

Ex: the old (người già), the rich (người giàu), the poor (người nghèo), the homeless people (người vô gia cư)...

- Dùng với tên một số quốc gia thuộc tổ hợp hoặc liên bang.

Ex: the United State (US), the United Kingdom (UK), ...

IV. PRONUNCIATION



Raising and falling intonation for questions (Ngữ điệu lên giọng và xuống giọng trong câu hỏi)

- Chúng ta sử dụng ngữ điệu lên giọng (↑) cuối câu đối với câu hỏi 'Yes/ No'.

Ex:	Do you like icecream? ↑ Can you speak Vietnamese? ↑ Will you come here tomorrow? ↑	Are you students? ↑ Is Australia an island? ↑
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- Chúng ta sử dụng ngữ điệu xuống giọng (↓) cuối câu đối với câu hỏi "Wh".

Ex:	What did you do yesterday? ↓ When does the lessons start? ↓ Where does she live? ↓	How many students are there in this room? ↓ Which language does she speak? ↓
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V. PRACTICE



Exercise 1. Mark the intonation for each question and read the sentence aloud.

1. Is your aunt a nurse?
2. Do you have a pet?
3. Are those shoes beautiful?
4. Does your sister like pizza?
5. Are Linh's sisters at home?
6. Can Peter play the piano?
7. Is his house next to a post office?
8. Should Andrew and Martin ride their bikes to school?



9. Will your friends go to the zoo with you?
10. Are the children in the garden?

Exercise 2. Mark the intonation for each question and read the sentence aloud.

1. What do you think about the movie?
2. Whose books are these?
3. When will the meeting start?
4. Where do you live?
5. Who do you love the most in your family?
6. Whom did you see in the morning?
7. Which one do you choose?
8. Why did he give up smoking?
9. How can you explain this problem?
10. How can you get here?

Exercise 3. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

divided	culture	coastline	citizenship	capital
traditional	palace	flightless	historic	resources

1. He lives in an ancient
2. Australia is a country rich in natural
3. Canada is into 10 provinces and 2 territories.
4. She liked the fast pace of life in the
5. They sailed along the rugged
6. She is studying about Japanese and history.
7. We are taking a tour of sites in the old city.
8. Kilt is a Scottish dress.
9. The penguin is a bird.
10. After 15 years in the USA, he has finally decided to apply for American



Exercise 4. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

The Statue of Liberty	English-speaking countries
ideal destination	Kangaroos and koalas
native speakers	communication breakdowns
local accent	foreign language
official languages	culture shocks

- The English language has approximately 400 million worldwide.
- Despite having two different, Canada has the third largest English speaking population.
- The United States and Australia are two
- In Viet Nam, English is now still a although many Vietnamese people can speak it.
- People usually encounter in the first time being in a foreign country.
- The differences in cultures and languages are the primary causes for
- I find it hard to understand that foreigner because of his
- are the iconic animals of Australia.
- in Upper New York Bay of America symbolizes the freedom.
- Singapore is an for worldwide visitors because of its many tourist attractions.

Exercise 5. Fill in each blank with the correct word from the box.

native	quality	symbol	official	diverse
unique	resources	accents	sincere	wealthy

- English and Welsh are the two languages of Wales.
- Canada is rich in such as zinc, nickel, lead and gold.
- Australia is home to a variety of animals, including the koala, kangaroo, emu, kookaburra and platypus.



4. Australia is a relatively country with a high life expectancy.
5. The US is a country with a multicultural society.
6. In Canada, the handshake should be firm and accompanied by direct eye contact and a smile.
7. In Quebec, if you give wine, make sure it is of the highest you can afford.
8. The American bald eagle was chosen as the national bird of the United States in 1782.
9. Australian do not vary from area to area like in many other countries.
10. In Singapore, the number of speakers of English is still rising.

Exercise 6. Put the words in brackets into the correct form to complete the sentences.

1. I like going to England to study English because I can practice English with speakers. (nation)
2. English is an language in this country. (officially)
3. People in the south of my country speak the language with accent. (differ)
4. Last summer holiday, my family went to Da Nang and Hoi An. We had a time there. (wonder)
5. Why has she improved her English a lot? – Ah, she's just come back from an English country. (speak)
6. The wheel in the Indian flag is a of peace. (symbolize)
7. Mr Graham was to find 46 ancient gold coins inside the pot. (amazement)
8. is a big country in the north America. (Canadian)
- 9. Australia has its own identity, which is very different from that of Britain. (culture)
10. How many buildings are damaged by fire each year? (history)

