

## GETTING STARTED

## Making arrangements for a trip

**1** Listen and read.

**Mai's mum:** What are you doing, Mai?

**Mai:** I'm preparing for a trip to the Temple of Literature and the Imperial Academy.

**Mai's mum:** Oh, I see. You know that it's a famous historic and cultural place.

**Mai:** Of course, Mum.

**Mai's mum:** Did you know that it was started in the 11<sup>th</sup> century? The Imperial Academy is considered the first university in Viet Nam.

**Mai:** Yeah, we learned about that in school. Mum, this is the list of the things I plan to take with me.

**Mai's mum:** Let me have a look. ... You definitely don't need an umbrella. It's winter and there's not much rain.

**Mai:** Will it be cold?

## THIS UNIT INCLUDES:

## VOCABULARY

Historic places and things  
Things to take on a trip

## PRONUNCIATION

Sounds: /tʃ/ and /dʒ/

## GRAMMAR

Passive voice

## COMMUNICATION

Giving advice about going on trips  
Writing about a historic place

**Mai's mum:** Yes, it's a good idea to take warm clothes.

**Mai:** I see.

**Mai's mum:** The Temple of Literature is a beautiful place. It's surrounded by trees and contains many interesting things. You'd better take the camera.

**Mai:** I will, Mum.



## Objectives:

By the end of this unit, Ss can:

- pronounce the two sounds /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ correctly in isolation and in context
- use lexical items related to historic places and things, and arrangements for a trip
- use the passive voice to emphasise actions or events
- read a passage for specific information about the first university in Viet Nam
- listen for specific information about a famous teacher
- write a short passage about a historic place

## GETTING STARTED

### Making arrangements for a trip

#### Introduction

To start the unit, write the name of the unit on the board. Ask Ss if they know about the Temple of Literature - the Imperial Academy (where it is, what it is, why it is well known). Then ask Ss if they have been there or if they are interested in visiting it. Let Ss open their books and start the unit.

T may ask Ss to look at the leaflet and discuss what they are going to learn in the unit or what the unit includes.

- 1 Ask Ss to look at the picture. T can ask Ss prediction questions about the picture. For more able classes, T can brainstorm questions with Ss and write them on the board. Questions may include: *Who are they? What are they doing? What are they talking about?*

Then, ask Ss to have a quick look at the conversation and ask and answer questions, such as: *Who is talking? What are they talking about?*

T plays the recording and has Ss follow along. T may ask Ss to read the conversation aloud in pairs.

**a** Read the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. What is Mai going to visit?
2. What is the Imperial Academy?
3. When was it founded?
4. Where is it located?
5. Why is Mai going to take warm clothes?

**b** Read the conversation again. Complete the table.

Things Mai needs to take and reasons why	Things Mai doesn't need to take and reasons why not

**2** Imagine that you are going to take a trip to a temple or a pagoda.

**a** Look at the table and tick (✓) the items you would like to take with you.

blanket	<input type="checkbox"/>	warm clothes	<input type="checkbox"/>
tent	<input type="checkbox"/>	bottled water	<input type="checkbox"/>
ball	<input type="checkbox"/>	umbrella	<input type="checkbox"/>
camera	<input type="checkbox"/>	mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/>
food	<input type="checkbox"/>	compass	<input type="checkbox"/>

**b** Work in pairs. Tell your partner about three of the items you would take with you for the trip and explain why. You can use the following suggestions.

**Example:**

I'll take warm clothes because it'll be cold.

I'll need/take \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.

I'd like to take \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.

**c** Work in pairs. Give advice to your partner about what to take and what not to take on the trip. Give reasons.

**Example:**

**A:** I want to take a trip to Sa Pa.

**B:** You'd better take warm clothes because it's cold.

You'd better take \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.

It's a good idea to take \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.

You won't need \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.

It's not necessary to take \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.

**3** Imagine that your class is planning a trip to Huong Pagoda. Work in groups. Ask and answer questions about how to make arrangements for the trip. Then fill in the table.

**Example:**

**A:** Where will we go?

**B:** We'll go to Huong Pagoda.

**Or**

**A:** Where would you like to go?

**B:** I'd like to go to Huong Pagoda.

Where to go	Huong Pagoda
When to go	_____
Who to go with	_____
How to get there	_____
What to take	_____
What to do	_____



- a** Ss answer the questions in pairs. Ss compare their answers in groups and then discuss as a class. T writes the correct answers on the board if necessary.

**Key:**

1. She's going to visit the Temple of Literature – the Imperial Academy.
2. It's the first university in Viet Nam.
3. About one thousand years ago. / In the 11<sup>th</sup> century.
4. In the centre of Ha Noi.
5. Because it will be cold.

- b** Ask Ss to read the conversation again and underline the things Mai needs to take and why. Ss should also underline the things Mai doesn't need to take and why not. Then have Ss write the words / phrases/ sentences in the correct columns. Correct the answers as a class.

**Key:**

Things Mai needs to take and reasons why:

- warm clothes – will be cold
- camera – take photos of interesting things

Things Mai doesn't need to take and reasons why not:

- an umbrella – cold (winter) and not much sunlight or rain

- 2** Have Ss imagine that they are going to have a trip to a temple or a pagoda.
- a** Ask Ss to look at the table and tick the items they would like to take with them.
- b** Ask Ss to tell their partners three items they would like to take and give the reasons why. Ss may use the given structure or the example.
- c** Ask one student to suggest a place he/ she wants to go, and one student to give advice about things to take, then give reasons. Remind Ss of the structures they can use to give advice:
- You'd better take \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_*  
*It's a good idea to take \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_*  
*You won't need \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_*  
*It's not necessary to take \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_*
- 3** Ask Ss to ask and answer the questions in groups about how to plan a trip to a place. Ss can use the suggested information in the table and the questions and answers in the example. Then, ask Ss to write the information in the table.

# A CLOSER LOOK 1

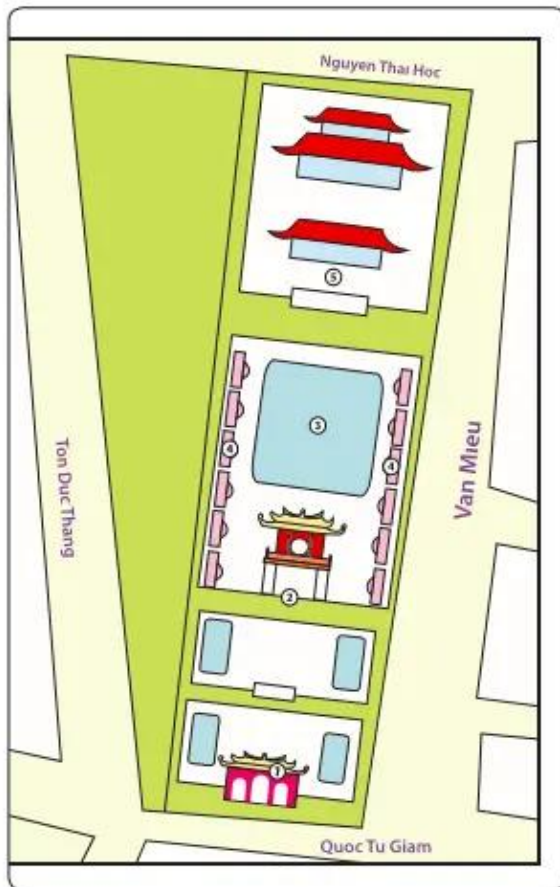
## Vocabulary

1 Match the words with the pictures.

1. The Temple of Literature
2. Thien Quang Tinh Well
3. Doctors' stone tablets
4. Van Mieu Gate
5. Khue Van Pavilion



2 Read the names in 1 again and listen to the recording. Complete the layout of the Temple of Literature - the Imperial Academy.



3 With a partner, use the prepositions in the box below to describe the layout of the Temple of Literature – the Imperial Academy. Share your descriptions with the class.

in	in front of/at the back of
behind	in the middle of
between	next to

## Pronunciation

/tʃ/ and /dʒ/

4 Listen and write the words in the correct columns.

teach	question	chair	village
cultural	heritage	jeans	architectural
engineer	children	job	watch

/tʃ/

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

/dʒ/

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Listen and repeat the chants.

### ORANGE

Orange juice, orange juice,  
Cherry jam, cherry jam,  
Which one is cheaper for children?  
Orange juice is cheap.  
Cherry jam is cheaper.



### CHICKEN



Chicken chop, chicken chop,  
Chip chop, chip chop,  
Who likes chicken chop for lunch?  
John likes chicken chop.  
Jill likes pork chop.

6 Write the words from 5 with the sounds /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ in the right columns.

/tʃ/

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

/dʒ/

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## A CLOSER LOOK 1

### Vocabulary

- 1 First, ask Ss to look at the names of some sections in the Temple of Literature – the Imperial Academy. Then, have Ss read the names aloud. Finally, have Ss match the names with the pictures. Correct the exercise as a class.

**Key:** 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. b 5. a

- 2 Have Ss look at the layout of the Temple of Literature – the Imperial Academy. Ask Ss to guess the names of five sections (1-5) in the layout. Then, have Ss read the names of the sections in 1.

T plays the recording twice, once for Ss to listen to the entire recording, and once for them to put the names of the sections in the layout.

Play the recording a third time for Ss to check the answers. Ss compare their answers in pairs or groups. T may correct the exercise as a class.

**Key:**

1. Van Mieu Gate

2. Khue Van Pavilion

3. Thien Quang Tinh Well

4. Doctors' stone tablets

5. The Temple of Literature



#### Audio script:

The Temple of Literature - The Imperial Academy (Van Mieu – Quoc Tu Giam) includes four main gates and five courtyards. The entrance to the first courtyard is called Van Mieu Gate. The other three gates are Great Middle Gate, Khue Van Pavilion and Gate of Great Success.

In the first two courtyards there are old trees, beautiful flowers and lawns. The third courtyard consists of Thien Quang Tinh Well and the Doctors' stone tablets. The next courtyard is the Temple of Literature. It also contains offices, gift shops and a small museum. The buildings in the last courtyard were newly rebuilt.

- 3 Have Ss describe the layout using the prepositions suggested. T may ask some Ss to write the sentences on the board. Then ask some Ss to give the descriptions of the layout for the class.

### Pronunciation

/tʃ/ and /dʒ/

- 4 T plays the recording and Ss repeat, paying attention to the sounds /tʃ/ and /dʒ/. T may pause the recording to drill difficult items. Then Ss write the words in the correct columns.

**Key:** /tʃ/: children, chair, architectural, cultural, watch, teach, question

/dʒ/: job, jeans, engineer, heritage, village

- 5 Play the recording twice. First, allow Ss to listen and repeat the chant sentence by sentence. Ask them to observe the T's lip positions for the two sounds /tʃ/ and /dʒ/. Then, ask them to sing the chants in pairs or groups.
- 6 When Ss have finished 5, T lets Ss write the words with the sounds /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ in the correct columns. T may call some Ss to write their answers on the board. Correct their mistakes.

**Key:** /tʃ/: chicken, chop, cherry, children, chip, cheap, cheaper, which, lunch

/dʒ/: orange, jam, juice, Jill, John

## A CLOSER LOOK 2

### Grammar

#### The passive voice

We use the passive voice when the action is more important than the person who does it.

#### The present simple passive

##### (+) Affirmative

Subject + be (am/is/are) + past participle

##### (-) Negative

Subject + be (am/is/are) + not + past participle

##### (?) Interrogative

Be (am/is/are) + subject + past participle?

#### Example:

The Temple of Literature is located in the centre of Ha Noi.

### Look out!

In the passive voice the person/ thing doing the action is usually placed at the end. The passive voice is more common in writing than speaking.

#### Example:

The Temple of Literature is visited by thousands of people.

### 1 Complete the passage using the past participle of the verbs in the box.

display      consider  
locate      take      surround

The Temple of Literature is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the centre of Ha Noi about 2 kilometres west of Hoan Kiem Lake. It is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by four busy streets: *Quoc Tu Giam*, *Van Mieu*, *Ton Duc Thang*, and *Nguyen Thai Hoc*. Many precious relics are (3) \_\_\_\_\_ there.

Many trees and flowers are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ care of by the gardeners at the landmark. It is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most important cultural and historic sites of Viet Nam.

### 2 Using the verbs in brackets, write sentences in the present simple passive.

#### Example:

The Temple/by Vietnamese people and foreign tourists (visit)

→ *The Temple is visited by Vietnamese people and foreign tourists.*

- Many precious relics/in the Temple of Literature (*display*)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- Many old trees and beautiful flowers/by the gardeners (*take care of*)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- Lots of souvenirs/inside the Temple of Literature (*sell*)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- Khue Van Pavilion/the symbol of Ha Noi (*regard*)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- The Temple of Literature/one of the most important cultural and historic places/in Viet Nam (*consider*)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Using the words in the box below, can you make sentences in the present simple passive to talk about the Temple of Literature?

brick walls      trees and flowers  
courtyards      food and drink      tickets

#### Example:

The Temple of Literature is surrounded by brick walls.

## A CLOSER LOOK 2

### Grammar

#### The passive voice

#### The present simple passive

#### Introduction

T asks Ss to look at the table and explain how the present simple passive is used (we use the present simple passive to emphasise the action done at present) and how it is formed. Let Ss read the example below the table.

Then, Ss read the sentence in the **Look out!** box to have a better understanding of the passive voice (In the passive voice the person or thing doing the action may be placed at the end). For example: *The Temple of Literature is visited by thousands of people.*

- 1 T asks Ss to complete the exercise individually. First Ss read the passage and guess the appropriate word that can be put in each gap. Then they have to change the verbs given in the box into the past participle. Finally, Ss write the past participle of the verbs in the correct gaps. T corrects the answers with the class.

#### Key:

1. located
2. surrounded
3. displayed
4. taken
5. considered

- 2 Have Ss study the example to know how to write the sentences, paying special attention to the use of the past participle of the verbs in brackets. T may ask one student to write his/ her sentence on the board. Then, T has Ss do the exercise individually.

When Ss have finished the exercise, T asks Ss to check their answers in pairs or groups. Ask one student to read his/ her answer aloud in front of the class. The class listens and gives comments.

#### Key:

1. Many precious relics are displayed in the Temple of Literature.
2. Many old trees and beautiful flowers are taken care of by the gardeners.
3. Lots of souvenirs are sold inside the Temple of Literature.
4. Khue Van Pavilion is regarded as the symbol of Ha Noi.
5. The Temple of Literature is considered one of the most important cultural and historic places in Viet Nam.

- 3 When Ss have finished 2, T asks Ss to make sentences with the present simple passive, using the cues given. T asks Ss to compare the answers in pairs or groups.

#### Suggested answers:

Trees and flowers in the Temple of Literature are watered every day.

The courtyards in the Temple of Literature are tidied up/cleaned up every day.

Food and drink are not sold in the Temple of Literature.

Tickets are sold outside the Temple of Literature.



### The past simple passive

#### (+) Affirmative

Subject + be (was/were) + past participle

#### (-) Negative

Subject + be (was/were) + not + past participle

#### (?) Interrogative

Be (was/were) + subject + past participle?

#### Examples:

The One Pillar Pagoda was built in 1049.

The Temple of Literature was not built in 1049.

#### 4 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

was                  were                  regarded  
renamed                  constructed

1. The Temple of Literature \_\_\_\_\_ founded in 1070.
2. The Imperial Academy was \_\_\_\_\_ under Emperor Ly Nhan Tong.
3. The Doctors' stone tablets \_\_\_\_\_ first erected by King Le Thanh Tong.
4. The Imperial Academy was \_\_\_\_\_ as the first university in Viet Nam.
5. In 1483 the Imperial Academy was \_\_\_\_\_ Thai Hoc Vien.



#### 5 Put the parts of the passage below in the correct order. Then circle the examples of the past simple passive in the text.

- A. The students of The Imperial Academy were brilliant. They were selected from local examinations from all over the country.
- B. They had to study many subjects for three years. Then they were carefully prepared for first, the National, and then, the Royal exams before receiving their doctorates.
- C. It consisted of many classrooms and libraries for students. The teachers of the Imperial Academy were very famous scholars.
- D. The Imperial Academy – the first university in Viet Nam – was built in 1076 under Emperor Ly Nhan Tong. It was used to educate young men for the nation.

#### 6 Can you make sentences in the present and past passive voice about the places below?

Hung Kings' Temple                  Hue Imperial City  
Ha Long Bay                          Hoi An Ancient Town  
Huong Pagoda                          One Pillar Pagoda

### *The past simple passive*

T asks Ss to look at the table and to explain how the past simple passive is used (we use the past simple passive to emphasise the action done in the past) and how it is formed. Then let Ss read the examples below the box.

- 4 Ask Ss to do exercise 4 individually. Then, ask them to share their answers in pairs or groups. T may correct the answers with the class.

**Key:** 1. was 2. constructed 3. were 4. regarded 5. renamed

- 5 T asks Ss to read and put the passage in the correct order. Then have Ss circle or underline the phrases/sentences in the past simple passive.

**Key:** D-C-A-B  
was built, was used, were selected, were carefully prepared

- 6 T asks Ss to make as many sentences as possible about the topics given, using the present or past simple passive voice. For example:

*The One Pillar Pagoda is located in the centre of Ha Noi.*

*The One Pillar Pagoda was built in 1049.*

T asks Ss to write their sentences on the board, the rest of the class observes and gives comments or corrects the mistakes.

## COMMUNICATION

### 1 Tips for trips

**a** Imagine some overseas friends are planning a trip to Ha Noi. Advise them what they should and shouldn't do. Write *Do* or *Don't* in each box.

1.  *Do* book a hotel in advance.
2.  learn some Vietnamese before your trip to Ha Noi.
3.  stay in a mini hotel.
4.  eat in small restaurants.
5.  rent a bike or a motorbike if you want to travel around.
6.  walk around the Old Quarter at night.
7.  *Don't* take summer clothes if you go between November and January.
8.  shop in local markets for souvenirs.
9.  swim in the lakes.
10.  pay a visit to the Temple of Literature.

**b** Work in pairs. Practise giving advice to your partner.

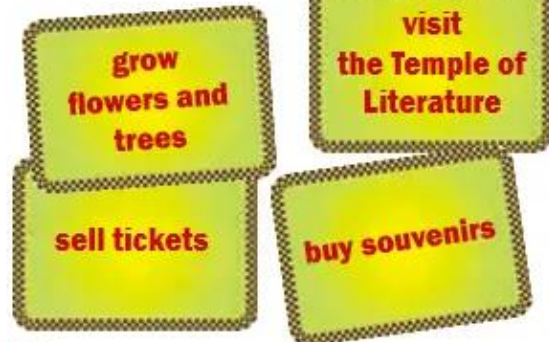
**Example:**

You'd better book a hotel in advance so (that) you are sure you have a room.

### 2 Game cards

**a** Preparation:

Get the game cards from your teacher.



**b** Instructions:

Play the game in groups of five.

Each student in the first group chooses one card at random. He/She shows the card and makes a sentence with the phrase written on it using the present simple active voice.

One student from the second group changes the sentence into the present simple passive voice.

**Example:**

**A:** They grow a lot of trees and flowers in the Temple of Literature.

**B:** A lot of trees and flowers are grown in the Temple of Literature.



## COMMUNICATION

### 1 Tips for trips

- a Have Ss imagine that some overseas friends are planning a trip to Ha Noi. Ss give advice on what they should or shouldn't do. Give Ss some minutes to individually read and write *Do* or *Don't* in the boxes.
- b Let Ss have time to think about their advice. Then, ask Ss to work in pairs, to give advice to their partner. Remind Ss of the structures: *You'd better ... because ... / It's a good idea to ... because ... You'd better ... so (that) ... / It's a good idea to ... so (that) ....*

### 2 Game cards

- a **Preparation:** Ss have five pieces of paper on which the following phrases are written: *speak English, grow flowers and trees, visit the Temple of Literature, sell tickets, buy souvenirs...*

#### b Introduction

Ss play the game in two groups of five. First they place five pieces of paper face down. Then each student in the first group chooses one card at random. He/ She shows the card and makes a sentence with the phrase written on it, using the present simple active voice. One student from the second group changes the sentence of the first group into the present simple passive.

The group that makes a correct sentence will get two points and the one that makes an incorrect sentence will have two points subtracted.

For more advanced classes, T may add more pieces of paper with different phrases to the game or have Ss make their own.

## SKILLS 1

### Reading



**1** Before you read, work in groups and answer the questions.

1. Do you think the Temple of Literature – the Imperial Academy is a good English name for Van Mieu – Quoc Tu Giam?
2. Why do many students pay a visit to the Temple of Literature – the Imperial Academy before their exams?
3. What do you think will happen to this historic place in the future?

**2** Read the passage and answer the questions.

Long ago, in the year 1070, there were no universities in Viet Nam. So, in 1076, Emperor Ly Nhan Tong decided to build one - the Imperial Academy. It is considered the first university in Viet Nam. The university was a great success and thousands of Vietnamese scholars graduated from this university.

The Imperial Academy has a long and interesting history. Many kings, emperors and scholars worked to develop the university. Chu Van An was regarded as one of the most famous teachers at the Imperial Academy.

In modern time, the Imperial Academy continues to grow and receive recognition. Many old buildings were reconstructed in 1999. In 2003, four statues (Ly Thanh Tong, Ly Nhan Tong, Le Thanh Tong, and Chu Van An) were built. In 2010, the 82 Doctors' stone tablets were recognised by UNESCO.

1. When was the Imperial Academy founded?
2. Why was it successful?
3. Who was one of the most famous teachers at the Imperial Academy?
4. What is another special thing about it?

**3** Read the passage again and match the time in A with the events in B.

- | A          | B   |
|------------|---|
| 1. In 1076 | A. Many old buildings were reconstructed.                   |
| 2. In 1999 | B. Four statues were built.                                 |
| 3. In 2003 | C. The 82 Doctors' stone tablets were recognised by UNESCO. |
| 4. In 2010 | D. The Imperial Academy was founded.                        |

### Speaking

**4** Work in groups. Look at the four statues and talk about them. You can use the information in 2 and 3 and other parts of the unit to help you.



Chu Van An (1292-1370)

*This is the statue of Chu Van An. He is considered one of the most famous teachers at the Imperial Academy.*



1. Ly Thanh Tong (1023-1072)



2. Ly Nhan Tong (1066-1128)



3. Le Thanh Tong (1442-1497)

## SKILLS 1

### Reading

- 1 T can give Ss time to discuss the questions in pairs and then as the whole class.
- 2 T calls on some Ss to read the questions from exercise 2 first. Ask Ss to pay attention to the keywords they will need to understand the meaning of the passage and answer the questions.  
T asks Ss to read the text and find the information that can be used to answer the questions. As the whole class, T and Ss discuss any unfamiliar words from the passage when necessary.

**Key:**

1. In 1076.
2. Because thousands of Vietnamese scholars graduated from it.
3. Chu Van An was.
4. It is considered the first university in Viet Nam.

- 3 T asks Ss to read the passage again and match the time in A with the events in B. T corrects the answers as the whole class.

**Key:** 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C

### Speaking

- 4 T asks Ss to do exercise 4 in pairs or groups. Then, ask some Ss to give answers in front of the class. The rest of the class listens and gives comments.

**Key:**

1. Emperor Ly Thanh Tong is considered the founder of the Temple of Literature.
2. Emperor Ly Nhan Tong is regarded as the builder of the Imperial Academy.
3. The erection of the first Doctor's stone tablet was ordered by King Le Thanh Tong.

## SKILLS 2

### Listening

1 Listen to the recording and circle the appropriate answer A, B, or C.

- Chu Van An was born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Thanh Xuan District  
B. Thanh Ba District  
C. Thanh Tri District
- He passed the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doctoral examination  
B. royal examination  
C. regional examination
- He began his career as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. worker    B. teacher    C. doctor
- He died in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1370    B. 1373    C. 1337

2 Listen to the recording again and write short answers to the questions.

- When was Chu Van An born?
- What was he like?
- What did he do later in his life?
- How old was he when he died?



### Writing

3 Discuss the table in groups. Complete the table about the history of the Temple of Literature - the Imperial Academy.

Time	Event	Construction	Attraction
_____	The Temple of Literature	_____	one of the historic and cultural sites of Viet Nam
_____	The Imperial Academy	Emperor Ly Nhan Tong	_____
_____	Doctors' stone tablets	_____	World Heritage
_____	The four statues	Ha Noi People's Committee	_____

4 Write about the history of the Temple of Literature - the Imperial Academy. You can use the information in 3 to help you.

## SKILLS 2

### Listening

- 1 First, have Ss read each sentence and discuss the option (A, B, or C) that is the most appropriate to complete the sentence. Then, play the recording once. Ask Ss to listen and circle the appropriate answer.

**Key:** 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A

- 2 Ask Ss to look at the questions and guess the answers first. Play the recording again. Ask Ss to listen and write the short answers to the questions. T may call on some Ss to give the answers to the class and correct the mistakes where and when necessary.

**Key:** 1. In 1292. 2. He was an honest man.  
3. He continued his teaching career and wrote books. 4. 78.



#### Audio script:

Hi, class. Come into the next building of the Temple of Literature and let me tell you about Chu Van An.

Chu Van An was considered the most famous teacher at the Imperial Academy and one of the most remarkable educators in Vietnamese history.

He was born in 1292, in Thanh Tri District, Ha Noi. He was an honest man. He passed the royal examination. First he opened a school in his home village. Then, he became a teacher at the Imperial Academy. He taught many talented and successful students for the nation.

Later, he resigned and returned to his home village. For the rest of his life, Chu Van An continued his teaching career and wrote books. He died in 1370.

### Writing

- 3 T asks Ss to discuss in groups to find the information to complete the table. Remind Ss to look for information in other parts of the unit if necessary. Ss complete the table individually. Ss may consult with a partner to develop ideas.

Time	Event	Construction	Attraction
1070	The Temple of Literature	<i>Emperor Ly Thanh Tong</i>	one of the historic and cultural sites of Viet Nam
1076	The Imperial Academy	Emperor Ly Nhan Tong	<i>first university in Viet Nam</i>
1484	Doctors' stone tablets	<i>King Le Thanh Tong</i>	World Heritage
2003	The four statues	Ha Noi People's Committee	<i>founders and developers of the Temple of Literature</i>

- 4 T tells Ss to write a passage about the history of the Temple of Literature – the Imperial Academy, using the information in 3. If there is not enough time to write the passage in class, T can assign it as homework.



## LOOKING BACK

### Vocabulary

1 Write the past participle of the following verbs.

Base form	Past participle	Base form	Past participle
consider	<i>considered</i>	sell	<i>sold</i>
name	_____	grow	_____
visit	_____	speak	_____
locate	_____	buy	_____
recognise	_____	build	_____
start	_____	see	_____

2 Complete the sentences with the past participles from 1.

- Oxford University is \_\_\_\_\_ one of the best universities in the UK. It was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1167.
- Lan's school is \_\_\_\_\_ Chu Van An Lower Secondary School.
- English is \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.
- Thong Nhat Palace is \_\_\_\_\_ at 106 Nguyen Du Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City.
- Ha Long Bay was first \_\_\_\_\_ as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1994.

### Grammar

3 Change the sentences from the present simple active into the present simple passive.

- They sell tickets at the gate of the tourist site.  
Tickets \_\_\_\_\_.
- People grow a lot of flowers in Da Lat.  
A lot of flowers \_\_\_\_\_.
- Thousands of people visit the Hung Kings' Temple every day.  
The Hung Kings' Temple \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tourists can see many beautiful Cham Towers in Binh Dinh Province.  
Many beautiful Cham Towers \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tourists can buy many kinds of goods in Ben Thanh Market.  
Many kinds of goods \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Change the sentences from the past simple passive into the past simple active.

- One Pillar Pagoda was built under Emperor Ly Thai Tong in 1049.  
They \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Imperial Academy was constructed under Emperor Ly Nhan Tong in 1076.  
They \_\_\_\_\_.
- The erection of the first Doctors' stone tablet was ordered by King Le Thanh Tong.  
They \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tan Ky House in Hoi An was built two centuries ago.  
They \_\_\_\_\_.
- The construction of Tu Duc Tomb was completed in 1876.  
They \_\_\_\_\_.

### Communication

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the Temple of Literature - the Imperial Academy. Use the suggestions below to help you.

Suggestions	Questions	Answers
Location	<i>Where is the Temple of Literature located?</i>	<i>It's located in the centre of Ha Noi.</i>
Tickets		
Things to see		
Things to buy		
Time of day to visit		

6 Work in groups. Report your discussions, using the information in 5.

#### Example:

The Temple of Literature is located in the centre of Ha Noi.

Finished! Now I can ...	✓	✓✓	✓✓✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>talk about the history of the Temple of Literature - the Imperial Academy</li> <li>give advice about going on trips</li> <li>write about a historic place</li> </ul>			

## LOOKING BACK

This is the review section of the unit. Encourage Ss to complete the **Looking Back** section without referring to the previous sections in the unit. Ss should use what they remember from the unit to complete this section.

Ss should record their results for each exercise in the **Looking Back** section in order to complete the final **Finished! Now you can...** assessment and identify areas for review.

- 1 First, Ss should read all of the base form verbs in the two columns as a class to understand their meanings. T can quickly drill any words that Ss have difficulty with.

Next, Ss can complete this exercise individually. Less advanced classes can complete the exercise in pairs.

**Key:** **First column:** named, visited, located, recognised, started

**Second column:** grown, spoken, bought, built, seen

Finally, T corrects the exercise with the whole class. Remind Ss the verbs in the first column are regular and those in the second one are irregular verbs.

- 2 Ss complete this task individually. Less advanced classes can complete this exercise in pairs or small groups.

**Key:** 1. considered, started 2. named 3. spoken 4. located 5. recognised

- 3 Ss complete this task individually. T monitors Ss to make sure that Ss complete it accurately. When Ss have finished the task they can share their answers with a partner and/ or the class. T can ask some Ss to write the answers on the board for the whole class to check.

**Key:** 1. Tickets are sold at the gate of the tourist site.

2. A lot of flowers are grown in Da Lat.

3. The Hung Kings' Temple is visited (by thousands of people) every day.

4. Many beautiful Cham Towers can be seen (by tourists) in Binh Dinh Province.

5. Many kinds of goods can be bought (by tourists) in Ben Thanh Market.

- 4 Ss complete the exercise individually or in pairs.

**Key:** 1. They built One Pillar Pagoda under Emperor Ly Thai Tong in 1049.

2. They constructed the Imperial Academy under Emperor Ly Nhan Tong in 1076.

3. They ordered the erection of the first Doctors' stone tablet under King Le Thanh Tong.

4. They built Tan Ky House in Hoi An two centuries ago.

5. They completed the construction of Tu Duc Tomb in 1876.

- 5 In pairs, have Ss ask and answer questions about the Temple of Literature – the Imperial Academy, using the information in the table.

If time permits, Ss can complete the table in pairs and report back to the class before completing the exercise. T can also ask pairs of Ss to create dialogues to share with the class. T should note down common errors and correct them at the end of the exercise.

- 6 Have Ss work in groups then report their results of their discussion to the whole class.

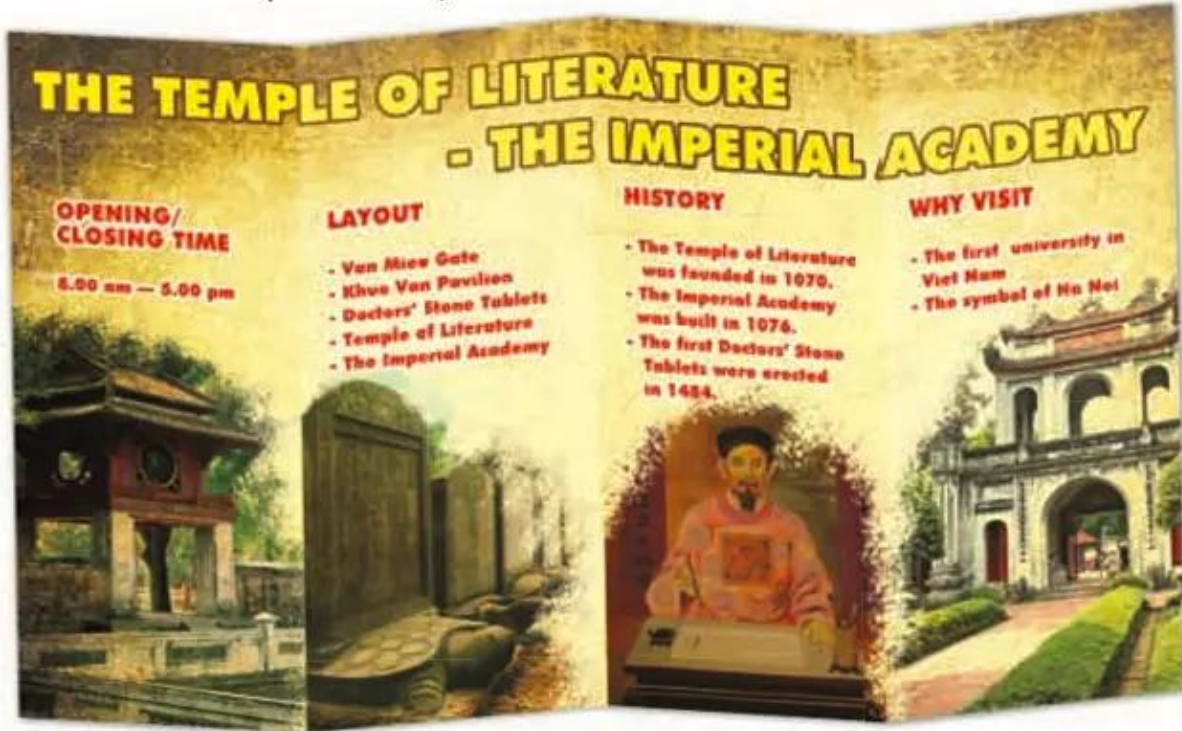
## Finished!

T asks Ss to complete the self-assessment. Discuss as the class what difficulties remain and what areas Ss have mastered.

## PROJECT

## TOURIST GUIDE

- 1 The following is a brochure made by Phong and his classmates after a trip to the Temple of Literature – the Imperial Academy.



- 2 Choose one of the most famous tourist sites in your community (village/district/province) and make a brochure as in 1.

OPENING/ CLOSING TIME	LAYOUT	HISTORY	WHY VISIT?
Picture or artwork	Picture or artwork	Picture or artwork	Picture or artwork

## PROJECT

### Tourist Guide

Before doing the project, T may ask Ss some questions, such as: *What can you see in the picture? What does 'brochure' mean? What do you usually see in a brochure?, ...*

- 1** T asks Ss to read the brochure and answer some questions: *What is the title of the brochure? How many parts/ sections/ pages does the brochure consist of? What are the sub-titles of the parts/ sections/ pages of the brochure? What can you see in each part/ section/ page?*
- 2** T explains to Ss that they are going to create a brochure about one of the most famous tourist sites in the community. If time permits, T can do this project as a class activity. T may give Ss paper or ask them to reserve three-four pages of their class notebooks for this activity. When doing this project, T asks Ss to do the following:
  - choose the most famous tourist sites in the Ss' community
  - choose the title of the brochure
  - discuss the number of sections/ parts of the brochure
  - think about the contents of each part/ section
  - complete the brochure by writing the contents and sticking photos/ drawing picturesT can post the best work on the noticeboard.