

UNIT 4: VOLUNTEER WORK**VOCABULARY**

Từ	Phân loại	Phát âm	Nghĩa
charity	n	/ˈtʃærəti/	lòng bác ái, nhân đức, từ thiện
clear	v	/kliə(r)/	dọn, dọn dẹp
co-operate	v	/kəʊˈɒpəreɪt/	hợp tác, cộng tác, giúp đỡ
co-ordinate	v	/kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪt/	phối hợp, xếp đặt
craft	n	/kra:ft/	thủ công
disadvantaged	a	/ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒd/	bị thiệt thòi
donation	n	/dəʊˈneɪʃn/	sự đóng góp, dâng hiến
gratitude	n	/ˈgrætɪtjuːd/	sự biết ơn
handicapped	a	/ˈhændɪkæpt/	tàn tật, bị tật nguyền
issue	v	/ˈɪʃuː/	phát hành

martyr /'mɑ:tə(r)/	n	/ˈmɑ:tə(r)/	liệt sĩ, người hi sinh
minority	n	/maɪ'nɒrəti/	thiểu số, số ít
mow	v	/məʊ/	cắt xén, xén cỏ
overcome	v	/ˌəʊvə'kʌm/	chiến thắng
remote	a	/ri'məʊt/	xa xôi, hẻo lánh
suffer	v	/ˈsʌfə(r)/	chịu đựng, trải qua
voluntarily	adv	/ˈvɒləntərɪli/	tự nguyện
wounded	a	/ˈwu:ndɪd/	bị thương

Read the passage and do the following tasks

Each nation has many people who voluntarily take care of others. For example, many high school and college students in the United States often spend many hours as volunteers in hospitals, orphanages or homes for the aged. They read books to the people in these places. Sometimes the students just visit them, play games with them or listen to their problems.

Other young volunteers work in the homes of sick or old people. They clean up their houses, do their shopping or mow their lawns. For boys who no longer have fathers, there is a voluntary organization called Big Brothers. College students take these boys to baseball games and help them to get to know things that boys usually learn from their fathers.

Some high school students take part in helping disadvantaged or handicapped children. They give care and comfort to them and help them to overcome their difficulties. Young college and university students

participate in helping the people who have suffered badly in wars or natural disasters. During summer vacations, they volunteer to work in remote or mountainous areas to provide education for children.

Each city has a number of clubs where boys and girls can go to play games. Some of these clubs organise short trips to the mountains, beaches or other places of interest. Most of these clubs use a lot of high school and college students as volunteers because they are young enough to understand the problems of younger boys and girls.

Volunteers believe that some of the happiest people in the world are those who help to bring happiness to others.

PRACTICE

Task 1. The word "volunteer" appears in the passage in different parts of speech. Use an appropriate form of the word volunteer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. When she retired, she did a lot of.....service for the Red Cross.
2. She was not fired. She left the company.....
3. She needs some.....to clean up the kitchen.
4. Last month the company.....to donate fifty trucks to help the flooded areas.

Task 2. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

1. Volunteers usually help those who are sick or old in their homes by.....

- A. mowing the lawns, doing shopping and cleaning up their houses
- B. cooking, sewing or washing their clothes
- C. telling them stories, and singing and dancing for them
- D. taking them to baseball games

2. Big Brothers is

- A. the name of a club

- B. a home for children
- C. the name of a film
- D. an organization for boys who no longer have fathers

3. Most of the boys' and girls' club use many high school and college students as volunteers because they.....

- A. have a lot of free time
- B. can understand the problems of younger boys and girls
- C. know how to do the work
- D. are good at playing game

4. Volunteers believe that.....

- A. in order to make others happy, they have to be unhappy
- B. the happiest people are those who make themselves happy
- C. the happiest people are those who are young and healthy
- D. bringing happiness to others makes them the happiest people

5. The best title for the passage is.....

- A. Taking Care of Others
- B. Voluntary Work in the United States
- C. Volunteers: The Happiest People in the World
- D. Helping Old and Sick People in the United States

GRAMMAR

A. Gerund and present participle (Danh động từ và hiện tại phân từ)**1. Danh động từ: (V-ing)**

1.1. Làm chủ từ cho động từ

E.g: Singing is one of her hobbies.

(Ca hát là một trong những sở thích của cô ta.)

1.2. Làm túc từ cho động từ (V + V-ing) (xem thêm mục 1.2, trang 6)

E.g: She enjoys singing.

(Cô ta thích ca hát.)

1.3. Làm túc từ cho giới từ (prep + V-ing)

E.g: She is fond of singing.

(Cô ta thích ca hát.)

2. Hiện tại phân từ: (V-ing)

2.1. Dùng sau các động từ chỉ giác quan: feel (cảm thấy), hear (nghe), see (gặp), watch (thấy), smell (ngửi thấy) (nhấn mạnh sự tiếp diễn của hành động).

E.g: I saw him writing a letter. (Tôi gặp anh ta đang viết thư.)

2.2. Dùng trong cấu trúc:

S + V + O + V-ing

↓

catch (bắt gặp), find (nhận thấy), spend (tiêu xài, bỏ ra), waste (lãng phí), leave (để)

E.g: She left him waiting outside. (Cô ta để anh ấy chờ bên ngoài.)

2.3. Dùng diễn tả các hành động kế tiếp nhau (gần nhau về thời gian) của cùng chủ từ (hành động trước dùng V-ing).

E.g: Opening the drawer, she took out a book. (Mở ngăn kéo ra, cô ta lấy 1 quyển sách.)

[Cô ta mở ngăn kéo trước, lấy sách sau.]

B. Perfect gerund and perfect participle**(Danh động từ hoàn thành và phân từ hoàn thành)****1. Perfect gerund (Having + V3/ed)**

- Xem lại cách dùng của gerund (trong nội dung tuần 3-4, trang 20)

- Khi động từ (cần thêm -ING) chỉ hành động đã xảy ra trước hành động kia, dùng Perfect gerund diễn tả hành động trước.

E.g: He was accused of having deserted his ship two months ago.

(Anh ta bị cáo buộc đã bỏ con tàu cách đây hai tháng)

[Hành động bỏ con tàu diễn ra trước khi bị cáo buộc]

****Không có sự khác biệt lớn khi nói “He was accused of deserting his ship two months ago.”**

2. Perfect participle (Having + V3/ed)

Khi hai hành động ở 2 mệnh đề có cùng chủ từ, khi rút gọn lược bỏ chủ ngữ của 1 mệnh đề diễn tả hành động xảy ra trước 1 hành động trong quá khứ, dùng Having + V3/ed: diễn tả hành động trước.

E.g: Having dug a hole in the road, they disappeared. (Đào một lỗ trên đường xong, họ biến mất.)

PRACTICE

EXERCISE: Choose the best answer

- Are you sure you told me? I don't recall _____ about it.
A. having told B. to have told C. having been told D. to have been told
- _____ the book, he had a holiday.
A. Having completed B. to have completed
C. having been completed D. to have been completed
- The accident seems _____ at around 1.00 PM. yesterday.
A. to have happened B. having happened
C. having been happened D. to have been happened
- Last year I studied abroad. I appreciate _____ the opportunity to live and study in a foreign country.
A. having been had B. having had C. to have had D. to have been had
- _____ all the papers, Sarah put them back in the file.
A. To have photocopied B. Having photocopied
C. to have been photocopied D. Having been photocopied
- Our mechanic said that he expects _____ the brake on the car before we pick it up.
A. to have been fixed B. to have fixed C. having fixed D. having been fixed
- _____ by the boy's behavior, she complained to the head teacher.
A. She annoyed B. Annoyed C. She was annoyed D. Annoying
- _____ a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.
A. Finding B. We found C. Found D. Having found
- The children enjoy _____ on fishing trips.

- A. taking B. to be taken C. being taken D. having taken
10. We were shocked to hear the news of your _____.
A. having fired B. to be fired C. having been fired D. to have been fired
11. Martin denied _____ the accused man on the day of the crime.
A. to see B. of having seen C. to have seen D. having seen
12. Tom was accused of _____ some top secret document.
A. steal B. having stolen C. stealing D. to have stolen
13. I object to him _____ private calls on the office phone.
A. having made B. to have made
C. to have been made D. having been made
14. _____ his own boss for such a long time, he found it hard to accept orders from another.
A. To have been B. Having been C. To having been D. Have been
15. They denied _____ there.
A. have been B. to have been C. having been D. to having been
16. _____ one end of the rope to his bed, he threw the other end out the window.
A. Have tie B. Having tied C. Having tie D. Have been tired
17. _____ the instruction, he snatched up the fire extinguisher.
A. Have read B. To have read C. Have been read D. Having read
18. The children admitted _____ the money.
A. having taken B. have taken C. having take D. having been taken
19. _____ twice, he didn't want to try again.
A. Having fail B. Have failed C. Having failed D. To have failed
20. _____ to the party, we could hardly refuse to go.
A. Having invited B. To have invited
C. Having been invited D. To have been invited

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

I CAN TALK ABOUT SHOPS

A. Places to shop

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. market | 8. hypermarket (n) /'haɪpəmə:kɪt/ cửa hàng lớn |
| 2. stall (n) / stɔ:l /: quầy, sạp | 9. butcher's (n) /'bʊtʃə(r)/: cửa hàng thịt |
| 3. outdoor (n) /'aʊtdɔ:(r)/: ở bên ngoài | 10. baker's (n) /'beɪkə(r)/ cửa hàng bánh |
| 4. indoor (n) / 'ɪndɔ:(r)/: ở bên trong | 11. chemist's (n): tiệm thuốc tây |
| 5. shopping centre /'sentə(r) /: trung tâm mua sắm | 12. deli(catessen) (n)/,delɪkə'tesn/: món ăn ngon |
| 6. department store / dɪ'pɑ:tmənt /: cửa hàng bách hóa | 13. paper shop = newsagent's (n)/'nju:zeɪdʒənt/ |
| 7. supermarket (n) /'su:pəmə:kɪt/: siêu thị | |

B. Shopping habits

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. convenient (adj.) /kən'vi:niənt/: thuận lợi | 6. prefer (v)/prɪ'fɜ:(r)/thích |
| 2. get = buy (v): mua | 7. fill (v): đầy |
| 3. do (the) shopping: đi mua sắm | 8. trolley (n)/'trɒli/ hoặc /'trɑ:li/ xe đẩy (trong siêu thị) |
| 4. queue (v)/kju:/: xếp hàng (queueing) | 9. basket (n)/'bɑ:skɪt/ hoặc /'bæskɪt/cái rổ |
| 5. checkout (n)/'tʃekɑʊt/: quầy thu tiền | 10. deliver (v) /dɪ'livə(r)/ giao hàng |

A Places to shop 🎧

Places	What they sell
market (a number of stalls, outdoors or indoors)	food, sometimes furniture, CDs, books, flowers
shopping centre (a number of shops, usually indoors)	everything
department store (a large shop)	almost everything, but not usually food: beds, books, televisions, clothes, perfume
supermarket (a large shop)	food, drinks, cleaning products for the house, shampoo, things for the kitchen
hypermarket	the same as a supermarket, but also clothes, TVs, furniture. Hypermarkets are outside towns.
butcher's	meat
baker's	bread and cakes
chemist's	medicine, e.g. aspirin, also soap, shampoo
deli(catessen)	sandwiches, bread, cheese, ham, coffee
paper shop or newsagent's	newspapers, chocolates, cigarettes



An indoor market

spotlight Noun + shop

For many shops, we often use noun + shop: **shoe shop, clothes shop, bookshop, music shop** (for CDs and DVDs), **fruit and vegetable shop**, etc.

1 Three answers are correct. Circle the wrong answer.

- I got the vegetables from the... supermarket baker's market fruit and vegetable shop
- 1 I got the bread from the... hypermarket baker's deli butcher's
- 2 I got the meat from the... supermarket baker's market butcher's
- 3 I got these jeans from a... market paper shop department store clothes shop
- 4 I got this shampoo from the... deli chemist's supermarket department store
- 5 I got the cheese from a... supermarket market stall deli chemist's
- 6 I got these CDs from the... shopping centre newsagent's department store music shop

2 Write two things you can buy in each of these places.

- department store bed television 4 newsagent's _____
- 1 deli _____ 5 baker's _____
- 2 chemist's _____ 6 music shop _____
- 3 market _____

3 Test yourself. Cover 'Places' and look at 'What they sell'. Can you remember the names of the shops and shopping places?

B Shopping habits 🎧

Hypermarkets are so **convenient** – you can **get** everything in one place.

I **do the** supermarket **shopping** on Thursdays when it's quiet.

Supermarkets are so busy at the weekend. I don't like **queueing** at the **checkout**!

You can **choose** from a lot of different things in a supermarket, but I **prefer** markets. They're friendlier.

There are six of us in my family, so I **fill** two **trolleys** every week!

I **get** a lot of things on the internet. They always **deliver** to your home.

Glossary

convenient easy and quick to use

get buy

do (the) shopping buy food and things you need often, e.g. soap

queue wait in a line of people

checkout the place in a supermarket where you pay

choose decide which thing you want

prefer like something or someone more than another

fill make something **full** (The trolley in the picture is **full**.)

trolley



basket



deliver take things to a person or a place

4 True or false? Write *T* or *F*.

- ▶ If you have a car, supermarkets are very convenient. T
- 1 You can't get CDs in a hypermarket. _____
- 2 You can fill a trolley or a basket. _____
- 3 You go to clothes shops to do the shopping. _____
- 4 You sometimes have to queue when you want to pay. _____
- 5 You can choose from a lot of different things in small shops. _____
- 6 You pay at the checkout in a supermarket. _____
- 7 At a supermarket, you put the things you want to buy in a trolley or basket. _____
- 8 All shops will deliver the things you buy to your home. _____

5 Complete the words in the questions. (You will answer the questions in Exercise 6.)

ABOUT YOU

- 1 When do you or your family usually do the s_____? _____
- 2 Do you pr_____ supermarkets or small shops? _____
- 3 Do you often have to q_____ at the checkout? _____
- 4 Do you think supermarkets are co_____? _____
- 5 Do supermarkets in your town d_____ things to your home? _____
- 6 Where do you g_____ your fruit and vegetables? _____

6 ABOUT YOU Write your answers to Exercise 5 or ask another student.

GRAMMAR

Reported Speech with infinitive(s) (Câu tường thuật với to V)**1. Vài điểm cần nhớ về câu tường thuật:**

Khi đổi sang câu tường thuật, cần đổi ba yếu tố là ngôi, thì của động từ và trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn.

1.1. Ngôi: (nhất – chủ, nhị – túc, tam – nguyên)

- Đổi ngôi thứ NHẤT phù hợp với CHỦ TỪ trong mệnh đề chính.
- Đổi ngôi thứ HAI phù hợp với TÚC TỪ trong mệnh đề chính.
- Ngôi thứ BA không đổi.

1.2. Thì của động từ:

V1	---> V2/ed	shall	---> should
V2/ed	---> had + V3/ed	may	---> might
can	---> could	must	---> had to
will	---> would		

1.3. Trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn:

today	---> that day
tonight	---> that night
now	---> then
ago	---> before
yesterday	---> the day before/ the previous day
last week	---> the week before/ the previous week
next week	---> the week after / the following week
tomorrow	---> the day after/ the following day
this	---> that
these	---> those
here	---> there

E.g 1: He said to me, “I and you will go with her father tomorrow.”

---> He told me (that) he and I would go with her father the following day.

E.g 2: She said to me, “I met your brother yesterday.”

---> She told me (that) she had met my brother the day before

*** LƯU Ý:** Động từ tường thuật thay đổi tùy nghĩa của câu. Một số động từ tường thuật phổ biến là: tell (báo), ask (yêu cầu, hỏi), encourage (động viên), want (muốn), advise (khuyên), agree (đồng ý), invite (mời), remind (nhắc nhở), promise (hứa), warn (cảnh báo), ...

2. Câu tường thuật với “to infinitive”:

2.1. Câu mệnh lệnh gián tiếp khẳng định:

E.g: “Remember to finish your exercise, Tom,” the teacher said.

---> His teacher reminded Tom to finish his exercise.

(“Hãy nhớ hoàn thành bài tập của em, Tom à”, thầy giáo nói).

(---> Thầy giáo nhắc Tom hoàn thành bài tập.)

2.2. Câu mệnh lệnh gián tiếp phủ định:

E.g: They said, “Don’t talk in the class.”

---> They told us not to talk in the class.

(Họ nói, “Đừng nói chuyện trong lớp.”)

(---> Họ bảo chúng tôi không nói chuyện trong lớp.)

2.3. Một số cấu trúc khác:

a. Đề nghị, lời mời:

E.g: He said, “Would you like to go out for a drink?”

---> He invited me to go out for a drink.

(Anh ta nói, “Mời anh ra ngoài dùng nước.”)

---> Anh ta mời tôi ra ngoài dùng nước.)

b. Yêu cầu:

E.g: She said, “Can you lend me your book?”

---> She asked me to lend her my book.

(Cô ấy nói, “Anh có thể cho tôi mượn sách của anh?”)

---> Cô ấy yêu cầu tôi cho cô ấy mượn sách của tôi.)

c. Khuyên bảo:

E.g: “You should study harder,” my mother said.

---> My mother advised me to study harder.

(Mẹ tôi nói, “Con nên học chăm hơn.”)

---> Mẹ tôi khuyên tôi học chăm hơn.)

d. Hứa hẹn:

E.g: “I will give you my book,” he said.

---> He promised to give me his book.

(Anh ta nói, “Tôi sẽ đưa cho anh quyển sách của tôi”.

---> Anh ta hứa đưa cho tôi quyển sách của anh ấy.)

*****Công thức chung khi đổi sang câu tường thuật với to V:**

S + V (+ O) + to V

2.4. Gợi ý cách làm bài:

- Bước 1: Xác định (1) câu trực tiếp đã cho thuộc nhóm nào (mệnh lệnh, đề nghị, yêu cầu, ...) và (2) động từ chính trong câu trực tiếp.
- Bước 2: Xác định (1) người nói và (2) động từ tường thuật thích hợp.
- Bước 3: Xác định và thêm túc từ (người/vật được tường thuật) vào sau động từ tường thuật (nếu có)
- Bước 4: Hạ động từ chính (ở Bước 1) và thêm TO vào trước nó.
* LƯU Ý: NGÔI, THÌ và TRẠNG TỪ (nếu có) vẫn thay đổi.

PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the words given.

1. “Keep quiet,” the teacher said to us.
→ The teacher told us _____
2. “We’ll come back again.”
→ They promised _____
3. “You’d better not swim too far from the shore,” the lifeguard said to us.
→ The lifeguard advised _____
4. “Could you close the window?” John said to Peter.
→ John asked _____
5. “You should join the football team, Eric,” said the teacher.
→ The teacher encouraged _____
6. “I’ll give it to him tomorrow,” John said.
→ John promised _____
7. “Remember to lock the door before going to school,” my sister said.
→ My sister reminded _____
8. “You should go home and rest for a while,” said the boss.
→ His boss advised _____
9. “I’d like Lan to become a doctor,” my mum said.
→ My mum wanted _____
10. “Don’t swim out too far, boys,” I said.
→ I warned _____
11. She said: “I’ll take you to town”
→ She offered _____
12. “Please, tell me how to make a pizza” He said.
→ He asked _____

EXERCISE 2: Choose the best answer.

1. “Don’t talk in class”, the teacher said.
A. The teacher told his student do not talk in class.

- B. The teacher told his student did not talk in class.
 - C. The teacher told his student not to talk in class.
 - D. The teacher told his student not talking in class.
2. “Susan, can you remember to buy me some sugar?” said Billy.
 - A. Billy advised Susan to buy him some sugar.
 - B. Billy reminded Susan to buy me some sugar.
 - C. Billy reminded Susan to buy him some sugar.
 - D. Billy invited Susan to buy me some sugar.
3. The secretary said, “Sorry, I will never work on Sunday.”
 - A. The secretary promised not to work on Sunday.
 - B. The secretary refused to work on Sunday.
 - C. The secretary refused not to work on Sunday.
 - D. The secretary reminded her boss to work on Sunday.
4. “Don’t stay up late. You should go to bed early.” Peter told me.
 - A. Peter told me not to stay up late and promised to go to bed early.
 - B. Peter promised not to stay up late and told me to go to bed early.
 - C. Peter told me do not to stay up late and advised me to go to bed early.
 - D. Peter told me not to stay up late and advised me to go to bed early.
5. “_____,” John advised me.
 - A. You ought to work harder.
 - B. I would rather work harder.
 - C. It is my duty to work harder.
 - D. It is worth working harder.
6. “_____,” the mother warned her sons.
 - A. Boys, don’t go near the lake.
 - B. Boys, you will not go near the lake.
 - C. Boys, let’s go near the lake
 - D. Boys, would you like to go near the lake?
7. “I will bring you some food.” He said to me.
 - A. He invited me to eat some food
 - B. He offered to bring me some food.
 - C. He told me to bring some food.
 - D. He advised me to bring some food.
8. The customer said, “I would like to buy a coat”
 - A. The customer wanted to buy a coat.
 - B. The customer said to buy a coat.
 - C. The customer told to buy a coat.
 - D. The customer warned her to buy a coat.
9. The police threatened, “_____.”
 - A. You should drive so fast

- B. Not drive so fast.
C. I had better you drive you to drive so fast
D. Don't drive so fast.
10. John _____ him my phone number.
A. invited me to give
B. suggested me giving
C. said to me
D. told me to give.
11. "I would like a a cup of coffee, please," Mr. Pike said to the waiter.
A. Mr. Pike ordered the waiter to bring him a cup of coffee.
B. Mr. Pike advised the waiter to drink a cup of coffee.
C. Mr. Pike warned the waiter not to drink a cup of coffee.
D. Mr. Pike invited the waiter to drink a cup of coffee.
12. "Go on Susan! Apply for the job," said the father.
A. The father invited Susan to apply for the job.
B. The father denied applying for the job.
C. The father encouraged Susan to apply for the job.
D. The father wanted Susan not to apply for the job.
13. The boss _____ because he was too lazy.
A. threatened to dismiss him
B. threatened him to dismiss
C. suggested him to dismiss
D. promised him to dismiss
14. " _____ ?" John's teacher advised him.
A. Why don't you try again
B. Why do you try again
C. Why did you try again
D. Why must you try again
15. "You _____ take more exercise," my doctor advised me.
A. would like to
B. ought to
C. mustn't
D. would
16. "Go ahead. Jump again," the instructor _____.
A. urged
B. promised
C. demanded
D. required
17. " _____ " Peter offered.
A. I would like to sing a song
B. I had better sing a song
C. I must sing a song
D. Sing a song, please
18. "Mary, please come to dinner tonight," Henry said.
A. Henry invited Mary to come to dinner tonight.
B. Henry invited Mary to come to dinner that night

- C. Henry warned Mary to come to dinner tonight.
D. Henry told Mary please to come to dinner that night.
19. “I will take you to the airport in my car, Peter,” said Lee.
A. Peter offered to take Lee to the airport.
B. Lee offered to take Peter to the airport.
C. Peter advised Lee to go to the airport by car.
D. Lee asked Peter to take him to the airport by car.
20. “I would like to be thinner,” Mary said.
A. Mary did not want to be thinner. B. Mary told to be thinner.
C. Mary wanted to be thinner D. Mary suggested to be thinner.

Pronunciation: -s/-es**Được thêm sau V và N:**

* Sau V: khi chia ở thì HTĐ với S là ngôi thứ 3 số ít hoặc danh từ số ít.

* Sau N: khi diễn đạt N đếm được ở số nhiều.

- /s/ : sau k, p, **ph,gh/f/**, t /th
books , shops , students, months, laughs.
- /iz/ : sau ce, s, ss, x, ch, sh, z
notices, roses, glasses, mixes, watches, dishes ..
- /z/ : sau những âm còn lại n,r, l, d...
meals, teachers, lessons , plays, ploughs

Exercise 1

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. skims | B. works | C. sits | D. laughs |
| 2. A. fixes | B. pushes | C. misses | D. goes |
| 3. A. holds | B. notes | C. replies | D. sings |
| 4. A. ships | B. roads | C. streets | D. parks |
| 5. A. schools | B. yards | C. labs | D. seats |
| 6. A. buses | B. crashes | C. bridges | D. plates |
| 7. A. roofs | B. banks | C. hills | D. bats |
| 8. A. drops | B. kicks | C. sees | D. hopes |
| 9. A. stamps | B. tables | C. tests | D. desks |
| 10. A. roofs | B. banks | C. hills | D. forests |

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY**I CAN TALK ABOUT MY HOME****A. Flats**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. (on) the top floor: tầng trên cùng | 8. rubbish (n) /'rʌbɪʃ/rác |
| 2. (on) the second floor: tầng thứ 2 | 9. front door: cửa trước |
| 3. (on) the first floor: tầng thứ nhất | 10. stairs (n): cầu thang |
| 4. (on) ground floor: ở tầng trệt | 11. lift(n): thang máy |
| 5. garden (n) / 'gɑ:dn /sân vườn | 12. flat (n):dãy phòng, căn hộ |
| 6. step (n) bậc thang | 13. balcony (n) /'bælkəni/ban công |
| 7. (in) the basement:/'beismənt/ trong tầng hầm | |

B. Houses

- modern (adj) /mɑ:dərn/≠ old (adj)
- view (n) quang cảnh
- utility room (n) /ju:'tɪləti /phòng tiện dụng
- upstairs (adv) /,ʌp'steəz /tầng trên ≠
downstairs /,daʊn'steəz/ tầng dưới
- outside (prep) /,aʊt'saɪd/ bên ngoài ≠
inside /,ɪn'saɪd/:bên trong
- garage (n) /gæɹɑ:ʒ/ /'gæɹɑ:dʒ/
/'gæɹɪdʒ/:chỗ sửa ô tô, ga ra
- parking (n) /'pɑ:kɪŋ/bãi đậu xe

A Flats

I live in a **block of flats** near the **town centre**, in an area called Montpellier. I really like the flat, and my **neighbour**, Simon, is very friendly.

- 1 (on) the top floor
- 2 (on) the second floor
- 3 (on) the first floor
- 4 (on) the ground floor
- 5 garden
- 6 steps
- 7 (in) the basement
- 8 rubbish
- 9 front door
- 10 stairs
- 11 lift
- 12 flat
- 13 balcony



5 Complete the text.

I live in a ► modern house – it's only four years old. It's got a (1) _____ room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and a (2) _____. It's in the town centre, and from the living room I've only got a (3) _____ of the railway station, which isn't very nice. I leave my car on the street because I don't have a (4) _____, but it's got a small (5) _____, so I can eat (6) _____ when it's warm.

My brother's got a house in a village near me, and from the house he's got fantastic (7) _____ of the countryside. Downstairs there's a living room, dining room, large (8) _____ and a (9) _____ where my brother works. (10) _____ there are four (11) _____ and two (12) _____, so there's lots of space when I visit with friends. There's also (13) _____ for two cars, and a large garden. In the summer they eat (14) _____ all the time.

6 ABOUT YOU Write your answers or ask another student.

- 1 Do you live in a house or a flat? _____
- 2 If it's a flat, which floor are you on? _____
- 3 Have you got a garden? If so, how big is it? _____
- 4 What's the view? Is it nice? _____
- 5 Have you got parking? _____
- 6 What rooms have you got in your home? _____