English to street children last summer holiday."

Lucy: " _____ "

- A. You did a great job!
- B. English is my favorite subject.
- C. I don't know those children.
- D. Sure, let's go there now.

Exercise 17: Choose the correct arrangement to make a meaningful conversation.

1.

- a. Mark: We collected rubbish and planted trees there.
 - b. Lan: Oh, really? What did you do?
 - c. Lan: What did you do last Sunday, Mark?
 - d. Mark: I joined a clean-up activity in the park.
- A. c - d - b - a B. a - b - c - d C. d - c - a - b D. c - b - a - d

2.

- a. Mai: What did you do to help the elderly people there?
 - b. Mai: Did you visit the nursing home yesterday, Tom?
 - c. Tom: We read books to them and sang some old songs.
 - d. Tom: Yes, we did. We had a wonderful time!
- A. b - d - a - c B. d - b - a - c C. b - a - d - c D. a - b - c - d

3.

- a. Nam: We gave them to children in rural areas.
- b. Hoa: What did you do with the old books?
- c. Hoa: Wonderful! Did they like them?
- d. Nam: Yes, they were very happy.

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

4.

a. Ben: Because it helps protect the environment.

b. Lucy: I want to join the tree-planting project.

c. Lucy: What makes you want to join it?

d. Ben: Me too. I love green spaces.

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

5.

a. Peter: I volunteered at a local library.

b. Joe: What did you do last summer?

c. Joe: What did you do there? D

. Peter: I helped younger students read books.

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

E. READING

Exercise 18: Read the notices and signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

Notice / Sign	Questions & Options
NOTICE 1 Green Sunday Please bring gloves and a reusable water bottle. Do not pick flowers while cleaning the park.	1. What should volunteers remember? A. They should bring gloves and avoid picking flowers. B. They can pick flowers if they bring water. C. They must buy flowers for the park. D. They should not bring any water.
NOTICE 2 Book Donation Week Give used books in good condition to Room 204. No torn or dirty books, please.	2. What kind of books can students donate? A. Only new and expensive books. B. Used books that are still clean and usable. C. Torn books for recycling only. D. Dirty books from home.
NOTICE 3 Visit to Sunshine Nursing Home Students must arrive at school by 7:30 a.m. Bring a notebook and prepare one song.	3. What does the notice tell students to do? A. Come to school before 7:30 a.m. and prepare a song. B. Go directly to the nursing home at 8 p.m. C. Bring food and old clothes only. D. Stay at home and write a song.
	4. What does the sign mean? A. Visitors can throw rubbish anywhere. B. Visitors must not drop litter in the park. C. Only students can clean the park. D. The park is closed today.
	5. What can people put in the box?

	A. Food and plastic bottles. B. Old phones and toys. C. Clothes in all kinds. D. Money and flowers.
	6. What is the sign about? A. We must not cut down trees to protect the environment. B. People can use axes to cut wood in this park. C. Students should plant more trees here. D. You can buy green trees and wood at this place.

Exercise 19: Read the advertisements/notices and choose the correct word for each blank.

Text 1

Join Our Clean-up Morning! Do you want to make your neighbourhood cleaner? Come to the park this Sunday. We will pick up (1)_____ and put plastic bottles into recycling bags. Please bring gloves and a hat. The activity starts (2)_____ 8 a.m. and finishes at 10 a.m. After the clean-up, we will plant small trees near the lake. This activity helps protect the (3)_____ and makes the park more beautiful. Join us and have fun (4)_____ something useful!

1. A. food B. litter C. books D. clothes
2. A. at B. on C. in D. of
3. A. environment B. nursing home C. postcard D. museum
4. A. do B. doing C. did D. does

Text 2

Book Sharing Day! Bring books you no longer read to the school library. We will (1)_____ them to children in rural areas. The books should be clean and useful. You can also write a short note inside each book to encourage the reader. Last year, our school collected over 500 books and (2)_____ many children happy. This year, we hope to collect more. Book sharing is a simple way to (3)_____ children learn better. Please give your books to Room 204 (4)_____ Friday.

1. A. donate B. donated C. donating D. donates
2. A. make B. made C. making D. makes
3. A. help B. plant C. clean D. water
4. A. before B. under C. between D. during

Exercise 20: Read the passage and choose the correct word for each blank.

Community service is a great way for students to learn about real life. Last month, our class joined a project at a local nursing home. We prepared songs, stories and some handmade postcards. When we arrived, the elderly people were happy to see us. We (1)_____ songs, read short stories and talked with them about their childhood. Some of my classmates helped clean the garden and water the flowers. At the end of the visit, we gave them postcards and fruit. The visit taught us to be more (2)_____ and respectful. It also helped the old people feel less (3)_____. Our teacher said that community activities are not only about giving things, but also about sharing time and kindness. I think students should do volunteer work because it can help them (4)_____ good life skills and understand other people better. Next month, we will collect used paper and (5) _____ it into notebooks.

1. A. sang B. sing C. singing D. sings
2. A. caring B. careless C. careful D. cared
3. A. clean B. useful C. green D. lonely
4. A. develop B. donate C. pick D. water
5. A. recycled B. recycle C. recycling D. to recycling

Exercise 21: Read the passages and choose the best answer.

Passage 1.

Bright Future School has a community service programme for all grade 7 students. The programme started three years ago because the teachers wanted students to learn how to care for people around them. Students can choose one of four projects. In the Tutoring project, students help younger children with maths, English and reading after school. In the Green Neighbourhood project, they plant trees, collect plastic bottles and clean the small roads near the school. In the Visit-to-Read project, students go to a nursing home twice a month. They read stories, sing songs and talk with the elderly. In the Book for All project, students collect used books and donate them to children in rural areas. The school believes that community service is useful for both the people who receive help and the students who volunteer. Through these activities, students become more confident, responsible and kind. They also learn how to work in teams and solve small problems. Last term, more than 180 students joined the programme, and many parents said their children became more active at home after taking part in it.

1. Why did the school start the community service programme?
A. To help students care for people around them.
B. To make students study less.
C. To sell books.
D. To build a new nursing home.
2. In which project do students help younger children study?
A. Green Neighbourhood B. Tutoring C. Visit-to-Read D. Book for All
3. How often do students visit the nursing home?
A. every day B. once a year C. twice a month D. every morning
4. What do students donate in the Book for All project?
A. used books B. vegetables C. plastic bottles D. hats
5. The word "They" in the passage refers to _____.

A. teachers B. parents C. students D. books

6. Which benefit is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. becoming responsible B. learning teamwork
C. becoming kinder D. earning a lot of money

7. What did many parents notice?

- A. Their children became more active at home. B. Their children stopped reading.
C. Their children disliked school. D. Their children moved to rural areas.

8. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. A School Community Service Programme B. How to Build a School
C. A New English Club D. The History of Nursing Homes

Passage 2.

Last summer, Tom took part in a Red Cross project called Support Ill People. He and twenty other volunteers visited families whose members were seriously ill. Before each visit, the volunteers prepared small gifts, books and encouraging cards. They also learned how to speak politely and listen carefully. Tom first felt nervous because he did not know what to say. However, after he talked to an old patient about football and music, he understood that listening could be more important than giving advice. During the project, Tom helped clean houses, read books to patients and played simple board games with children who could not go outside. The work was sometimes tiring, but Tom said it was meaningful. He learned that community service does not always require a lot of money. Sometimes, a few hours of your time can make another person feel stronger and happier. After the project ended, Tom continued to visit one family twice a month. He hopes his school will organise more activities like this because they help teenagers become mature and useful members of the community.

1. What was the name of Tom's project?

- A. Support Ill People B. Green Sunday C. Book for All D. Paper-Plant Exchange

2. What did the volunteers prepare before visits?

- A. small gifts, books and cards B. only money C. sports uniforms D. school timetables

3. Why did Tom feel nervous at first?

- A. He did not know what to say. B. He lost his books.
C. He hated football. D. He had to cook dinner.

4. What did Tom learn from talking to an old patient?

- A. Listening can be very important. B. Advice is always better than listening.
C. Patients only like music. D. Volunteers should not talk.

5. Which activity did Tom NOT do?

- A. cleaned houses B. read books to patients
C. played simple board games D. taught maths to primary students

6. The word "meaningful" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. useful and important B. boring and long C. noisy and difficult D. expensive

7. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Small acts of kindness can help people feel better.

- B. Community service always needs much money.
 - C. Teenagers should not join volunteer projects.
 - D. Tom stopped helping people after summer.
8. Why does Tom want more activities like this?
- A. They help teenagers become mature and useful.
 - B. They help students avoid homework.
 - C. They make students famous.
 - D. They are easy ways to earn money.

Exercise 22: Four sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the correct answer (A-E). There is one extra sentence.

Many schools encourage students to do community service. (1)_____ Students can start with simple activities, such as picking up litter, collecting used paper or planting trees. These activities do not take much time, but they can make the neighbourhood cleaner and greener. (2)_____ For example, students can tutor younger children or read books to elderly people. When they help others, they learn to be patient and responsible. (3)_____ Some students also feel more confident because they have chances to talk to different people. Community service is not only good for the community. (4)_____

- A. It is also good for students themselves.
- B. Some activities can help people directly.
- C. It helps young people learn kindness through real actions.
- D. They may also understand the problems of other people better.
- E. Students should never work with their classmates.

F. WRITING

Exercise 23: Make questions for the underlined words.

1. Our club donated books to homeless children last month.

-
2. They planted trees in the park last Sunday.

-
3. Minh taught English to 30 kids in the area.

-
4. We collected used paper for notebooks.

-
5. The project helped old people feel less lonely.

Exercise 24: Write complete sentences using the given words and phrases. You may have to change the words or add some.

1. Last year / our club / donate / books / children / rural areas.

2. Children / send / thank-you cards / us / a week ago.

3. I / teach / two children / grade 2 / last summer.

4. Last spring / we / help / elderly / nursing home.

5. We / help / people / flooded areas / last year.

6. Tom / volunteer / clean / playground / yesterday.

7. They / not / donate / clothes / last winter.

8. Did / your class / collect / used paper / last month?

9. Planting trees / make / neighbourhood / greener.

10. Community service / teach / students / responsibility.

Exercise 25: Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

1. picked up / students / the / litter / all / .

2. donated / we / old books / children / to / homeless / .

3. English / taught / last summer / Minh / .

4. trees / our club / in the park / planted / .

5. did / what / do / you / help / to / community / your / ?

6. nursing home / visited / they / a / last Sunday / .

7. used paper / collected / to make notebooks / students / .

8. sounds / great / work / like / !

9. raise money / postcards / sold / to / they / .

10. the elderly / helped / feel / our songs / happy / .

Exercise 26: Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. We donated books to children in rural areas.
→ We gave _____.
2. Tom taught English to primary students last summer.
→ Tom helped primary students _____.
3. The project made the neighbourhood cleaner.
→ The neighbourhood became _____.
4. They did not join the clean-up activity yesterday.
→ They were not _____.
5. It is useful to do community service.
→ Doing community service _____.
6. We collected plastic bottles for recycling.
→ We picked _____.
7. The students gave clothes to poor children.
→ The students donated _____.
8. Minh was proud because he helped old people.
→ Helping old people made _____.
9. Our club planted trees last spring.
→ Trees _____.
10. Community service helps students learn teamwork.
→ Students can _____.

Exercise 27: Rewrite the sentences using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given.

1. We gave old books to homeless children last month. (DONATED)
→ _____
2. The students cleaned the playground yesterday. (UP)
→ _____
3. Helping the elderly is very meaningful. (TO)
→ _____
4. Tom and his friends worked as volunteers at a library. (VOLUNTEERED)
→ _____
5. Our class collected used paper to make notebooks. (FOR)
→ _____
6. The project gave children an opportunity to study better. (CHANCE)
→ _____
7. They visited lonely people in 2018. (PAID)
→ _____
8. I was happy because I could help my community. (PROUD)
→ _____

9. We planted trees, so the neighbourhood became greener. (MADE)

→ _____

10. She taught maths to younger students last summer. (TUTORED)

→ _____

Exercise 28: Choose the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph.

Paragraph 1

- a. This also helped us become more responsible citizens.
- b. Last Sunday, my class joined a clean-up activity in the local park.
- c. In conclusion, it was a useful and meaningful day for everyone.
- d. We started by picking up litter and plastic waste around the area.
- e. After that, we sorted them and put them into recycling bags.

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

Paragraph 2

- a. For instance, we taught them simple English words and played games.
- b. Therefore, tutoring younger students is a great community activity.
- c. Our club tutored primary students in the neighborhood last summer.
- d. The activity also helped us volunteers become more patient.
- e. This meaningful work helped the children study much better.

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

Paragraph 3

- a. After that, we carried the books to children in a rural village.
- b. They smiled happily when they received our special gifts.
- c. We organised a book donation project at school last month.
- d. To prepare, each student brought two or three used comic books.
- e. I felt proud because our project helped others learn better.

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

Exercise 29: Write an email of about 70 words to your friend about community activities you did last summer.

Part	Useful language
Opening	Dear..., / How are things? / I want to tell you about...
Activities	Last summer, we... / We also... / After that, we...
Feelings and benefits	It was meaningful because... / I felt proud and happy.
Closing	Please write to me soon. / Best, ...

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Exercise 30: Paragraph writing. Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) about the benefits of community service for students.

Step	Useful language
1. Topic sentence	Community service brings students many benefits.
2. Benefit 1 + example	First, it helps students... For example, ...
3. Benefit 2 + example	Second, students can learn... They also...
4. Closing sentence	In short, community service makes students...

.....

.....

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G. SPEAKING

Exercise 31: Personal questions. Answer each question in 2-3 sentences.

1. What community activity did you do recently?

.....

2. Who did you do the activity with?

.....

3. Where did you do it?

.....

4. What did you donate or collect?

.....

5. How did you feel after doing community service?

.....

6. What community activity would you like to join in the future?

.....

7. Why should students help old people or homeless children?

.....

8. Do you think every school should have a volunteer club? Why or why not?

Exercise 32: Monologue - IELTS Speaking Part 2 style.

Cue card

Describe a community service activity you joined.

You should say:

what the activity was;

when and where you did it;

who you did it with;

what you did and explain why this activity was meaningful.

Preparation time: 1 minute. Speaking time: 1-2 minutes.

Guideline for your talk

Part	Useful ideas / sentence starters
Opening	I would like to talk about... / One community activity I joined was...
Time and place	I did it last... / It took place at...
People	I joined this activity with... / My classmates and I...
Actions	We picked up... / donated... / taught... / planted...
Benefits and feeling	It helped... / I felt proud because... / I want to do it again because...

UNIT 4: MUSIC AND ARTS

Bổ trợ full kỹ năng lớp 7 form mới 2026

PART 1: LÝ THUYẾT

A. VOCABULARY

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning	Example
1	music and arts	n phr	/'mju:zɪk ənd ɑ:ts/	âm nhạc và nghệ thuật	Music and arts make school life more interesting.
2	classical music	n phr	/'klæsɪkl 'mju:zɪk/	nhạc cổ điển	Nick likes classical music.
3	folk music	n phr	/fəʊk 'mju:zɪk/	nhạc dân gian	Quan Ho is a kind of folk music.
4	pop music	n phr	/pɒp 'mju:zɪk/	nhạc pop	Many teenagers prefer pop music.
5	musical instrument	n phr	/'mju:zɪkl 'ɪnstɾəmənt/	nhạc cụ	The piano is a musical instrument.
6	piano	n	/pi'ænəʊ/	đàn piano	She plays the piano every evening.
7	guitar	n	/gɪ'tɑ:(r)/	đàn ghi-ta	My brother can play the guitar.
8	violin	n	/,vaɪə'lin/	đàn vi-ô-lông	The violin sounds beautiful.
9	art gallery	n phr	/'ɑ:t ɡæləri/	phòng triển lãm nghệ thuật	We went to an art gallery last weekend.
10	museum	n	/mju'zi:əm/	bảo tàng	The museum has many paintings.
11	concert hall	n phr	/'kɒnsət hɔ:l/	phòng hòa nhạc	The concert hall is very large.
12	puppet theatre	n phr	/'pʌpɪt 'θɪətə(r)/	nhà hát múa rối	We watched a show at the puppet theatre.
13	water puppet show	n phr	/'wɔ:tə(r) 'pʌpɪt ʃəʊ/	buổi diễn múa rối nước	A water puppet show is a traditional art form.
14	puppet	n	/'pʌpɪt/	con rối	The artist controls the puppet on water.
15	portrait	n	/'pɔ:treɪt/	tranh chân dung	Van Cao painted portraits.
16	landscape	n	/'lændskeɪp/	phong cảnh	Trang likes painting landscapes.
17	painting	n	/'peɪntɪŋ/	bức tranh; việc vẽ tranh	This painting is colourful.
18	paint	v/n	/peɪnt/	vẽ; sơn; màu vẽ	She paints animals for pleasure.
19	painter	n	/'peɪntə(r)/	họa sĩ	A painter creates

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning	Example
					paintings.
20	paintbrush	n	/ˈpeɪntbrʌʃ/	cọ vẽ	Use a paintbrush to paint the picture.
21	camera	n	/ˈkæməɾə/	máy ảnh	I use a camera to take photos.
22	photo	n	/ˈfəʊtəʊ/	bức ảnh	This photo is different from that one.
23	take photos	phr	/teɪk ˈfəʊtəʊz/	chụp ảnh	Nick enjoys taking photos.
24	artist	n	/ˈɑːtɪst/	nghệ sĩ, họa sĩ	The artist performed on stage.
25	composer	n	/kəmˈpəʊzə(r)/	nhạc sĩ sáng tác	Van Cao was a famous composer.
26	musician	n	/mjuˈzɪʃn/	nhạc công, nhạc sĩ	The musicians played very well.
27	actress	n	/ˈæktɾəs/	nữ diễn viên	The actress was wonderful in the film.
28	perform	v	/pəˈfɔːm/	biểu diễn	The orchestra will perform tonight.
29	performance	n	/pəˈfɔːməns/	buổi biểu diễn	The performance lasted three hours.
30	show	n/v	/ʃəʊ/	buổi diễn; cho thấy	The talent show was fantastic.
31	exhibition	n	/ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn/	triển lãm	The art exhibition opens on Friday.
32	festival	n	/ˈfestɪvəl/	lễ hội	The street painting festival is popular.
33	street painting	n phr	/stri:t ˈpeɪntɪŋ/	tranh vẽ đường phố	Street painting began many years ago.
34	traditional	adj	/trəˈdɪʃənl/	truyền thống	Water puppetry is a traditional art form.
35	art form	n phr	/ɑːt fɔːm/	loại hình nghệ thuật	Quan Ho is a traditional art form.
36	originate	v	/əˈrɪdʒɪneɪt/	bắt nguồn	Water puppetry originated in the North.
37	control	v/n	/kənˈtrəʊl/	điều khiển; sự điều khiển	Artists control the puppets with strings.
38	invitation	n	/ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃn/	lời mời, thư mời	Chau wrote an invitation to her friend.
39	prefer	v	/prɪˈfɜː(r)/	thích hơn	I prefer folk music to pop music.
40	different from	phr	/ˈdɪfrənt frəm/	khác với	Painting is different from taking photos.

B. WORD FORM

Base word	Useful forms	Example
music (n)	musical (adj), musician (n)	She can play a musical instrument.
art (n)	artist (n), artistic (adj), artistically (adv)	This school has many artistic activities.
paint (v/n)	painting (n), painter (n)	The painter showed us a beautiful painting.
compose (v)	composer (n), composition (n)	Van Cao was a famous composer.
perform (v)	performance (n), performer (n)	The performers gave a wonderful performance.
tradition (n)	traditional (adj), traditionally (adv)	Water puppetry is a traditional art form.
origin (n)	originate (v), original (adj), originally (adv)	Water puppetry originated in the North.
invite (v)	invitation (n), invited (adj)	I received an invitation to the concert.
decide (v)	decision (n), decisive (adj)	We finally came to a decision.
different (adj)	difference (n), differently (adv)	There is a big difference between the two photos.

C. GRAMMAR

1. Comparisons: like, different from, (not) as ... as

Structure	Use	Example
A is like B.	to show similarity	This picture is like the one I saw at the museum.
A is different from B.	to show difference	Painting portraits is different from painting landscapes.
A is as + adjective + as B.	to show equality	Classical music is as interesting as folk music.
A is not as + adjective + as B.	to compare two things that are not equal	Rock is not as relaxing as country music.
A is the same as B.	to say two things are identical or very similar	My photo is the same as yours.

2. Expressing preferences

Pattern	Example
prefer + noun/V-ing + to + noun/V-ing	I prefer painting to taking photos.
like + noun/V-ing + better than + noun/V-ing	She likes pop music better than folk music.
would prefer + to-V	I would prefer to go to the musical festival.
Which do you prefer, A or B?	Which do you prefer, music or painting?

D. PRONUNCIATION: /ʃ/ and /ʒ/

Sound	Common spelling	Examples
/ʃ/	sh, s, ti, ci	show, share, musician, nation, special

Sound	Common spelling	Examples
/ʒ/	s, si, su	television, visual, usual, decision, leisure

PART 2: PRACTICE

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

- What kind of music does Nick like?
A. folk music B. classical music C. pop music
- What does Trang like doing in her free time?
A. painting and taking photos B. playing the piano C. acting in films
- Where does Nick suggest going next weekend?
A. to a concert hall B. to an art gallery C. to a puppet theatre
- What does Trang prefer to do?
A. go to the musical festival B. go to the cinema C. stay at home
- What does Trang usually paint?
A. portraits and houses B. landscapes and animals C. streets and puppets
- What musical instrument does Nick play?
A. the violin B. the guitar C. the piano

Exercise 2: Listen to a conversation about a school performance. Write T (True) or F (False).

- Mi and her classmates had a school performance last Friday. _____
- The performance took place in the school library. _____
- Lan played the piano and sang a folk song. _____
- The magic show was not as exciting as the dance. _____
- The show lasted about two hours. _____
- The students want to organise another performance next month. _____

Exercise 3: Listen to a talk about a traditional art form. Fill in each blank with ONE word or number.

Water puppetry	Information
1. It is a traditional _____ form.	
2. It originated in the _____ of Viet Nam.	
3. The shows are usually about village life, farming and _____.	
4. The artists control the puppets with long _____.	
5. A show often has music from drums and other _____.	
6. The speaker thinks water puppetry is _____ and special.	

Exercise 4: Listen and match each speaker (1-5) with the activity (A-F). There is one extra activity.

Speaker	Answer	Activity
1. Speaker 1	_____	A. taking photos

Speaker	Answer	Activity
2. Speaker 2	_____	B. playing the guitar
3. Speaker 3	_____	C. visiting an art gallery
4. Speaker 4	_____	D. watching a water puppet show
5. Speaker 5	_____	E. painting portraits
		F. going to a pop concert

Exercise 5: Listen to the passage and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

Last month, our school organised a Music and Arts Day. In the morning, students visited the school art room and looked at many colourful (1) _____. Then some students played musical instruments in the school hall. Lan played the (2) _____, and Nam played the guitar. In the afternoon, we watched a short (3) _____ show about village life. The teachers said the performance was as interesting as a real show at the theatre. The event helped us understand more about traditional (4) _____ and modern arts. I felt very (5) _____ because I could perform with my friends.

B. PHONETIC

Exercise 6: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose sound is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. show | B. share | C. musician | D. visual |
| 2. A. television | B. decision | C. usually | D. nation |
| 3. A. special | B. musician | C. sure | D. pleasure |
| 4. A. visual | B. measure | C. exhibition | D. usual |
| 5. A. machine | B. chef | C. school | D. brochure |
| 6. A. ocean | B. musician | C. sugar | D. vision |
| 7. A. leisure | B. television | C. decision | D. station |
| 8. A. share | B. show | C. brush | D. genre |
| 9. A. usual | B. conclusion | C. treasure | D. special |
| 10. A. wash | B. visual | C. paintbrush | D. show |

Exercise 7: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others.

1. A. music B. artist C. guitar D. portrait
2. A. gallery B. musician C. painter D. puppet
3. A. performance B. musician C. traditional D. festival
4. A. camera B. composer C. museum D. prefer
5. A. instrument B. different C. decision D. wonderful
6. A. photography B. traditional C. activity D. musical
7. A. concert B. enjoy C. control D. perform
8. A. cinema B. puppet C. actress D. event
9. A. classical B. traditional C. performance D. musician
10. A. festival B. popular C. amazing D. art gallery

C. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 8: Choose the odd one out in each group.

1. A. piano B. guitar C. violin D. paintbrush
2. A. artist B. composer C. museum D. musician
3. A. art gallery B. camera C. puppet theatre D. concert hall
4. A. painting B. portrait C. landscape D. prefer
5. A. photo B. folk music C. pop music D. classical music
6. A. perform B. stage C. paint D. sing

Exercise 9: Complete the word webs with suitable words/phrases.

People	Places	Instruments	Art objects/forms	Events/Activities
1. _____	4. _____	7. _____	10. _____	13. _____
2. _____	5. _____	8. _____	11. _____	14. _____
3. _____	6. _____	9. _____	12. _____	15. _____

Suggested words: artist, composer, musician, art gallery, concert hall, puppet theatre, piano, guitar, violin, portrait, landscape, water puppetry, concert, exhibition, street painting festival.

Exercise 10: Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from the box.

art gallery	musical instruments	camera	paintbrush	portrait
composer	water puppet show	different from	prefer	concert hall

1. Nick wants to go to a(n) _____ next weekend to see paintings.
2. My sister uses a _____ to take photos of landscapes.
3. The painter needs a _____ to finish the picture.
4. Mozart was a famous _____ from Austria.
5. A piano and a violin are _____.
6. This photo is _____ the one I took last week.
7. We watched a(n) _____ at the theatre last Sunday.
8. The musicians performed in a large _____.
9. I _____ folk music to pop music.
10. Van Cao painted a beautiful _____ of his friend.

Exercise 11: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

1. Trang likes painting and taking _____.
A. photos B. instruments C. songs D. theatres
2. My brother plays _____ piano in his free time.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
3. This picture is not as bright _____ that picture.
A. as B. from C. like D. than
4. Classical music is different _____ pop music.
A. with B. from C. at D. in
5. I prefer watching a water puppet show _____ going to the cinema.
A. to B. than C. from D. as

6. The Louvre in Paris is a famous _____.
A. art gallery B. lunch box C. nursing home D. playground
7. Van Cao was a great Vietnamese _____.
A. composer B. puppet C. camera D. photo
8. The artists control the puppets with long _____.
A. strings B. paintbrushes C. tickets D. portraits
9. My school will have a music _____ on Friday night.
A. performance B. perform C. performer D. performing
10. The two photos look _____. I cannot find any differences.
A. the same B. different C. difficult D. boringly
11. Which do you like _____, singing or dancing?
A. good B. better C. best D. well
12. I do not like rock music. It is not as _____ as folk music.
A. relax B. relaxing C. relaxed D. relaxation
13. We are going to the _____ to listen to the orchestra.
A. concert hall B. art gallery C. museum D. book fair
14. Water puppetry _____ in the North of Viet Nam.
A. originated B. controlled C. invited D. preferred
15. The street painting festival _____ every year.
A. happens B. happened C. happening D. to happen
16. Her room is as _____ as a princess's room.
A. lovely B. lovelier C. more lovely D. love
17. This camera is not _____ expensive as I thought.
A. so B. like C. different D. from
18. The painter showed his new _____ at the exhibition.
A. paintings B. songs C. instruments D. actresses
19. We need to write a formal letter of _____.
A. invitation B. invite C. invited D. inviting
20. My taste in music is _____ from yours.
A. different B. difference C. differently D. differ

Exercise 12: Complete the sentences with like, as, different from, or as ... as.

1. This camera is _____ expensive _____ I thought at first.
2. Her room is lovely. It is _____ a princess's room.
3. Your taste in music is _____ mine. I like folk music, but you like pop music.
4. My dad is _____ busy _____ my mum today. They both have a lot of work today.
5. Some students think Spiderman 2 is _____ good _____ Spiderman 1. Many students think both films are good.
6. This portrait is _____ the one in the museum.

7. The concert was _____ exciting _____ the talent show. Both shows were exciting.
8. Painting is _____ taking photos because you need different skills.

Exercise 13: Finish the second sentence in each pair, using like, as ... as, or different from.

1. Rock is very exciting. Country music is not so exciting.
→ Rock is very _____ country music.
2. Composer Hoang Long wrote many good songs for children. Composer Pham Tuyen also wrote many good songs for children.
→ Composer Hoang Long, _____ Pham Tuyen, wrote many good songs for children.
3. The Vatican Museum has excellent works of art. The Louvre Museum has excellent works of art too.
→ The Vatican Museum's works of art are _____ excellent _____ the Louvre Museum's works of art.
4. A vacation on the beach is relaxing, while a vacation in a big city may not be.
→ A vacation on the beach is _____ a vacation in a big city.
5. City life is busy, but country life is peaceful.
→ City life is _____ country life.
6. My painting is colourful. Your painting is colourful too.
→ My painting is _____ colourful _____ yours.

Exercise 14: Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Van Cao was a famous Vietnamese _____. (compose)
2. My sister is very _____. She paints beautiful pictures. (art)
3. The school music _____ lasted two hours. (perform)
4. Water puppetry is a _____ art form in Viet Nam. (tradition)
5. We received an _____ to the street painting festival. (invite)
6. The musicians played the song _____. (wonderful)
7. There are many _____ between the two photos. (different)
8. The painter made a quick _____ before painting the portrait. (draw)
9. We finally came to a _____ about the concert. (decide)
10. The exhibition showed many _____ paintings. (colour)

Exercise 15: Choose the CLOSEST or OPPOSITE meaning of the bold word/phrase.

1. CLOSEST: The performance was **fantastic**.
A. wonderful B. boring C. noisy D. difficult
2. CLOSEST: I **prefer** folk music to pop music.
A. paint B. hate C. play D. like better
3. CLOSEST: Water puppetry **originated** in the North.
A. began B. ended C. performed D. invited
4. CLOSEST: The two photos are **different**.
A. bright B. expensive C. not the same D. lovely

5. CLOSEST: The artists **control** the puppets.
A. move or direct B. watch C. buy D. paint
6. OPPOSITE: This painting is **bright**.
A. colourful B. dark C. famous D. traditional
7. OPPOSITE: The concert hall is **large**.
A. big B. small C. popular D. noisy
8. OPPOSITE: The show was **interesting**.
A. exciting B. boring C. amazing D. useful
9. OPPOSITE: The two pictures are the **same**.
A. different B. alike C. similar D. equal
10. OPPOSITE: Classical music is **relaxing**.
A. pleasant B. stressful C. slow D. peaceful

D. COMMUNICATION

Exercise 16: Choose the best response (A, B, C, or D).

1. Nick: "Which do you prefer, pop or folk music?"
Nam: "_____"
A. I prefer folk music.
B. Pop music is very popular nowadays.
C. Yes, I love listening to music.
D. It usually starts on Sunday afternoon.
2. Lan: "Would you like to go to the art gallery with me?"
Mai: "_____"
A. No, I am not an artist.
B. Yes, I'd love to.
C. I really like painting portraits.
D. The art gallery is different from the museum.
3. Tom: "The performance lasted three hours."
Ben: "_____"
A. No, I didn't see it.
B. I bought the tickets yesterday.
C. The artists are very friendly.
D. Wow, that's quite long!
4. Mi: "What do you think of water puppetry?"
Hoa: "_____"
A. I think it is a special traditional art form.
B. Yes, it is in my school bag.
C. It often takes place in a pool.
D. No, I don't think so.

5. Jack: "I like modern art better than folk art."

Lucy: "_____"

A. I went to the art museum last week.

B. Modern art is not different from folk art.

C. I see. As for me, I prefer folk art.

D. You should buy a beautiful painting.

Exercise 17: Choose the correct arrangement to make a meaningful conversation.

1.

a. Trang: I like painting landscapes and animals.

b. Nick: What do you usually paint?

c. Nick: That sounds fun!

d. Trang: Painting is my favourite hobby.

A. d-b-a-c

B. b-a-d-c

C. a-b-c-d

D. d-a-b-c

2.

a. Nam: I prefer folk music. It has a better beat.

b. Nick: Which do you prefer, pop or folk music?

c. Nick: I like pop music better.

d. Nam: Really? Our tastes are different.

A. b-c-a-d

B. a-b-c-d

C. b-a-c-d

D. c-d-b-a

3.

a. Sue: It showed village life in Viet Nam.

b. Mary: Did you watch a water puppet show?

c. Mary: What was it about?

d. Sue: Yes, I did. It was fantastic.

A. b-d-c-a

B. c-a-b-d

C. b-c-d-a

D. d-b-c-a

4.

a. Lan: Why do you want to go there?

b. Mi: I want to visit the street painting festival.

c. Lan: Great! We can meet some artists there.

d. Mi: Because I want to see artists draw on the street.

A. d-c-b-a

B. a-d-b-c

C. b-c-a-d

D. b-a-d-c

5.

a. Peter: Can you come to the concert with me?

b. Joe: Sounds good. See you there!

c. Peter: It starts at 8 p.m. at the concert hall.

d. Joe: I'd love to. What time does it start?

A. a-b-c-d

B. b-c-a-d

C. a-d-c-b

D. d-a-b-c

E. READING

Exercise 18: Read the notices and signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

Notice / Sign	Questions & Options
NOTICE 1 School Art Exhibition Bring your student card. No food or drink inside the gallery.	1. What should visitors remember? A. Bring a student card and keep food outside. B. Eat snacks inside the gallery. C. Visit without a student card. D. Bring drinks for the artists.
NOTICE 2 Music Club Concert Friday 7 p.m. in the school hall. Please arrive 15 minutes early.	2. What does the notice tell students? A. The music performance will only last for 15 minutes. B. The concert will take place in the school yard at 7:00 p.m. C. They need to meet the Music Club on Saturday evening. D. They should be at the school hall at 6:45 p.m. on Friday.
NOTICE 3 Water Puppet Show Trip Meet at the school gate at 8:00 a.m. Bring your ticket and a notebook.	3. What should students do for the trip according to the notice? A. Bring a ticket and a notebook to the school hall at 8:00 a.m. B. Meet at the school gate at 8:00 a.m. with their ticket and a notebook. C. Gather at the school gate at 8:15 a.m. and bring their cameras. D. Buy a ticket for the water puppet show at the school gate.
	4. What does this sign mean? A. You can take photos here. B. You must not take photos here. C. This is a camera shop. D. Artists can sell photos here.
	5. What should people do? A. Talk loudly during the show. B. Keep quiet because a performance is happening. C. Play music outside. D. Leave the hall immediately.
	6. What can people do here? A. Buy tickets for a show. B. Paint a landscape. C. Perform on stage. D. Donate old books.

Exercise 19: Read the advertisements/notices and choose the correct word for each blank.

Text 1

Join Our Street Painting Festival! Do you enjoy drawing and painting? Come to Central Park this Sunday. Many young artists will create colourful pictures on the street. You can watch them work, talk to them and learn simple painting skills. Please bring a hat because the event is outdoors. The festival starts (1)_____ 9 a.m. and ends at noon. It is a great chance to enjoy art and (2)_____ new friends. Do not forget your camera because you may want to take (3)_____. Join us and have fun (4)_____ art!

1. A. at B. on C. in D. of
2. A. watch B. make C. paint D. control
3. A. photos B. puppets C. instruments D. songs
4. A. enjoy B. enjoying C. enjoyed D. enjoys

Text 2

Come to Our School Music Show! The show will be in the school hall on Saturday evening. Students will sing folk songs, play musical instruments and perform short dances. Tickets are free for students, but please arrive early to find a good seat. The show is not as long (1)_____ last year's show, but it has many exciting parts. Our music teacher says this year's performance is (2)_____ from other years because there will be a small orchestra. Please invite your family and enjoy a wonderful evening (3)_____ music and arts. The show begins (4)_____ 7 p.m.

1. A. as B. like C. from D. than
2. A. different B. same C. difficult D. traditional
3. A. for B. of C. with D. about
4. A. at B. on C. in D. from

Exercise 20: Read the passage and choose the correct word for each blank.

Music and arts are important in students' lives. They help students relax after lessons and become more creative. Some students like listening to music, while others enjoy drawing or painting. At my school, we have an art club and a music club. Last month, the art club organised a small (1)_____ in the school library. Students showed their portraits, landscapes and photos. Many parents said the paintings were as (2)_____ as pictures in a real gallery. The music club also had a performance in the school hall. Some students played the guitar and the violin, and others sang folk songs. I think music and arts are not only fun, but also

useful because they help students (3)_____ their ideas and feelings. They also make school life more (4)_____. In the future, I hope our school will organise more art events so that students can (5)_____ their talents.

1. A. exhibition B. lunch box C. nursing home D. virus
2. A. beautiful B. beautifully C. beauty D. beautify
3. A. express B. collect C. water D. donate
4. A. boring B. interesting C. sleepy D. dirty
5. A. show B. touch C. avoid D. brush

Exercise 21: Read the passages and choose the best answer.

Passage 1.

Water puppetry is one of the most famous traditional art forms in Viet Nam. It originated in the villages of the Red River Delta many centuries ago. In the past, farmers performed water puppet shows after the rice harvest to celebrate good crops and village life. The stage is a pool of water, and the artists stand behind a screen. They use long bamboo sticks and strings under the water to control the puppets. The audience can see the puppets moving on the water, but they cannot see the artists. A water puppet show often tells stories about daily life, farming, fishing, festivals and folk tales. Traditional music is also an important part of the show. Musicians play drums, flutes and other instruments to make the performance more lively. Today, water puppetry is popular with both Vietnamese people and foreign tourists. Many visitors say that it is different from other kinds of theatre because the stage, puppets and music work together in a special way.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
A. water puppetry B. pop music C. an art gallery D. street painting
2. Where did water puppetry originate?
A. in the Red River Delta B. in the South of Viet Nam C. in Paris D. in a concert hall
3. What is the stage of a water puppet show?
A. a pool of water B. a big road C. a school yard D. a museum room
4. How do artists control the puppets?
A. with bamboo sticks and strings B. with cameras C. with paintbrushes
D. with tickets
5. Which topic is NOT mentioned in water puppet shows?
A. farming B. fishing C. festivals D. space travel
6. Why is music important in the show?
A. It makes the performance more lively. B. It hides the puppets. C. It sells tickets.
D. It cleans the stage.
7. The word “They” in the passage refers to _____.
A. artists B. farmers C. musicians D. visitors
8. What can be inferred from the passage?
A. Water puppetry combines acting, music and special stage techniques.
B. Water puppetry is only for farmers.
C. Tourists do not like water puppetry.

D. Artists stand in front of the screen.

Passage 2.

Last month, our school organised a musical performance to celebrate Teachers' Day. The event took place in the school hall and lasted nearly three hours. Before the show, each class prepared one item. Some classes chose modern dances, while others performed folk songs, short plays or magic shows. My class decided to perform a short musical play about school life. I played the guitar, and my friend Hoa sang the main song. At first, I felt nervous because I had never performed in front of so many people. However, when the audience clapped and smiled, I became more confident. The most exciting part of the show was the final song, when all the performers stood on the stage together and sang for our teachers. The performance helped us practise teamwork and develop our confidence. It was not as professional as a real concert, but it was meaningful because we worked hard and showed our love for our teachers.

1. Why did the school organise the performance?

- A. to celebrate Teachers' Day
B. to sell tickets
C. to open a museum
D. to clean the hall

2. How long did the event last?

- A. nearly three hours B. one hour C. all day D. thirty minutes

3. What did the writer's class perform?

- A. a short musical play B. a water puppet show C. a painting contest D. a sports game

4. What did the writer do in the performance?

- A. played the guitar B. painted a portrait C. controlled puppets D. sold postcards

5. Why did the writer feel nervous at first?

- A. because he had never performed in front of many people B. because he lost his guitar
C. because he disliked music D. because the hall was empty

6. What was the most exciting part?

- A. the final song B. the first ticket C. the art exhibition D. the lunch break

7. Which benefit is mentioned?

- A. practising teamwork and developing confidence B. becoming rich
C. learning to cook D. travelling abroad

8. Which is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The performance was meaningful to the students.
B. The show was a real professional concert.
C. No one clapped for the performers.
D. The writer painted landscapes.

Exercise 22: Four sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the correct answer (A-E). There is one extra sentence.

Street painting is an exciting form of art. (1)_____ Artists use chalk or special paint to create large pictures on the ground. Some pictures look very real, so people enjoy taking photos with them. (2)_____ At a street painting festival, visitors can walk around, watch artists work and talk to them about their ideas. The artists often draw animals, famous people, landscapes or funny scenes. (3)_____ It is also a good way for young people to learn about

art outside museums and galleries. However, street paintings do not last forever because rain and traffic can damage them. (4)_____

- A. That is why many people take photos to remember them.
- B. It usually takes place outdoors.
- C. Street painting makes public places more colourful.
- D. Some people only listen to classical music.
- E. These pictures can make a street look like an outdoor gallery.

F. WRITING

Exercise 23: Make questions for the underlined words.

1. Nick plays the piano in his free time.

2. Trang likes painting landscapes and animals.

3. The water puppet show took place at the theatre.

4. The performance lasted three hours.

5. Chau invited Jack to a water puppet show.

Exercise 24: Write complete sentences using the given words and phrases. You may have to change the words or add some.

1. Classical music / not / as / exciting / rock music.

2. This painting / be / different / that portrait.

3. My brother / prefer / play / guitar / sing.

4. We / go / art gallery / last weekend.

5. Water puppetry / originate / North / Viet Nam.

6. The concert / start / 8 p.m. / Saturday.

7. Trang / like / taking photos / better / painting?

8. The Louvre Museum / have / excellent / works / art.

9. Music and arts / make / school life / interesting.

10. I / would like / invite / you / street painting festival.

Exercise 25: Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

1. as / not / this / is / expensive / camera / as / that one / .

2. different / painting / taking photos / from / is / .

3. to / prefer / I / folk music / pop music / .

4. water puppetry / traditional / is / art form / a / .

5. the / show / how long / did / last / ?

6. photos / can / smartphone / take / your / you / with / .

7. composer / Van Cao / a / famous / was / Vietnamese / .

8. as / her room / lovely / a princess's room / is / as / .

9. did / where / originate / water puppetry / ?

10. invite / would like / you / to / I / the concert / to / .

Exercise 26: Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. Rock music is more exciting than country music.

→ Country music is not _____.

2. This portrait is not the same as that landscape.

→ This portrait is different _____.

3. I like painting better than taking photos.

→ I prefer _____.

4. My music taste is not the same as yours.

→ My music taste is different _____.

5. The concert is not as long as the play.

→ The play is _____.

6. A water puppet show is more traditional than a pop concert.

→ A pop concert is not _____.

7. The performance was very interesting.
→ It was _____.
8. She likes folk music better than pop music.
→ She prefers _____.
9. The art gallery is larger than the puppet theatre.
→ The puppet theatre is not _____.
10. My photo looks like your photo.
→ My photo is similar _____.

Exercise 27: Rewrite the sentences using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given.

1. I like classical music better than pop music. (PREFER)
→ _____
2. This picture is not as bright as that picture. (BRIGHTER)
→ _____
3. The water puppet show was fantastic. (It)
→ _____
4. Painting portraits is not the same as painting landscapes. (DIFFERENT)
→ _____
5. The concert hall looks as modern as the art gallery. (SAME)
→ _____
6. I want to invite you to the street painting festival. (WOULD)
→ _____
7. The show lasted for two hours. (WAS)
→ _____
8. Trang likes taking photos better than painting. (TO)
→ _____
9. The two musical performances were not the same. (FROM)
→ _____
10. Mozart wrote many famous pieces of music. (COMPOSER)
→ _____

Exercise 28: Choose the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph.

Paragraph 1

- a. This creative hobby also helps me express my feelings and ideas.
b. My favourite art activity is painting.
c. In short, painting is a relaxing and creative hobby that I love.
d. To begin with, it is a great way for me to relax after school.
e. I often spend hours painting beautiful landscapes at weekends.

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

Paragraph 2

- a. During the performance, the puppeteers hid behind a screen to control the puppets.
- b. Last Sunday, my family went to the theatre to watch a water puppet show.
- c. I felt proud because it is such a unique and special Vietnamese art form.
- d. The show was all about traditional village life and country festivals.
- e. Although it was not as long as a film, it was highly entertaining.

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

Paragraph 3

- a. Please come with me this Sunday if you are free.
- b. It starts at 8 a.m. at the Central Park.
- c. I want to invite you to the upcoming street painting festival.
- d. There, we can meet famous artists and take beautiful photos.
- e. I hope we will have a great time together.

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

Exercise 29: Write a letter of invitation of about 70 words to invite a friend to an arts event.

Part	Useful language
Opening	Dear..., / How are you? / I hope you are well.
Invitation	Would you like to...? / Let's go to...
Event details	The event starts at... / It takes place at... / We can...
Closing	Please let me know if you can come. / Looking forward to seeing you there. / Best, ...

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Exercise 30: Paragraph writing. Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) about the importance of music and arts for students.

Step	Useful language
1. Topic sentence	Music and arts are important for students.
2. Benefit 1 + example	First, they help students relax and become more creative. For example, ...
3. Benefit 2 + example	Second, students can learn to express their feelings. They also...
4. Closing sentence	In short, music and arts make school life more meaningful.

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G. SPEAKING

Exercise 31: Personal questions. Answer each question in 2-3 sentences.

1. What kind of music do you like?

.....

.....

2. Can you play any musical instruments?

.....

.....

3. Do you prefer painting or taking photos? Why?

.....

.....

4. When did you last go to a concert or a performance?

.....

.....

5. What traditional art form in Viet Nam do you know?

.....

.....

6. What is your favourite painting or photo like?

.....

.....

7. Why are music and arts important for students?

.....

.....

8. Would you like to join a school music or art club? Why or why not?

.....

.....

Exercise 32: Monologue - IELTS Speaking Part 2 style.

Cue card	Describe a music or arts activity you enjoyed. You should say: - what the activity was; - when and where you did it; - who you did it with; - what you saw or did; and explain why this activity was enjoyable or meaningful. Preparation time: 1 minute. Speaking time: 1-2 minutes.
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Guideline for your talk

Part	Useful ideas / sentence starters
Opening	I would like to talk about... / One music and arts activity I enjoyed was...
Time and place	It took place at... / I joined it last...
People	I went there with... / My classmates and I...
Activities	We watched... / listened to... / painted... / took photos...
Benefits and feeling	It helped me... / I felt... because... / I want to do it again because...

UNIT 5: FOOD AND DRINK

Bổ trợ full kỹ năng lớp 7 form mới 2026

PART 1: LÝ THUYẾT

A. VOCABULARY

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning	Example
1	food and drink	n phr	/fu:d ənd driŋk/	đồ ăn và đồ uống	Food and drink are important in daily life.
2	restaurant	n	/'restrɒnt/	nhà hàng	They are eating at a Vietnamese restaurant.
3	waiter	n	/'weɪtə(r)/	nam phục vụ	The waiter brings the menu.
4	menu	n	/'menju:/	thực đơn	Can I see the menu, please?
5	order	v/n	/'ɔ:də(r)/	gọi món; đơn gọi món	We ordered pho and mineral water.
6	rice	n	/raɪs/	cơm, gạo	Vietnamese people often eat rice.
7	pork	n	/pɔ:k/	thịt lợn	Pork is cooked in fish sauce.
8	beef	n	/bi:f/	thịt bò	Pho can have beef or chicken.
9	chicken	n	/'tʃɪkɪn/	thịt gà; con gà	Would you like roast chicken?
10	tofu	n	/'təʊfu:/	đậu phụ	Fried tofu is popular.
11	spring roll	n phr	/,sprɪŋ 'rɒl/	nem rán/cuốn	I would like some spring rolls.
12	beef noodle soup	n phr	/bi:f 'nu:dl su:p/	phở bò	Pho bo is beef noodle soup.
13	eel soup	n phr	/i:l su:p/	súp lươn	Eel soup is a local dish.
14	omelette	n	/'ɒmlət/	trứng ốp-lết	We need eggs for an omelette.
15	pancake	n	/'pæŋkeɪk/	bánh kếp	Pancakes need flour and milk.
16	toast	n	/təʊst/	bánh mì nướng	I sometimes have toast for breakfast.
17	ingredient	n	/ɪn'ɡri:diənt/	nguyên liệu	Flour is an ingredient for pancakes.
18	recipe	n	/'resəpi/	công thức nấu ăn	This recipe is easy to follow.
19	flour	n	/'flaʊə(r)/	bột mì	We need 200 grams of flour.
20	sugar	n	/'ʃʊɡə(r)/	đường	There is some sugar in the bowl.

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning	Example
21	salt	n	/sɔ:lt/	muối	Add a teaspoon of salt.
22	pepper	n	/'pepə(r)/	hạt tiêu	Put some pepper in the omelette.
23	butter	n	/'bʌtə(r)/	bơ	Add a little butter.
24	milk	n	/mɪlk/	sữa	There is some milk in the glass.
25	mineral water	n phr	/'mɪnərəl 'wɔ:tə(r)/	nước khoáng	How much is a bottle of mineral water?
26	green tea	n phr	/,grɪ:n 'ti:/	trà xanh	Green tea is a popular drink.
27	juice	n	/dʒu:s/	nước ép	What kind of juice would you like?
28	winter melon juice	n phr	/'wɪntə 'melən dʒu:s/	nước bí đao	The can of winter melon juice is 10,000 dong.
29	broth	n	/brɒθ/	nước dùng	Pho broth is cooked for a long time.
30	stew	v	/stju:/	hầm, ninh	The beef is stewed slowly.
31	boneless	adj	/'bəʊnləs/	không xương	The meat is boneless.
32	taste	n/v	/teɪst/	vị; nếm	Pho has a special taste.
33	snack	n	/snæk/	đồ ăn nhẹ	Spring rolls can be a snack.
34	teaspoon	n	/'ti:spu:n/	thìa cà phê	Add one teaspoon of salt.
35	tablespoon	n	/'teɪblspu:n/	thìa canh	Use one tablespoon of sugar.
36	litre	n	/'li:tə(r)/	lít	Drink two litres of water a day.
37	kilogram	n	/'kɪləgræm/	ki-lô-gam	We bought one kilogram of beef.
38	gram	n	/græm/	gam	We need 200 grams of flour.
39	millilitre	n	/'mɪlɪli:tə(r)/	mi-li-lít	Add 400 millilitres of milk.
40	eating habit	n phr	/'i:tiŋ 'hæbɪt/	thói quen ăn uống	Good eating habits keep us healthy.

B. WORD FORM

Base word	Useful forms	Example
cook (v)	cooker (n), cooking (n), cooked (adj)	My father likes cooking dinner.
tradition (n)	traditional (adj), traditionally (adv)	Pho is a traditional Vietnamese dish.
taste (n/v)	tasty (adj), tasteless (adj)	The broth tastes delicious.
salt (n)	salty (adj)	This soup is too salty.
sugar (n)	sugary (adj)	Sugary drinks are not healthy.

Base word	Useful forms	Example
fry (v)	fried (adj)	Fried tofu is my favourite dish.
boil (v)	boiled (adj)	Boiled vegetables are good for health.
serve (v)	service (n), server (n)	Restaurants serve many dishes.
favour (n/v)	favourite (adj/n), favourable (adj)	My favourite drink is green tea.

C. GRAMMAR

1. Quantifiers: some, a lot of, lots of

Quantifier	Use	Example
some	countable plural and uncountable nouns	There are some eggs. / There is some milk.
a lot of / lots of	large quantity with countable plural and uncountable nouns	There are a lot of people. / She drinks lots of water.
any	mainly in negatives and questions	There are not any biscuits. / Do you have any juice?

2. How much / How many

Question word	Use	Example
How much	uncountable nouns and prices	How much water do you drink? / How much is it?
How many	countable plural nouns	How many eggs do we need?

3. Asking and answering about prices

How much is a bottle of mineral water? - It is 8,000 dong. / How much are two kilos of apples? - They are 50,000 dong.

D. PRONUNCIATION: /ɒ/ and /ɔ:/

Sound	Common spelling	Examples
/ɒ/	o, a in short sound	fond, pork, not, pot, hot
/ɔ:/	or, au, aw, al, our	short, sauce, call, water, fork

PART 2: PRACTICE

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. Where is Mark's family?
A. at a Vietnamese restaurant B. at home C. at a food market
2. What kind of soup does Mark's mum order?
A. eel soup B. beef noodle soup C. chicken soup
3. What does Mark want with spring rolls?
A. roast chicken B. fried vegetables C. fried tofu
4. What kind of canh does Mark's dad choose?
A. with shrimp B. with fish C. with beef
5. What drink does Mark's mum want?
A. juice B. mineral water C. green tea
6. How many cans of winter melon juice does Mark's sister order?
A. one B. two C. three

Exercise 2: Listen to a conversation about food and drink. Write T (True) or F (False).

1. Nam likes pho bo best. _____
2. Nam usually has his favourite food in the evening. _____
3. His favourite drink is green tea. _____
4. He wants to try pizza. _____
5. He can cook simple pancakes. _____
6. He never eats Vietnamese food. _____

Exercise 3: Listen to a talk about eating habits. Fill in each blank with ONE word or number.

Eating habit	Information
1. Number of meals	_____ meals a day
2. Breakfast	toast, eggs and _____
3. Lunch place	at _____
4. Dinner	rice, fish, vegetables and _____
5. After dinner	fruit and green _____
6. Advice	drink more _____

Exercise 4: Listen and match each speaker (1-5) with the favourite food or drink (A-F). There is one extra option.

Speaker	Answer	Favourite food/drink
1. Speaker 1	_____	A. pancakes
2. Speaker 2	_____	B. beef noodle soup
3. Speaker 3	_____	C. green tea
4. Speaker 4	_____	D. spring rolls
5. Speaker 5	_____	E. winter melon juice
		F. omelette

Exercise 5: Listen to the passage and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

Pho is a popular Vietnamese dish. It is usually made with rice noodles, beef or chicken and hot (1) _____. People often eat pho for breakfast, but they can also have it for lunch or dinner. To make good pho, cooks need fresh (2) _____ and bones. They stew the bones for a long time to make the broth tasty. Some people add onions, pepper and herbs. A bowl of pho is not only delicious but also (3) _____. Many visitors want to try pho when they come to Viet Nam. It is a special dish that shows Vietnamese food (4) _____. For many families, eating pho together is also a warm and happy (5) _____.

B. PHONETIC

Exercise 6: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose bolded parts sound is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. p ork | B. p ot | C. f ond | D. n ot |
| 2. A. sh ort | B. s auce | C. l ot | D. c all |
| 3. A. w ater | B. f ork | C. h ot | D. m ore |
| 4. A. b ottle | B. c offee | C. o melette | D. s alt |
| 5. A. br oth | B. o range | C. o rd | D. p ot |
| 6. A. sh op | B. p ork | C. h ot | D. f ond |
| 7. A. c all | B. s auce | C. f ork | D. n ot |
| 8. A. m orning | B. c orn | C. p ot | D. sh ort |
| 9. A. p ot | B. p ork | C. s auce | D. w ater |
| 10. A. j ob | B. p ot | C. g ot | D. f ork |

Exercise 7: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. restaurant | B. mineral | C. ingredient | D. favourite |
| 2. A. pancake | B. omelette | C. banana | D. butter |
| 3. A. Vietnamese | B. traditional | C. ingredient | D. vegetable |
| 4. A. teaspoon | B. tablespoon | C. important | D. winter |
| 5. A. delicious | B. mineral | C. popular | D. boneless |
| 6. A. breakfast | B. dinner | C. menu | D. canteen |
| 7. A. expensive | B. tomato | C. potato | D. kilogram |
| 8. A. recipe | B. quality | C. quantity | D. lemonade |
| 9. A. favourite | B. restaurant | C. tomorrow | D. mineral |
| 10. A. mineral | B. Vietnamese | C. restaurant | D. customer |

C. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 8: Choose the odd one out in each group.

1. A. pork B. beef C. chicken D. juice
2. A. mineral water B. green tea C. flour D. winter melon juice
3. A. teaspoon B. restaurant C. litre D. tablespoon
4. A. pancake B. omelette C. spring roll D. waiter

5. A. beef B. broth C. noodles D. rice
6. A. some B. many C. lots of D. a lot of

Exercise 9: Complete the word webs with suitable words/phrases.

Food	Drink	Ingredients	Units / quantities	Restaurant words
1. _____	4. _____	7. _____	10. _____	13. _____
2. _____	5. _____	8. _____	11. _____	14. _____
3. _____	6. _____	9. _____	12. _____	15. _____

Suggested words: pho, spring rolls, omelette, mineral water, green tea, juice, flour, sugar, butter, a teaspoon, a tablespoon, a litre, waiter, menu, order.

Exercise 10: Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from the box.

pho	mineral water	winter melon juice	ingredients	broth
some	a lot of	How much	How many	tablespoon

- _____ is a popular Vietnamese dish with rice noodles.
- The hot _____ makes pho tasty.
- We need three main _____ to make an omelette.
- There is _____ orange juice in the glass.
- There are _____ people in the restaurant tonight.
- _____ eggs do we need for pancakes?
- _____ is a bottle of mineral water?
- Add one _____ of sugar to the bowl.
- Mark's mum wants some _____ for herself.
- His sister orders two cans of _____.

Exercise 11: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

- There is _____ rice left in the pot.
A. some B. any C. many D. a
- There are _____ eggs in the carton.
A. some B. much C. a D. any
- How _____ water do you drink every day?
A. many B. much C. lots D. some
- How _____ apples do we need for the pie?
A. many B. much C. any D. a lot
- I'd like a pizza with _____ cheese.
A. any B. many C. some D. a few
- There aren't _____ biscuits on the plate.
A. some B. any C. much D. a
- We need 400 millilitres _____ milk.
A. on B. with C. of D. at
- Pho broth is made by _____ bones for a long time.
A. stew B. stewing C. stewed D. stews

9. Would you like _____ green tea?
A. some B. any C. many D. an
10. A _____ of mineral water is 8,000 dong.
A. bowl B. bottle C. kilo D. teaspoon
11. There are _____ vegetables in the soup.
A. a lot of B. much C. a D. any
12. I do not drink _____ coffee at night.
A. many B. some C. much D. lots
13. My mum bought two _____ of beef.
A. litres B. kilos C. teaspoons D. bowls
14. Spring rolls are my favourite _____.
A. drink B. dish C. water D. menu
15. The waiter asked us what we wanted to _____.
A. order B. cook C. boil D. taste
16. We need five tablespoons of _____ for the pancakes.
A. flour B. water C. pork D. juice
17. _____ sugar is not good for your teeth.
A. Too much B. Too many C. A few D. Any
18. The meat has no bones. It is _____.
A. boneless B. salty C. sweet D. stewed
19. How much _____ two kilos of apples?
A. is B. are C. do D. does
20. I like juice, _____ my brother prefers mineral water.
A. and B. but C. because D. so

Exercise 12: Circle the correct words or phrases to complete the sentences.

1. There is (some / many) milk in the bottle.
2. There are (much / a lot of) students in the canteen.
3. Do you have (some / any) orange juice?
4. She needs (a lot of / many) flour for the cake.
5. How (much / many) rice do you eat every day?
6. How (much / many) films did you watch last year?
7. There are not (some / any) eggs in the fridge.
8. My father drinks (lots of / many) green tea.

Exercise 13: Fill in each blank with How much or How many.

1. _____ water do you drink every day?
2. _____ books did you read last month?
3. _____ films did you watch last year?
4. _____ bananas do you eat every week?
5. _____ spring rolls did your mother cook last month?
6. _____ milk do we need for pancakes?
7. _____ sugar is there in the bowl?

8. _____ cans of juice would you like?

Exercise 14: Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Pho is a _____ Vietnamese dish. (tradition)
2. The broth is very _____ because cooks stew bones for hours. (taste)
3. This soup is too _____. Please add more water. (salt)
4. My mother does the _____ for our family every day. (cook)
5. A good restaurant should give good _____. (serve)
6. Pork and beef are popular _____ in many dishes. (ingredient)
7. I like _____ tofu with rice. (fry)
8. The menu has many _____ dishes. (difference)
9. Orange juice is my _____ drink. (favour)
10. Too much _____ food is not good for us. (sugar)

Exercise 15: Choose the CLOSEST or OPPOSITE meaning of the bold word/phrase.

1. CLOSEST: Pho is a **popular** dish in Viet Nam.
A. well-liked B. strange C. expensive D. cold
2. CLOSEST: The broth has a special **taste**.
A. colour B. flavour C. spoon D. order
3. CLOSEST: Can I have the **menu**, please?
A. price list B. food list C. recipe D. invitation
4. CLOSEST: We need a **litre** of milk.
A. a unit of liquid B. a bowl C. a teaspoon D. a can
5. CLOSEST: This dish is **traditional**.
A. modern B. usual in a culture C. foreign D. sweet
6. OPPOSITE: The soup is **hot**.
A. warm B. cold C. tasty D. salty
7. OPPOSITE: This restaurant is **expensive**.
A. cheap B. popular C. large D. busy
8. OPPOSITE: The meat is **boneless**.
A. with bones B. cooked C. fresh D. sweet
9. OPPOSITE: There is **a lot of** sugar in the tea.
A. much B. little C. many D. enough
10. OPPOSITE: I like **foreign** food.
A. local B. delicious C. favourite D. fresh

D. COMMUNICATION

Exercise 16: Choose the best response (A, B, C, or D).

1. Waiter: What can I get you today?
Mark: _____
A. Yes, I'd love to.
B. I'd like some rice with pork, please.

C. I often cook rice and pork at home.

D. The menu on the table looks nice.

2. Lan: How much is a bottle of mineral water?

Mi: _____

A. There are two bottles on the table.

B. It is very cold and refreshing.

C. Yes, it is mineral water.

D. It's 8,000 dong.

3. Nam: What is your favourite food?

Phong: _____

A. I really love beef pho.

B. I think green tea is very healthy.

C. It costs about 40,000 dong.

D. No, thank you. I'm quite full.

4. Hoa: Would you like some orange juice?

Lucy: _____

A. Yes, I do.

B. Orange juice is a popular drink.

C. No, thank you. I'm not thirsty.

D. How many juice do you want?

5. Jack: How many eggs do we need?

Minh: _____

A. We need some milk and sugar.

B. Just four eggs, please.

C. There isn't much left in the fridge.

D. Eggs are very expensive today.

Exercise 17: Choose the correct arrangement to make a meaningful conversation.

1.

a. Waiter: Would you like anything to drink?

b. Mark: I'd like some pho and spring rolls.

c. Waiter: Good evening. What can I get you?

d. Mark: Mineral water, please.

A. c-b-a-d

B. b-c-a-d

C. c-a-b-d

D. a-d-c-b

2.

a. Lan: How many apples do we need?

b. Hoa: We need twelve apples.

c. Lan: What are we making today?

d. Hoa: An apple pie.

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

3.

a. Tom: It is 30,000 dong.

b. Mi: How much is a bowl of beef noodle soup?

c. Mi: That is not too expensive.

d. Tom: Yes, and it tastes really delicious too!

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

4.

a. Nam: I like green tea.

b. Mai: What is your favourite drink?

c. Nam: Because it is refreshing and not too sweet.

d. Mai: Why do you like it?

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

5.

a. Ben: We need flour, milk, eggs and sugar.

b. Ben: Yes, we also need a little butter. Let's start!

c. Lucy: What do we need to make pancakes?

d. Lucy: Do we need anything else?

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

E. READING

Exercise 18: Read the notices and signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

Notice / Sign	Questions & Options
NOTICE 1 School Canteen Please queue politely. No food or drink outside the canteen area.	1. What should students do? A. Eat anywhere in school. B. Queue politely and eat in the canteen area. C. Bring food to the library. D. Push others in the queue.
NOTICE 2 Cooking Club Bring an apron and a clean lunch box. Do not touch hot pots without a teacher.	2. What does the notice mean? A. Students can touch hot pots alone as long as they bring an apron. B. Students must bring an apron and a clean lunch box, and only touch hot pots when a teacher is there. C. Teachers will prepare clean lunch boxes and aprons for all students in the club. D. Students should not bring their own lunch box because they will eat hot pots with teachers.
NOTICE 3 Healthy Breakfast Day Try toast, eggs, milk and fruit.	3. What can students do on Healthy Breakfast Day according to the notice? A. Drink soft drinks anytime they want before 10 a.m.

Notice / Sign	Questions & Options
No soft drinks before 10 a.m.	B. Try toast, eggs, and milk, but they cannot eat fruit after 10 a.m. C. Only have candy and soft drinks if they come to school early. D. Try healthy options like toast, eggs, milk, and fruit, but avoid soft drinks before 10 a.m.
	4. What does the sign mean? A. You must not use a knife and a fork to eat food here. B. You can buy high-quality forks and knives at this shop. C. There is a restaurant or a place to eat nearby. D. This is a cooking club where you can learn to prepare meals.
	5. What does the sign tell us? A. Students can eat candy and chew gum here as long as they drink water. B. Food, gum, and candy are allowed in this area if they are kept in a closed container. C. Students must not bring food, gum, or candy into this place, and they can only have water in a closed container. D. Only teachers can bring snacks here, while students are only allowed to use open cups of water.
	6. What should customers do? A. The cashier will help you find a free table in the restaurant. B. You can stand here to choose your favourite dishes from the menu. C. Students must leave their dirty lunch boxes at this counter. D. This is the counter where you pay money for your food or items.

Exercise 19: Read the advertisements/notices and choose the correct word for each blank.

Text 1

Join Our Pancake Class!

Do you enjoy cooking? Come to Room 204 this Saturday. You will learn how to make pancakes with eggs, flour, milk and (1)____. Our teacher will show you how (2)____ the ingredients carefully. Please bring a clean lunch box. The class starts (3)____ 8 a.m. and finishes at 10 a.m. Join us and have fun (4)____ with friends!

1. A. sugar B. pork C. juice D. broth
2. A. measure B. measuring C. measured D. measures
3. A. at B. on C. in D. of
4. A. cook B. cooking C. cooked D. cooks

Text 2

Vietnamese Food Fair!

Come and try traditional dishes such as pho, spring rolls and eel soup. You can also enjoy green tea and fruit juice. The fair is in the school yard this Friday evening. Tickets are cheap, and all money will help poor students. There will be (1)_____ of food stalls. You can ask students about the ingredients and learn how some dishes are (2)_____. Do not miss this wonderful chance to taste (3)_____ food from different parts of Viet Nam. Please come (4)_____ your friends!

1. A. lots B. some C. any D. much
2. A. cook B. cooked C. cooking D. cooks
3. A. delicious B. thirsty C. bonelessly D. salty
4. A. with B. in C. to D. at

Exercise 20: Read the passage and choose the correct word for each blank.

Breakfast is an important meal for students. A good breakfast can give them energy for lessons and activities. Some students like bread and eggs, while others prefer rice, noodles or soup. It is also good to drink milk, water or fruit juice. Students should not have too many sugary drinks in the morning because they can make them tired later. If students are busy, they can prepare simple food such as toast, bananas or a small bowl of soup. A healthy breakfast does not need to be expensive. It only needs to have enough food and drink to help students start the day well. Good eating habits can make students feel stronger and study better.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. the importance of breakfast B. how to cook dinner
C. restaurant prices D. street food
2. What can breakfast give students?
A. energy B. sunburn C. paintings D. homework
3. Which drink is good for breakfast?
A. milk B. too many soft drinks C. salty soup only D. pepper
4. Why should students avoid many sugary drinks?
A. They can make students tired later. B. They are always cheap.
C. They are traditional dishes. D. They have no taste.
5. A healthy breakfast needs to have _____.
A. only expensive food B. enough food and drink C. only sugar D. no drink

Exercise 21: Read the passages and choose the best answer.

Passage 1.

Pho is one of the most famous traditional dishes in Viet Nam. It is made mainly with rice noodles, hot broth and beef or chicken. The broth is very important because it gives pho its special taste. To make a good broth, cooks often stew beef or chicken bones for many hours with onions and spices. Then they put the rice noodles into a bowl and add thin slices of meat. People often eat pho with herbs, lemon and chilli. Pho is popular because it is warm, tasty and not too heavy. In many places, people eat pho for breakfast, but it is also common for lunch or dinner. Visitors to Viet Nam usually want to try pho because it tells them something about Vietnamese food culture.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. a foreign drink | B. a traditional Vietnamese dish |
| C. a cooking competition | D. a school canteen |

2. What is pho mainly made with?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. rice noodles, broth and meat | B. sugar and butter |
| C. coffee and milk | D. pancakes and eggs |

3. Why is broth important?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. It gives pho its special taste. | B. It makes pho cold. |
| C. It is a dessert. | D. It is made from fruit. |

4. How do cooks often make broth?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. mix sugar and flour | B. fry bread quickly |
| C. stew bones for many hours | D. order it from a menu |

5. When can people eat pho?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A. at any time of the day | B. only at midnight |
| C. only on Tet holiday | D. only in restaurants |

6. The word “popular” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. well-liked B. expensive C. salty D. strange

7. What do visitors learn from trying pho?

- A. Vietnamese food culture B. how to play sports C. how to paint D. restaurant rules

8. Which is TRUE according to the passage?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Pho is made with cheese. | B. Pho has no broth. |
| C. Pho is always cold. | D. Pho can have beef or chicken. |

Passage 2.

Linh's family has healthy eating habits. They usually have breakfast at 6:30 in the morning. Her father often eats toast and eggs, and her mother likes a bowl of noodle soup. Linh usually has milk and fruit because she does not want to feel too full before school. For lunch, she eats at school with her friends. She often has rice, vegetables and meat or fish. In the evening, the whole family eats dinner together. Her mother cooks different dishes, but she does not use too much oil or sugar. They drink water or green tea instead of soft drinks. At weekends, Linh sometimes helps her mother make pancakes or spring rolls. She thinks cooking is useful because it teaches her to measure ingredients and prepare meals carefully.

1. What time does Linh's family usually have breakfast?

- A. 6:30 B. 7:30 C. 8:00 D. 9:00

2. What does Linh usually have before school?
A. fried tofu B. only soft drinks C. milk and fruit D. pork soup
3. Where does Linh have lunch?
A. at a market B. at a restaurant C. at a museum D. at school
4. What does Linh's mother avoid using too much?
A. oil and sugar B. rice and vegetables C. water and tea D. eggs and toast
5. What do they drink instead of soft drinks?
A. no drink B. coffee only C. winter melon juice only D. water or green tea
6. What does Linh sometimes make at weekends?
A. pancakes or spring rolls B. pho broth only C. eel soup D. roast chicken
7. What does cooking teach Linh?
A. to avoid breakfast B. to order food online
C. to measure ingredients and prepare meals carefully D. to play the piano
8. What can be inferred from the passage?
A. Linh's family cares about healthy food.
B. Linh never eats lunch.
C. Her family drinks soft drinks every day.
D. Cooking is useless for Linh.

Exercise 22: Four sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the correct answer (A-E). There is one extra sentence.

Many students enjoy eating out with their families. (1)_____ First, they should look at the menu carefully and choose dishes with enough vegetables and protein. They should not order too much fried food or sugary drinks. (2)_____ For example, they can share spring rolls or a bowl of soup with other family members. When asking about prices, students can use polite questions such as "How much is this dish?" (3)_____ Eating out is also a good chance to learn about traditional dishes. In a Vietnamese restaurant, students may try pho, canh or rice with fish sauce. (4)_____

- A. They can also learn how to order food politely.
- B. However, they should make healthy choices.
- C. It is better to waste a lot of food.
- D. This helps them understand local food culture better.
- E. They should order a suitable amount of food.

F. WRITING

Exercise 23: Make questions for the underlined words.

1. My favourite food is pho bo.

2. We need 300 grams of sugar.

3. The can of winter melon juice is 10,000 dong.

4. She usually has breakfast at 6:30.

5. My mother cooked spring rolls last Sunday.

Exercise 24: Write complete sentences using the given words and phrases. You may have to change the words or add some.

1. There / be / some / orange juice / glass.

2. How many / eggs / we / need / omelette?

3. I / like / pho / because / it / delicious.

4. We / not have / any / biscuits / plate.

5. My father / drink / green tea / every morning.

6. Pho / be / made / with / rice noodles / beef / and / broth.

7. How much / be / a bottle / of mineral water?

8. There / be / a lot of / people / restaurant.

9. She / need / tablespoon / sugar / pancakes.

10. Vietnamese people / often / eat / rice / meals.

Exercise 25: Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

1. some / there / milk / is / in the bottle /.

2. eggs / how many / do / need / we / ?

3. a lot of / has / she / friends /.

4. drink / green tea / I / every morning /.

5. is / how much / a bowl of soup / ?

6. made / pho / with / rice noodles / is /.

7. there / any / are not / biscuits / on the plate /.

8. we / need / flour / pancakes / to make /.

9. favourite / my / drink / orange juice / is /.

10. tastes / the broth / delicious /.

Exercise 26: Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. There are lots of people in the restaurant.

→ There are a lot _____.

2. I would like some mineral water.

→ I want _____.

3. The broth has a special taste.

→ The broth tastes _____.

4. How much is a bowl of beef noodle soup?

→ What is _____?

5. She has some orange juice in the glass.

→ There is _____.

6. There are lots of apples in the basket.

→ There are _____?

7. There are not any biscuits on the plate.

→ There are no _____.

8. Pho is my favourite food.

→ I like _____.

9. This dish is traditional in Viet Nam.

→ This is _____.

10. Eating too much sugar is not good.

→ It is not good _____.

Exercise 27: Rewrite the sentences using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given.

1. I want some fried tofu. (LIKE)

→ _____

2. There are many students in the canteen. (LOT)

→ _____

3. What is the price of a can of juice? (MUCH)

→ _____

4. We need three eggs for the omelette. (MANY)

→ _____

5. Pho is specially tasty. (TASTE)

→ _____

6. There is no milk in the fridge. (ANY)

→ _____

7. My mother often cooks dinner for us. (COOKING)

→ _____

8. The meat has no bones. (BONELESS)

→ _____

9. Too much sugar is bad for your teeth. (GOOD)

→ _____

10. Green tea is my favourite drink. (LIKE)

→ _____

Exercise 28: Choose the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph.

Paragraph 1

- a. It is typically made with rice noodles, savory broth, and beef or chicken.
- b. Pho is my absolute favourite traditional Vietnamese food.
- c. All in all, pho is always a delicious and special dish to me.
- d. This broth is simmered for many hours, so it tastes wonderful.
- e. I usually enjoy a hot bowl of pho for breakfast with my family.

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

Paragraph 2

- a. After that, we mix all of these ingredients carefully in a large bowl.
- b. To start, we need to gather eggs, flour, milk, and sugar.
- c. Making crispy pancakes at home is both simple and fun.
- d. The final step is to cook the sweet mixture in a hot pan.
- e. I really enjoy eating the warm pancakes with a little butter.

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

Paragraph 3

- a. For lunch, I often prefer eating rice with fresh fish and vegetables.
- b. I always try to maintain healthy eating habits every day.
- c. In the evening, my family loves gathering to have dinner together.
- d. I usually have some warm milk and bread for breakfast to start the day.
- e. These daily habits really help me stay fit and study effectively.

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

Exercise 29: Write a paragraph of about 70 words about your favourite food or drink.

Part	Useful language
Opening	My favourite food/drink is...
Details	It is made with... / It has...
When and where	I usually have it... / I often eat/drink it with...
Feeling	I like it because...

.....
.....
.....

.....

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Exercise 30: Paragraph writing. Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) about eating habits in your area.

Step	Useful language
1. Topic sentence	People in my area have different eating habits.
2. Breakfast/Lunch	For breakfast/lunch, many people...
3. Dinner/Drinks	For dinner, they often... They usually drink...
4. Closing sentence	I think these habits are...

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

G. SPEAKING

Exercise 31: Personal questions. Answer each question in 2-3 sentences.

1. What is your favourite food?

.....

.....

2. What is your favourite drink?

.....

.....

3. How often do you eat pho or another traditional dish?

.....

.....

4. What food or drink do you want to try?

.....

.....

5. Can you cook any dishes?

.....

.....

6. What ingredients do you need to make your favourite dish?

7. Do you prefer eating at home or eating out? Why?

8. What are good eating habits for students?

Exercise 32: Monologue - IELTS Speaking Part 2 style.

Cue card	Describe a food or drink you like. You should say: what it is; when you usually have it; what ingredients it has; who you often have it with; and explain why you like it. Preparation time: 1 minute. Speaking time: 1-2 minutes.
	Useful ideas / sentence starters
Opening	I would like to talk about... / My favourite food is...
Details	It is made with... / It usually has...
Time and people	I often have it... / I usually eat it with...
Feeling	I like it because... / It tastes...
Closing	I think I will continue enjoying this food because...

UNIT 6: A VISIT TO A SCHOOL

Bổ trợ full kỹ năng lớp 7 form mới 2026

PART 1: LÝ THUYẾT

A. VOCABULARY

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning	Example
1	visit	v/n	/'vɪzɪt/	thăm; chuyến thăm	We are going to visit a school.
2	lower secondary school	n phr	/'ləʊə 'sekəndrɪ sku:l/	trường trung học cơ sở	Bình Minh is a lower secondary school.
3	school facility	n phr	/sku:l fə'sɪləti/	cơ sở vật chất của trường	Our school has modern facilities.
4	school library	n phr	/sku:l 'laɪbrəri/	thư viện trường	We read books in the school library.
5	computer room	n phr	/kəm'pjʊ:tə ru:m/	phòng máy tính	Students learn IT in the computer room.
6	school gym	n phr	/sku:l dʒɪm/	nhà thể chất/phòng gym của trường	We play badminton in the school gym.
7	school garden	n phr	/sku:l 'gɑ:dn/	vườn trường	The Go Green Club works in the school garden.
8	playground	n	/'pleɪgraʊnd/	sân chơi	Students play football on the playground.
9	classroom	n	/'klɑ:sru:m/	phòng học	Our classroom is on the third floor.
10	science lab	n phr	/'saɪəns læb/	phòng thí nghiệm khoa học	Biology is in the science lab.
11	entrance examination	n phr	/'entrəns ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃn/	kỳ thi đầu vào	Students take an entrance examination.
12	gifted student	n phr	/'gɪftɪd 'stju:dnt/	học sinh năng khiếu/giỏi	Quoc Hoc - Hue is for gifted students.
13	midterm test	n phr	/,mɪd'tɜ:m test/	bài kiểm tra giữa kỳ	Our midterm test is in October.
14	examination	n	/ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃn/	kỳ thi	The examination starts at 8 a.m.
15	subject	n	/'sʌbdʒɪkt/	môn học	Maths is my favourite subject.
16	Maths	n	/mæθs/	môn Toán	We have Maths on Monday.
17	Biology	n	/baɪ'ɒlədʒi/	môn Sinh học	Biology is in the

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning	Example
					science lab.
18	Information Technology	n phr	/,ɪnfə'meɪʃn tek'nɒlədʒi/	môn Tin học	Information Technology is at 2 p.m.
19	Physical Education	n phr	/,fɪzɪkl edʒu'keɪʃn/	môn Giáo dục thể chất	Physical Education is in the school gym.
20	History	n	/'hɪstri/	môn Lịch sử	History is in the school library.
21	timetable	n	/'taɪmteɪbl/	thời khóa biểu	Nick shows his timetable to Mi.
22	classmate	n	/'kla:smet/	bạn cùng lớp	Mi is going with her classmates.
23	teacher	n	/'ti:tʃə(r)/	giáo viên	My teacher will take us there.
24	member	n	/'membə(r)/	thành viên	They will meet members of the club.
25	Go Green Club	n phr	/gəʊ gri:n klʌb/	câu lạc bộ xanh	The Go Green Club grows vegetables.
26	outdoor activity	n phr	/'aʊtdɔ:r æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động ngoài trời	Our school has many outdoor activities.
27	grow vegetables	phr	/grəʊ 'vedʒtəblz/	trồng rau	Students grow vegetables in the garden.
28	clean streets	phr	/kli:n stri:ts/	dọn đường phố	The club cleans streets on Saturday.
29	take photos	phr	/teɪk 'fəʊtəʊz/	chụp ảnh	Do not forget to take photos.
30	camera	n	/'kæmə(r)/	máy ảnh	Bring your camera on the trip.
31	prepare	v	/'pri:peə(r)/	chuẩn bị	I am preparing to visit the school.
32	remind	v	/rɪ'maɪnd/	nhắc nhở	Thanks for reminding me.
33	staffroom	n	/'stɑ:fru:m/	phòng giáo viên	The posters are on the wall in the staffroom.
34	third floor	n phr	/θɜ:d flɔ:(r)/	tầng ba	Her classroom is on the third floor.
35	famous	adj	/'feɪməs/	nổi tiếng	Quoc Hoc - Hue is a famous school.
36	modern	adj	/'mɒdn/	hiện đại	The school has modern facilities.
37	overseas	adj/adv	/,əʊvə'si:z/	ở nước ngoài; từ nước ngoài	Some overseas friends will visit our school.
38	project	n	/'prɒdʒekt/	dự án	They will share ideas

No.	Word/Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning	Example
					for a project.
39	ask for details	phr	/ɑ:sk fə 'di:teɪlz/	hỏi thêm chi tiết	We use questions to ask for details.
40	school trip	n phr	/sku:l tri:p/	chuyến đi của trường	The school trip starts at 7 a.m.

B. WORD FORM

Base word	Useful forms	Example
visit (v/n)	visitor (n), visiting (adj/n)	The visitors are from Australia.
prepare (v)	preparation (n), prepared (adj)	We need careful preparation for the school trip.
examine (v)	examination (n), examiner (n)	The entrance examination is difficult.
educate (v)	education (n), educational (adj)	School trips can be educational.
facilitate (v)	facility (n), facilities (n)	The school has modern facilities.
garden (n/v)	gardening (n), gardener (n)	Students enjoy gardening in the school garden.
activity (n)	active (adj), actively (adv)	Outdoor activities make students active.
locate (v)	location (n), located (adj)	The school is located in Hue.
fame (n)	famous (adj), famously (adv)	Quoc Hoc - Hue is famous in Viet Nam.
intelligent (adj)	intelligence (n), intelligently (adv)	Gifted students are hard-working and intelligent.

C. GRAMMAR

1. Prepositions of time: at, in, on

at	in	on
at 8 a.m.	in the morning / afternoon / evening	on Monday
at noon	in January / in 2026	on January 18th
at break time	in summer / in grade 7	on Teachers' Day

2. Prepositions of place: at, in, on

at	in	on
at home / at school	in the classroom / in the library	on the board / on the wall
at work / at the school gate	in the school garden / in the playground	on the first floor
at the bus stop	in the city / in the countryside	on Hung Vuong Street

3. Asking for details

Useful question	Example
Can you tell me more?	A: We are going to visit Binh Minh School. B: Can you tell me more?
Can you tell me why?	A: I want to see the library. B: Can you tell me why?
Can you tell me how?	A: We will go there by bus. B: Can you tell me how?

D. PRONUNCIATION: /tʃ/ and /dʒ/

Sound	Common spelling	Examples
/tʃ/	ch, tch, t before u in some words	cherry, children, teacher, lunch, watch, question
/dʒ/	j, g, ge, dge	jam, juice, gym, project, large, bridge

PART 2: PRACTICE

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

- What school is Mi going to visit?
A. Binh Minh Lower Secondary School B. Quoc Hoc - Hue C. Wilson High School
- Who is going with Mi?
A. her teacher and classmates B. her parents C. only Phong
- When are they going?
A. in the morning B. in the afternoon C. at noon
- What room will they visit first?
A. the computer room B. the school library C. the staffroom
- What club will they meet?
A. the English Club B. the Go Green Club C. the Music Club
- What does Phong remind Mi to take?
A. her camera B. her notebook C. her school bag

Exercise 2: Listen to a conversation about a school visit. Write T (True) or F (False).

- Phong thinks Binh Minh is one of the best schools in his neighbourhood. _____
- Mi will visit the school with her parents. _____
- The school is in the countryside. _____
- Mi will meet students and share ideas for an English project. _____
- Phong tells Mi to take photos of the school. _____
- Mi remembers to bring her camera before Phong reminds her. _____

Exercise 3: Listen to a talk about Nick's timetable. Fill in each blank with ONE word or number.

Subject	Time	Place
1. Maths	8 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and _____	Classroom 302
2. Biology	_____ a.m. on Thursday	Science lab
3. Information Technology	2 p.m. on _____	Computer room
4. Physical Education	3 p.m. on Monday and Thursday	School _____
5. History	_____ p.m. on Tuesday	School library

Exercise 4: Listen and match each speaker (1-5) with the place or activity (A-F). There is one extra option.

Speaker	Answer	Place / Activity
1. Speaker 1	_____	A. the computer room

Speaker	Answer	Place / Activity
2. Speaker 2	_____	B. the school garden
3. Speaker 3	_____	C. the school gym
4. Speaker 4	_____	D. the school library
5. Speaker 5	_____	E. the science lab
		F. the staffroom

Exercise 5: Listen to the passage and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

Last Friday, our class had a visit to Green Valley School. We arrived at the school gate at (1) _____ in the morning. First, the head teacher showed us the school library. It had many books, magazines and newspapers. Then we visited the (2) _____, where students learn to use the Internet. After that, we went to the school garden and watched students (3) _____. At break time, we met some members of the Go Green Club. They told us about their outdoor activities and school (4) _____. I liked the visit because the students were friendly and the facilities were (5) _____.

B. PHONETIC

Exercise 6: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose sound is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. cherry | B. children | C. gym | D. teacher |
| 2. A. jam | B. juice | C. lunch | D. project |
| 3. A. watch | B. chair | C. chance | D. geography |
| 4. A. bridge | B. village | C. chicken | D. page |
| 5. A. choose | B. check | C. badge | D. cherry |
| 6. A. large | B. engine | C. stage | D. beach |
| 7. A. March | B. question | C. picture | D. intelligent |
| 8. A. cage | B. orange | C. village | D. match |
| 9. A. lunch | B. watch | C. gym | D. teacher |
| 10. A. joke | B. jam | C. jacket | D. chalk |

Exercise 7: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. entrance | B. classroom | C. library | D. computer |
| 2. A. computer | B. project | C. playground | D. library |
| 3. A. Biology | B. Geography | C. History | D. Technology |
| 4. A. prepare | B. visit | C. camera | D. subject |
| 5. A. information | B. invitation | C. education | D. computer |
| 6. A. famous | B. gifted | C. outdoor | D. intelligent |
| 7. A. secondary | B. beautiful | C. wonderful | D. between |
| 8. A. timetable | B. activity | C. countryside | D. classmate |
| 9. A. library | B. computer | C. December | D. prepare |
| 10. A. entrance | B. project | C. exam | D. garden |

C. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 8: Choose the odd one out in each group.

1. A. library B. computer room C. school gym D. camera

2. A. Maths B. playground C. History D. Biology
3. A. science lab B. student C. classmate D. teacher
4. A. morning B. afternoon C. third floor D. evening
5. A. in B. on C. at D. to
6. A. school garden B. playground C. staffroom D. January

Exercise 9: Complete the word webs with suitable words/phrases.

School places	Subjects	Outdoor activities	Time expressions	Objects
1. _____	4. _____	7. _____	10. _____	13. _____
2. _____	5. _____	8. _____	11. _____	14. _____
3. _____	6. _____	9. _____	12. _____	15. _____

Suggested words: school library, computer room, school gym, Maths, Biology, History, grow vegetables, clean streets, plant trees, in the afternoon, at noon, on Monday, camera, timetable, notebook.

Exercise 10: Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from the box.

school library	computer room	school gym	school garden	classmates
entrance examination	facilities	outdoor activities	camera	staffroom

- Binh Minh Lower Secondary School has a modern _____ for IT lessons.
- We can read books and newspapers in the _____.
- The students play basketball in the _____ after school.
- Mi is going to visit the school with her teacher and _____.
- Our school has a lot of modern _____.
- Students grow vegetables in the _____ on Friday afternoons.
- You should take a _____ to take photos of the trip.
- The teachers have a meeting in the _____ at break time.
- Quoc Hoc - Hue is for gifted students, so they must pass an _____.
- Planting trees and cleaning streets are useful _____.

Exercise 11: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

- We are going to visit the school library _____ the afternoon.
A. at B. in C. on D. to
- Nick has Maths _____ Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
A. at B. in C. on D. for
- The posters are _____ the wall in the staffroom.
A. at B. in C. on D. under
- Her classroom is _____ the third floor.
A. at B. in C. on D. between
- We have lunch _____ noon.
A. at B. in C. on D. from
- The students are playing football _____ the playground.
A. at B. in C. on D. to
- The school year usually starts _____ September.
A. at B. in C. on D. by

8. My sister learns Biology _____ the science lab.
A. at B. in C. on D. of
9. Quoc Hoc - Hue is famous _____ its long history.
A. for B. from C. with D. about
10. Can you tell me _____ about your school trip?
A. many B. more C. much D. most
11. We will take photos _____ the school garden.
A. of B. with C. for D. from
12. Our class is going _____ a visit to a famous school.
A. on B. in C. at D. for
13. The school library has many books, magazines _____ newspapers.
A. and B. but C. so D. because
14. Students have to pass an entrance _____ to study there.
A. facility B. examination C. activity D. camera
15. The Go Green Club usually _____ vegetables in the school garden.
A. grows B. grow C. growing D. to grow
16. The school is located _____ the bank of the Huong River.
A. on B. in C. at D. from
17. We learn how _____ the Internet in the computer room.
A. use B. using C. to use D. used
18. My school has one gym, two computer rooms, and many modern _____.
A. facilities B. examinations C. classmates D. projects
19. The children like playing badminton _____ break time.
A. at B. in C. on D. between
20. Do not forget _____ your camera on the school trip.
A. bring B. to bring C. bringing D. brings

Exercise 12: Complete the sentences with “at, in, or on”.

1. Our school day starts _____ 7:30 a.m.
2. The school year begins _____ September.
3. We often have school meetings _____ Monday mornings.
4. My classroom is _____ the second floor.
5. The students are reading books _____ the library.
6. There are many posters _____ the wall.
7. We usually play football _____ the playground.
8. The teachers are _____ the staffroom now.
9. We have our midterm test _____ October.
10. The school trip is _____ January 18th.
11. Children like playing badminton _____ break time.
12. My parents are _____ work when I am at school.
13. There are many vegetables _____ the school garden.
14. Nick studies IT _____ the computer room.
15. We will meet overseas students _____ the morning.

Exercise 13: Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. This school has many modern _____. (facilitate)
2. The _____ will arrive at 8 a.m. tomorrow. (visit)

3. Our school trip needs careful _____. (prepare)
4. The entrance _____ is not easy for students. (examine)
5. School trips are useful and _____ for children. (education)
6. Quoc Hoc - Hue is a _____ school in Viet Nam. (fame)
7. The students are hard-working and _____. (intelligence)
8. Outdoor _____ make students healthier. (active)
9. The school is _____ on Hung Vuong Street. (locate)
10. We should listen _____ when visitors talk about their school. (careful)

Exercise 14: Choose the CLOSEST or OPPOSITE meaning of the bold word/phrase.

1. **CLOSEST:** The school has modern **facilities**.
A. buildings and equipment B. old students C. difficult tests D. free time
2. **CLOSEST:** Quoc Hoc - Hue is a **famous** school.
A. quiet B. small C. new D. well-known
3. **CLOSEST:** Mi is **preparing** for the school visit.
A. getting ready B. forgetting C. finishing D. waiting
4. **CLOSEST:** Students **grow** vegetables in the school garden.
A. throw away B. buy C. sell D. plant and take care of
5. **CLOSEST:** Can you **tell me more**?
A. give me more details B. stop talking C. take my camera D. write quickly
6. **OPPOSITE:** The classroom is **modern**.
A. new B. old-fashioned C. beautiful D. large
7. **OPPOSITE:** The school library is **quiet**.
A. noisy B. peaceful C. clean D. useful
8. **OPPOSITE:** **Remember** to bring your camera.
A. forget B. prepare C. visit D. choose
9. **OPPOSITE:** This examination is **difficult**.
A. hard B. important C. special D. easy
10. **OPPOSITE:** The school is in the **countryside**.
A. city B. village C. garden D. river

Exercise 15: Circle the correct preposition in brackets.

1. We will visit the school (at / in / on) Friday afternoon.
2. The children are sitting (at / in / on) the classroom.
3. The teacher writes new words (at / in / on) the board.
4. The History lesson starts (at / in / on) 3:30 p.m.
5. Our school was built (at / in / on) 1990.
6. The school gym is (at / in / on) the first floor.
7. We often meet our friends (at / in / on) break time.
8. They have an English test (at / in / on) December 12th.

9. The students are watering vegetables (at / in / on) the school garden.
10. My father is (at / in / on) work now.

D. COMMUNICATION

Exercise 16: Choose the best response (A, B, C, or D).

1. Mi: We are going to visit a famous school this Sunday.

Phong: _____

- A. No, I don't think it is.
- B. Yes, it was very famous.
- C. Wow! Can you tell me more about it?
- D. I liked studying there last year.

2. Lan: Our class will meet the Go Green Club.

Tom: _____

- A. Really? Can you tell me why?
- B. Yes, I've already met them yesterday.
- C. No, I don't like eating green vegetables.
- D. They usually meet at 8 a.m. last Sunday.

3. Nick: The school has three computer rooms.

Mai: _____

- A. They are on the classroom wall.
- B. No, I don't use it.
- C. Yes, please. I'd love to.
- D. That sounds interesting!

4. Teacher: Please bring your camera tomorrow.

Student: _____

- A. Yes, I do.
- B. Sure! Thanks for reminding me.
- C. I brought it yesterday morning.
- D. No, I don't want to bring it.

5. Phong: We will leave at 7 a.m.

Mi: _____

- A. Okay. Can you tell me where we will meet?
- B. I think we already left early.
- C. No, I didn't see that school.
- D. Yes, we do.

Exercise 17: Choose the correct arrangement to make a meaningful conversation.

Paragraph 1

a. Mi: Can you tell me more about it?

- b. Phong: We will visit the historic library and the new computer room.
 c. Phong: Our class is going to visit Binh Minh School this Thursday.
 d. Mi: That sounds great!

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

Paragraph 2

- a. Nam: At 8 a.m. on Saturday morning.
 b. Lan: When will our school trip start?
 c. Lan: And where will we meet?
 d. Nam: We will meet at the school gate.

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

Paragraph 3

- a. Tom: Because I want to read some traditional books and art magazines there.
 b. Lucy: Which place do you want to see first when we arrive?
 c. Lucy: Why do you want to visit it first?
 d. Tom: I really want to see the school library.

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

Paragraph 4

- a. Mai: We grow fresh vegetables there every Friday afternoon.
 b. Ben: What do you usually do in the school garden?
 c. Ben: Can you tell me why you do that?
 d. Mai: Because it helps us learn more about different plants.

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

E. READING

Exercise 18: Read the notices and signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

Signs / Notices	Questions & Options
NOTICE 1 School Visit Day - Students must meet at the school gate at 7:15 a.m. - Bring a notebook and a camera.	1. What should students do on School Visit Day? A. Go to the school library at 7:15 p.m. to take photos. B. Stay at home and write notes about their favorite school. C. Meet at the school gate at 7:15 a.m. with a notebook and a camera. D. Bring only a camera and meet teachers whenever they want.

Signs / Notices	Questions & Options
NOTICE 2 Computer Room Rules • Do not eat or drink inside. • Turn off the computer after use.	2. What does the notice mean? A. Students must not bring food or drinks inside and must turn off the machines when they finish. B. Students can enjoy their snacks inside as long as they turn off the computers. C. Teachers will turn off all computers, so students can leave food on the tables. D. Only water is allowed inside the computer room while using the machines.
NOTICE 3 Go Green Club • This Friday: watering vegetables in the school garden. • Please bring gloves.	3. What will club members do this Friday? A. Borrow gardening books from the school library. B. Play football with gloves on in the school gym. C. Take a difficult entrance examination to join the club. D. Water the vegetables in the school garden and remember to bring gloves.
	4. What does the sign mean? A. You can run, shout, and talk loudly with friends in this place. B. You need to keep silent or speak very softly while in the library. C. You must not read any books or newspapers in this room. D. Only teachers are allowed to enter the library to study.
	5. What does the sign mean? A. The computer room sells different kinds of delicious food and drinks. B. You can bring your lunch box into the room if you eat quickly. D. Students can use the computers to look up recipes and cook here.

Signs / Notices	Questions & Options
	6. What does the sign mean? A. You must wear sports shoes if you want to enter or use the gym. B. Students can wear slippers or sandals to play sports here. C. The gym is permanently closed to anyone who does not like sports. D. Only teachers can buy sports shoes in the school gym.

Exercise 19: Read the advertisements/notices and choose the correct word for each blank.

Text 1

Welcome to Open School Day! Do you want to learn more about Green Star Lower Secondary School? Come to our school this Saturday morning. You can visit the school library, the science lab and the computer room. Our students will show you how to use the Internet safely and tell you about their favourite (1)____. Please meet us at the main entrance (2)____ 8 a.m. Do not forget to bring a notebook. You can ask teachers and students for more (3)____. We hope you will enjoy (4)____ our school.

1. A. subjects B. vegetables C. bottles D. prices
2. A. at B. in C. on D. under
3. A. details B. drinks C. dishes D. photos
4. A. visit B. visiting C. visited D. visits

Text 2

Join Our School Garden Club! Our club meets every Friday afternoon in the school garden. Members learn how to (1)____ vegetables and take care of flowers. This activity is good because students can work outdoors and understand nature better. Last month, we invited students from another school to visit our garden. They took photos and asked us many questions (2)____ our activities. If you want to join, write your name on the list in the (3)____ before Thursday. Please wear comfortable shoes because we work (4)____ the garden for about one hour.

1. A. grow B. read C. teach D. borrow
2. A. about B. at C. on D. with
3. A. staffroom B. rice C. juice D. camera
4. A. at B. in C. on D. to

Exercise 20: Read the passage and choose the correct word for each blank.

Last month, our class visited a famous lower secondary school in the city. We arrived at the main entrance at 8 a.m. A teacher welcomed us and showed us around the school. First, we visited the school library. It had many books, newspapers and magazines. Next, we went to the computer room, where students learned how to use the Internet for school projects. After that, we saw the school garden. Some students were watering vegetables there. The visit was very useful because we learned more about school (1)_____ and outdoor activities. We also met friendly students and asked them about their timetable. I liked the library most because it was quiet and modern. I hope my school will have a larger library and more (2)_____ facilities in the future. A good school is not only a place for lessons, but also a place where students can develop their (3)_____ and life skills. When students take part in outdoor activities, they become more active and responsible. Our teacher asked us to write a short report (4)_____ the visit. I felt happy because the trip gave me many new (5)_____.

1. A. facilities B. prices C. dishes D. museums
2. A. small B. old C. boring D. modern
3. A. subjects B. confidence C. entrances D. exams
4. A. on B. at C. about D. from
5. A. ideas B. classrooms C. rivers D. walls

Exercise 21: Read the passages and choose the best answer.

Passage 1.

Quoc Hoc - Hue is one of the oldest and most famous schools in Viet Nam. It is located on the bank of the Huong River in Hue. The school was founded in 1896. At first, it was a school for children from rich and royal families. Later, many well-known Vietnamese people studied there, such as Ho Chi Minh, Vo Nguyen Giap and Xuan Dieu. Nowadays, Quoc Hoc - Hue is for gifted students. The students are intelligent and hard-working. They must pass an entrance examination to study at the school. The school has more than 50 classrooms with TVs, projectors and computers. It also has a swimming pool, a library, two English labs, four computer rooms and many other modern facilities. The red buildings and large trees make the school beautiful and peaceful. Many visitors take photos when they come there. Students at Quoc Hoc - Hue do not only study hard; they also join clubs, do projects and take part in outdoor activities. This helps them become more confident and active.

1. Where is Quoc Hoc - Hue located?
A. on the bank of the Huong River B. near Yen So Park
C. in London D. inside a museum
2. When was the school founded?
A. in 1896 B. in 1996 C. in 2018 D. in 2026
3. Who studied at Quoc Hoc - Hue?
A. Ho Chi Minh B. Mozart C. Nick D. Wilson
4. Who can study there nowadays?
A. gifted students B. only foreign students C. only teachers D. all tourists
5. How many English labs does the school have?
A. two B. three C. four D. fifty
6. The word "facilities" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. buildings and equipment B. school meals C. examinations D. school holidays

7. Which is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. a sports stadium B. a swimming pool C. a library D. computer rooms

8. What is the best title for the passage?

A. A famous school in Hue

B. A trip to London

C. A school lunch menu

D. A computer lesson

Passage 2.

Wilson High School is a lower secondary school in London. It is for students aged 11 to 16. The school has about 1,000 students and 100 teachers. Students study many subjects such as English, literature, maths, science, art, history and physical education. Wilson High School has some modern science laboratories, computer rooms, a large library, a sports hall and an activity studio. The school wants students to learn both inside and outside the classroom. Therefore, students can join different clubs after school. Some students join the Nature Club and work in the school garden. Others join the Sports Club or the Drama Club. Every term, the school also organises trips to museums, theatres and universities. These trips help students understand their lessons better and learn about the real world. When overseas visitors come to Wilson High School, students often show them the library, the garden and the activity studio. They also talk about their favourite subjects and school activities. The teachers believe that a good school should help students become independent, confident and friendly.

1. How old are the students at Wilson High School?

A. 11 to 16 B. 6 to 10 C. 17 to 20 D. all ages

2. How many teachers does the school have?

A. about 1,000 B. about 100 C. about 50 D. about 16

3. Which facility is mentioned?

A. a cinema B. a zoo C. a restaurant D. an activity studio

4. Why does the school organise trips?

A. to help students understand lessons better

B. to sell tickets

C. to make students tired

D. to stop students studying

5. What do students show overseas visitors?

A. the library, the garden and the activity studio B. only the canteen

C. the river and the market

D. their homes

6. The word "independent" mostly means _____.

A. always noisy B. very sleepy C. able to do things by yourself D. unable to study

7. Which statement is TRUE?

A. Students can join clubs after school.

B. There are no computer rooms.

C. The school has only 100 students.

D. Students never go on trips.

8. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Wilson High School cares about life skills.

B. Students only study Maths.

C. Visitors cannot enter the school. D. Outdoor activities are not allowed.

Exercise 22: Four sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the correct answer (A-E). There is one extra sentence.

A school visit can be a very useful learning activity. (1)_____ Before the visit, students should prepare carefully. They can read information about the school and make a list of questions. During the visit, students should listen to the teachers and take notes. (2)_____ They can ask about school facilities, subjects, clubs and outdoor activities. After the visit,

students can write a report or give a short presentation to the class. (3)_____ A good school visit does not only help students know about another school. (4)_____

- A. It also helps them improve communication and observation skills.
- B. They should also take photos if the school allows it.
- C. It gives students a chance to learn outside the classroom.
- D. This helps them remember what they learned.
- E. Students should never ask questions during a visit.

F. WRITING

Exercise 23: Make questions for the underlined words.

1. Mi is going to visit Binh Minh Lower Secondary School next Sunday.

2. They have Biology in the science lab.

3. Nick has Maths at 8 a.m. on Monday.

4. Quoc Hoc - Hue was founded in 1896.

5. Our school has four computer rooms.

Exercise 24: Write complete sentences using the given words and phrases. You may have to change the words or add some.

1. We / visit / school library / tomorrow morning.

2. Nick / have / Maths / 8 a.m. / Monday.

3. My classroom / be / third floor.

4. The students / play / football / playground.

5. Our school year / start / September.

6. They / learn / IT / computer room.

7. Phong / remind / Mi / bring / camera.

8. The Go Green Club / grow / vegetables / school garden.

9. Quoc Hoc - Hue / be / famous / school / Viet Nam.

10. Can / you / tell / me / more / your school?

Exercise 25: Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

1. visit / are / going / we / school library / the / to /.

2. on / third floor / classroom / is / the / her /.

3. at / starts / lesson / 8 a.m. / the /.

4. in / students / the / playground / are / playing /.

5. bring / do not / forget / camera / your / to /.

6. in / was / founded / Quoc Hoc - Hue / 1896 /.

7. the / school garden / grow / vegetables / students / in /.

8. you / tell / can / more / me / ?

9. on / are / posters / the wall / the /.

10. has / modern / our school / facilities / many /.

Exercise 26: Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. The school library has many books.

→ There are _____.

2. The computer room is modern.

→ It is _____.

3. We have Biology in the science lab.

→ Our Biology lesson _____.

4. The school year starts in September.

→ The school year begins _____.

5. Do not forget to bring your camera.

→ Remember _____.

6. The posters are on the wall in the staffroom.

→ There are _____.

7. It is useful to visit another school.

→ Visiting another school _____.

8. Nick has Maths at 8 a.m. on Monday.

→ Nick's Maths lesson _____.

9. Our school has a large playground.

→ There is _____.

10. Can you tell me more about your school?

→ Can you give _____?

Exercise 27: Rewrite the sentences using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given.

1. We are going to visit a famous school next week. (PAY)

→ _____

2. The school has many modern facilities. (THERE)

→ _____

3. Please give me more details about the timetable. (TELL)

→ _____

4. The school library is on the second floor. (LOCATED)

→ _____

5. Mi is preparing for the school visit. (READY)

→ _____

6. We have a meeting at noon. (TAKES)

→ _____

7. Students learn IT in the computer room. (WHERE)

→ _____

8. The Go Green Club grows vegetables every Friday. (BY)

→ _____

9. Do not forget your notebook. (REMEMBER)

→ _____

10. Quoc Hoc - Hue is a well-known school in Viet Nam. (FAMOUS)

→ _____

Exercise 28: Choose the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph.

Paragraph 1

a. Then we visited the library and the computer room.

b. Last Friday, our class visited a lower secondary school in the city.

c. In conclusion, the visit was useful and interesting.

d. First, the teacher welcomed us at the school gate.

e. We also met some students and asked them about their timetable.

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

Paragraph 2

a. It also has two computer rooms and a large school gym.

b. My school is on Hung Vuong Street.

c. I love my school because it is modern and friendly.

d. There are twenty classrooms and one library.

e. Students can join many outdoor activities after school.

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

Paragraph 3

a. After that, we will show them the school garden.

b. Next week, some overseas friends will visit our school.

- c. I hope they will enjoy the visit.
d. First, we will take them to the school library.
e. We will also tell them about our Go Green Club.
A. e-b-d-a-c B. d-a-b-e-c C. b-a-d-c-e D. b-d-a-e-c

Exercise 29: Write a paragraph of about 70 words about an outdoor activity at your school.

Part	Useful language
Opening	At my school, we often take part in...
Details	We usually do it in/on/at... with...
Reason	This activity is useful because...
Feeling	I like it because...

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Exercise 30: Paragraph writing. Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) about your school or a school you want to visit.

Step	Useful language
1. Topic sentence	I would like to write about... / The school I want to visit is...
2. Location and facilities	It is located in... / It has...
3. Subjects and activities	Students study... / They can join...
4. Closing sentence	I like this school because...

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G. SPEAKING

Exercise 31: Personal questions. Answer each question in 2-3 sentences.

1. What is the name of your school?

2. Where is your school?

3. What facilities does your school have?

4. Which subject do you like best at school?

5. Where do you have IT / PE / Biology lessons?

6. What outdoor activities do students at your school take part in?

7. Would you like to visit a famous school? Why or why not?

8. What should students prepare before a school visit?

Exercise 32: Monologue - IELTS Speaking Part 2 style.

Cue card	Describe a school you visited or want to visit.
	You should say:
	what the school is; where it is; what facilities it has; what students can do there; and explain why you want to visit it.
Preparation time: 1 minute. Speaking time: 1-2 minutes.	

Guideline for your talk

Part	Useful ideas / sentence starters
Opening	I would like to talk about... / The school I want to visit is...
Location	It is located in... / It is near...
Facilities	It has a library, a computer room, a gym and...
Activities	Students can study... / They can also take part in...
Feeling and closing	I want to visit it because... / I think it would be...