Name: _____ **Date:** .../ .../ 20...

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LESSON 2: TRAVEL & HOLIDAYS
VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

A. VOCABULARY

*__Lưu ý__: *Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

No.	New words	Meaning	No.	New words	Meaning
1	**self-catering** (adj)	tự phục vụ	8	**insurance** (n)	bảo hiểm
2	**tour operator** (n)	đơn vị điều hành dịch vụ du lịch	9	**reservation** (n)	sự giữ trước, sự đặt chỗ trước (vé tàu…)
3	**passport** (n)	hộ chiếu	10	**globetrotter** (n)	người đi du lịch, tham quan khắp thế giới
4	**travel agency** (n)	đại lý du lịch	11	**off the beaten track** (idiom)	chỉ những nơi hẻo lánh, vắng vẻ, ít người qua lại
5	**foreign currency** (n)	ngoại tệ	12	**live out of a suitcase** (idiom)	thích di chuyển, không thích ở mãi một chỗ
6	**voyage** (n)	chuyến đi xa, cuộc hành trình dài (nhất là bằng tàu thủy, máy bay)	13	**culture shock** (n)	sốc văn hóa
7	**excursion** (n)	cuộc đi chơi, cuộc du ngoạn, chuyến tham quan	14	**thumb a lift** (idiom)	vẫy xe đi nhờ

*** Note:** n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; idiom: thành ngữ;

*** Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi và chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển.**

B. GRAMMAR

I. Prepositions preceding nouns in time phrases: in/on/at (Giới từ đứng trước danh từ trong mệnh đề thời gian: in/on/at)

1. In: We use the preposition "in" for **months, years, centuries** and **long periods.**

Ex: *in **May**, in **summer**, in **1990**, in **the 1980s**, in **the next century**, in **the past**, etc.*

2. On: We use the preposition "on" for **days** and **dates.**

Ex: *on **Sunday**, on **Tuesdays**, on **Christmas Day**, on **6 March**, on **my birthday**, etc.*

3. At: We use the preposition "at" for **a precise time.**

Ex: *at **3 o'clock**, at **noon**, at **dinnertime**, at **sunset**, at **the moment**, at **that exact moment**, etc.*

*__Note:__ We say **"on Monday morning"** but **"in the morning"**.

II. Compound adjectives (Tính từ ghép)

- A compound adjective is formed by combining two or more words together and used to describe nouns. The words are connected by a hyphen or hyphens.

Ex: ***short-handed** staff, **blue-collar** workers, **grass-fed** beef, **one-of-a-kind** website, etc.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- When a compound adjective starts with an adverb, it often does not get a hyphen.

Ex: ***overly affectionate*** *person,* ***warmly received*** *welcome,* ***neatly pressed*** *shirt, etc.*

- With compound adjectives, a hyphen is necessary to communicate that the two (or more) words are working together as a single compound adjective.

Ex: *She drove a* ***yellowed-striped*** *car. (Her car is decorated with yellow stripes.)*

She drove a ***yellow, striped*** *car. (Her car is yellow and decorated with stripes of another color.)*

Compound adjectives	Examples
Number + Noun	A break that takes ten minutes is a **ten-minute** break.
Adjective + Noun	A bike ride over a long distance is a **long-distance** bike ride.
Adjective + Present participle	A person who works hard is a **hard-working** person.
Noun + Present participle	An athlete who breaks records is a **record-breaking** athlete.
Noun + Adjective	A room that is free from smoke is a **smoke-free** room.
Noun + Past participle	An engine cooled by water is a **water-cooled** engine.
Adjective + Past participle	A man with a bad temper is a **bad-tempered** man.
Adverb + Past participle	A city that has a dense population is a **densely populated** city.

C. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer A, B or C.

0. He holds his tennis _____ with a vice-like grip (nắm chặt).

A. racket *B. goggles* *C. rein*

1. Many people are applying for overseas passports as an _____ policy in case of future *chaos (sự hỗn loạn, sự lộn xộn).*

A. insurable B. insurance C. insupportably

2. It was a real _____ to find herself in Bangkok after living on a small island.

A. culture shock B. globetrotter C. voyage

3. Next week we're going on a(n) _____.

A. currency B. passport C. excursion

4. Japan last month, New York next month -You've become a regular _____, haven't you?

A. globetrotter B. tour operator C. travel agency

5. I hate _____. For my next vacation, I want to go to just one place and stay there the whole time.

A. thumbing a lift B. off the beaten track C. living out of a suitcase

II. Mark is arranging a business meeting. Decide if you need *in*, *on* or *at*. If you do not need a preposition, put a cross (X).

Mark: I'm sorry I was out when you called *(0)* ___*X*___ yesterday afternoon, Alice. Look, I'm free (1) _____ the fifteenth of March. Can we meet them?

Alice: I'm pretty busy (2) _____ next week, I'm afraid. I can't see you (3) _____ Friday.

Mark: I'd like to have a meeting (4) _____ this month if possible. I'll very busy (5) _____ April.

Alice: I'm going away (6) _____ Easter, so how about the week after? Shall we meet (7) _____ the twenty-seventh? That's a Wednesday.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Mark: I've got an appointment (8) _____ the morning but nothing (9) _____ the afternoon. Let's meet (10) _____ Wednesday afternoon (11) _____ half past two.

III. Describe the nouns using compound adjectives.

0. a walk that takes ten minutes ***a ten-minute walk***

1. a monster with green eyes _____
2. a man who has short hair _____
3. a lady with a kind heart _____
4. an app that saves time _____
5. a woman who has a strong will _____

IV. Match to make meaningful sentences.

0. Even one screen-free day in a week can make	a. to make seat reservations well *in advance (trước)*.
1. If you prefer self-catering,	b. he failed to respond instantly to a request.
2. Customers are advised	c. to compare prices before I booked a *cruise (cuộc đi chơi biển bằng tàu thuỷ)*.
3. For the first time during the entire voyage,	d. to borrow foreign currencies to purchase *domestic (nội địa)* capital goods.
4. Large companies will now be allowed	***e. children realize that the digital world is not everything.***
5. I called several travel agencies	f. prices start from £230 to £375.

0 – e	1 –	2 –	3 –	4 –	5 –

V. Complete the sentences. Use *at*, *on* or *in* + the following.

1756	the 1920s	the evening
the same time	21 July 1969	night

0. Mozart was born ***in 1756*** .

1. If the sky is clear, you can see the stars _____ .
2. After working hard during the day, I like to relax _____ .
3. Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon _____ .
4. It's difficult to listen if everyone is speaking _____ .
5. Jazz became popular in the United States _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. PET PRACTICE

Questions 11–20

Look at the sentences below about a competition.
Read the text on the opposite page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.
If it is correct, mark **A** on your answer sheet.
If it is not correct, mark **B** on your answer sheet.

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11 All prize winners will have their stories printed in the magazine *Keep Writing*.

12 Most people entering the competition last year followed the advice they were given.

13 Writers should remember to check that any information they use is correct.

14 The magazine is looking for stories which have an unexpected ending.

15 Writers are encouraged to describe the people in their stories clearly.

16 Stories should either be written clearly by hand or typed.

17 Late entries can be faxed if necessary.

18 The magazine will send back all stories which have failed to be selected.

19 The rules of the competition are different this year from last year.

20 Writers can enter stories which magazines outside Britain have already printed.

PET 6 – TEST 4 – READING PART 3

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Write a winning story!

You could win £1,000 in this year's Fiction Prize and have your story printed in Keep Writing magazine. Ten other lucky people will win a cheque for £100.

Once again, we need people who can write good stories. The judges, who include Mary Littlejohn, the novelist, Michael Brown, the television reporter, and Susan Hitchins, *Keep Writing*'s editor, are looking for interesting and original stories. Detective fiction was extremely popular last year, although the competition winner produced a love story. You can write about whatever you want but here's some advice to start you thinking:

- **Write about what you know**

This is the advice which every writer should pay attention to and, last year, nearly everyone who wrote for us did exactly that. Love, family, problems with friends – these were the main subjects of the stories. However, you need to turn ordinary situations into something interesting that people will want to read about. Make the reader want to continue reading by writing about ordinary things in a new and surprising way.

- **Get your facts right**

It's no good giving a description of a town or explaining how a jet engine works if you get it wrong. So avoid writing anything unless you're certain about it.

- **Hold the reader's attention**

Make the beginning interesting and the ending a surprise. There is nothing worse than a poor ending. Develop the story carefully and try to think of something unusual happening at the end.

- **Think about the characters**

Try to bring the people in your story alive for the reader by using well-chosen words to make them seem real.

Your story must be your own work, between 2,000 and 2,500 words and typed, double-spaced, on one side only of each sheet of paper.

Even if you're in danger of missing the closing date, we are unable to accept stories by fax or email. You must include the application form with your story. Unfortunately your story cannot be returned, nor can we discuss our decisions.

You should not have had any fiction printed in any magazine or book in this country – a change in the rules by popular request – and the story must not have appeared in print or in recorded form, for example on radio or TV, anywhere in the world.

Your fee of £5 will go to the Writers' Association. Make your cheque payable to *Keep Writing* and send it with the application form and your story to:

Keep Writing
75 Broad Street
Birmingham
B12 4TG

The closing date is 30 July and we will inform the winner within one month of this date. Please note that if you win, you must agree to have your story printed in our magazine.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 1–5

Here are some sentences about a school trip to a museum.
For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.
Use no more than three words.
Write only the missing words on your answer sheet.
You may use this page for any rough work.

Example:

0 Mr Winters told the class they were going to visit the museum.

Mr Winters said to the class, '..... to visit the museum.'

Answer:

0	We're going

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1 The museum was near the school.

The museum was not ..... the school.

2 It cost £3 to visit the museum.

They had to ..... £3 to visit the museum.

3 The class was taken around the museum by a guide.

A museum guide ..... around the museum.

4 They did not leave until 4 o'clock.

It was 4 o'clock ..... they left the museum.

5 Everybody thought that the museum visit was boring.

Everybody was ..... by the museum visit.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Write the missing English letters that match the given Vietnamese meanings.

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	thư giãn (phr.v)	c_____ o_____
2.	hài kịch tình huống (n)	s_____
3.	ở lại đến cuối vì cái gì đó dù nhàm chán (phr.v)	s_____ t_____
4.	truyền bá, phổ cập (v)	p_____
5.	chuyển kênh (phr.v)	t_____ o_____
6.	danh sách các diễn viên, đạo diễn, người quay phim... đã thực hiện phim, chương trình TV… (n)	c_____
7.	nhà sản xuất (phim, kịch) (n)	p_____
8.	sự thất bại (n)	f_____
9.	chương trình phát thanh truyền hình (n)	b_____
10.	dùng hành động để diễn tả lại một câu chuyện hoặc một tình huống nào đó (phr.v)	a_____ o_____

II. Complete the sentences with w*hose*, *who*, *which*.

1. Dublin, _____ is the capital of Ireland, is my favourite city.

2. Amelia, _____ mother is from Shanghai, speaks English and Chinese fluently.

3. This smartphone, _____ I bought last week, takes great photos.

4. Ferraris, _____ are made in Italy, are very expensive.

5. Mr Kemp, _____ teaches physics, is going to retire next year.

** **Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS