

UNIT 4:

MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the words into the correct column.

busy peaceful beach leave gym
excited city street cathedral fantastic
police people cheap noisy historic

/i/	/i:/

II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- A. historic B. wide C. public D. hospital
- A. centre B. city C. convenient D. cinema
- A. expensive B. example C. exciting D. exercise
- A. beautiful B. beach C. cheap D. peaceful
- A. tree B. stret C. week D. Coffee

B. VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

- A _____ is a place for worshipping.
A. square B. temple C. market D. palace
- Green Hotel? Go to the end of the road. It's on your _____.
A. direction B. leg C. turn D. left

3. The air in that area is _____ with smoke from factories.
A. terrible B. fresh C. polluted D. boring
4. Could you please tell me the _____ to the post office?
A. road B. way C. street D. path
5. Vehicles are moving fast. It's dangerous to _____ the street now.
A. run B. build C. walk D. cross
6. London is _____. You have to earn a lot of money to live there.
A. expensive B. crowded C. cheap D. famous
7. The city is always crowded and _____. I don't like it.
A. noisy B. quiet C. peaceful D. convenient
8. The express train leaves the _____ at 9 o'clock.
A. railway station B. workshop
C. post office D. shopping centre
9. There are many famous paintings in this _____.
A. supermarket B. gallery C. memorial D. cathedral
10. Go _____ ahead, then take the first turning on your right.
A. past B. to C. straight D. away

II. Fill in each blank a suitable word in brackets.

1. Could you show me the way to the bus _____? (square/ stop)
2. Computers and smartphones are important parts of _____ life. (historic/ modern)
3. There are all types of shops here. It's very _____. (convenient/ inconvenient)
4. He lives in a _____ and peaceful village on the hill. (quiet/ noisy)
5. The _____ in my neighbourhood sells a variety of cheeses. (theatre/ market)
6. The path is too _____ for two people to walk together. (narrow/ wide)

7. Andy works in the city centre, but he lives in the _____. (suburbs/ downtown)
8. She wants to see the movie again. It's really _____. (exciting/ boring)
9. I need to relax because I have a _____ headache. (terrible/ fantastic)
10. Dad is taking me to the amusement _____ this weekend. (park/ playground)

C. GRAMMAR

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Lucy is smart, but Carol is (smarter/ more smart) than her.
2. It's too hot! Today is even (hoter/ hotter) than yesterday.
3. Cities are always (moderner/ more modern) than rural areas.
4. Which city is (more historic/ more historic than), Hue or Hoi An?
5. The downtown is (exciter/ more exciting) than suburbs.
6. This film is (more interesting/ interesting more) than that film.
7. The streets are very (wetter/ wet) after a heavy rain.
8. Which one is (gooder/ better), a house or an apartment?
9. Motorbike is (more popular/ popularer) than car in my place.
10. His school is only a (small/ smaller) school near the hill.

II. Make comparisons using the adjectives in brackets.

1. The city is _____ (noisy) the countryside.
2. Ho Chi Minh City is _____ (crowded) Da Nang City.
3. Tommy is much _____ (friendly) Jennifer.
4. Which building is _____ (big), the corner shop or the supermarket?
5. Is living in a house _____ (convenient) living in an apartment?
6. London is really _____ (busy) Liverpool.
7. Their new villa is _____ (far) from the hospital than the old one.

9. Are motorbikes really _____ than cars in your country?

- A. more expensive B. more cheap C. expensive D. more cheap

10. In my city, there is less traffic, and the streets are _____.

- A. wider than B. wider C. more wide D. wide than

IV. Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.

1. This shortcut is always much more short than that road.

- A B C D

2. This river is more polluted as other rivers in the area.

- A B C D

3. Not turn left at the traffic lights but turn right at the next corner.

- A B C D

4. There are two market and a high school in our neighbourhood.

- A B C D

5. Many people think that modern life is good than life in the past.

- A B C D

D. SPEAKING

II. Match the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Shall we go there by taxi? | a. It's cooler than here. |
| 2. I think we're lost! | b. Yes. They are also very modern. |
| 3. Can you tell us the way to Tan Ky House? | c. My pleasure. |
| 4. Wow! We're at the central post office. | d. They are friendly and generous. |
| 5. How are the people in the village? | e. Let's ask the girl over there for help, |
| 6. Thank you so much for your help. | f. No. Let's walk there. |
| | g. Yes. It looks historic. |
| | h. But our city is prettier. |

3. How are the streets in London at weekends?

- A. There is less traffic.
- B. The streets are noisier.
- C. Traffic jams are better.
- D. The traffic is not heavier.

4. The living cost in the city centre is _____.

- A. cheaper than that in the suburbs and the countryside
- B. not expensive but people like to live in the suburbs and the countryside
- C. not cheap so more people want to leave for the suburbs and the countryside
- D. more expensive than that in the suburbs and the countryside

5. According to the passage, what is NOT true about London?

- A. London's public means of transport is more expensive than cars.
- B. There are a lot of people in the city centre, especially at weekends.
- C. More and more people come to London for sightseeing.
- D. London is richer than other cities in the United Kingdom.

II. Fill in each blank with a word in the box.

problems charitable helping apartment together frustrated

A neighbour, or neighbor in American English, is a person who lives nearby, normally in a house or an (1) _____ that is next door or, in the case of houses, across the street. Some people form friendships with their neighbours and help them by sharing their tools and (2) _____ with gardening tasks. Other people become (3) _____ with their neighbours if the neighbour makes a lot of noise or a mess.

A group of people living close (4) _____ in a small community is called a neighbourhood. Some neighbourhoods have many community organisations, where people volunteer and do (5) _____ activities. Other neighbourhoods in poor communities may have no community organisations, and there may be many (6) _____ in the community.

F. WRITING

I. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

1. going/ Going/ by/ by/ car/ bicycle/ than/ is/ faster/ much

2. street/ There/ post office/ at/ corner/ a/ the/ of/ the/ is

3. this/ we/ shall/ What/ do/ Saturday evening?

4. watch/ stay/ at/ home/ Let's/ and/ TV

5. in/ is/ suburbs/ Da Nang City/ My neighbourhood/ the/ of

6. dinner?/ we/ go/ Shall/ to/ the/ after/ cinema

7. is/ Ho Chi Minh City/ busy and crowded/ for/ too/ me

8. me/ you/ Can/ the/ to/ tell/ way/ Ben Thanh Market?

II. Combine the two sentences using the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Ex: My city has about 10 million people. Your city has about 8 million people.
(crowded)

=> My city is more crowded than your city.

1. Her mother is 37 years old. Her father is 38 years old. (old)

2. A hotel room costs \$20 a night. A guest house room costs \$15 a night. (cheap)

3. Martin's villa is \$100,000. Henry's villa is \$150,000. (expensive)

4. This valley is about 300m deep. That valley is about 310m deep. (deep)

5. This square is about 7,500m². That square is about 7,000m². (big)

6. The office block has 33 floors. The shopping mall has 15 floors. (tall)

7. My house is 3km from school. His house is 5km from school. (far)

8. John is about 38 kilos in weight. Sylvie is about 36 kilos in weight. (heavy)
