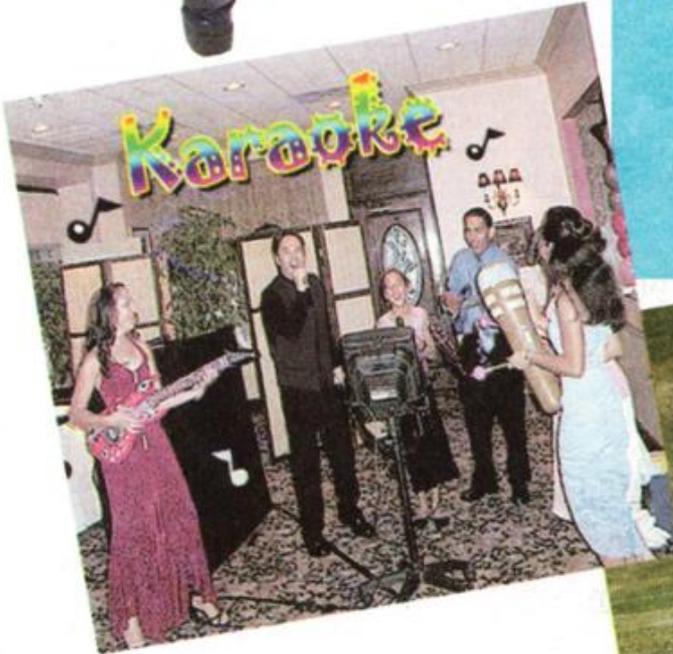




A. READING

Before you read



Work in pairs. Which of the following leisure activities do you think British people often do in their spare time?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> reading books/newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> meeting friends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> watching TV/videos | <input type="checkbox"/> listening to music |
| <input type="checkbox"/> playing sports | <input type="checkbox"/> watching sports |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shopping | <input type="checkbox"/> spending time outdoors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> singing | <input type="checkbox"/> playing a musical instrument |

While you read

Read the passage and then do the tasks that follow.

“All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy”, goes an English saying. Recreation and entertainment are important to people anywhere in the world. However, forms of popular entertainment are different in different countries.

In Britain, the most common leisure activities are home based. Watching television is by far the most popular pastime, and nearly all households have a television set. Over 51 per cent of households have two or more television sets and average viewing time for the population aged four and over is 25 hours a week. Other pursuits include listening to music, reading, do-it-yourself home improvements, and gardening.

British people are also very interested in watching and taking part in sports. Walking and swimming are the two most popular sporting activities, being almost equally undertaken by men and women. Snooker, pool and darts are the next most popular sports among men. The most popular spectator sports are football and rugby in winter, and cricket and athletics in summer.

In the last few years in Britain, a new trend has been developing, i.e., taking weekend or holiday courses. There is an enormous range of courses on offer. The course can be as simple as bricklaying or as sophisticated as making your own stock market decisions. For people who are interested in arts, there are courses in painting or drawing. People who like music can take a course in karaoke singing. Courses like

shoemaking or glass engraving provide people with practical skills they can do with their hands. Those who want to improve their minds can take a course of "Living with more meaning". Entry qualifications to weekend courses are generous, that is, generally no qualifications are necessary, apart from an ability to pay the fees, which may be quite high.

 **Task 1.** The words/phrases in italics in the following sentences all appear in the passage. Circle the correct answer.

1. The activities are *home based*. They are organised _____.
 - A. at home
 - B. outdoors
 - C. in the basement of the house
2. Television viewing is *by far* the most popular pastime. This means _____.
 - A. people have to go very far to watch television
 - B. television viewing is much more popular than any other pastime
 - C. television viewing is as popular as other pastimes
3. There are many different courses *on offer*. This means _____.
 - A. there are many different courses on television
 - B. there are many different courses to be taken
 - C. there are many different courses that teach people to make offers
4. Besides watching television, people have other *pursuits*. This means _____.
 - A. besides watching television, people have other leisure activities
 - B. besides watching television, people have to work
 - C. besides watching television, people don't enjoy doing anything else
5. *Spectator sports* are _____.
 - A. sports people take part in
 - B. sports people often watch
 - C. beautiful sports
6. *Entry qualifications* are _____.
 - A. necessary conditions for being admitted to the course
 - B. ability to pay the fees
 - C. entry examinations

 **Task 2.** Answer the questions.

1. Why are recreation and entertainment important to people?
2. What sports do the British like watching?
3. What sports do they like taking part in?
4. Why do many British people take weekend courses?

After you read

Work in pairs. Discuss the question: Which of the British leisure activities mentioned in the passage are also popular in Vietnam? Which are not?

B. SPEAKING

Expressing agreement and disagreement

 **Task 1.** The following are some phrases that can be used to express agreement or disagreement. Put (A) beside an expression of agreement and (D) beside an expression of disagreement.

- A 1. I quite agree with you.
- 2. That's a good idea, but ...
- 3. Great!
- 4. I can't agree with you more.
- 5. I don't think that's a good idea.
- 6. Yes, let's do that.
- 7. That's a good idea.

 **Task 2.** The students of class 11A2 will have a two-day holiday. They are discussing whether they should go on a camping holiday. Read and practise the conversation.

A: Let's go camping.

B: Yes, let's do that. Then we can rest and enjoy ourselves in the quiet countryside.

C: Oh, I don't think it's a good idea. If we go camping, we'll have to bring a lot of equipment with us.

Task 3. Work in groups. Imagine you are the students of class 11A2. Continue the discussion. Express agreement or disagreement, using the reasons below.

Reasons for agreeing	Reasons for disagreeing
1. can enjoy spectacular scenery	1. have to bring a lot of equipment and supplies which are quite heavy
2. can have a lot of outdoor activities	2. have to eat bread for two days, which is not very pleasant
3. can get close to nature	3. have to hire a coach, which costs a lot of money
4. can enjoy the trees, flowers and the wildlife	4. have to sleep in a tent, the weather might be bad
5. can become more active	

Task 4. Report your discussion to the class. Do the members of your group agree to go camping at last? Why?/ Why not?

C. LISTENING

Before you listen



Work in pairs. What can you see in the two pictures above?

● *Listen and repeat.*

campgrounds

wilderness

waterfalls

dirt bike

trash

giant trees

depressed

solitude

While you listen

 **Task 1.** Three students are talking about how they would like to spend their holiday. Listen and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Anna doesn't like summer weather. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Anna usually spends two weeks in a national park every summer. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Terry has never been to the mountains or the desert in summer. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Terry is attracted to the beauty of nature. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Mary likes the solitude of the wilderness. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Mary enjoys the comfortable life in the cities. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

 **Task 2.** Answer the questions.

1. What activities do Anna and her friends enjoy doing most in the national park?
2. Where can they sleep?
3. According to Terry, why aren't the natural places as beautiful as they used to be?
4. What does Terry think is also very important to the world?
5. Where does Mary spend most of her summer holidays?
6. Why doesn't Mary like camping?

After you listen

Work in pairs. List three advantages of a camping holiday.

D. WRITING

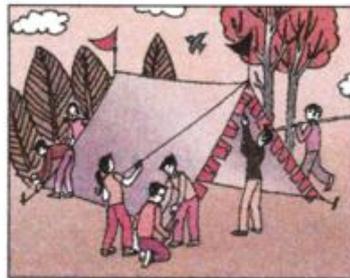
 **Task 1.** Last weekend, class 11A2 went to Ba Vi for a camping holiday. Below are some of their activities during their two-day holiday. Match them with the correct pictures.

1. singing and dancing around the camp fire
2. the bus leaving the school at 5 a.m.
3. putting up the umbrella tent

4. watching wildlife in the forest
5. cooking food over an open fire
6. swimming in the lake
7. playing games
8. leaving campsite at 4 p.m. the next day
9. fishing



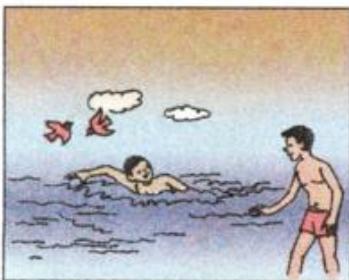
a _____



b _____



c _____



d _____



e _____



f _____



g _____



h _____



i _____

 **Task 2.** Imagine you are one of the students in class 11A2. Write a passage about your class's camping holiday, using the information in Task 1.

E. LANGUAGE FOCUS

- **Pronunciation:** /ts/ – /dz/ – /tʃt/ – /dʒd/
 - **Grammar: 1. Conjunctions:** *both and, not only but also, - either or, neither nor*
- 2. Cleft sentences in the passive**

Pronunciation

- *Listen and repeat.*

/ts/	/dz/	/tʃt/	/dʒd/
sits	reads	marched	bridged
eats	friends	watched	raged
meets	kids	reached	managed

- *Practise reading aloud these sentences.*

1. He usually sits at the back of the class.
2. She has lots of friends.
3. When he was young, he watched television three hours a day.
4. We managed to get three tickets for the match.
5. They bridged the river, then pitched their tent on the bank.

Grammar

Exercise 1. Combine the sentences using *both ... and, either ... or, or neither ... nor*.

Examples: Tom was late. So was Ann.
– **Both Tom and Ann were late.**
She didn't write and she didn't phone.
– **She neither wrote nor phoned.**

1. Jim is on holiday and so is Carol.
Both _____.
2. George doesn't smoke and he doesn't drink.
George neither _____.
3. Jim hasn't got a car. Carol hasn't got a car, either.
Neither Jim _____.
4. It was a very boring film. It was very long, too.
The film _____.
5. Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.
That man's name _____.

6. I haven't got time to go on holiday. And I haven't got the money.
I've got _____.
7. We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow – whichever you prefer.
We _____.
8. Helen lost her passport at the airport. She also lost her wallet there.
Helen lost _____ at the airport.
9. There are good reasons for using bicycles in big cities: they are clean. They are also easy to park.
There are good reasons for using bicycles in big cities: they are _____.
10. On Friday evening, sometimes I go to the cinema, sometimes I stay home and watch TV.
On Friday evening I either _____.

Exercise 2. Change the sentences into cleft sentences in the passive.

Example:

The boy hit the dog in the garden.

It was the dog that was hit in the garden.

1. Fans gave Christina lots of flowers.

2. The pedestrian asked the policeman for direction to the post office.

3. People talked a lot about his house.

4. His father bought him a bicycle for his birthday.

5. He described his hometown in his novel.

6. She frightened the children.

7. Her younger sister broke her glasses.

8. The Prince kissed my younger sister at the party.

9. My father gave me this story book as a birthday present.

10. Vietnamese people celebrate Tet as the greatest occasion in a year.



Princess Margaret

wedding of Princess Margaret on TV. The first things she bought were a disk with the Queen's head in the centre, and a few Coronation mugs to go with it. And now she has a huge range of things: pictures, paintings, ashtrays, hundreds of mugs, tea-pots, tea-cloths, biscuit tins, posters, books, flags, toast racks, egg cups, candle sticks and so on. In fact, she has over four thousand Royal souvenirs. It takes all her spare time to keep everything clean and dusted. She is often playing around, making a special area for one of the Royals. It keeps her

amused for hours, and the visitors who come, mainly foreign visitors, never get tired of talking about her Royal family. It is not always easy for Linda to collect the things she really wants. Once she was in a shop and the shop keeper was drinking his tea from a lovely Coronation mug. She offered to buy it from him but he was not interested. So she went out to a shop nearby and bought a very expensive mug and exchanged it for his Coronation mug. She just wanted to put the mug in its proper home.

1. Linda has been collecting the royal mementoes since 1960.
2. The first things she bought were some Coronation mugs and the Queen's disk.
3. She has collected over 4,000 Royal souvenirs.
4. Foreign visitors never get bored with talking about her Royal family.
5. She bought the Coronation mug from the shop keeper and put it in its proper home.

T F



III. Pronunciation and Grammar (2.5 points)

a) Listen and put a tick (✓) in the right box, paying attention to the pronunciation of the underlined part of the word.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>street</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>scream</u> |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>screen</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>squeeze</u> |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>meets</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>reads</u> |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>reached</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>managed</u> |

b) Complete the following sentences with **that** or **who**. If it is possible to write **that** or leave it out, write **that** in brackets.

Example: Why do you always disagree with everything (**that**) I say?

1. Kate is the only person _____ understands me.
2. Why do you blame me for everything _____ goes wrong?
3. Are these the books _____ you are looking for?
4. It was Judy _____ taught us English.
5. The student _____ won the scholarship is going to study in Britain.
6. The dress _____ Mary bought yesterday doesn't fit her very well.

IV. Writing (2.5 points)

Write a paragraph of 120 words about one of your hobbies, following these guidelines.

- what your hobby is
- when you started it
- how you enjoy it
- how much time you spend on it
- why you enjoy it
- how long you think you will continue with your hobby