

2 Make a complex sentence from each pair of sentences. Use the subordinator provided and make any necessary changes.

1. The villagers are trying to learn English. They can communicate with foreign customers. (in order that)
2. We ate lunch. Then we went to Non Nuoc marble village to buy some souvenirs. (after)
3. This hand-embroidered picture was expensive. We bought it. (even though)
4. This department store is an attraction in my city. The products are of good quality. (because)
5. This is called a Chuong conical hat. It was made in Chuong village. (since)

Phrasal verbs

3 Read this part of the conversation from GETTING STARTED. Pay attention to the underlined part and answer the questions.

Mi: Wow! When did your grandparents set up this workshop?

Phong: My great-grandparents started it, not my grandparents. Then my grandparents took over the business.

1. What is the meaning of the underlined verb phrases?
2. Can each part of the verb phrase help you understand its meaning?

A phrasal verb is a verb combined with a particle such as *back, in, on, off, through, up*, etc. When a particle is added to the verb, the phrasal verb usually has a special meaning.

Example:

get up (get out of bed)
find out (get information)
bring out (publish/launch)
look through (read)

Note: A verb can go with two particles.

Example:

keep up with (stay equal with)
look forward to (be thinking with pleasure about something to come)
run out of (have no more of)

4 Match the phrasal verbs in A with their meaning in B.

A	B
1. pass down	a. stop doing business
2. live on	b. have a friendly relationship with somebody
3. deal with	c. transfer from one generation to the next
4. close down	d. reject or refuse something
5. face up to	e. return
6. get on with	f. take action to solve a problem
7. come back	g. have enough money to live
8. turn down	h. accept, deal with

5 Complete each sentence using the correct form of a phrasal verb in 4. You don't need to use all the verbs.

1. We must _____ the reality that our handicrafts are in competition with those of other villages.
2. I invited her to join our trip to Trang An, but she _____ my invitation.
3. The craft of basket weaving is usually _____ from generation to generation.
4. Do you think we can _____ selling silk scarves as souvenirs?
5. They had to _____ the museum because it's no longer a place of interest.
6. What time _____ you _____ from the trip last night?

6 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.

1. Where did you get the information about Disneyland Resort?
find
Where _____?
2. What time did you get out of bed this morning?
up
When _____?
3. I'll read this leaflet to see what activities are organised at this attraction.
look
I'll _____.
4. They're going to publish a guidebook to different beauty spots in Viet Nam.
out
They're _____.
5. I'm thinking with pleasure about the weekend!
forward
I'm _____!

COMMUNICATION

Extra vocabulary

team-building

turn up

set off

- 1 Nick, Mi, Duong, and Mai are planning a day out to a place of interest for their class. Listen to their conversation and complete their plan by filling each blank with no more than three words.

A DAY OUT

	Details	Who to prepare
Place	(1) _____	
Means of transport	(2) _____	
Time to set off	(3) _____	Mai: stick a notice
Food	(4) bring _____	
Drinks	For everyone	Nga: buy in a (5) _____
Activities	Morning: (6) _____ games and quizzes Lunch: 11.30 Afternoon: go to a traditional (8) _____ at 1.30; (9) _____ their own paintings	Nick: prepare games Thanh: prepare (7) _____
Time to come back	(10) _____	



- 2 Imagine that your class is going to a place of interest in your area. Work in groups to discuss the plan for this day out. Make notes in the table.

A DAY OUT

	Details	Who to prepare
Place		
Means of transport		
Time to set off		
Food		
Drinks		
Activities		
Time to come back		



- 3 Present your plan to the class. Which group has the best plan?