



PART 1. PRONOUNCIATION

/ɪ/	/i:/
villag e/'vɪlɪdʒ/	meal /mi:l/

1. Âm /ɪ/

1.1. “a” được phát âm là /ɪ/ với những danh từ có hai âm tiết và có tận cùng bằng “age”

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
village	/'vɪlɪdʒ/	làng, xã
cottage	/'kɒtɪdʒ/	nhà tranh, lều tranh

1.2. “e” được phát âm là /ɪ/ trong tiếp đầu ngữ “be”, “de” và “re”

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
begin	/bɪ'ɡɪn/	bắt đầu
become	/bɪ'kʌm/	trở nên

1.3. “i” được phát âm là /ɪ/ trong từ có một âm tiết và tận cùng bằng một hoặc hai phụ âm i + phụ âm.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
win	/wɪn/	chiến thắng
miss	/mɪs/	nhớ

1.4. “ui” được phát âm là /ɪ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
build	/bɪld/	xây cất
guilt	/ɡɪlt/	tội lỗi

2. Âm /i:/

2.1. Âm “e” được phát âm là /i:/ khi đứng liền trước hình thức tận cùng bằng phụ âm + e và trong những chữ be, he, she, me ...

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
scene	/si:n/	phong cảnh
complete	/kəm'pli:t/	hoàn toàn

2.2. Âm “ea” được phát âm là /i:/ với những từ có tận cùng là “ea” hoặc “ea” + một phụ âm.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
tea	/ti:/	trà
meal	/mi:l/	bữa ăn

2.3. “ee” thường được phát âm là /i:/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
three	/θri:/	số 3
see	/si:/	nhìn, trông, thấy

2.4. “ei” được phát âm là /i:/ trong một số trường hợp:

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
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receive	/rɪ'si:v/	nhận được
ceiling	/'si:lɪŋ/	trần nhà

2.5. "ie" được phát âm là /i:/ khi nó là những nguyên âm ở giữa một chữ.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
grief	/gri:f/	nỗi lo buồn
chief	/tʃi:f/	người đứng đầu

1. Put the words into the correct columns.

him	ship	ceiling	begin	meal
cottage	shortage	benzene	tea	cheese
scene	miss	become	free	village
win	complete	three	relieve	chief
cheap	chick	deceive	behave	remind
receive	dream	build	guitar	equivalent

/ɪ/

/i:/

Task 2. Circle the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently

- A. renew B. pea C. three D. key
- A. wig B. grin C. heat D. fish
- A. fleece B. return C. machine D. scene
- A. neat B. village C. cottage D. shortage
- A. complete B. cede C. remind D. secede
- A. baggage B. breathe C. courage D. damage
- A. reorganize B. benzene C. kerosene D. Vietnamese
- A. luggage B. message C. creature D. voyage
- A. easy B. tea C. meal D. represent
- A. passage B. easy C. begin D. become

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PART 2: VOCABULARY

ENGLISH	TYPE	PRONUNCIATION	VIETNAMESE
apartment	(n)	/ə'pɑ:rt mənt/	Chung cư
balcony	(n)	/'bælkəni/	Ban công
basement	(n)	/'beismənt/	Tầng hầm
garage	(n)	/gə'reɪʒ/	Nhà để xe, ga-ra
gym	(n)	/dʒɪm/	Phòng tập thể dục
yard	(n)	/'jɑ:rd/	Cái sân
bed	(n)	/bed/	Cái giường
clean	(v)	/kli:n/	Dọn dẹp, rửa
dinner	(n)	/'dɪnər/	Bữa tối
dish	(n)	/dɪʃ/	Cái đĩa
kitchen	(n)	/'kɪtʃən/	Nhà bếp
laundry	(n)	/'ləʊndri/	Việc giặt là (ủi)
shopping	(n)	/'ʃɒpɪŋ/	Việc mua sắm
center	(n)	/'sentər/	Trung tâm
city	(v)	/'sɪti/	Thành phố
east	(n)	/'i:st/	Phía đông
north	(n)	/'nɔ:rθ/	Phía bắc
south	(n)	/'saʊθ/	Phía nam
town	(n)	/'taʊn/	Thị trấn, thị xã
village	(n)	/'vɪlɪdʒ/	Ngôi làng
west	(n)	/'west/	Phía tây
attention	(n)	/ə'tenʃən/	Sự chú ý
delta	(n)	/'deltə/	Đồng bằng
region	(n)	/'ri:dʒən/	Vùng
temperature	(n)	/'temprətʃər/	Nhiệt độ
museum	(n)	/'mju: 'zi:əm/	Viện bảo tàng
college	(n)	/'kɒlɪdʒ/	Cao đẳng/ Đại học
restaurant	(n)	/'restərɒnt/	Nhà hàng
possession	(n)	/'pɒ 'zefən/	Sự sở hữu
transportation	(n)	/'træns'pɔ: 'teɪʃən/	Sự vận tải
breakfast	(n)		bữa sáng
sweep	(v)		quét(nhà, sàn nhà)

Task 1. Look at the pictures and complete the blanks.

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1.



2.



3.



4.

5.

6.

Task 2. Use the given words to complete the sentences.

balcony	village	yard	apartment	village
west	dishes	garage	city	gym
yard	apartment	flowers	pool	balcony

- I like sitting outside on my _____ when it's hot.
- North, East, South, and _____ are the four cardinal points of the compass.
- After eating dinner, I do the _____.
- I live in the countryside. My _____ is very small. It only has a few houses and one store.
- My house has a very big _____. I like playing soccer there with my friends.
- Does your uncle live in a villa in Ha Noi? - No, he doesn't. He lives in an _____.
- My mother goes to the _____ twice a week.
- A _____ is in the countryside and usually has a few houses.
- Does your apartment have a _____?
- Did you park the car in the _____?
- A: Does your house have a big _____?
- B: Yes, it does. We plant trees and _____ there.
- We asked for a hotel room with a _____.

ILSW 6 - UNIT 1: HOME

14. Our _____ is small and has two bedrooms.

15. A _____ has many big buildings, schools, parks and hospitals.

Task 3. Put the words into the correct groups.

The dishes (x2), the bathroom, lunch, breakfast, the
kitche, the shopping, the laundry, dinner,
the bedroom.

Do	clean	Make
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Task 4. Circle the correct word .

- My sister often makes **breakfast/ dinner** in the morning.
- The plates are dirty. I need to do the **shopping/ dishes**.
- Jenny **makes breakfast/ does the dishes** after eating lunch.
- Let's **clean the bathroom/ eat breakfast**. It's so dirty.
- My mom do the **shopping/ laundry**. My clothes are always really soft.
- We're out of juice. Can you buy some when you do the **laundry/ shopping**?

Task 5. Parts of the house. Unscramble the letters, then complete the passage

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ergnad _____ | 5.nviligomor _____ |
| 2. amrhoobt _____ | 6.gnidinrmoo _____ |
| 3. moordeb _____ | 7. citta _____ |
| 4. hcnokit _____ | 8.ragega _____ |

I like my big house. It has got two _____ upstairs, my parents' one and mine. Upstairs also there is a _____ where I wash and brush my teeth.

ILSW 6 - UNIT 1: HOME

Downstairs there is a _____ big _____ where my mother cooks and prepares meals, a _____ to eat altogether and a _____ where we watch TV or sit and relax. Outdoors my parents park their cars in the _____, and we have a beautiful _____ with a lot of flowers and trees. My house also has an _____ where we store lots of old things.



PART 3: GRAMMAR

1. Present simple (Thì hiện tại đơn)

a. Form

	Normal verb	Be
(+)	I, you, we, they + V-inf He, she, it + V(s/es)	I + am You, we, they + are He, she, it + is
(-)	I, you, we, they + don't + V-inf He, she, it + doesn't + V-inf	I am not You, we, they + aren't He, she, it + isn't
(?)	Do + I, you, we, they + V-inf? Does + he, she, it + V-inf?	Am + I...? Are + you, we, they ...? Is + he, she, it...?

b. Usage

- ❖ Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn tả một thói quen hoặc một hành động có tính lặp đi lặp lại ở hiện tại.
VD: She often goes to school at seven o'clock in the morning,
(Cô ấy thường đi học vào 7 giờ sáng.)
- ❖ Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn tả một chân lý hoặc một sự thật hiển nhiên.
VD: The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.
(Mặt trời mọc đằng đông và lặn đằng Tây.)
- ❖ Dùng để chỉ một sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai theo thời gian biểu hoặc lịch trình.
VD: The news programme starts at seven p.m.
(Chương trình thời sự bắt đầu vào lúc 7 giờ tối.)

c. Signals

- ❖ Cụm từ với "every": every day (mọi ngày), every year (mọi năm), every month (mọi tháng), every afternoon (mọi buổi chiều), every morning (mọi buổi sáng), every evening (mọi buổi tối)...

ILSW 6 - UNIT 1: HOME

- ❖ Cụm từ chỉ tần suất: once a week (1 lần 1 tuần), twice a week (2 lần một tuần), three times a week (3 lần một tuần), four times a week (4 lần một tuần), five times a week (5 lần một tuần), once a month (một lần một tháng), once a year (một lần một năm)...
- ❖ Trạng từ chỉ tần suất: always, usually, often, sometimes, never, rarely...

d. How to add “s/es” to verbs

- ❖ Thông thường ta thêm “s” vào sau các động từ.
listen → listens play → plays
- ❖ Những động từ tận cùng bằng: -s; -sh; -ch; -z; -x; -o ta thêm “es”.
miss → misses watch → watches mix → mixes
wash → washes buzz → buzzes go → goes
- ❖ Những động từ tận cùng là “y”:
+ Nếu trước “y” là một nguyên âm (a, e, i, o, u) - ta giữ nguyên “y” + “s”
play → plays buy → buys pay → pays
+ Nếu trước “y” là một phụ âm - ta đổi “y” thành “i” + “es”
fly → flies cry → cries fry → fries

2. Adverbs of frequency (Trạng từ chỉ tần suất)

Usage

1. Trạng từ tần suất được sử dụng để diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên của một hành động hay một thói quen. (luôn luôn, thường xuyên, thỉnh thoảng, không bao giờ, ...)

Ví dụ:

- He always do morning exercise at 5 a.m. (Anh ta luôn luôn tập thể dục lúc 5 giờ sáng)
- 2. *Trạng từ chỉ tần suất dùng để trả lời các câu hỏi về “How often (Có thường....?)”*

Ví dụ:

- How often do you go shopping? (Bạn có thường đi mua sắm không?)
=> I sometimes go shopping. (Tôi thỉnh thoảng mới đi mua sắm)

Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất thường sử dụng

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất	Ý nghĩa
Always	Luôn luôn (ở mức 100%)
Usually	Thường xuyên (mức 90%)
Often	Thường thường (mức 70%)
Sometimes	Đôi khi, đôi lúc (mức 50%)

ILSW 6 - UNIT 1: HOME

Never

Không bao giờ (mức 0%)

- She always gets up late. (Cô ấy luôn luôn thức dậy trễ.)
- She often goes to the park. (Cô ấy thường đi công viên.)
- She sometimes eats at home. (Cô ấy thỉnh thoảng mới ăn ở nhà.)
- She seldom goes picnic. (Cô ấy hiếm khi đi dã ngoại.)
- She never plays badminton. (Cô ấy không bao giờ chơi tennis.)

Form :

1. Đứng sau động từ “tobe”

Ví dụ: I am never late for school. (Tôi không bao giờ đi học trễ)

2. Đứng trước động từ chính và đứng sau chủ từ

Ví dụ: He sometimes wash his car. (Anh ta thỉnh thoảng mới rửa xe)

3. Đứng giữa trợ động từ và động từ chính trong câu

Ví dụ:

– I have never been abroad. (Tôi chưa bao giờ đi nước ngoài)

– You should usually do your homework before going to school. (Bạn nên làm bài tập về nhà trước khi đến lớp)

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple.

1. She (**walk**) _____ to school every morning.
2. They (**learn**) _____ how to use the lawnmower in their free time.
3. Linda (**go**) _____ to the supermarket to buy some sugar.
4. Sometimes I (**feel**) _____ really lazy to do anything.
5. Phong and I (**study**) _____ English in my room.
6. I often (**have**) _____ breakfast at 7 am at home.
7. She (**do**) _____ aerobics every morning to keep fit.
8. Nga (**like**) _____ playing basketball very much.
9. What time you (**have**) _____ lunch every day?
10. She (**not have**) _____ any pen, so I lend her one.
11. They _____ (**play**) football and basketball at school.
12. My father _____ (**read**) the newspaper every morning.
13. We _____ (**have**) English, Maths and Science on Monday.
14. She never _____ (**do**) her homework.
15. I _____ (**go**) swimming twice a week.
16. Cars _____ (**be**) more expensive than motorbikes.
17. Jane always _____ (**have**) breakfast at 6 o'clock.
18. He usually _____ (**watch**) TV after dinner.
19. London _____ (**be**) a very big country.
20. I _____ (**be**) a student and my parents _____ (**be**) teachers.

Task 2. Read the sentences. Underline the correct words.

ILSW 6 - UNIT 1: HOME

1. My mother **make/ makes** breakfast.
2. My sister **do/ does** the laundry.
3. My brother **do/ does** the dishes.
4. My father **make/ makes** the bed.
5. I **clean/ cleans** the kitchen.
6. Lily **do/ does** the shopping.
7. Jack and Paul **make/ makes** dinner together.
8. Lily's dad **clean/ cleans** the bathroom.
9. Their mom **do/ does** the most housework.
10. My brother **play/ plays** football very well.

Task 3. Put the adverb of frequency into the correct place. Then give the correct form of verbs.

1. My brothers (sweep) on the floor. (often)
_____.
2. He (stay) up late? (sometimes)
_____.
3. I (make) the dinner with my brother. (always)
_____.
4. Peter and Mary (do) the dishes together. (never)
_____.
5. Why Johnson (get) good marks? (always)
_____.
6. You (go) shopping? (usually)
_____.
7. She (do) laundry (seldom)
_____.
8. My father (do) the shopping. (never)
_____.

Task 3. Change these sentences into negative and interrogative form

1. They do the dishes every day.

_____.
2. She cleans the kitchen every afternoon.

_____.
3. We play volleyball every morning.

_____.

ILSW 6 - UNIT 1: HOME

4. He does housework every night.

_____.

5. Mary and Peter go to work every day

_____.

6. He gets up at 9.00 every morning.

_____.



LISTENING



Listening

a. Lisa is talking about her family and housework. Listen and tick (✓) the boxes. 

	Lisa	Lisa's mom	Lisa's dad	Lisa's brother
make breakfast				
make dinner				
sweep the floor				
do the laundry	✓			
clean the bedroom	✓			
clean the bathrooms				
do the dishes				



b. Fill in the blanks. Listen again and check. 

does doesn't do doesn't

The speakers say:

1. What housework do you do?

2. What housework _____ your mother do?

3. He _____ do a lot. He's at work for most of the day.

4. My brother _____ do very much. He does the least housework.



ILSW 6 - UNIT 1: HOME

SPEAKING

Task 1. Match the questions and answers. Then practice.

1. Where do you live?		A. There are five.
2. Who do you live with?		B. Between the study and the stairs.
3. How many rooms are there?		C. I live in a town
4. What's in the living room?		D. Yes. There's one next to the window
5. Where is your room?		E. My bedroom.
6. Is there a television in your room?		F. Yes. There's a big one on the wall opposite my bed.
7. What is your favourite room?		G. I live with my parents and sister.
8. Are there any pictures in the kitchen?		H. A sofa set, a television and a lamp.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. Do you live in a house or an apartment?		
2. Where is your house/ apartment?		
3. What floor is it on?		
4. What housework does your mother do?		
5. How many rooms does it have?		
6. Does it have a gym?		
7. Who do you live with?		
8. Are there any super market near your house/ apartment?		

ILSW 6 - UNIT 1: HOME



READING

Task 1. Read and answer the questions.

I live in a house in Melaka. It isn't old or modern. It's normal Malaysian house. We can say it's near the sea. It takes about 10 minutes to go to the seaside on foot. We have two bedrooms, one living room and a dining room. Naturally, we also have a kitchen and a bathroom.

We don't have a garage. I live with my parents.

In addition, our house has a small garden; my parents spend their time there to grow vegetables and fruits.



1. Where is the house?

.....

2. What's the type of the house?

.....

3. What's the house next to?

.....

4. Does the house have the dinining room?

.....

5. How many people are there in the house?

.....

Task 2. Read Ken's blog post about his family and circle the correct answers.

Today I want to talk about housework in my family. I think I do the most housework in my family. I clean the kitchen every day. I do the dishes, too. My mom does the shopping. She's a teacher in a school. My sister is a college student. She doesn't do anything! She doesn't make her bed or clean her room. My dad cleans her room after

ILSW 6 - UNIT 1: HOME

work. He's a chef in a restaurant so he makes dinner. He does the laundry and cleans the bathroom, too. Hmm. Now, I really think about it, my dad does the most housework.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. What does Ken write about? | Ken's school/ Ken's family |
| 2. Who does the shopping? | Ken's sister/ Ken's mom |
| 3. Who makes dinner? | Ken's mom/ Ken's dad |
| 4. Who does the laundry? | Ken's dad/ Ken's mom |
| 5. Who does the most housework in Ken's family? | Ken/ Ken's dad |

Task 3. Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



Jane comes (come) from the USA. She (live) with her family in a village. It's very peaceful and quiet. Her family (be) very friendly and helpful. Her father (work) on a construction site and her mother works on a hospital. Jane (go) to school in the mornig and she (play) with her friends in the afternoon. In the evening, she (clean) her room and (do) her homework. She goes to bed at 10pm.



WRITING

Task 1. Unscramble the questions. Answer the questions using your own ideas.

- What/do/housework/you/do?
- What housework do you do?
- housework/ does/ What/ your mother/ do?

ILSW 6 - UNIT 1: HOME

.....
3. does/ your father/ do?/What/ housework

.....
4. your brother or sister/ does/What/ do? / housework

.....
5. the most/ Who/ housework?/ does

.....
6..Where/live/do/you

.....
7. you/live/Who/do/with?

.....
8. house/ a/ Minh/ lake/ a/ lives/ in/ near.

Task 2. Write 10 sentences about your hometown.

What/name/hometown?

Where/hometown?

Is/town/city?

What/famous/for?

What/weather/like?

What/like/about it?

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

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT.