

## Từ vựng Tiếng Anh 9 Unit 1 (Global Success): Local community

### I. GETTING STARTED

1. **local** / 'ləʊkl/ (adj) (thuộc) địa phương

We buy vegetables from local farmers.

(Họ mua rau từ nông dân trong vùng, hỗ trợ nền kinh tế địa phương.)

2. **community** /kə 'mju:nəti/ (n) cộng đồng

Our community organizes a festival every year.

(Cộng đồng của họ tổ chức lễ hội hàng năm, tạo cơ hội cho mọi người gặp gỡ và giao lưu.)

3. **move** (to) /mu:v/ (v) di chuyển

They decided to move to a new city for better job opportunities.

(Họ quyết định chuyển đến một thành phố mới để có cơ hội việc làm tốt hơn.)

4. **suburb** / 'sʌbɜ:b/ (n) ngoại ô

They live in a quiet suburb outside the city.

(Họ sống ở một vùng ngoại ô yên tĩnh bên ngoài thành phố.)

5. **neighbour** / 'neɪbə(r)/ (n) hàng xóm

My new neighbour is very friendly. She often brings us homemade cookies.

(Hàng xóm mới của tôi rất thân thiện. Cô ấy thường mang bánh quy tự làm đến cho chúng tôi.)

6. **facility** /fə 'sɪləti/ (n) cơ sở vật chất

Our school has a new sports facility with a basketball court and a swimming pool.

(Trường chúng tôi có một cơ sở vật chất thể thao mới với sân bóng rổ và hồ bơi.)

7. **shopping mall** / 'ʃɒp.ɪŋ , mɔ:l/ (n) trung tâm mua sắm

We spent the afternoon at the new shopping mall. (Họ dành buổi chiều ở trung tâm mua sắm mới.)

8. **look for** /lʊk. fɔ:r/ (v) tìm kiếm

I'm looking for my keys. Have you seen them?

(Tôi đang tìm chìa khóa của mình. Bạn đã nhìn thấy chúng chưa?)

9. **bus station** /bʌs 'steɪʃən/ (n) trạm xe buýt

I'll meet you at the bus station. (Tôi sẽ gặp bạn ở bến xe buýt.)

10. **remind somebody of something** /rɪ 'maɪnd 'sʌmbədi əv 'sʌmθɪŋ/

(phr.v) gợi nhớ cho ai về điều gì

Please remind me of the meeting tomorrow. (Hãy nhắc tôi về cuộc họp ngày mai)

11. **advice** /əd 'vaɪs/ (n) lời khuyên

Can you give me some advice on this problem?

(Bạn có thể cho tôi vài lời khuyên về vấn đề này không?)

12. **get on (well) with someone** /get ɒn (wel) wɪð 'sʌmwʌn/

(phr.v) có mối quan hệ tốt với ai

I get on well with my new colleagues. (Tôi hòa thuận tốt với các đồng nghiệp mới.)

### II. CLOSER LOOK 1

13. **police officer** /pə 'li:s , ə:fɪ.sə/ (n) nhân viên cảnh sát

The police officer directed traffic at the busy intersection.

(Viên cảnh sát điều khiển giao thông tại ngã tư đông đúc.)

14. **garbage collector** / 'gɑ:bɪdʒ kə 'lektər/ (n) người thu gom rác

The garbage collector comes every Tuesday morning.

(Người thu gom rác đến vào mỗi sáng thứ Ba.)

15. **electrician** /ɪ ,lek 'trɪʃn/ (n) thợ điện

We called an electrician to fix the faulty wiring. (Chúng tôi đã gọi thợ điện để sửa dây điện bị hỏng.)

16. **firefighter** / 'faɪəfaɪtə(r)/ (n) nhân viên cứu hỏa

The brave firefighter rescued a cat from the burning building.

(Người lính cứu hỏa dũng cảm đã cứu một con mèo ra khỏi tòa nhà đang cháy.)

17. **delivery person** /dɪˈlɪvəri ˈpɜːrsən/ (n) người giao hàng  
The delivery person left the package at our front door.  
(Người giao hàng đã để gói hàng ở cửa trước nhà chúng tôi.)
18. **artisan** /ˌɑːtɪˈzæn/ (n) thợ thủ công  
The artisan crafts beautiful handmade jewelry.  
(Người thợ thủ công chế tác những món trang sức thủ công đẹp.)
19. **speciality food** /ˌspeʃiˈæləti fuːd/ (n) đặc sản địa phương  
The market sells a variety of from around the world.  
(Chợ bán nhiều loại thực phẩm đặc sản từ khắp nơi trên thế giới.)
20. **break down** /breɪk daʊn/ (phr.v) bị hỏng  
Our car broke down on the highway. (Xe của chúng tôi bị hỏng trên đường cao tốc.)
21. **take (rubbish) away** /teɪk (ˈrʌbɪʃ) əˈwei/ (ph.v) vớt/ đổ (rác)  
The cleaners take the rubbish away every evening. (Người dọn vệ sinh mang rác đi mỗi tối.)
22. **lantern** /ˈlæntən/ (n) đèn lồng  
We hung colorful lanterns for the festival.  
(Chúng tôi treo những chiếc đèn lồng nhiều màu sắc cho lễ hội.)
23. **tourist attraction** /ˈtʊərɪst əˈtræktʃ(ə)n/ (n) địa điểm du lịch  
The Eiffel Tower is a famous tourist attraction in Paris.  
(Tháp Eiffel là một điểm du lịch nổi tiếng ở Paris.)
24. **pottery** /ˈpɒtəri/ (n) đồ gốm  
She collects antique pottery from different cultures.  
(Cô ấy sưu tầm đồ gốm cổ từ các nền văn hóa khác nhau.)
25. **bamboo bed** /ˌbæmˈbuː bed/ (n) giường tre  
We slept on a bamboo bed at the eco-resort.  
(Chúng tôi ngủ trên giường tre tại khu nghỉ dưỡng sinh thái.)
26. **artist** /ˈɑːtɪst/ (n) nghệ nhân  
The artist painted a beautiful landscape. (Nghệ sĩ vẽ một bức tranh phong cảnh đẹp.)

### III. CLOSER LOOK 2

27. **swimming pool** /ˈswɪm.ɪŋ ˌpuːl/ (n) bể bơi  
We enjoy swimming in the pool during summer. (Chúng tôi thích bơi trong hồ bơi vào mùa hè.)
28. **handicraft** /ˈhændɪkrɑːft/ (n) đồ thủ công  
The village is famous for its traditional handicrafts.  
(Ngôi làng này nổi tiếng với các nghề thủ công truyền thống.)
29. **house - warming party** /ˈhaʊs wɔːrmin ˈpɑːrti/ (n) tiệc tân gia  
They invited friends to their house-warming party. (Họ mời bạn bè đến dự tiệc tân gia.)
30. **decide** /dɪˈsaɪd/ (v) quyết định  
We need to decide where to go for vacation. (Chúng ta cần quyết định đi đâu để nghỉ mát.)
31. **go out** /gəʊ aʊt/ (phr.v) ra ngoài (để đi chơi)  
Let's go out for dinner tonight. (Hãy đi ăn tối bên ngoài tối nay.)
32. **pass down** /pɑːs daʊn/ (phr.v) truyền lại  
The recipe was passed down through generations. (Công thức này được truyền lại qua nhiều thế hệ.)
33. **cut down on** /kʌt/ ˈdaʊn/ ˈɒn/ (phr.v) cắt giảm  
I'm trying to cut down on sugar in my diet.  
(Tôi đang cố gắng giảm bớt đường trong chế độ ăn.)
34. **run out of** /rʌn aʊt ɒv/ (phr.v) cạn kiệt, hết  
We've run out of milk; I need to buy some. (Chúng ta đã hết sữa; tôi cần mua thêm.)
35. **look around** /lʊk əˈraʊnd/

(phr.v) nhìn chung quanh

Let's look around the shop before we buy anything.

(Hãy nhìn quanh cửa hàng trước khi mua bất cứ thứ gì.)

36. **come back** /kʌm bæk/ (phr.v) quay trở lại, trở về

When will you come back from your trip? (Khi nào bạn sẽ trở về từ chuyến đi?)

37. **find out** /faɪnd 'aʊt/ (phr.v) tìm kiếm

I need to find out the train schedule. (Tôi cần tìm hiểu lịch tàu.)

38. **take care of** /teɪk keɪ ɒv/ (phr.v) chăm sóc

Can you take care of the plants while I'm away?

(Bạn có thể chăm sóc cây cối khi tôi đi vắng không?)

#### IV. COMMUNICATION

39. **seagull** /'si:ɡʌl/ (n) mòng biển (chim)

Seagulls flew over the beach. (Những con chim mòng biển bay trên bãi biển.)

40. **suitcase** /'su:tkeɪs/ (n) vali

I packed my clothes in the suitcase. (Tôi xếp quần áo vào vali.)

41. **pedestrian street** /pə'destriən stri:t/ (n) phố đi bộ

The city center has a lovely pedestrian street. (Trung tâm thành phố có một phố đi bộ đẹp.)

42. **favourite place** /'feɪvərɪt pleɪs/ (n) nơi yêu thích

The park is my favourite place to relax. (Công viên là nơi yêu thích của tôi để thư giãn.)

#### V. SKILL 1

43. **preserve** /prɪ'zɜ:v/ (v) gìn giữ

We must preserve our natural resources. (Chúng ta phải bảo tồn tài nguyên thiên nhiên.)

44. **shorten** /'ʃɔ:tən/ (v) rút ngắn lại

Can you shorten the speech? (Bạn có thể rút ngắn bài phát biểu không?)

45. **fragrance** /'freɪ.grəns/ (n) mùi thơm

The fragrance of flowers filled the room. (Mùi thơm của hoa tràn ngập căn phòng.)

46. **original** /ə'ɹɪdʒənəl/ (adj) ban đầu, đầu tiên

This is an original painting by Van Gogh. (Đây là bức tranh nguyên bản của Van Gogh.)

47. **function** /'fʌŋkʃn/ (n) chức năng

What is the function of this button? (Chức năng của nút này là gì?)

48. **worldwide** /'wɜ:l'd'waɪd/ (adv) toàn cầu

The company has offices worldwide. (Công ty có văn phòng trên toàn cầu.)

49. **symbolize** /'sɪmbəlaɪz/ (v) biểu tượng

The dove symbolizes peace. (Chim bồ câu được coi là biểu tượng của hòa bình.)

50. **traditional technique** /trə'dɪʃənəl tek'ni:k/ (n) kỹ thuật truyền thống

The artisan uses traditional techniques to make pottery.

(Người thợ thủ công sử dụng kỹ thuật truyền thống để làm gốm.)

51. **consumer** /kən'su:mər/ (n) người tiêu thụ, khách hàng

The new product appeals to young consumers. (Sản phẩm mới hấp dẫn người tiêu dùng trẻ.)

#### VI. SKILL 2

52. **importance** /ɪm'pɔ:rtəns/ (n) tầm quan trọng

He stressed the importance of education. (Ông ấy nhấn mạnh tầm quan trọng của giáo dục.)

53. **hard-working** /'hɑ:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/ (adj) chăm chỉ

She is a hard-working student. (Cô ấy là một học sinh chăm chỉ.)

54. **responsible** /rɪ'spɒnsəbl/ (adj) có trách nhiệm

He is responsible for managing the team. (Anh ấy chịu trách nhiệm quản lý đội.)

#### VII. LOOKING BACK

55. **stop from** /stɒp frəm/(phr.v) cản trở, ngăn chặn

Nothing can stop me from achieving my goals.(Không gì có thể ngăn cản tôi đạt được mục tiêu.)

56. **paper fan** /'peɪpər fæn/ (n) quạt giấy

She cooled herself with a paper fan.

(Cô ấy làm mát bản thân bằng một chiếc quạt giấy.)

57. **famous for** /'feɪməs fɔː/

(adj) nổi tiếng

The city is famous for its delicious food.

(Thành phố này nổi tiếng về ẩm thực ngon.)

58. **sort rubbish** /sɔːrt 'rʌbɪʃ/(v) phân loại rác thải

We should sort rubbish for recycling.(Chúng ta nên phân loại rác để tái chế.)

### VIII. PROJECT

59. **improve** /ɪm 'pruːv/(v) cải thiện

She wants to improve her English skills.

(Cô ấy muốn cải thiện kỹ năng tiếng Anh của mình.)

## Từ vựng Tiếng Anh 9 Unit 2 (Global Success): City life

### I. GETTING STARTED

1. **city life** /'sɪti laɪf/

(n) cuộc sống thành thị

City life can be exciting but stressful.

(Cuộc sống thành thị có thể thú vị nhưng cũng đầy căng thẳng.)

2. **pick sb up** /pɪk 'sʌmbədi ʌp/

(phr.v) đón

I'll pick you up at the airport.

(Tôi sẽ đón bạn ở sân bay.)

3. **packed** /pækt/

(adj) chật chội

The beach was packed with tourists.

(Bãi biển đông đúc du khách.)

4.

terrible /'terəbl/

(adj) khủng khiếp

The weather was terrible yesterday.

(Thời tiết hôm qua thật tồi tệ.)

5. **polluted** /pə 'luːtɪd/

(adj) bị ô nhiễm

The river is heavily polluted.

(Con sông bị ô nhiễm nặng.)

6. **unreliable** /,ʌnrɪ 'laɪəbl/

(adj) không đáng tin

The bus service is unreliable in this area.

(Dịch vụ xe buýt ở khu vực này không đáng tin cậy.)

7. **ugly** /'ʌgli/

(adj) xấu xí

That building is quite ugly.

(Tòa nhà đó khá xấu xí.)

8. **pricey = expensive** / 'praɪsi/ ,/ɪk 'spensɪv/

(adj) đắt đỏ

Living in the city center is pricey.

(Sống ở trung tâm thành phố rất đắt đỏ.)

9. **modern** / 'mɒdn/

(adj) hiện đại

They live in a modern apartment.

(Họ sống trong một căn hộ hiện đại.)

10. **attractive** / ə 'træktɪv/

(adj) hấp dẫn

The city has many attractive parks.

(Thành phố có nhiều công viên hấp dẫn.)

11. **traffic light** / 'træf.ɪk ,laɪt/

(n) đèn giao thông

Stop at the red traffic light.

(Dừng lại khi đèn giao thông đỏ.)

12. **traffic safety** / 'træfɪk 'seɪfti/

(n) an toàn giao thông

The government is promoting traffic safety.

(Chính phủ đang thúc đẩy an toàn giao thông.)

13. **traffic flow** / 'træfɪk floʊ/

(n) dòng chảy giao thông

The new road system has improved traffic flow.

(Hệ thống đường mới đã cải thiện lưu lượng giao thông.)

14. **traffic jam = congestion** / 'træfɪk dʒæm/

(n) tắc nghẽn giao thông

We were stuck in a traffic jam for hours.

(Chúng tôi bị kẹt trong tắc nghẽn giao thông hàng giờ.)

15. **entertainment centre** / ,entər 'teɪnmənt 'sentər/

(n) trung tâm giải trí

The new entertainment centre has a cinema and restaurants.

(Trung tâm giải trí mới có rạp chiếu phim và nhà hàng.)

16. **itchy eyes** / 'ɪtʃi aɪz/

(n) ngứa mắt

Pollution can cause itchy eyes.

(Ô nhiễm có thể gây ngứa mắt.)

17. **rush hour** / 'rʌʃ ,aʊr/

(n) giờ cao điểm

The roads are always busy during rush hour.

(Đường luôn đông đúc vào giờ cao điểm.)

18. **noisy** / 'nɔɪzi/

(adj) ồn ào

The city streets are very noisy.

(Đường phố thành phố rất ồn ào.)

19. **dusty** / 'dʌsti/

(adj) bụi

The air is dusty due to construction work.

(Không khí bụi bặm do công trình xây dựng.)

## II. CLOSER LOOK 1

20. **downtown** /ˌdaʊnˈtaʊn/

(adv) ở trung tâm thành phố

There are many shops downtown.

(Có nhiều cửa hàng ở trung tâm khu phố.)

21. **sky train** /skaɪ treɪn/

(n) tàu trên cao

The sky train is a convenient way to travel in the city.

(Tàu điện trên cao là phương tiện di chuyển thuận tiện trong thành phố.)

22. **metro** /ˈmetrəʊ/

(n) tàu điện ngầm

We took the metro to avoid traffic.

(Chúng tôi đi tàu điện ngầm để tránh kẹt xe.)

23. **concrete jungle** /ˈkɒnkri:t ˈdʒʌŋɡl/

(n) khu rừng bê-tông (thành phố)

New York is often called a concrete jungle.

(New York thường được gọi là rừng bê tông.)

24. **public amenities** /ˈpʌblɪk əˈmenətɪz/

(n) tiện ích công cộng

The park has good public amenities like toilets and benches.

(Công viên có các tiện ích công cộng tốt như nhà vệ sinh và ghế ngồi.)

25. **liveable** /ˈlɪvəbl/

(adj) đáng sống

This city is very liveable with its clean air and good facilities.

(Thành phố này rất đáng sống với không khí trong lành và cơ sở vật chất tốt.)

26. **public transport** /ˈpʌblɪk ˈtrænsɜːt/

(n) phương tiện công cộng

We use public transport to reduce pollution.

(Chúng tôi sử dụng giao thông công cộng để giảm ô nhiễm.)

27. **high crime rate** /haɪ kraɪm reɪt/

(n) tỷ lệ tội phạm cao

Some areas have a high crime rate at night.

(Một số khu vực có tỷ lệ tội phạm cao vào ban đêm.)

28. **careful** /ˈkeəfl/

(adj) cẩn thận

Be careful when crossing the busy streets.

(Hãy cẩn thận khi băng qua đường đông đúc.)

29. **dangerous** /ˈdeɪn.dʒə.əs/

(adj) nguy hiểm

Crossing the street without looking is dangerous.

(Băng qua đường mà không nhìn là nguy hiểm.)

30. **convenient** /kənˈviːniənt/

(adj) thuận tiện

Living near the subway is very convenient.

(Sống gần ga tàu điện ngầm rất thuận tiện.)

31. **peaceful** /ˈpiːsfəl/

(adj) bình yên

The countryside is more peaceful than the city.

(Vùng nông thôn yên bình hơn thành phố.)

32. **coastal city** / 'kəʊstl 'sɪti/

(n) thành phố ven biển

Many tourists visit this beautiful coastal city.

(Nhiều du khách đến thăm thành phố ven biển đẹp này.)

33. **chairman** / 'tʃeərmən/

(n) chủ tịch, chủ tọa

The chairman of the company gave a speech.

(Chủ tịch công ty đã phát biểu.)

### III. CLOSER LOOK 2

34. **come down with** /kʌm daʊn wɪð/

(phr.v) chịu đựng

She came down with the flu last week.

(Cô ấy bị cúm tuần trước.)

35. **hang out with** /hæŋ aʊt wɪð/

(phr.v) đi chơi

I like to hang out with my friends on weekends.

(Tôi thích đi chơi với bạn bè vào cuối tuần.)

36. **sore throat** /sɔː θrəʊt/

(n) đau họng

He has a sore throat and can't speak well.

(Anh ấy bị đau họng và không thể nói tốt.)

37. **air pollution** / 'eə pə ,luː .ʃən/

(n) ô nhiễm không khí

Air pollution is a serious problem in big cities.

(Ô nhiễm không khí là vấn đề nghiêm trọng ở các thành phố lớn.)

38. **noise pollution** /nɔɪz pə 'luː .ʃn/

(n) ô nhiễm tiếng ồn

Traffic causes a lot of noise pollution.

(Giao thông gây ra nhiều ô nhiễm tiếng ồn.)

39. **immigrant** / 'ɪmɪgrənt/

(n) người nhập cư

Many immigrants come to this country for better opportunities.

(Nhiều người nhập cư đến đất nước này để có cơ hội tốt hơn.)

### IV. COMMUNICATION

40. **bus line** /bʌs laɪn/

(n) làn đường dành cho xe bus

This bus line goes directly to the city center.

(Tuyến xe buýt này đi thẳng đến trung tâm thành phố.)

41. **means of transport** /miːnz əv 'trænspɔːt/

(n) phương tiện giao thông

Bicycles are an eco-friendly means of transport.

(Xe đạp là phương tiện giao thông thân thiện với môi trường.)

42. **(get) stuck** /stʌk/

/get stʌk/

We got stuck in traffic for an hour.  
(Chúng tôi bị kẹt xe trong một giờ đồng hồ.)

43. **arrival** /əˈraɪvl/

(n) điểm đến

The arrival of the train was delayed.

(Điểm đến của chuyến tàu bị trễ.)

#### **V. SKILL 1**

44. **food waste** /fuːd weɪst/

(n) lãng phí thức ăn

Restaurants are trying to reduce food waste.

(Các nhà hàng đang cố gắng giảm rác thải thực phẩm.)

45. **learning space** /ˈlɜːrnɪŋ speɪs/

(n) không gian học

The library provides a quiet learning space for students.

(Thư viện cung cấp không gian học tập yên tĩnh cho sinh viên.)

46. **leftover** /ˈleftəʊvə(r)/

(n) thức ăn thừa

We ate the leftovers from yesterday's dinner.

(Chúng tôi ăn thức ăn thừa từ bữa tối hôm qua.)

47. **cafeteria** /ˌkæfəˈtɪəriə/

(n) quán ăn tự phục vụ

The school cafeteria serves lunch every day.

(Căng tin trường học phục vụ bữa trưa mỗi ngày)

48. **turn something into something** /tɜːrn ˈsʌmθɪŋ ˈɪntu ˈsʌmθɪŋ/

(v) biến/ chuyển hoá cái gì thành cái gì

They turned the old factory into a museum.

(Họ biến nhà máy cũ thành bảo tàng.)

49. **unsafe** /ʌnˈseɪf/

(adj) không an toàn

This bridge is unsafe and needs repairs.

(Cây cầu này không an toàn và cần được sửa chữa.)

50. **city authority** /ˈsɪtiː ˈθɒrəti/

(n) chính quyền thành phố

The city authorities are planning to build a new park.

(Chính quyền thành phố đang lên kế hoạch xây dựng một công viên mới.)

51. **drop-off and pick - up time** /drɒp ɒf ænd pɪk ʌp taɪm/

(n) thời gian đưa đón

Parents must follow the school's drop-off and pick-up times.

(Phụ huynh phải tuân thủ thời gian đưa đón của trường.)

52. **pavement** /ˈpeɪvmənt/

(n) vỉa hè

People were walking on the pavement.

(Mọi người đang đi bộ trên vỉa hè.)

#### **VI. SKILL 2**

53. **green space** /ɡriːn speɪs/

(n) không gian xanh

The city needs more green spaces for recreation.

(Thành phố cần thêm không gian xanh để giải trí.)

54. **health service** /helθ 'sɜ:rvɪ/

(n) dịch vụ chăm sóc sức khỏe

The government is improving health services in rural areas.

(Chính phủ đang cải thiện dịch vụ y tế ở các vùng nông thôn.)

55. **street food** / 'stri:t , fu:d/

(n) đồ ăn đường phố

Tourists love trying local street food.

(Du khách thích thử đồ ăn đường phố địa phương.)

## VII. LOOKING BACK

56. **throw away** /θrəʊ ə 'wei/

(phr.v) vứt bỏ

Please throw away the trash properly to keep our environment clean.

(Vui lòng vứt rác đúng cách để giữ cho môi trường của chúng ta sạch sẽ.)

57. **carry out** / 'kæri 'aut/

(phr.v) thực hiện

The students need to carry out their science experiments carefully.

(Các học sinh cần thực hiện các thí nghiệm khoa học của mình một cách cẩn thận.)

58. **traffic rule** / 'træf.ɪk ru:l/

(n) luật giao thông

It is important to follow every traffic rule to ensure road safety.

(Điều quan trọng là tuân thủ mọi quy tắc giao thông để đảm bảo an toàn trên đường.)

59. **heavy rain** / 'hev.i rein/

(n) mưa nặng hạt

The heavy rain caused flooding in many areas of the city.

(Mưa lớn đã gây ngập lụt ở nhiều khu vực trong thành phố.)

60. **construction site** / 'bi.l.dɪŋ , saɪt/

(n) công trường xây dựng

Construction sites are dangerous places, so always wear safety gear.

(Các công trường xây dựng là những nơi nguy hiểm, vì vậy luôn luôn mặc đồ bảo hộ.)

## VIII. PROJECT

61. **future city** / 'fju:.tʃəcit/

(n) thành phố trong tương lai

The future city will have advanced technology and green energy solutions.

(Thành phố tương lai sẽ có công nghệ tiên tiến và các giải pháp năng lượng xanh.)

## Ngữ pháp Tiếng Anh 9 Unit 1: Local community

### Từ để hỏi + to V & Cụm động từ

#### I. Question words before to-infinitives (Các từ để hỏi trước to-infinitive)

- Chúng ta sử dụng từ để hỏi như **who** (ai), **what** (cái gì), **where** (ở đâu), **when** (khi nào) hoặc **how** (như thế nào) trước động từ nguyên thể có **to** để diễn tả một câu hỏi gián tiếp về việc chúng ta nên làm gì.

- Chúng ta thường sử dụng các động từ như **ask** (hỏi), **wonder** (băn khoăn), **(not) decide** ((không) quyết định), **(not) tell** ((không) nói), hoặc **(not) know** ((không) biết) trước **từ để hỏi + to-infinitive**.

Ví dụ:

+ We don't know **what** to do to help the community.

## **II. Phrasal verbs** (Cụm động từ)

- Cụm động từ gồm có một động từ và một hoặc hai trợ từ như **up, down, back, on, round,...**
- Cụm động từ thường có ý nghĩa đặc biệt.

Ví dụ:

+ **go out** = leave your house to go to a social event

(ra ngoài = rời khỏi nhà để đi tham dự một sự kiện xã hội)

+ **pass down** = give or teach something to your children

(truyền lại = cho hoặc dạy điều gì đó cho con bạn)

+ **cut down on** = reduce the amount or number of something

(cắt giảm = giảm lượng hoặc số lượng của một cái gì đó)

+ **run out of** = have no more of

(hết, cạn kiệt = không còn nữa)

## **Ngữ pháp Tiếng Anh 9 Unit 2: City life**

### **So sánh kép & Cụm động từ**

#### **I. Double comparatives** (So sánh kép)

Chúng ta sử dụng the với tính từ so sánh hơn để chỉ ra rằng một sự việc hoặc tình huống này phụ thuộc vào một sự việc hoặc tình huống khác.

**THE + so sánh hơn + S + V, THE + so sánh hơn + S + V**

Ví dụ:

**The more** developed the city is, **the more crowded** it becomes.

(Thành phố càng phát triển thì càng đông đúc.)

**The nearer** we got to the suburb, **the less busy** the road was.

(Càng đến gần vùng ngoại ô, con đường càng bớt nhộn nhịp.)

#### **II. Phrasal verbs** (Cụm động từ)

- get around: *dạo quanh*

When I was in town, I chose to **get around** by bus.

(Khi ở thị trấn, tôi chọn di chuyển bằng xe buýt.)

- carry out: *tiến hành*

The authority is **carrying out** a plan to solve traffic congestion in the downtown area.

(Chính phủ đang triển khai phương án giải quyết ùn tắc giao thông khu vực trung tâm thành phố.)

- come down with: *mắc phải (bệnh)*

I'm **come down with** a cold. I have a runny nose and a sore throat.

(Tôi bị cảm lạnh. Tôi bị sổ mũi và đau họng.)

- hang out with: *đi chơi*

Where do teenagers in your neighbourhood often **hang out with** each other?

(Thanh thiếu niên trong khu phố của bạn thường đi chơi với nhau ở đâu?)

- cut down on: *cắt giảm*

We all need to **cut down on** using our cars and ride our bikes more to reduce air pollution.

(Tất cả chúng ta cần giảm việc sử dụng ô tô và đi xe đạp nhiều hơn để giảm ô nhiễm không khí.)

## Ngữ pháp Tiếng Anh 9 Unit 3: Healthy living for teens

### Modal verbs in first conditional sentences

(Động từ khuyết thiếu trong câu điều kiện loại 1)

Trong dạng chuẩn của câu điều kiện loại 1, chúng ta sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn trong mệnh đề **if** và **will + động từ nguyên thể** trong mệnh đề chính. Thay vì **will**, chúng ta có thể sử dụng các động từ khuyết thiếu như **can, must, may, might, should**, v.v. trong mệnh đề chính để diễn tả khả năng, sự cho phép, sự cần thiết, khả năng, lời khuyên, v.v.)

Ví dụ:

If you do physical exercise regularly, your health **will** improve. => dạng chuẩn

(Nếu bạn tập thể dục thường xuyên, sức khỏe của bạn sẽ được cải thiện.)

Mua vitamin và thực phẩm chức năng

If she trains harder, she **can** run faster than you. => khả năng

(Nếu cô ấy tập luyện chăm chỉ hơn, cô ấy có thể chạy nhanh hơn bạn.)

If you finish your paper, you **can** hand it in and leave for home. => sự cho phép

(Nếu bạn hoàn thành bài viết của mình, bạn có thể nộp nó và rời khỏi nhà.)

If you want to have good mental health, you **should** balance your study and life. => lời khuyên

(Nếu muốn có sức khỏe tinh thần tốt, bạn nên cân bằng giữa việc học và cuộc sống.)

He **may/might** get a good job if he is good at IT. => khả năng xảy ra của sự việc

(Anh ấy có thể có được một công việc tốt nếu anh ấy giỏi công nghệ thông tin.)

You **must** get rid of all the distractions if you want to manage your time effectively. => sự cần thiết

(Bạn phải loại bỏ mọi phiền nhiễu nếu muốn quản lý thời gian của mình một cách hiệu quả.)

UNIT 1. LOCAL COMMUNITY

## A. PHONETICS

**I. Say the words out loud, then put them into the correct columns according to the sounds they contain.**

|            |             |             |            |
|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| family     | health      | hospital    | garbage    |
| chat       | men         | attraction  | match      |
| helper     | collector   | park        | harm       |
| heart      | electrician | wrap        | March      |
| remember   | guess       | pack        | spa        |
| marry      | calm        | centre      | cat        |
| <b>/æ/</b> |             | <b>/ɑ:/</b> | <b>/e/</b> |
|            |             |             |            |

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

|                            |                         |                        |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. a. c <u>at</u> tle      | b. c <u>a</u> rt        | c. b <u>a</u> d        | d. m <u>a</u> n               |
| 2. a. a <u>r</u> tisan     | b. g <u>a</u> rbage     | c. h <u>a</u> ndicraft | d. c <u>a</u> r               |
| 3. a. e <u>l</u> ectrician | b. d <u>e</u> livery    | c. p <u>r</u> eserve   | d. t <u>e</u> chnique         |
| 4. a. p <u>o</u> ttery     | b. m <u>e</u> rry       | c. b <u>e</u> d        | d. r <u>e</u> m <u>e</u> mber |
| 5. a. c <u>a</u> rry       | b. c <u>a</u> ke        | c. b <u>a</u> con      | d. n <u>a</u> tion            |
| 6. a. a <u>d</u> vance     | b. a <u>b</u> sent      | c. a <u>ct</u> ually   | d. a <u>cc</u> ess            |
| 7. a. ag <u>e</u> ncy      | b. m <u>e</u> rry       | c. all <u>e</u> rgy    | d. h <u>u</u> ng <u>e</u> r   |
| 8. a. a <u>r</u> row       | b. a <u>t</u> hlete     | c. attr <u>a</u> ct    | d. a <u>r</u> t               |
| 9. a. eff <u>e</u> ct      | b. el <u>e</u> ctricity | c. e <u>m</u> ployee   | d. e <u>n</u> ergy            |
| 10. a. entr <u>a</u> nce   | b. n <u>a</u> tional    | c. a <u>p</u> ply      | d. a <u>a</u> rea             |

## **B. VOCABULARY and GRAMMAR**

**I. Match the word with its definition.**

|            |                                                                  |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. artisan | a. a product that is made by hand rather than by using a machine |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|

|               |                                                                             |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. workshop   | b. the buildings, equipment, and services provided for a particular purpose |
| 3. original   | c. a person who does skilled work, making things with their hands           |
| 4. handicraft | d. all the people who live in a particular area, country, etc.              |
| 5. facilities | e. a sweet or pleasant smell                                                |
| 6. fragrance  | f. a room or building where things are made using tools or machines         |
| 7. community  | g. a product that is extremely good in a particular place                   |
| 8. speciality | h. existing since the beginning, or being the earliest form of something    |

**Your answers:**

|         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. ____ | 2. ____ | 3. ____ | 4. ____ | 5. ____ | 6. ____ | 7. ____ | 8. ____ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

**II. Complete the sentences with the words in port I. Use the plural form if necessary.**

1. The presence of this tree guarantees sweet \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.
2. One \_\_\_\_\_ is a dish made of goose, kidney beans and other vegetables.
3. Dough is kneaded and then molded into little cute animals by this \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It doesn't matter what you do for your \_\_\_\_\_. Any involvement is good!
5. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ print is created by the hand of the artist.
6. Tourists to the village often buy traditional \_\_\_\_\_ as souvenirs or gifts.
7. Many local crafts people produce their goods from small \_\_\_\_\_ in their homes.
8. The school has excellent sports \_\_\_\_\_, including a gym, dance studio, Olympic sized pool and professional cricket pitch.

**III. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.**

1. A(n) 's \_\_\_\_\_ duties are to pick up trash and transport it to a landfill or recycling centre.  
a. garbage collector                      b. electrician  
c. artisan                                      d. delivery person
2. Thanh Ha \_\_\_\_\_ is made of brown clay taken from the Thu Bon River.  
a. speciality                      b. craft                      c. pottery                      d. stuff
3. If you are keen on bamboo and rattan products, you can visit some \_\_\_\_\_ in Phu Vinh.  
a. tourist attractions                      b. local communities  
c. suburbs                                      d. craft villages
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ made this statue by pouring hot liquid bronze into a mould.

a. artisan                      b. electrician                      c. firefighter                      d. garbage collector

5. It is essential to hire a qualified \_\_\_\_\_ to replace a light fixture.

a. firefighter                      b. electrician                      c. police officer                      d. consumer

6. The Grand Bazaar, one of the oldest markets in the world, is the most popular \_\_\_\_\_ in Istanbul.

a. community                                              b. neighbourhood

c. tourist attraction                                              d. workshop

7. All of our pottery items are \_\_\_\_\_ in our Pottery & Arts Studio.

a. preserved                      b. followed                      c. built                      d. handcrafted

8. We eagerly took the food and tipped the \_\_\_\_\_.

a. firefighter                      b. delivery man                      c. neighbour                      d. community helper

9. The main \_\_\_\_\_ of a cash-machine is to provide people with cash when the bank is shut.

a. function                      b. technique                      c. fragrance                      d. pleasure

10. For a child from the \_\_\_\_\_, a trip to the city was a great adventure.

a. communities                      b. countries                      c. suburbs                      d. counties

**IV. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

|          |        |        |         |         |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| preserve | passed | follow | deliver | repair  |
| collect  | look   | help   | remind  | shorten |

1. Machines are now being used to \_\_\_\_\_ the process and reduce costs.

2. Participating in volunteering activities is one way to \_\_\_\_\_ the community.

3. To make a good conical hat, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ more than ten steps.

4. Their job is to take donated food then \_\_\_\_\_ it to disadvantaged people.

5. Supporting traditional crafts helps to \_\_\_\_\_ the cultural heritage of the region.

6. Tourists often \_\_\_\_\_ for unique souvenirs in this open-air market.

7. Skilled artisans in the village have \_\_\_\_\_ down their knowledge from one generation to another.

8. Every weekend, volunteers \_\_\_\_\_ garbage along the beaches in the city.

9. My father is an electrician. He \_\_\_\_\_ and maintains the electrical systems of our house.

10. Please \_\_\_\_\_ me to buy some traditional products as souvenirs for my friends.

**V. Fill in the blank with an appropriate preposition or adverb to form a phrasal verb.**

1. In this programme, people can learn how to take care \_\_\_\_\_ wounded animals.
2. My brother's old textbooks are often handed \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
3. The scenery reminded me \_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful beaches in my home town.
4. The friendly local people helped us when our car broke \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
5. The local authority has strict regulations to prevent running \_\_\_\_\_ their natural resources.
6. She is used to dealing \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of people in her job.
7. Annie will get \_\_\_\_\_ the other kids in the summer camp as she's very outgoing.
8. The holiday was over, and we came \_\_\_\_\_ from our home town 2 days ago.
9. I'm looking \_\_\_\_\_ to the reunion with my family in Vietnam.
10. These traditional stories have been passed \_\_\_\_\_ from parent to child over many generations.

**VI. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in capital.**

1. Local people can earn their livings by providing tourists with necessary services. (LIVE)  
→ Local people can
2. That man has a friendly relationship with the owner of Los Angeles County Museum of Art. (GETS)  
→ That man
3. Please visit our website to get more information about our products. (FIND)  
→ Please visit our website to
4. There is no oil and gas left on Earth. (RUN)  
→ The Earth has
5. The council had to cancel the football match because of the storm. (CALL)  
→ The council
6. We spent the whole afternoon exploring this small fishing village. (LOOKING)  
→ We spent the whole afternoon
7. I will return to Hoi An to have another week of adventure this summer. (COME)  
→ I
8. After leaving college, he started his own business with a bank loan. (SET)

→ After

9. She promised to meet me at the cinema this evening, but she didn't arrive. (TURN)

→ She

10. My neighbourhood is planning to reduce the amount of daily plastic waste. (CUT)

→ My neighbourhood is planning to

**VII. Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs from the box.**

|             |          |             |          |             |
|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| call off    | set up   | turned down | gave up  | turn up     |
| carried out | worn out | came across | took off | broken into |

1. Sue was offered a job as a translator but she \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.

2. His shoes are quite \_\_\_\_\_. He'll have to get a new pair.

3. They had to \_\_\_\_\_ the football match because of snow.

4. Rachel knew that Ross would be worried if she didn't \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Can you imagine who I \_\_\_\_\_ while I was in Paris?

6. An investigation was \_\_\_\_\_ by the local police.

7. A house in our neighborhood was \_\_\_\_\_ last night.

8. He's been feeling much better since he \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.

9. Sheher clothes \_\_\_\_\_ and got into bed.

10. Zedco wants to \_\_\_\_\_ a new sales office in Germany.

**VIII. Complete the sentences with suitable question words.**

1. He doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to ask for advice about this situation.

2. Be sure \_\_\_\_\_ to eat when you arrive in Vietnam.

3. They are going to tell me \_\_\_\_\_ to do to survive in a storm.

4. I asked Jane to show me \_\_\_\_\_ to get on well with my new neighbours.

5. He wondered \_\_\_\_\_ to visit Phu Quoc to avoid stormy weather.

6. The rules didn't specify \_\_\_\_\_ to speak to in case of an emergency.

7. The tourists are looking at the artisan to find out \_\_\_\_\_ to make pottery.

8. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to turn for help if I get lost in the forest.

9. I had no idea \_\_\_\_\_ to buy as souvenirs when travelling abroad.

10. Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ to take out the rubbish, 6 or 7 p.m.?

**IX. Rewrite the following sentences using question words before *to*-infinitives.**

1. I don't know where I should visit this summer vacation.

---

2. Could you tell me who I should ask for advice?

---

3. She wondered what she should write in the final essay.

---

4. I have no idea who I should contact in case of emergency.

---

5. They can't decide when they leave for America.

---

6. I'm not sure what I should cook for my son's birthday party.

---

7. Could you tell me where I should put my umbrella?

---

8. He asked himself what he should send her as a present.

---

9. I have no idea when I should replace my water filter.

---

10. She wondered how she could make a conical hat by herself.

---

**X. Rewrite the following questions in reported speech, using question words before *to*-infinitives.**

1. "What should we do to help preserve our traditional handicrafts?"

→ They didn't know

2. "Should I discuss this matter with my teammates?"

→ Jonas wondered

3. "Where can I buy affordable handmade products?"

→ An asked Mary

4. "How should we find a support center for the homeless?"  
→ James and Lily couldn't tell
5. "When should we start recycling our plastic water bottles?"  
→ They had no idea
6. "Mom, who should I call upon arriving at the airport?"  
→ Trang asked her mother
7. "Should I join a volunteering programme this summer?"  
→ Phong was not sure
8. "What should we do to help those disadvantaged children?"  
→ They wondered
9. "When should I apply to become a community helper?"  
→ She couldn't decide
10. "How should I introduce some Vietnamese speciality food to the foreigners?"  
→ Hoa asked Nam

UNIT 2

CITY LIFE

## A. PHONETICS

I. Say the words aloud, then circle the correct sound.

|              |                    |                   |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. around    | /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /eə/ | 2. compare        | /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /eə/ |
| 3. phone     | /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /eə/ | 4. overseas       | /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /eə/ |
| 5. chairman  | /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /eə/ | 6. discount       | /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /eə/ |
| 7. area      | /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /eə/ | 8. underground    | /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /eə/ |
| 9. biogas    | /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /eə/ | 10. metro         | /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /eə/ |
| 11. downtown | /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /eə/ | 12. <u>square</u> | /aʊ/ - /əʊ/ - /eə/ |

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

|                  |                |            |            |
|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. a. show       | b. crowded     | c. know    | d. owner   |
| 2. a. coastal    | b. cough       | c. abroad  | d. thought |
| 3. a. bear       | b. <u>care</u> | c. airport | d. ear     |
| 4. a. lighthouse | b. outdoor     | c. young   | d. hour    |
| 5. a. locate     | b. old         | c. go      | d. borrow  |
| 6. a. fail       | b. repair      | c. waiter  | d. sailor  |
| 7. a. freedom    | b. memory      | c. ocean   | d. second  |
| 8. a. double     | b. trouble     | c. council | d. country |
| 9. a. grow       | b. <u>now</u>  | c. however | d. town    |
| 10. a. seafood   | b. wear        | c. tea     | d. heat    |

## B. VOCABULARY and GRAMMAR

I. Choose the word from the box and write it next to the correct definition.

|                    |                 |                   |                  |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| downtown           | sky train       | construction site | public amenities |
| traffic congestion | concrete jungle | metro             | rush hour        |

1. the centre of the city, especially its main business area \_\_\_\_\_
2. an underground train system \_\_\_\_\_
3. the time, usually twice a day, when the roads are full of traffic and trains are crowded because people travelling to or from work \_\_\_\_\_
4. something, such as swimming pool or shopping centre, that is intended to make life more pleasant or comfortable for people \_\_\_\_\_
5. an area of a city that has many large modern buildings and few trees or parks \_\_\_\_\_
6. the state of being crowded and full of traffic \_\_\_\_\_
7. a type of transport that runs on a railway high above the ground \_\_\_\_\_
8. an area of land where something is being built \_\_\_\_\_

II. Complete the sentences with words from part I.

1. In Viet Nam, the morning \_\_\_\_\_ typically begins around 7am and can last until 9am.
2. This area is called a \_\_\_\_\_ because of the numerous high-rise blocks of flats.
3. Parks, schools, shopping centres, or sports facilities are considered \_\_\_\_\_.

4. There have been many complaints about the noise from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the new shopping mall.
5. There was a serious car accident on the highway, which led to terrible \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Let's go to the \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening. All the popular restaurants are located there.
7. When in Bangkok, you can use its \_\_\_\_\_, which is an elevated rapid transit system.
8. You can explore Kuala Lumpur by making use of the \_\_\_\_\_ system.

**III. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.**

1. When you travel to big cities in Europe, watch out for \_\_\_\_\_ and keep your belongings close to you.  
a. cafeteria              b. pickpocket              c. discount              d. hygiene
2. One of the main reasons for air pollution is \_\_\_\_\_ from petrol vehicles.  
a. exhaust              b. oil              c. electricity              d. engine
3. We were late for our flight to Madrid because we got \_\_\_\_\_ in an awful traffic jam.  
a. packed              b. wasted              c. stuck              d. thrown
4. Come to the fishing market in the morning, and you can see how \_\_\_\_\_ it is.  
a. congested              b. street-safe              c. teen-friendly              d. bustling
5. The railway station was criticized for its lack of disabled \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. facilities              b. system              c. schedule              d. preparation
6. The library also offers a private learning \_\_\_\_\_ for students who buy membership.  
a. field              b. gap              c. space              d. location
7. Tan Son Nhat airport is heavily \_\_\_\_\_ during public holidays.  
a. free              b. congested              c. empty              d. closed
8. Food waste can be collected and \_\_\_\_\_ into biogas with no harm to the environment.  
a. prepared              b. treated              c. disposed              d. processed
9. We are looking for someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ and hard-working.  
a. hopeful              b. lacked              c. reliable              d. smooth
10. This application \_\_\_\_\_ the departure and arrival time of every bus within the city.  
a. attracts              b. upgrades              c. renews              d. updates
11. Cindy always cooks a big dinner, then uses the \_\_\_\_\_ to make lunch for the next day.

- a. leftovers                      b. meals                      c. recipes                      d. menus

**12.** The town has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ centre, which holds concerts of local artists every weekend.

- a. shopping                      b. entertainment                      c. sports                      d. city

**13.** If you want to avoid traffic congestion, you can travel by \_\_\_\_\_. There's a direct line from airport to the city centre.

- a. car                      b. bus                      c. bike                      d. underground

**14.** Products sold at souvenir shops inside a tourist attraction is often very \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. precious                      b. helpful                      c. pricey                      d. effective

**IV. Complete the sentences with the suitable form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets.**

**1.** Tokyo is one of \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world. (liveable)

**2.** You should go by train, it would be much \_\_\_\_\_. (cheap)

**3.** Universal Studios is by far \_\_\_\_\_ place to visit in Singapore. (good)

**4.** The price of electronic devices in Vietnam is not \_\_\_\_\_ that in Japan. (reasonable)

**5.** Today is \_\_\_\_\_ day I've had in a long time. (bad)

**6.** Your team is much \_\_\_\_\_ today than last week. (lucky)

**7.** Of the four participants, Bill is \_\_\_\_\_ experienced. (little)

**8.** I didn't want to wake anybody up, so I came in \_\_\_\_\_ I could. (quietly)

**9.** I ran pretty far yesterday, but I ran even a lot \_\_\_\_\_ today. (far)

**10.** Singapore is the second \_\_\_\_\_ destination in Asia. (popular)

**V. Complete the text with the most suitable form of the adjectives in brackets. Add *the* when necessary.**

New York City (NYC) is considered as one of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (good) places to live in the world. The city of New York is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (densely populated) in the US with a population of about 8.55 million spread over an area of 305 square miles. Although New York and San Francisco are probably two of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (iconic) cities in America, the former seems to attract more tourists thanks to a wide range of landscapes and activities it offers. In addition, its standard of living is also a strong point. It's hard to believe, but rent is actually (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) than other cities. It's a fun fact that city life isn't just (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (good), it's (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (lengthy): NYC residents live about two years (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (long) than the national average. Remarkably, NYC has the second

(8) \_\_\_\_\_ (large) Jewish population in the world - a massive influence on the city's identity. This is the city that most people surveyed said they would want to visit this year.

**VI. Underline the correct answer.**

1. The *more popular* / *most popular* a tourist site is, the more crowded it becomes.
2. The more plastic people throw away, the *harmful* / *more harmful* it is to the environment.
3. The more polluted the air gets, the *thicker* / *more thick* the layer of dust you see in the city.
4. The *gooder* / *better* the healthcare system is, the more people move to big cities.
5. The *earlier* / *more early* we arrive at the harbor, the greater view we get to see the fireworks.
6. The *more fastly* / *faster* Andy runs, the *more* / *most* chance he can win the race.
7. The *more unhealthy* / *unhealthier* the food we eat, the *worse* / *worst* our health becomes.
8. The *loudly* / *more loudly* the audience cheered for the singer, the more *energetically* / *energetic* he performed.
9. The *more advanced* / *advanceder* the public transport system is, the *more convenient* / *more conveniently* it is to travel around.
10. The *closer* / *more close* you are to the construction site, the *more noisy* / *noisier* it is all day long.

**VII. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.**

1. Real Madrid is not as good as Real Zaragoza.  
→ Real Zaragoza is
2. He thinks no language in the world is more difficult than Chinese.  
→ He thinks Chinese is
3. He's the most talented musician in the orchestra.  
→ No musician
4. If the public amenities are more diverse, people's lives will be more comfortable.  
→ The more
5. The sight of ancient buildings is more eye-catching than that of the concrete jungle.  
→ The sight of the concrete jungle
6. Mary thinks Melbourne is the most "liveable" city in Australia.  
→ Mary thinks Melbourne
7. Lifestyle in Malaysia is the same as Thailand.

→ Lifestyle in Malaysia is

8. Beijing is much busier than Ho Chi Minh City.

→ Ho Chi Minh City isn't

9. When we are getting more exhausted, we feel more unmotivated to finish our work.

→ The more

10. If people use public transport more frequently, there will be less traffic congestion.

→ The more

### VIII. Underline the correct answer.

1. The authority will carry *out* / *in* / *up* a campaign to plant trees along the city roads.
2. Do not throw *up* / *away* / *back* the leftovers, as they can be used for your next meal.
3. Many young people enjoy hanging *up* / *around* / *out* with friends at the shopping mall.
4. How do people in Melbourne get *around* / *out* / *up* the city? ~ By car or tram.
5. Anna should cut *through* / *across* / *down* on fatty foods if she wants to lose weight.
6. Some athletes have dropped *out* / *away* / *off* of the marathon because it's caused traffic congestion.
7. I got caught in the rain yesterday, and now I think I'm coming *up* / *down* / *across* with a cold.
8. Hey Danny, your phone keeps ringing loudly. Please pick it *out* / *on* / *up*.
9. The police haven't found *for* / *out* / *against* the cause of the multi-vehicle crash on the highway.
10. The residents in this apartment complex always look *for* / *forward* / *after* each other.

### IX. Use a phrasal verb from the list to replace the words underlined.

|            |             |             |              |                    |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| went on    | go over     | got on with | getting over | looking forward to |
| think over | came across | knock down  | took care of | turned down        |

1. She's never had a good relationship with \_\_\_\_\_ her sister.
2. Maria is slowly recovering from \_\_\_\_\_ her illness.
3. I found \_\_\_\_\_ this article while I was doing my project.
4. Could you examine \_\_\_\_\_ this report and correct any mistakes?
5. He refused \_\_\_\_\_ the job because it sounded boring.
6. She continued \_\_\_\_\_ talking about her trip although everyone found it tiring.
7. I need some time to consider \_\_\_\_\_ his proposal.
8. My mother says she's feeling happy and excited about \_\_\_\_\_ meeting you.

9. The city is going to destroy \_\_\_\_\_ the old train station and build a new library.

10. Our neighbour looked after \_\_\_\_\_ our cats while we were away.

**X. Choose the correct verb from the box to complete each phrasal verb. Make any changes if necessary.**

|      |       |      |      |       |
|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| set  | carry | pull | find | dress |
| take | cheer | pick | go   | get   |

1. Kate and her partner are \_\_\_\_\_ up their own printing business.

2. Many of those old buildings will soon be \_\_\_\_\_ down.

3. I have to get up early tomorrow and go to the airport to \_\_\_\_\_ up my brother.

4. Our neighbourhood is \_\_\_\_\_ out a plan to reduce the amount of daily plastic waste.

5. One of the actors was unwell and couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ on with the performance.

6. They were \_\_\_\_\_ up in old sheets, pretending to be ghosts.

7. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your shoes off before entering the temple.

8. We may never \_\_\_\_\_ out the truth about what happened.

9. It's taken me ages to \_\_\_\_\_ over the flu.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ up! You can get a better grade if you study harder next time.

### *UNIT 3. HEALTHY LIVING FOR TEENS*

## **A. PHONETICS**

**I. Say the words in brackets. Then choose the correct word to complete the sentence.**

|                      |                                                             |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. (head / red)      | She nodded her _____ in agreement.                          |
| 2. (habit / rabbit)  | I saw a wild _____ in my garden two days ago.               |
| 3. (heel / real)     | Pinocchio wanted to be a _____ live boy.                    |
| 4. (heat / read)     | If you _____ water to 100°C it turns to steam.              |
| 5. (hat/rat)         | A _____ looks like a large mouse.                           |
| 6. (hide / ride)     | Children can easily _____ in small spaces.                  |
| 7. (height / right)  | 'It's not easy.' - 'Yeah, you're _____.'                    |
| 8. (healthy / ready) | Stay _____ by eating well and exercising regularly.         |
| 9. (rope / hope)     | The police tied a _____ around his waist and pulled him up. |

|                    |                                                           |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 10. (haze / raise) | She finds it quite hard to _____ the children on her own. |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|

**II. Read the sentences aloud. Then underline the words that have the sounds /h/ and /r/.**

1. They kidnapped that handsome actor and asked for a huge ransom.
2. My daughter has the habit of hugging her stuffed rabbit when sleeping.
3. I really hope the hail doesn't affect the rail system.
4. The artist captured pictures of the rare white hare in Yorkshire.
5. Racking and hacking are two distinct terms with different meanings.
6. Do rooks really make the best hooks?
7. She watched him steadily over the rim of her cup.
8. Get your garden ready for the heady days of the summer season.

## B. VOCABULARY and GRAMMAR

**I. Match the adjectives with their definitions.**

|                  |                                                                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. physical      | a. so worried and tired that you cannot relax                                 |
| 2. mental        | b. likely to make you fat                                                     |
| 3. well-balanced | c. connected with a person's body rather than their mind                      |
| 4. optimistic    | d. more than what was agreed or expected                                      |
| 5. stressed out  | e. having good health and not likely to become ill                            |
| 6. healthy       | f. always believing that good things will happen                              |
| 7. additional    | g. having the right amounts of all the different parts that make up something |
| 8. fattening     | h. relating to the health or state of someone's mind                          |

**Your answers:**

|         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. ____ | 2. ____ | 3. ____ | 4. ____ | 5. ____ | 6. ____ | 7. ____ | 8. ____ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

**II. Complete the sentences with the adjectives in part I.**

1. If you feel \_\_\_\_\_, you should take a break in the sun.
2. Fruits and vegetables are an important part of a \_\_\_\_\_ diet because they are rich in vitamins and minerals.
3. I'm feeling \_\_\_\_\_ about my chances of getting this job.

4. Although I prefer outdoor \_\_\_\_\_ activity, exercising indoors on the elliptical machine is fine.
5. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ charge is made on baggage exceeding the weight allowance.
6. It's important to have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ meal that includes all the food groups in the right proportions.
7. Chicken fried steak is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ foods on earth.
8. Stress can cause \_\_\_\_\_ health problems such as anxiety and depression.

### III. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases from the box.

|             |             |          |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| counsellors | priority    | balance  | due date    | distractions |
| anxiety     | celebrities | deadline | assignments | mood         |

1. If payment is not made by the \_\_\_\_\_, 10% will be added to the bill.
2. A relaxing break can help to reset your \_\_\_\_\_, thereby reducing stress.
3. Many online students find it hard to concentrate on coursework due to too many \_\_\_\_\_.
4. High school \_\_\_\_\_ will help students create academic and career plans.
5. Students should keep a \_\_\_\_\_ between study and breaks.
6. Do you think we'll be able to meet the \_\_\_\_\_ this Saturday?
7. Should schoolwork always be a student's first \_\_\_\_\_?
8. It's true that exams can cause stress and \_\_\_\_\_ among students.
9. Students have to complete their \_\_\_\_\_ within the given time frame.
10. Teenagers love chatting about their favourite \_\_\_\_\_ with friends.

### IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form or tense of the verbs in the box.

|            |            |          |             |           |
|------------|------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| maintain   | balance    | delay    | distract    | manage    |
| prioritise | accomplish | overcome | concentrate | keep away |

1. Students keep \_\_\_\_\_ their homework and ultimately fail to complete them on time.
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your time well, you can improve your work life and lower your stress.
3. Task lists help you keep track of what you need to do and \_\_\_\_\_ the most important tasks.
4. Healthy eating and regular physical activities will help you \_\_\_\_\_ good health.
5. I hope I \_\_\_\_\_ the task in two days, but I'm not sure.
6. Can you turn off the TV please? It \_\_\_\_\_ me from my homework.
7. If you want \_\_\_\_\_ from stress, you should practice yoga or meditation.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ all of the obstacles in her way and became an Olympic champion.

9. Matt \_\_\_\_\_ on reading his book, so he didn't notice me come in.

10. Creating a schedule is essential \_\_\_\_\_ school and social life.

**V. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. If the restaurant is fully booked, we \_\_\_\_\_ order a takeaway. (can/ must/ may)

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ catch a cold if you don't put on a jacket. (should/ might/ couldn't)

3. If you are trying to lose weight, you \_\_\_\_\_ drink artificially sweetened drinks. (won't/ can't/ shouldn't)

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ cross a road if you are facing a red pedestrian light. (mustn't/ can't/ won't)

5. If teens spend too much time on social media, they \_\_\_\_\_ put their health and education at risk. (should/ must/ may)

6. If you exercise regularly, you \_\_\_\_\_ feel healthier. (may/ can/ will)

7. You \_\_\_\_\_ improve your spoken English if you practise regularly. (must/ can/ should)

8. If you want to have good health, you \_\_\_\_\_ try to eat a healthy, balanced diet. (can/ will/ should)

9. If you want to lose weight, you \_\_\_\_\_ reduce carbs in small, simple ways. (can/ have to/ might)

10. If he wants to be healthier, he \_\_\_\_\_ stop smoking and drinking alcohol. (ought to/ could/ will)

**VI. Match the first half of the sentence in A with the second half in B.**

| A                                       | B                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. If he doesn't come soon,             | a. we are going to stay in and watch TV.          |
| 2. You may leave the room               | b. if you want to have a good-looking body shape. |
| 3. If you don't want to be overweight,  | c. you will get a discount of 15%.                |
| 4. If you learn texting shortcuts,      | d. we will have to leave without him.             |
| 5. You must exercise regularly          | e. if you run a bit faster.                       |
| 6. If you register for the course soon, | f. you shouldn't eat too much sugar.              |
| 7. You might win the race               | g. if you've finished the test.                   |
| 8. If it rains this afternoon,          | h. if he revises every day.                       |
| 9. Juan could pass his exams            | i. can you put the chicken in the oven?           |

|                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10. If you get home before me | j. you can save a lot of time. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|

**Your answers:**

|         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. ____ | 2. ____ | 3. ____ | 4. ____ | 5. ____ | 6. ____ | 7. ____ | 8. ____ | 9. ____ | 10. ____ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|

**VII. Complete the conditional sentences with the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.**

**Add *will* or other modal verbs if necessary.**

1. You might catch a cold if you \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a shower late at night.
2. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (not make) a cake if she doesn't have enough ingredients.
3. If you want to improve your English, you \_\_\_\_\_ (read) more books.
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not follow) the road rules, you may be fined.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a break from work if you feel stressed.
6. If Beth \_\_\_\_\_ (not stop) eating so much junk food, she won't be slim.
7. If it isn't hot tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the beach.
8. How \_\_\_\_\_ (you / study) online if you don't have a computer?
9. If you don't sleep enough, you \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) tired and irritable the next day.
10. She's going to take a vacation next week if she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) time off work.
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) early if she's finished her work.
12. If you want to pass the Entrance Test overall, you \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) every part of the test.

**VIII. Complete the sentences using the conditional type 1.**

1. You should check your writing carefully or you may make mistakes.  
→ If
2. We should leave right now or we won't get there in time.  
→ If
3. Dave shouldn't ride his bike on the pavement or he can be fined.  
→ If
4. Katie should eat enough fruits and veggies or she could become deficient in vitamins and minerals.  
→ If
5. You shouldn't spend too much time in front of a screen or you won't have time to study.  
→ If
6. You should fix your computer or you won't be able to attend your online class.

→ If

7. He should practice speaking English frequently or he can't improve his speaking skills.

→ If

8. You should study hard or you won't pass the entrance exam.

→ If

**IX. Choose the correct answers.**

1. You will be fined heavily if you \_\_\_\_\_ the speed limit.

- a. exceeded              b. are exceeding      c. will exceed              d. exceed

2. If you don't understand the lesson, you \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher for help.

- a. would ask              b. should ask              c. will ask              d. mustn't ask

3. She \_\_\_\_\_ her cooking skills a lot if she joins the cooking class.

- a. improves              b. is improving              c. can improve              d. should improve

4. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ fine tomorrow, we may go for a swim.

- a. is                      b. were                      c. will be                      d. would be

5. Matt will fail his exams if he \_\_\_\_\_ working harder.

- a. starts                      b. will start                      c. doesn't start                      d. didn't start

6. I usually get nervous if I \_\_\_\_\_ in front of a group.

- a. can speak              b. will speak              c. should speak              d. have to speak

7. If they \_\_\_\_\_ the technical issues, their website might lose visitors.

- a. fix                      b. don't fix                      c. won't fix                      d. fixed

8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a bike on the roads, you \_\_\_\_\_ the road rules.

- a. ride – obey                      b. are riding - can obey  
c. are riding - must obey                      d. ride - will obey

9. If temperatures, forest fires \_\_\_\_\_ more frequent.

- a. rise - will become                      b. will rise – become  
c. are rising - might become                      d. don't rise - can become

10. If you \_\_\_\_\_ enough sleep each night, your heal \_\_\_\_\_ that risk.

- a. get - may be                      b. don't get - could be  
c. are getting - will be                      d. don't get - must be

**X. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. Many people enjoy the pleasures and \_\_\_\_\_ of living in a city center. (convenient)
2. Try to lose weight \_\_\_\_\_, by exercising more and eating better foods. (health)
3. We'd better get an \_\_\_\_\_ to check the wiring before we start decorating. (electric)
4. The government can provide funding for the \_\_\_\_\_ of traditional arts. (preserve)
5. Keeping yourself physically healthy will allow you to feel better and more \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
(energy)
6. What makes cities so \_\_\_\_\_ to countryside people? (attract)
7. Please turn the TV down. It is \_\_\_\_\_ me from my homework. (distraction)
8. After the final exams, we \_\_\_\_\_ waited for our results. (anxiety)
9. Road traffic \_\_\_\_\_ is a major urban transport problem. (congest)
10. Houses in the city are now too \_\_\_\_\_ for young people to afford. (price)

**WRITING: Write a paragraph about 100 words.**

1. Write a paragraph about 100 words about your favourite community helper.
2. Write a paragraph about 100 words about what you like or dislike about living in a city.
3. Write a paragraph about 100 words about how to manage your time effectively.