

***Trường THPT Đào Sơn Tây
Tổ Tiếng Anh***

***Tài liệu Kiến thức cơ bản
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UNIT 9: THE POST OFFICE

VOCABULARY

1. advanced	(adj)	tiên tiến; tiên bộ
2. bother	(v)	mất thời gian, làm bực mình
3. convenience	(n)	sự tiện lợi, tiện nghi
→ convenient	(adj)	tiện lợi
→ conveniently	(adv)	một cách tiện lợi
4. courteous	(adj)	lịch sự, nhã nhặn
→ courteously	(adv)	một cách nhã nhặn
→ courtesy	(n)	sự lịch sự, nhã nhặn
5. customer	(n):	khách hàng
6. deliver	(v)	phân phối, giao hàng
→ delivery	(n)	việc phân phối hoặc giao hàng
7. distance	(n)	khoảng cách
8. equip	(v)	trang bị
→ equipment	(n)	trang thiết bị
9. express	(adj)	tốc, chuyển nhanh
→ Express Mail Service (= EMS)	(n)	dịch vụ thư chuyển phát nhanh
10. facsimile (= fax)	(n)	văn bản gửi qua máy fax
11. graphic	(adj & n)	(adj) về đồ họa; (n) hình vẽ
12. mail	(n)	thư (= post)
13. notification	(n)	việc báo tin hoặc thông báo
→ notify	(v)	thông báo; báo tin
14. ordinary	(adj)	bình thường
→ ordinarily	(adv)	thông thường (= normally; usually)
15. origin	(n)	nguồn gốc
→ original	(adj & n)	(adj) nguyên bản; (n) bản gốc
→ originally	(adv)	đầu tiên
16. parcel	(n)	mức giá
17. recipient	(n)	người nhận
18. secure	(adj)	yên tâm, an toàn
→ securely	(adv)	một cách an toàn
19. shape	(n)	hình dáng
20. spacious	(adj)	rộng rãi
21. speedy	(adj)	nhanh chóng
22. staff	(n)	đội ngũ nhân viên
23. subscribe	(v)	đặt mua dài hạn; thuê bao
→ subscriber	(n)	người đặt mua dài hạn; người thuê bao
→ subscription	(n)	việc thuê bao hoặc đặt mua dài hạn
24. surface mail	(n)	thư chuyển bằng đường bộ hoặc đường biển (không phải bằng đường hàng không)
25. technological	(adj)	thuộc về kỹ thuật

→ technology	(n)	kỹ thuật
26. text	(n)	văn bản
27. thought	(n)	ý nghĩ
→ thoughtful	(adj)	ân cần; đầy suy tư
28. transfer	(v)	chuyển giao, chuyển nhượng
29. transmission	(n)	sự truyền tải
→ transmit	(v)	truyền đi
30. well-trained	(adj)	lành nghề

Vocabulary
Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- You will receive _____ of our decision within five days. (notify)
- New York was _____ a Dutch trading post. (origin)
- Don't forget to lock the door _____ when you go out! (secure)
- Thank you for coming to see me when I was sick. It was very _____ of you! (thought)
- We'll see a tremendous lot of _____ changes during our lifetime. (technology)
- Is there a mail _____ on Sunday? (deliver)
- Viewers will enjoy a live _____ from the Olympic Games sites. (transmit)
- I decided to pay for a _____ to a science magazine. (subscribe)
- It was a great _____ to have the school so near. (convenient)
- Always hold the door for the person behind you – it's just common _____. (courteous)

Vocabulary
Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

- You should _____ us of the date of your arrival.
A. notify B. subscribe C. deliver D. equip
- Will my parcel be sent by air or by _____?
A. plane B. surface mail C. transmission D. service
- The management thanked the _____ for their dedication and enthusiasm.
A. text B. equipment C. staff D. rate
- The course aims to _____ people with the skills necessary for a job in the technological age.
A. transfer B. transmit C. equip D. shape
- We wish the Queen a _____ recovery from her illness.
A. secure B. courteous C. convenient D. speedy

GRAMMAR

A) Defining relative clauses

B) Non-defining relative clauses

Chúng ta có thể phân biệt hai loại mệnh đề quan hệ khác nhau: mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (defining relative clauses) và mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (non-defining relative clauses)

A) Defining relative clauses (Revision)

Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (Ôn tập)

Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định được dùng để chỉ rõ người nào hoặc vật nào mà người nói muốn đề cập. Do đó, mệnh đề quan hệ xác định không thể thiếu trong câu, vì nếu không có nó thì câu sẽ không có nghĩa.

Ex: The driver **who** caused the accident is being questioned by the police.

The picture **which** was stolen yesterday is worth millions of dollars.

CHÚ Ý:

* Chúng ta không dùng dấu phẩy trước và sau mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

* Chúng ta có thể dùng tất cả các đại từ quan hệ như WHO, WHOM, WHICH, THAT, WHOSE, WHERE, và WHEN với loại mệnh đề xác định.

Ex: I like books **that** have happy endings.

Mr. Nam is the teacher **whose** lectures we've always enjoyed.

This is the village **where** my father was born and brought up.

He phoned us at a time **when** everyone was asleep.

B) Non-defining relative clauses (Revision)

Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (Ôn tập)

1) Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được dùng để cho thêm thông tin, khi mà mệnh đề chính đã đầy đủ ý nghĩa. Loại mệnh đề này thường được tách biệt với mệnh đề chính bằng các dấu phẩy.

Ex: Pablo Picasso, **who died in 1973**, was a painter and sculptor.

2) Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định thường được dùng sau tên riêng, hoặc với các danh từ theo sau “**this, that, these, those**”, hoặc sau các tính từ sở hữu “**my, your, his, her, its, our, their**”

Ex: **Mr. Dan**, who is now teaching us physics, has written several books.

This company, which makes domestic appliances, was founded 20 years ago.

My cousin, who has just passed the final exam, is going to study abroad.

3) Chúng ta không dùng **THAT** trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

Ex: Mr. Gibson, **who** served us last night, is the owner of the restaurant.

(WRONG: Mr. Gibson, ~~that~~ served us last night, is)

4) Chúng ta không thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

Ex: Mai, **whom** you saw this morning, is my cousin.

(WRONG: Mai, ~~you saw this morning~~, is my cousin.)

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete the sentences using “who”, “which” or “whose”.

1. I'd like you to tell me ____ you were talking to.
2. The game ____ you are playing is difficult to understand.
3. One scientist ____ has studied dolphins carefully is John Lilly.
4. The couple ____ house I bought both worked in my office.

5. Fouts, ____ has studied the behaviour of other animals, taught a chimpanzee sign-language.
6. The guidebook ____ you gave us was very useful.
7. The chimpanzee, ____ name was Washoe, learned about 160 signs.
8. 'Dumb' is the word used in English for someone ____ is unable to speak.
9. This is the kind of language ____ is used by deaf and dumb people.
10. The friend ____ calculator I had borrowed wanted it back.
11. I can't remember ____ I lent my ruler to.
12. We couldn't find the people ____ money we found.
13. It's difficult to say ____ this portrait was painted by.
14. The places ____ we visited were all very interesting.
15. The friend ____ house you stayed in is coming to visit you.

EXERCISE 2: Some sentences have a word which should not be there. Write the word at the end, or put a tick [✓] if the sentence is correct.

1. Was the man you saw him wearing a black suit? ...~~him~~...
2. The woman who shouted at me was very angry. ✓...
3. Was the fish you had it for lunch good?
4. We didn't recognize the man that he came into the room.
5. Did you finish the book you were reading it?
6. He tried to talk to the girl who sat beside him.
7. The girl who she stopped me asked me for directions.
8. Are the shoes which you're wearing them comfortable?
9. The workshop which we attended was very interesting.
10. She thanked the man that he opened the door for her.
11. The clerk I wanted to see him was off work.
12. The topic they were discussing it was very difficult.
13. The man I asked for directions looked confused.
14. The candidate I voted for here didn't win the election.
15. Annie is pleased with the picture she's just finished it.

EXERCISE 3:

Complete this advertisement. Put in 'who, whom, whose' or 'which'.

Keswick, (0) which lies at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday, and the Derwent Hotel, (1) ____ overlooks the town, is the perfect place to stay. Peter and Debbie Jackson, (2) ____ bought this small hotel three years ago, have already won a reputation for excellence. Peter (3) ____ cooking attracts people from far and wide, was once Young Chef of the Year. The comfort of the guests, (4) ____ the owners treat almost as members of the family, always comes first. Omar Sharif, (5) ____ once stayed at the hotel, described it as 'marvellous'. And the Lake District, (6) ____ has so much wonderful scenery, will not disappoint you.

EXERCISE 4: Join each pair of sentences using the relative pronoun given.

1. You got a package in the mail. Was it from your parents? (WHICH)
 Was the package which you got in the mail from your parents?
2. The clerk asked for identification. He crashed my check. (WHO)
 The clerk

3. Summer is the time of the year. The weather is the hottest then. (WHEN)
Summer
4. The children's parents work during the day. The day care center was established to take care of these children. (WHOSE)
The day care center
5. The money was on the table. What happened to it? (WHAT)
What
6. The people have now been released. They were arrested. (WHO)
The
7. You want something. Tell me that thing and I'll try to get it for you.(WHAT)
Tell me.....
8. The miser hid his money in a place. It was safe from robbers there (WHERE)
The miser
9. The students raised their hands. Their names were called. (WHOSE)
The students
10. There was a time. Dinosaurs dominated the earth then. (WHEN)
There
11. The hotel was located near the beach. We stayed at a hotel. (WHICH)
We stayed
12. You lost the keys. Have you found them? (THAT)
Have
13. The student asked me for the correct time. He stopped me in the hall. (WHO)
The student
14. A café is a small restaurant. People can get a light meal there. (WHERE)
A café
15. The man's car was stolen outside the hospital. The police came to question him. (WHOSE)
The police
16. They said something. Did you hear it? (WHAT)
Did you hear

EXERCISE 5: Add commas where necessary. Change the relative pronoun to "that" if possible.

1. My friend Binh who lives next to my house shows a great talent for art.
My friend Binh, who lives next to my house, show a great talent for art.
2. The boy who lives next to my house is interested in art.
(no commas; "who" can be changed to "that")
3. Only people who have good command of French will be invited to the interview.

4. Brian who has good command of French was invited to the interview.

5. I was born in a town which lies along the coast.

6. This is a photo of my hometown which lies along the coast.

7. A river which is polluted is not safe for swimming.

8. The Mekong River which flows through the South of the country is a great source of seafood.

9. My children who are fond of swimming often ask me to take them to the beach.

10. Children who are fond of swimming should join the local swimming club.

11. The police haven't known the identity of the man who was killed in the fight.

12. Nicholas Bennett who was killed in the fight was a well-known reporter.

EXERCISE 6: Join each pair of sentences using a relative pronoun. Use commas if necessary.

1. The girl is waiting in the hall. I was telling you about her.
The girl *who I was telling you about is waiting in the hall.*
2. Mr. Stanley's son won the championship. I'd like you to meet Mr. Stanley.
I'd *like you to meet Mr. Stanley, whose son won the championship.*
3. Emma wrote this article. She has a good knowledge of this subject.
Emma _____
4. Margaret ran into an old friend. She had gone to school with him.
Margaret _____
5. The Wye is a beautiful river. It flows through Hereford.
The Wye _____
6. The children are terribly spoilt. I'm looking after them.
I'm _____
7. The Taylors haven't arrived yet. We invited them to dinner.
The Taylors _____
8. Mr. Simpson had to stay the night. His car was stolen.
Mr. Simpson _____
9. There wasn't any directory in the telephone box. I was phoning from this box.
There _____
10. Mr. Bond is a very strange man. Stella works for him.
Mr. Bond _____
11. The girl has been found safe and well. She had been missing since Monday.
The girl _____
12. Elvis Presley left all his money to his only daughter. His records were all top hits.
Elvis Presley _____
13. Have you seen the book? I was reading it.
Have _____
14. Towns are usually crowded and expensive. They attract tourists.
Towns _____
15. Stratford is the place where Shakespeare was born. Stratford attracts many tourists.
Stratford _____

EXERCISE 7: Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. Lam had a notebook ____ he wrote new words.

- A. when B. which C. in that D. in which
2. The girl _____ photo was in the local paper lives near my house.
A. who B. whose C. whom D. which
3. What's the name of the man _____ ?
A. whom Annie works B. that Annie works
C. Annie works for D. for who Annie works
4. There were two players _____ everyone.
A. their skill impressed B. whom skill impressed
C. whose skill impressed D. that impressed skill
5. Patricia couldn't find the notebook _____ .
A. she wrote new words in B. that she wrote new words
C. in that she wrote new words D. she wrote new words in it
6. _____ puzzled me was Carolina's attitude.
A. That B. What C. Which D. Who
7. Which is the Southeast-Asian country _____ the fastest?
A. whose economy is growing B. who growing economy
C. that is growing economy D. its economy's growing
8. The TV program _____ is repeated this evening.
A. which missed B. we missed C. we missed it D. that we missed it
9. _____ was share the money equally.
A. They did that B. That they did C. What they did D. It was that they did
10. He kept everyone waiting, _____ made him rather unpopular.
A. who B. that C. which D. whom

TEST FOR UNIT 9

I. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. The hotel has a _____ friendly atmosphere, so it's normally full of guests.
A. boring B. depressing C. pleasant D. scaring
2. You should _____ to an educational teenage magazine for your children.
A. equip B. advance C. transfer D. subscribe
3. The shop will _____ the parcel to the address on request.
A. deliver B. notify C. subscribe D. weigh
4. It was only a short _____ from our hotel to the beach.
A. surface B. service C. distance D. speed
5. This computer system is _____ from intruders.
A. speedy B. secure C. ordinary D. spacious
6. It is necessary that all high buildings be equipped _____ smoke detectors.
A. for B. by C. with D. in
7. I put my hand into my pocket and _____ that I'd left my keys at home.
A. find B. found C. finding D. have found
8. I _____ this chair, so, please, don't touch it!
A. had painted B. will paint C. was painting D. have just painted
9. It's worth _____ to your lawyer before making your final decision.
A. talking B. talk C. to talk D. to talking

10. It is really pleasant ____ in a spacious house.
 A. live B. living C. to live D. to living
11. We will have the newspaper ____ to your house early in the morning.
 A. deliver B. delivered C. delivering D. to deliver
12. They live in a house ____ roof could collapse at any time!
 A. whose B. which C. whom D. its
13. This university has over 6,000 students, many of ____ come from overseas.
 A. who B. which C. that D. whom
14. It's too late and I'm really tired. I ____ go to bed now.
 A. could B. should C. ought D. would
15. "Would you like tea or coffee?" " ____ "
 A. I'd rather coffee, please. B. I'm glad you like it.
 C. Thanks. The same to you. D. I'd prefer coffee, please.
16. "I'm sorry, but I can't go out with you today!" " ____ "
 A. That's alright. Another time, perhaps! B. No, there's no need. Thanks.
 C. It's a pleasure. Don't mention it. D. That's very kind of you. Thanks.

II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each sentence.

1. A. serviceice B. subscriibe C. favourite D. deliver
2. A. surface B. teenage C. engage D. upate
3. A. spacious B. deliciious C. official D. parcel
4. A. course B. fourth C. courorteous D. courut

III. Choose the underlined part in each sentence that needs correction.

1. This is the house in that three generations of my family used to live.
 A B C D
2. The hotels of the town were full of guests whom had gone there to see the festival.
 A B C D
3. His car, that was bought just a few weeks ago, has broken down several times.
 A B C D
4. They have changed the glass of the broken windows only two days ago.
 A B C D

IV. Read the passage and do the exercise below.

Before the use of adhesive paper stamps, letters were hand stamped or postmarked with ink. Postmarks were the invention of Henry Bishop and were at first called "*Bishop mark*" after the inventor. Bishop marks were first used in 1661 at the London General Post Office. They marked the day and month the letter was mailed.

A schoolmaster from England, Rowland Hill invented the adhesive postage stamp in 1837, an act for which he was knighted. Through his efforts, the first stamp in the world, the Penny Black, was issued in England on May 6th, 1840. The Penny Black was engraved the profile of Queen Victoria's head, who remained on all British stamps for the next sixty years. Roland Hill also created first uniform postage rates that were based on weight rather than size. Hill's stamps made the prepayment of mail postage possible and practical.

*** Write 'T' if the sentence is true. Write 'F' if the sentence is not true.**

1. The first adhesive postage stamp was invented by Henry Bishop.
2. Rowland Hill was knighted because he had invented the adhesive postage stamp.
3. All the stamps in Britain have been engraved the head of Queen Victoria.

4. The first uniformed postage rates based on weight were created by Rowland Hill.

V. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in parentheses.

1. You need a university degree to be _____ in today's job market. (compete)
2. I gave them the copy of the report and kept the _____. (origin)
3. Recent advances in medical _____ have saved countless lives. (technical)
4. The photographer arrived early to set up his _____. (equip)
5. We are receiving a live _____ from the scene of the accident. (transmit)
6. Last night, he came to visit me at a (n) _____ time when I was already asleep. (convenience)

VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. I went on holiday with the people. They were very friendly.
The people with
2. She sent me a nice present. I was very grateful for it.
She sent me a nice present, for
3. I sat next to a boy in the exam. He didn't understand most of the questions.
The boy whom
4. My younger brother finds origami interesting.
My younger brother is
5. The beach of this town is very famous.
This town is
6. I've never enjoyed myself so much.
I've never had

UNIT 10: NATURE IN DANGER

VOCABULARY

1. coexist	(v)	cùng tồn tại; chung sống
→ coexistence	(n)	sự cùng tồn tại hoặc chung sống
2. consequence	(n)	hậu quả
→ consequent	(adj)	vì hậu quả
→ consequently	(adv)	hậu quả là (= as a result)
3. cut down	(v)	chặt, đốn
4. danger	(n)	sự nguy hiểm
→ dangerous	(adj)	nguy hiểm
→ dangerously	(adv)	một cách nguy hiểm
5. destroy	(v)	tàn phá; phá hủy
→ destruction	(n)	sự tàn phá hoặc phá hủy
→ destructive	(adj)	có tính hủy diệt
6. disappear	(v)	biến mất
→ disappearance	(n)	sự biến mất
7. effort	(n)	nỗ lực

8. endangered	(adj)	đang gặp nguy
9. environment	(n)	môi trường
→ environmental	(adj)	thuộc về môi trường
→ environmentalist	(n)	người hoạt động vì môi trường
10. establish	(v)	thành lập
→ establishment	(n)	sự thành lập
11. estimate	(v)	ước tính; dự đoán
→ estimation	(n)	sự ước tính hoặc dự đoán
12. exist	(v)	tồn tại; hiện hữu
→ existence	(n)	sự tồn tại hoặc hiện hữu
13. extinct	(adj)	bị tuyệt chủng
→ extinction	(n)	sự tuyệt chủng
14. fund	(n) & (v)	(n) quỹ tiền; (v) tài trợ
15. habit	(n)	thói quen
→ habitual	(adj)	thuộc về thói quen
→ habitually	(adv)	theo thói quen
16. human	(adj)	thuộc về con người
→ human beings	(n)	con người
17. interfere	(v)	can thiệp
→ interference	(n)	sự can thiệp
18. law	(n)	luật pháp
19. offspring	(n)	con cháu
20. peace	(n)	hòa bình ; sự bình yên
→ peaceful	(adj)	hòa bình; bình yên
→ peacefully	(adv)	một cách bình yên
21. pollutant	(n)	chất gây ô nhiễm
→ polluted	(adj)	bị ô nhiễm
→ pollution	(n)	sự ô nhiễm
22. prohibit	(v)	ngăn cấm
→ prohibition	(n)	sự ngăn cấm
23. rapid	(adj)	nhanh chóng
→ rapidly	(adv)	nhanh chóng
24. rare	(adj)	hiếm
25. (the) rest of	(n)	phần còn lại
26. result in	(v)	gây ra; dẫn đến (kết quả là)
27. scatter	(v)	rải ra; rắc lên
→ scattered	(adj)	rải rác
28. set up	(v)	thành lập (= establish)
29. species	(n)	chủng loài
30. survive	(v)	sống sót
→ survival	(n)	sự sống còn

Vocabulary
Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Sheila is always bad-tempered, and _____ doesn't have many friends. (consequence)
2. There is something wrong with anyone who is so _____ rude. (habit)
3. The doctors told him that his father had a 50/50 chance of _____ after the operation. (survive)
4. Many governments have announced a complete _____ on hunting endangered species. (prohibit)
5. She gathered up the newspapers that were _____ around the floor. (scatter)
6. The two communities enjoyed a period of peaceful _____. (exist)
7. Sulphur dioxide is one of several _____ that are released into the atmosphere by coal-fired power stations. (pollute)
8. All nations in the world should live _____ and take care of our planet. (peace)
9. The giant panda is one of the highly _____ species. (danger)
10. Many people worry about the _____ effect that violent TV series may have on children. (destroy)

Vocabulary
Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. Some people think that we are not doing enough to protect the _____ from pollution.
A. extinction B. existence C. destruction D. environment
2. I spent most of my money in the first week. _____, I had very little to eat by the end of the holiday.
A. As a result B. In addition C. By tradition D. On the contrary
3. They have _____ a fund for saving the wildlife in that area.
A. set off B. set up C. make out D. make for
4. Regular exercise can _____ in a loss of weight.
A. destroy B. disappear C. result D. establish
5. One-third of the class are doing very well; the _____ are only average.
A. fund B. rest C. habit D. effort

GRAMMAR

Relative pronouns with prepositions

(Đại từ quan hệ với các giới từ)

1). Khi kết hợp hai mệnh đề mà trong đó đại từ quan hệ thay cho *một từ đứng sau giới từ*, chúng ta có các cách làm khác nhau. **Ví dụ:**

* (Karen is the schoolgirl. I told you *about her*.)

a). Karen is the schoolgirl I told you *about*.

b). Karen is the schoolgirl *who/that/whom* I told you *about*.

c). Karen is the schoolgirl *about whom* I told you.

(WRONG: Karen is the schoolgirl *about who/that* I told you.)

Trong câu (c), chỉ dùng "*whom*" sau giới từ "*about*". Không dùng "*who*" hoặc "*that*" sau giới từ.

- * (The topic is Chinese cookery. Marian is interested **in it**.)
 - a). The topic Marian is interested **in** is Chinese cookery.
 - b). The topic **that/ which** Marian is interested **in** is Chinese cookery.
 - c). The topic **in which** Marian is interested is Chinese cookery.

Trong câu (c), chỉ dùng “**which**” sau giới từ “**in**”. Dùng “**that**” sau giới từ là sai.

2). Chúng ta cũng dùng “**preposition + relative pronoun**” sau dấu phẩy trong loại mệnh đề không xác định (Non-defining relative clauses).

Ví dụ:

- Mr. Reese, **to whom** we sent the letter, hasn't given us his reply.
(Or: Mr. Reese, **whom** we sent the letter **to**, hasn't given us his reply.)
- I'd like you to see my new laptop, **for which** I paid \$2,300.
(Or: I'd like you to see my new laptop, **which** I paid \$2,300 **for**.)

3). Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng một số từ chỉ số lượng kèm theo giới từ “**of + whom / which**”.

Cách nói này được dùng với loại mệnh đề không xác định (Non-defining relative clauses). **Ví dụ:**

- * (They have four children. All of them are married.)
 - They have four children, **all of whom** are married.
- * (We've taken many tests. Most of them were difficult.)
 - We've taken many tests, **most of which** were difficult.

Những từ chỉ số lượng sau đây có thể dùng với “**of whom / which**”:

all/most/some/a few/many/much	}	of whom
none/ neither/any/ either		of which
both/ half/each/one/two/three, ...		

Các ví dụ khác:

- a) (Two men came to visit me. I had met neither of them before.)
 - Two men, **neither of whom** I had met before, came to visit me.
 - b) (He had three cars. One of them was made in Japan.)
 - He had three cars, **one of which** was made in Japan.
- 4). Trong cách nói kiểu cách (formal English), chúng ta có thể dùng “**noun + of which**” cho một số trường hợp. **Ví dụ:**
- The presidents of several countries are attending the meeting, **the purpose of which** is to strengthen the relationship between their countries.
(which = the meeting)
 - The end of the war, **the anniversary of which** is on 30th April, has been commemorated throughout the country.
(which = the end of the war)
 - The huge amount of oil was spilled, **the effects of which** are still being felt.
(which = The huge amount of oil was spilled)

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Rewrite the following sentences using a preposition at the beginning of a relative clause. (Remember that this makes the sentences sound formal.)

1. We cannot agree with that opinion.
That is an opinion with which we cannot agree.
2. No one cares about these people.
These are _____

3. Sandra knows very little about a subject, which is electronics.

Electronics is _____

4. Our company believes in that idea.

That is _____

5. Do you normally go to that restaurant?

Is that the restaurant _____?

6. They are strongly opposed to that policy.

That is _____

7. They obtained the information of those mistakes.

Those are _____

8. You should be ashamed of those mistakes.

Those are _____

9. What evidence do you base this claim on?

What is the evidence _____?

10. The government is dealing with that problem.

That is _____

EXERCISE 2: Join each pair of sentences using a ‘preposition + whom/which’.

1. The girl is John’s sister. I introduced you to her.

The girl to whom I introduced you is John’s sister.

2. The shop is closed. I bought the shoes from it.

The shop from which I bought the shoes is closed.

3. My English teacher is Mr. Tam. I had great respect for him.

4. He gave me a lot of advice. Much of them was very useful.

5. The man is a good friend of mine. I borrowed the money from him.

6. The school has been given 50 computers. Half of them are brand new.

7. Lan’s party is next Sunday evening. We are all invited to it.

8. Mrs. Jason apologized for the mistake. We complained to her.

9. I have heard her on the violin and piano. She plays both of them extremely well.

10. The film ‘*The Lost World*’ is showing next week. I’ve heard good reports about it.

11. They have changed the date. The furniture is to be delivered on that date.

12. A number of my friends will be at the party. You’ve met some of them before.

13. Pasteurization was discovered by the French chemist Louis Pasteur. It was named after him.

14. The college is home to 40 students from Southeast Asia. Most of them are studying computer science.

15. There are a number of safety procedures. You should be aware of all of them.

EXERCISE 3: Match the phrases and write the definitions. Use the zero relative and leave out the relative pronoun.

A	B	C
1. a kitchen	a cupboard	someone travels to it
2. a microwave	an instrument	you can make holes with it
3. a sofa bed	a garden tool	you can either sit or sleep on it
4. a drill	a piece of furniture	we keep valuable things in it
5. a destination	a passage	you cook in it
6. a shovel	the place	we cook or heat food in it
7. a corridor	a household appliance	people walk along it
8. a microphone	a room	people speak into it
9. a safe	a tool	people dig or move earth with it

1. A kitchen is a room you cook in.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.

EXERCISE 4: A woman is complaining about a man she really dislikes. Complete what the woman says using the words in brackets and “of which” or “of whom”.

‘He’s always giving people lots of advice, (0. much) much of which is completely nonsense. He also talks about all the famous people he says he knows, (1. most) ___ I’m sure he’s never even met. He boasts about the hundreds of books he says he’s read, (2. many) ___ I’m sure he’s never opened in his life. He talks about his ‘three lovely children’, (3. all) ___ are, in fact, as horrible as their father. He talks constantly about what a good son he is, and how often he visits his parents, (4. neither) ___ ever actually see him. And what else? Well, he spends lots of money, (5. none) ___ is his, and drives two big cars, (6. both) ___ belong to his wife!’

EXERCISE 5: Finish the sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the pair of sentences given.

1. My brother is studying archaeology. I know nothing about this subject.
My brother is studying archaeology, about which I know nothing.
2. The people like her very much. She works with them.
The people with _____
3. Mr. and Mrs. Wang live in Shanghai. We went on holiday with them.
Mr. and Mrs. Wang, with _____

4. It is her unmarried name. She is better known by it.
It is her unmarried name, by _____
5. She was left the money by her former husband. She was divorced from him in 1996.
She was left the money by her former husband, from _____
6. The election result is a great success. There can be no doubt about it.
The election result, about _____
7. Fleming's discovery of penicillin had a major influence on the lives of people in the 20th century. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for it.
Fleming's discovery of penicillin, for _____
8. They went to a shop. It was on Le Loi Street.
The shop to _____
9. I spoke to a shop assistant. She was very nice and helpful.
The shop assistant to _____
10. The bus didn't come. We had been waiting for it.
The bus for _____

EXERCISE 6: Some sentences have a word which should not be there. Write the word at the end, or put a tick [✓] if the sentence is correct.

1. The people I talked to them at the reception were nice. them
2. The book I wanted wasn't available at the bookshop. ...✓...
3. I paid the shopkeeper for the vase I accidentally broke it
4. I watched a little girl whose her dog was chasing a ball
5. The chairs that they bought them were expensive.
6. Frank is someone you can rely on for support and help
7. The friend whom I waved to her didn't wave back
8. The people for whom I was waiting them were an hour late.
9. Ecology is a subject which I'm not familiar with.
10. The man whose his wallet I found gave me a reward.

EXERCISE 7: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. Have you ever read any books by the author ____ the teacher mentioned in class yesterday?
A. which B. whose C. what D. -
2. The fans ____ crowded the stadium roared their approval.
A. who B. which C. whose D. what
3. Mrs. Wilson is a wonderful woman ____ I have a great deal of respect.
A. who B. which C. for whom D. for that
4. The coffee ____ in that restaurant was cold and tasteless.
A. I drank B. I drank it C. that drank D. which I drank it
5. The medicine ____ was very expensive.
A. the doctor prescribed it for her B. the doctor prescribed for her
C. that prescribed for her D. which the doctor prescribed it for her
6. The woman ____ was very angry.
A. whom Julie was arguing B. Julie was arguing with her
C. with whom Julie was arguing D. who Julie was arguing for
7. I met some people at the conference ____ .
A. who knows you well B. that well known you

- C. who know you well
 D. that they know you well
8. Water is a chemical compound ____ of oxygen and hydrogen.
 A. which consist
 B. which consisting
 C. that consists
 D. that they consist
9. My brother Chan is someone ____ about sports.
 A. I always enjoy talking to
 B. I always enjoy talking to him
 C. with who I always enjoy talking
 D. whom I always enjoy talking to him
10. One of the places ____ next summer is Beijing in China
 A. I want to visit
 B. where I want to visit
 C. to which I want to visit
 D. where I want to visit to

TEST FOR UNIT 10

I. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. This organization was ____ to call for people's awareness of protecting wildlife.
 A. set up
 B. put up
 C. turned up
 D. got up
2. We need everybody's help to ____ money for this environmental campaign.
 A. produce
 B. raise
 C. rise
 D. compose
3. In Britain, the sale of alcohol to young people is ____ by law.
 A. resulted
 B. endangered
 C. survived
 D. prohibited
4. Air and water pollution has ____ in the extinction of some animal species.
 A. respected
 B. resulted
 C. co-existed
 D. destroyed
5. Television brings benefits, but it can also have a bad influence ____ people
 A. with
 B. for
 C. at
 D. on
6. Some students were confused about the teacher's lecture, but the ____ of the class were interested in it.
 A. rest
 B. other
 C. else
 D. another
7. Here's another foreign stamp for you to add ____ your collection.
 A. for
 B. with
 C. to
 D. in
8. I ____ five conferences last month.
 A. attend
 B. was attending
 C. have attended
 D. attended
9. The clerk ____ me the camera made a mistake with the bill.
 A. selling
 B. sold
 C. who selling
 D. she sold
10. The waiter ____ we were served refused to receive our tip.
 A. whom
 B. by who
 C. by whom
 D. that
11. So far this week, the hotel ____ more than one hundred guests.
 A. receives
 B. has received
 C. is receiving
 D. had received
12. "____ you show me the way to the station, please?" "Sure. Turn left at the first traffic lights. It's on the ____ right."
 A. Must
 B. May
 C. Do
 D. Could
13. I wish I could sing ____.
 A. as well as you do
 B. as good as you can
 B. as well as you did
 B. as better as you can
14. She didn't understand what you said ____.
 A. although she was deaf
 C. because she was deaf
 B. however she was hard of hearing
 D. because you spoke very clearly

6. Because elephants are hunted for their tusks, very few of them are still in _____.(exist)

VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. I had left my bicycle at the gate and then it had disappeared.
My bicycle,
2. This is the store. I bought my jeans from it.
This is the store from
3. David told me to return this bike this evening. I borrowed this bike from him.
David, from
4. This chair is my own work.
I made
5. Nobody knows everything about Samuel’s background.
Nothing
6. If I were you, I wouldn’t keep a dog.
I advise you

UNIT 11: SOURCES OF ENERGY

VOCABULARY

1. alternative	(n) & (adj)	(n) vật thay thế, (adj) để thay thế
2. coal	(n)	than (đá)
3. cool	(v)	làm mát
4. create	(v)	tạo ra
→ creation	(n)	sự sáng tạo hoặc sáng lập
→ creative	(adj)	có sáng tạo hoặc có óc sáng tạo
→ creatively	(adv)	một cách sáng tạo
5. dam	(n)	con đập
6. demand	(v) & (n)	(v) đòi hỏi; (n) nhu cầu
→ demanding	(adj)	yêu cầu cao; khó khăn
7. disadvantage	(n)	sự bất lợi
8. electrical	(adj)	thuộc về điện; chạy bằng điện
→ electricity	(n)	điện năng
9. energetic	(adj)	đầy năng lực; năng động
→ energetically	(adv)	một cách năng động
→ energy	(n)	năng lượng
10. entire	(adj)	toàn bộ; trọn vẹn
→ entirely	(adv)	hoàn toàn
11. exhaust	(v)	làm cạn kiệt
→ exhausted	(adj)	kiệt quệ; kiệt sức
→ exhaustion	(n)	sự kiệt sức; sự cạn kiệt
12. fossil fuel	(n)	nhiên liệu hóa thạch
13. geothermal heat	(n)	địa nhiệt
14. heat	(n) & (v)	(n) sức nóng; (v) sưởi ấm

15. infinite	(adj)	không giới hạn; bất tận
16. make full use of	(v)	tận dụng
17. need	(n)	nhu cầu
18. light	(v)	thấp sáng; đốt cháy
19. nuclear energy	(n)	năng lượng hạt nhân
20. plenty (of)	(pron.) & (deter.)	có nhiều
→ plentiful	(adj)	phong phú; nhiều
21. potential	(n) & (adj)	(n) tiềm năng; (adj) có tiềm năng
→ potentially	(adv)	có khả năng
22. relative	(adj)	tương đối
→ relatively	(adv)	một cách tương đối
23. release	(v)	thả ra; phóng thích
24. researcher	(n)	nhà nghiên cứu
25. reserve	(n)	người hoặc vật dự trữ
26. solar	(adj)	thuộc về mặt trời
→ solar panel	(n)	tấm pin mặt trời
27. source	(n)	nguồn
28. unfortunately	(adv)	không may
29. water power	(n)	năng lượng từ sức nước
30. windmill	(n)	cối xay gió

Vocabulary Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. We tried to get tickets, but _____ they were already sold out. (fortunate)
2. My grandfather is very _____ for a man of his age. (energy)
3. Any major airport or station is _____ a terrorist target. (potential)
4. Some members of the staff weren't _____ happy with the decision of the management. (entire)
5. To their surprise, there were _____ few applications for the job. (relative)
6. His present job doesn't stretch him, so he is looking for something more _____. (demand)
7. Many people are living in remote villages with no _____ or running water. (electric)
8. As they approached the end of the marathon, the runners looked near _____. (exhaust)
9. Scientists are wondering whether there are any intelligent life forms outside our _____ system. (sun)
10. There is a 30% discount on all _____ goods until the end of the month. (electric)

Vocabulary Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. They are trying to _____ more jobs for young people.
A. research B. create C. exchange D. light
2. Solar power is now a viable _____ to fossil fuels in this area.
A. source B. alternative C. heat D. release
3. _____ energy may overtake oil as the main fuel.

- A. Fossil B. Infinite C. Nuclear D. Entire
4. These chemical factories _____ toxic gases into the air.
A. release B. blow C. demand D. heat
5. Tropical fruits, such as mangoes, durians, etc., are _____ in the south of the country.
A. possible B. exhausted C. potential D. plentiful

GRAMMAR

Relative clauses replaced by participles or to-infinitive

A). Relative clauses replaced by participles

Thay thế mệnh đề quan hệ bằng các phân từ

Chúng ta có thể thay thế mệnh đề quan hệ với “**who, which, that**” bằng cách dùng hiện tại phân từ “**Verb+ing**” (present participle) hoặc quá khứ phân từ “**Verb+ed**” (past participle). Cách dùng này cũng còn được gọi là cách giản lược mệnh đề quan hệ (Reduction of relative clauses)

1). Relatives replaced by present participles: Chúng ta dùng hiện tại phân từ “**Verb+ing**” để thay thế mệnh đề quan hệ khi động từ trong mệnh đề có ý nghĩa chủ động (active). Ví dụ:

- The man **talking** to the teacher is my father.
(The man who is talking to the teacher is my father)
- A lorry **carrying** concrete pipes overturned and hit two cars.
(A lorry which was carrying concrete pipes overturned and hit two cars)

CHÚ Ý:

a). Chúng ta có thể dùng “**Verb+ing**” thay thế cho động từ tiếp diễn (continuous verbs) hiện tại và quá khứ như trong các ví dụ trên; hoặc cho các động từ chỉ về trạng thái (state verbs) hiện tại hoặc quá khứ. Ví dụ:

- All the roads **leading** to the city center were crowded.
(All the roads that led to the city center were crowded.)
- All the equipment **belonging** to the club is insured.
(All the equipment which belongs to the club is insured.)
- Fans **wanting** to buy tickets started queuing early.
(Fans who wanted to buy tickets started queuing early.)

b). Chúng ta có thể dùng “**Verb+ing**” thay thế cho hành động lặp lại nhiều lần, hoặc thói quen.

Ví dụ:

- Students **preparing** for their exams usually stay up late last night.
(Students who prepare for their exams usually stay up late last night.)
- People **traveling** to the city center in rush hours are used to the traffic jams.
(People who travel to the city center in rush hours are used to the traffic jams.)

c). Chúng ta không thể dùng “**Verb+ing**” thay thế cho một hành động riêng lẻ xảy ra trong quá khứ. Thay vào đó, chúng ta phải dùng mệnh đề quan hệ đầy đủ với “**who, which, that**”.

Ví dụ:

- The people **who saw** the accident are reporting to the police.
(WRONG: ~~The people seeing~~ the accident are reporting to the police.)
- The gang **who stole** the jewels got away.
(WRONG: ~~The gang stealing~~ the jewels got away.)
- The plane **which crashed** had taken off at Heathrow Airport.
(WRONG: ~~The plane crashing~~ had taken off at Heathrow Airport.)

Trong ba câu trên, các động từ “**who saw, who stole**” và “**which crashed**” là những hành động riêng lẻ quá khứ, chứ không diễn tả sự lặp lại hoặc thói quen; do đó không thể dùng “**Verb+ing**” thay thế.

2). **Relatives replaced by past participles:** Chúng ta có thể dùng quá khứ phân từ để giản lược mệnh đề quan hệ khi động từ trong mệnh đề có ý nghĩa bị động (passive). Trong trường hợp này, chúng ta thường chỉ cần bỏ bớt “**who/which/that + be**”. Ví dụ:

- The book **published** last week is her first novel.
(The book ~~which was~~ published last week is her first novel.)
- President Kennedy was murdered by a man **called** Lee Oswald.
(President Kennedy was murdered by a man ~~who was~~ called Lee Oswald.)
- Stones **thrown** at the train by vandals smashed many windows.
(Stones ~~which were~~ thrown at the train by vandals smashed many windows.)

Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng “**being + past participle**” để giản lược mệnh đề quan hệ khi động từ được dùng với thì bị động tiếp diễn.

Ví dụ:

- The skyscraper **being built** has been designed by a French architect.
(The skyscraper ~~which is~~ being built has been designed by a French architect.)
- The prisoners **being released** are all women.
(The prisoners ~~who are~~ being released are all women.)

B). Relatives replaced by to-infinitive

Thay thế mệnh đề quan hệ bằng “to-infinitive”

Chúng ta cũng có thể giản lược mệnh đề quan hệ với “**who, which, that**” bằng cách dùng “**to-infinitive**”. Cách giản lược này có thể được thực hiện trong các trường hợp sau:

1). Dùng “**to-infinitive**” để giản lược “**who, which, that**” sau các từ “**the first, the second, ..., the last, the only**”. Ví dụ:

- Andrew was **the only** student **to give** the correct answer.
(Andrew was the only student *who gave* the correct answer.)
- Who was **the last** person **to see** the man alive?
(Who was the last person *that saw* the man alive?)
- New Zealand was **the first** country **to give** women the vote.
(New Zealand was the first country *that gave* women the vote.)
- Alice was **the second** applicant **to be interviewed**.
(Alice was the second applicant *who was interviewed*.)

2). Dùng “**to-infinitive**” để giản lược “**who, which, that**” sau **tính từ so sánh nhất + danh từ** (superlative + noun). Ví dụ:

- William Pitt was **the youngest** person **to become** Prime Minister.
(William Pitt was the youngest person *who became* Prime Minister.)
- Mr. Forbes was **the oldest** man **to fly** a balloon.
(Mr. Forbes was the oldest man *who flew* a balloon.)
- Ryan Giggs is **the most famous** footballer **to play** on this ground.
(Ryan Giggs is the most famous footballer *who has played* on this ground.)

3). Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng “**to-infinitive**” để thay thế khi mệnh đề quan hệ có ý nghĩa chỉ mục đích hoặc sự cho phép (purpose or permission).

Ví dụ:

- I think she had something *to say*.
(I think she had something *that she wanted to say*.)

- I can't go out now. I have a lot of work *to do*.
(I have a lot of work *that I must do*.)
- The children really need a garden *to play in*.
(The children really need a garden *which they can play in*.)

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete the following definitions. Put in the present or past participle of one of these verbs.

watch	play	arrive	rent	take
tell	add	block	own	wear

1. A tenant is someone *renting* a room, a house or an apartment.
2. Baseball is a game _____ mainly in the United States.
3. A spectator is someone _____ a game or an event.
4. An extension is a new part _____ on to a building.
5. An obstacle is something _____ your way.
6. Your property is everything _____ by you.
7. A competitor is someone _____ part in a competition.
8. A wrist-watch is a watch _____ on your wrist.
9. A latecomer is a person _____ late.
10. An instruction is a statement _____ you what to do.

EXERCISE 2: Join each pair of sentences. Use the present or past participle phrases to replace the part in brackets.

1. A ship nearly hit a huge iceberg. (It was sailing from Canada to Europe)
A ship *sailing from Canada to Europe* nearly hit a huge iceberg.
2. A lighthouse attracts a lot of tourists. (It is situated on a small island.)
A lighthouse *situated on a small island* attracts a lot of tourists.
3. People have gathered in front of the Town Hall. (They are protesting against pollution.)
People
4. Some illegal goods belong to a local firm. (They were found at a flat nearby.)
Some illegal goods
5. A new international airport is planned. (It'll cost 20 billion dollars.)
A new international airport
6. Football fans have been queuing all night at Wembley. (They hope to buy tickets.)
Football fans
7. Families have been evicted. (They were living in an empty office building.)
Families
8. A chemical company has gone bankrupt. (It employed 4,000 people.)
A chemical company
9. A bridge has been declared unsafe. (It was built only two years ago.)
A bridge
10. A new drug may give us eternal youth. (It was developed at an American university.)
A new drug

EXERCISE 3: Rewrite each sentence using "to-infinitive" to replace the phrase or clause in italics.

1. I have some letters *that I must write*.

I have some letters to write.

2. Here are some accounts that you must check.
.....
3. Who was the first person who left the office yesterday?
.....
4. Edward's wife was the only person who realized the danger.
.....
5. We had a bottle of wine, but we didn't have anything that we could open it with.
.....
6. She simply loves parties. She's always the first who comes and the last who goes.
.....
7. They had to eat standing up because they didn't have anything that they could sit on.
.....
8. Your son was the second child who was kidnapped in this way.
.....
9. Your files are all over the place. You should have a box that you can keep them in.
.....
10. Who was the last person who saw the detective alive?
.....
11. He didn't buy any cards because he didn't have anyone to whom he could send cards.
.....
12. Brad was the only person who discovered her secret.
.....
13. Mr. Carlos, aged 81, was the oldest person who climbed the mountain.
.....
14. Do you have a wallet in which you can keep your money and important papers?
.....
15. Laura was the quickest candidate who found the correct answer.
.....

EXERCISE 4: Complete the story about a thief's punishment. Write the missing word. Use one word only in each space.

This is a true story (0) which is supposed to have happened somewhere in the US. A man (1) _____ was accused of housebreaking appeared in court. He had put his arm through the window of a house and stolen some money (2) _____ was lying on a table inside. The argument (3) _____ the man's lawyer put forward wasn't very impressive. He said that (4) _____ was the man's arm (5) _____ had committed the crime and not the man himself. 'You cannot punish a man for (6) _____ his arm has done,' said the lawyer. Now the judge in (7) _____ court the man was appearing wanted to show how stupid the lawyer's argument was. Instead of finding the man guilty, he found the man's arm guilty and sent it to prison. 'He can go with his arm or not, as he chooses,' the judge added, (8) _____ made everyone laugh. But (9) _____ the judge didn't know was that the man had an artificial arm. He took the arm off, gave it to the judge – (10) _____ could hardly believe his eyes – and walked out of the court.

EXERCISE 5: There are mistakes in the following sentences. Find them and correct them.

1. The people ~~which~~ ^{who} live next door often work at night.
.....
2. The woman was nice ~~that~~ ^{whom} I met at the party.
.....
3. A clock is an instrument ~~measures~~ ^{that measures} time.
.....
4. The book ~~that~~ ^{which} I bought at the book fair is very interesting.
.....
5. I met a woman ~~who~~ ^{whose} husband is a famous doctor.
.....
6. Do you know the people ~~who~~ ^{whom} lives in the house opposite?
.....
7. The professor ~~teachers~~ ^{whose} Vietnamese Literature is very good.
.....
8. The man was very angry ~~who~~ ^{whose} his car was stolen.
.....
9. The apple tree is producing fruit ~~that~~ ^{which} we planted it last year.
.....
10. I wrote a thank-you note to the people ~~I~~ ^{whom} I stayed at their house last summer.
.....

EXERCISE 6: Replace the relative clauses by using present or past participle phrases.

1. The couple who live in the house next door are both architects.
The couple living in the house next door are both architects.
2. Only a few of the movies that are shown on this TV channel are suitable for children.
.....
3. A throne is the chair which is occupied by a queen, king, or other rulers.
.....
4. A knuckle is a joint that connect a finger to the rest of the hand.
.....
5. Two out of three people who are struck by lightning survive.
.....
6. Arizona, which was once thought to be a useless desert, is today a rapidly growing industrial and agricultural state.
.....
7. Antarctica is covered by a huge ice cap that contains 70 percent of the earth's fresh water.
.....
8. Our solar system is in a galaxy that is called the Milky Way.
.....
9. The rulers that allow public access to wilderness areas need to be reconsidered.
.....
10. The experiment which was conducted at the University of Chicago was successful.
.....

EXERCISE 7: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. A tree branch ____ was a hazard to motorists.

- A. that lying in the street B. that it was lying in the street
 C. lying in the street D. it was lying in the street
2. The boss ____ is a difficult person to work for.
 A. who firing Kate B. who fired Kate
 C. fired Kate D. whom fired Kate
3. The person ____ is my sister.
 A. from whom I got this parcel B. which I got this parcel from
 C. I got this parcel from her B. from that I got this parcel
4. There are eighty students, ____ from all over the world, studying English at this school.
 A. are B. that are C. who are D. come
5. The teenagers counted the money ____ they earned at the car wash.
 A. who B. whom C. whose D. -
6. Last Sunday I attended a party ____ by one of my friends.
 A. given B. giving C. which gave D. that giving
7. My grandfather is the oldest person in the village ____ a car.
 A. drives B. driven C. to drive D. who driving
8. The old man ____ next to me on the pier was muttering to himself.
 A. was fishing B. fishing C. who fishing D. fished
9. People ____ forced to retire in their middle or late sixties may become anxious and worried.
 A. are B. are C. who is D. that being
10. Jasmine, ____, grows only in warm places.
 A. a viny plant with fragrant flowers B. is a viny plant with fragrant flowers
 C. that is a viny plant with fragrant flowers D. a viny plant with fragrant flowers it is
-

TEST FOR UNIT 11

I. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. Fossil fuels reserves are limited, so we are trying to find ____ sources of energy.
 A. relative B. entire C. alternative D. demanding
2. Solar panels can be used to ____ houses and cars.
 A. power B. move C. create D. replace
3. Scientists are trying to find ways to ____ full use of wind and solar energy.
 A. take B. have C. without D. make
4. Wind power produces energy ____ pollution.
 A. by B. with C. without D. for
5. Isabel was the only journalist ____ the true story of the scandal.
 A. discovered B. to discover C. discovering D. who discover
6. Only one of the people ____ was qualified for the job.
 A. interview B. interviewing C. interviewed D. who interviewing
7. You should visit that town. There are many interesting places ____ there.
 A. seeing B. seen C. see D. to see
8. Parents are responsible for providing the right environment, ____ their.
 A. that B. in which C. in that D. which
9. ____ Mr. Pike is getting married is a surprise!
 A. What B. Who C. That D. Then
10. Most of the world's fresh water ____ at the North and South Poles.

- A. are frozen B. is freezing C. is frozen D. have been frozen
11. The winners were happy and the loser felt _____.
A. to disappoint B. disappointed C. disappointing D. disappointment
12. The patient has been feeling much better since the doctor _____.
A. came B. comes C. coming D. had come
13. Without his famous father, _____.
A. he would never have gotten the job. B. he would like to take the job.
C. he did not want to take the job. D. he was not given such a good job.
14. They quickly carried the injured horse, _____, to a veterinarian.
A. which leg was broken in the race B. its leg was broken in the race
C. the leg of it was broken in the race D. whose leg was broken in the race
15. "Thank you so much for your instructions." " _____"
A. That's right. B. Yes, of course.
C. Not too bad. Thanks. D. No problem. That's what I'm here for.
16. "Today's my birthday!" " _____"
A. Oh, dear. It is! B. Many happy returns.
C. It's my pleasure. Thanks. D. That's a good idea!

II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each sentence.

1. A. energy B. evelop C. every D. any
2. A. heat B. bread C. thread D. dead
3. A. source B. bought C. course D. drought
4. A. exhausted B. exact C. exercise D. exist

III. Choose the underline part in each sentence that needs correction.

1. Geothermal energy is available only in a few places on the world.
A B C D
2. Solar energy is not only plentiful and infinite and also clean and safe.
A B C D
3. Auguste Mouchout was the first man designed a motor running on solar energy.
A B C D
4. The employees work in this office are able to speak at least two foreign languages.
A B C D

IV. Read the passage and do the exercise below.

Energy from the sun is called solar energy. It comes in the form of light or heat. Solar energy is what makes you feel hot when you sit in the sunlight. People have used solar energy for thousands of years. Houses were built with windows so that sunlight can get inside and provide heat. The sun's energy can also be used to heat water and even food. If you own a magnifying glass, your parents have probably warned you about leaving it in the sun. Solar energy can actually make the magnifying glass burn objects underneath it, causing a fire. This type of energy from the sun in the form of heat is called solar thermal energy.

We can also turn the sun's light into electricity. This is done with solar panels. Solar panels are made up for a material called silicon. The silicon is heated and formed into very thin wafers. When the sunlight hits the solar panel, the electrons (tiny particles) in the silicon move and flow through wires built into the solar panel. Using this technology, we can run a calculator and even power cars.

* Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why should we not leave a magnifying glass in the sun?
.....
2. What do people call the energy coming from the sun in the form of heat?
.....
3. What are solar panels made up of?
.....
4. How can the solar panel turn the sunlight into electricity?
.....

V. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in parentheses.

1. Tropical fruits and vegetables seem to be _____ in this region. (plenty)
2. One of the _____ of this job is that I have to travel a long distance to work. (advantage)
3. I must say that I am _____ grateful for your help. (infinite)
4. We could go to the Japanese restaurant, or _____, we could try that new Korean place. (alter)
5. Increased consumption will lead to faster _____ of our natural resources. (exhaust)
6. The city of Napier was _____ rebuilt after an earthquake in 1931. (entire)

VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. The heat from the earth can create energy, but it is only available in a few places.
The energy created
2. Fossils fuels produce energy, but it is not renewable.
Energy coming
3. I'm sorry I broke your teacup.
I apologize
4. Let's go to the beach this weekend!
Why
5. The exhibition was not very interesting. My friend took me to see it.
The exhibition my friend
6. His latest movie has been a great success. It was well reviewed by the critics.
His latest movie,

UNIT 12: THE ASIAN GAMES

VOCABULARY

1. advance	(v)	có tiến bộ, tiến tới
2. Asian	(adj) & (n)	(adj) thuộc về Châu Á; (n): người Châu Á
→ Asian Games	(n)	Á vận hội (Đại hội thể thao Châu Á)
3. official	(n)	viên chức
4. appreciate	(v)	đánh giá cao; trân trọng
5. aquatic	(adj)	ở dưới nước
→ aquatic sports	(n)	các môn thể thao dưới nước
6. aspect	(n)	khía cạnh, mặt
7. athlete	(n)	vận động viên
→ athletic	(adj)	giỏi thể thao, khỏe mạnh

	→ athletics	(n)	các môn điền kinh = track and field
8.	billiards	(n)	môn bi-da
9.	bodybuilding	(n)	thể dục thể hình
10.	decade	(n)	thập niên
11.	facilities	(n)	các tiện nghi
12.	fencing	(n)	môn đấu kiếm
13.	gather	(v)	tụ họp
	→ gathering	(n)	cuộc họp mặt
14.	hockey	(n)	khúc côn cầu
15.	host	(n) & (v)	(n) người chủ; (v): tổ chức (một sự kiện)
	→ host country	(n)	nước chủ nhà
16.	intercultural knowledge	(n)	sự hiểu biết văn hóa lẫn nhau
17.	medal	(n)	huy chương
18.	mountain biking	(n)	môn xe đạp leo núi
19.	multi-sport event	(n)	giải đấu có nhiều môn thể thao
20.	participant	(n)	người tham gia
	→ participation	(n)	sự tham gia
21.	promote	(v)	đẩy mạnh; làm phát triển
	→ promotion	(n)	sự thăng chức hoặc thăng hạng
22.	quality	(n)	phẩm chất; chất lượng
23.	rugby	(n)	bóng bầu dục
24.	shooting	(n)	môn bắn súng
25.	solidarity	(n)	tình đoàn kết
26.	squash	(n)	môn dùng vợt đánh bóng vào tường
27.	take place	(v)	diễn ra
28.	variety	(n)	nhiều loại khác nhau; sự đa dạng
29.	weightlifting	(n)	môn cử tạ
30.	wrestling	(n)	môn đấu vật

Vocabulary
Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. When did you first get interested in _____, and why did you specialize in long jump? (athlete)
2. Did Pamela get the ____ that she wanted? (promote)
3. The games is an international sporting event with more than three thousand _____. (participate)
4. Many students joined the protest march to show ____ with the workers. (solid)
5. Tropical rainforests are home to a large ____ of wildlife. (vary)
6. An ____ from the Department of Education will be inspecting the school next week. (office)
7. Jessica and Patrick first met at a social ____ organized by their company. (gather)
8. My cousin is a talented _____ who competes nationally and internationally. (athletics)

Vocabulary
Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. Snorkelling is a(n) _____ sport, which is being enjoyed by more and more people.
A. athletics B. aquatic C. martial D. aerobics
2. This festival always _____ place in the summer when the weather is the finest.
A. makes B. gets C. happens D. takes
3. We should think about this problem from every _____ .
A. aspect B. participation C. decade D. variety
4. We believe that Vietnam will be able to _____ a big sporting event like the Asian Games.
A. gather B. appreciate C. host D. compete
5. Your child is the youngest player ever to _____ to a semi-final.
A. participate B. advance C. hold D. develop

GRAMMAR

- A). Relative clauses (general revision)**
B). Omission of relative pronouns

A). Relative clauses (general revision)

Mệnh đề quan hệ (ôn tổng quát)

Mệnh đề quan hệ thường được kết nối bằng các đại từ quan hệ (Relative pronouns) khác nhau, tùy theo ý nghĩa của mỗi câu. Chúng ta có thể tóm tắt cách dùng các đại từ quan hệ như sau:

Relative (Đại từ)	Used for (Dùng cho)	Used as (Dùng như)	Examples (Ví dụ)
WHO	People	Subject and object	- The man <i>who</i> lives next door works in my office. - The man <i>who/ whom</i> I'm talking about works in her office.
WHICH	Things and animals	Subject and object	- The dog <i>which</i> bit the postman belongs to my neighbor. - The dog <i>which</i> you saw outside my house belongs to my neighbor.
WHOM	People	Object only, and after prepositions	- Her new boyfriend is the man <i>whom</i> you saw in her living room yesterday. - She's going to marry the man with <i>whom</i> she went on holiday last month.
THAT	People, things and animals	Subject and object	- That man <i>that/who</i> told you this thing must have been a fool. - The man <i>that/who/whom</i> she's going to marry comes from a wealthy family.
WHOSE	People, things and animals	Of whom/ Of which	- The children <i>whose</i> paintings win the competition will be given a scholarship. - They were playing a game whose rules I couldn't understand.
WHERE	Places	Adverb of places	- This is the bend <i>where</i> the accident happened.

WHEN	Time	Adverb of time	- I still remember the day when we first met.
WHY	Reason	Reason	- She didn't give us the reason <i>why</i> she was absent from class yesterday.
WHAT	The things which	Subject and object	- <i>What</i> we found was a box full of old coins. - <i>What</i> I want now is a cup of coffee.

CHÚ Ý: Cách dùng đặc biệt của “which”:

Chúng ta có thể dùng “**which**” sau dấu phẩy để thay thế cho cả một ý tưởng trong mệnh đề đi trước nó.

Ví dụ:

- They had to wait for an hour, **which** annoyed them very much.
(“which” thay thế cho cả câu “They had to wait for an hour”.)
- He suddenly shouted at me, **which** made me very upset.
(“which” thay thế cho cả câu “He suddenly shouted at me”.)
- Carol helped us clear up, **which** was very good of her.
(“which” thay thế cho cả câu “Carol helped us clear up”.)

B). Omission of relative pronouns

Lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ

1). Khi đại từ quan hệ “**who/whom/which/that**” được dùng như túc từ (object), chúng ta có thể lược bỏ nó. Cách dùng này được gọi là “**Zero relative**”.

Ví dụ:

- The woman *you met yesterday* was my aunt Laura.
(The woman *who/ whom/ that* you met yesterday was my aunt Laura)
 - The doctor I spoke to told me not to worry.
(The doctor *who/ whom/ that* I spoke to told me not to worry.)
 - The mistake *I made* was fortunately not very serious.
(The mistake *that/ which* I made was fortunately not very serious.)
 - The jacket *Bob always wears* was a gift from his uncles.
(The jacket *that/ which* Bob always wears was a gift from his uncles.)
- 2). Chúng ta không thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ khi nó làm chủ ngữ (subject); có nghĩa là nó đứng trước động từ chính trong câu. **Ví dụ:**

- The doctor *who/ that* treated me told me not to worry.
(WRONG: ~~The doctor treated me~~ told me not to worry.)
 - The woman *who* told you about your mistake was very kind.
(WRONG: ~~The woman told you about your mistake~~ was very kind.)
- 3). Chúng ta cũng không thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ khi nó đứng sau dấu phẩy (nghĩa là trong mệnh đề không xác định), mặc dù nó làm túc từ (object). **Ví dụ:**
- Mr. Walker, *whom* I invited to dinner, didn't come.
(WRONG: Mr. Walker, ~~I invited to dinner~~, didn't come.)
 - This watch, *which* I bought ten years ago, has always kept accurate time.
(WRONG: This watch, ~~I bought ten years ago~~, has always kept accurate time.)
- 4). Chúng ta cũng không thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ “**whom/which**” khi dùng nó theo sau giới từ.

Ví dụ:

- The people *with whom* I went on holiday were very kind.
- Astronomy is a subject *about which* I know very little.

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Join each idea in A with the most suitable idea in B using “which”.

A	B
1. Jerry didn't answer my letter.	a). It means he can't get about very easily.
2. It poured with rain all day.	b). It's made her very depressed.
3. My cousin is disabled.	c). That was very rude of him.
4. Pamela's sister paid for the meal.	d). It meant I had to take a taxi.
5. You left the key in the car.	e). That left the ground very wet.
6. Brenda has lost her job.	f). That was very kind of her.
7. The police blocked off the road.	g). It made us all feel very hungry.
8. My phone is out of order at the moment.	h). That caused a traffic jam.
9. There was a bus strike.	i). It's a nuisance.
10. There was a delicious smell coming from the kitchen.	j). That was rather careless of you.

1. Jerry didn't answer my letter, which was very rude of him.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

EXERCISE 2: Join each pair of sentences using a relative clause. Some clauses need commas; some do not.

1. Miss Lynn has just got married. She's our chemistry teacher.
Miss Lynn, who is our chemistry teacher, has just got married.
2. Someone made the arrangements. It was Cathy.
The person who made the arrangements was Cathy.
3. My grandfather couldn't hear the phone. He's a bit deaf.
My grandfather
4. This General Post Office was designed by a French architect. It dates back from the 19th century.
This General Post office
5. Someone knew the truth. It was the judge.
The person
6. Diamond is used for cutting. It's a very hard substance.
Diamond
7. Somebody's bike was stolen. It was Nam.
The person
8. A road leads to the village. It isn't suitable for motor vehicles.
The road
9. Our teacher stayed at home during the bus strike. She lives very far from the school.

Our teacher
10. Patrick was very annoyed. His name was missed off the list.
Patrick

EXERCISE 3: Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word given in capitals. Do not change the meaning.

1. I bought my motorbike from that man. **WHOM**
That is the man from whom I bought my motorbike.
2. The girls were hungry and decided to have a meal. **WHO**
.....
3. That boy's sister sits behind me at school. **WHOSE**
.....
4. Did you borrow this book? **THAT**
.....
5. I was given the job by this man. **WHOM**
.....
6. You gave me a very useful present. **WHICH**
.....
7. Tom's computer had broken and he had to use a pencil. **WHOSE**
.....
8. She lives in Croydon – it's near London. **WHICH**
.....
9. Someone found the money and was given a reward. **WHO**
.....
10. The car was in good condition and wasn't expensive. **WHICH**
.....

EXERCISE 4: Make one sentence from each group of sentences, beginning as shown.

1. The hotel was full of guests. The hotel was miles from anywhere. The guests had gone there to admire the scenery.
The hotel, which was miles from anywhere, was full of guests who had gone there to admire the scenery.
2. I lent you a book. It was written by a friend of mine. She lives in France.
The book I
3. A woman's jewels were stolen. A police officer was staying in the same hotel. The woman was interviewed by him.
The woman whose
4. A goal was scored by a teenager. He had come on as a substitute. This goal won the match.
The goal which
5. I was sitting next to a boy in the exam. He told me the answers.
The boy
6. My wallet contained over \$200. It was found in the street by a schoolboy. He returned it.
My wallet,
7. My friend Albert has decided to buy a motorbike. His car was stolen last week.
My friend Albert,
8. Carol is a vegetarian. I cooked a meal for her last week. She enjoyed it.

Carol,

EXERCISE 5: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Use between two and five words, including the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. Jason was leaving on a flight that was cancelled. **WHICH**
The flight on *which Jason was leaving* cancelled.
2. A better film about love has never been made. **BEST**
It's the has ever been made.
3. None of the specially prepared food was left over. **ATE**
The guests had been especially prepared.
4. I've never seen a bigger dog than that one. **EVER**
That's the seen.
5. The company has produced a lot of sports cars, and has sold them all. **BY**
All the sports cars been sold.
6. Whatever has been ordered will be delivered. **EVERYTHING**
We will deliver ordered.
7. I've never visited a more impressive exhibition before. **THAT**
This is I've never visited.
8. No one in the club plays tennis as well as David. **WHO**
David is the person in the club
9. We borrowed the money from this bank. **WHICH**
This is the bank from the money.
10. You can do nothing to make me change my mind. **IS**
There to make me change my mind.

EXERCISE 6: Put one word in each space, or leave the space blank where possible.

Murder at the Station by Lorraine Small. Episode 5. *Trouble on the 6.15*. The story so far: Jane Platt, (1) who is travelling to London because of a mysterious letter, is the only person (2) _____ witnesses a murder at Victoria Station. The detective to (3) _____ she gives her statement then disappears. Jane goes to an office in Soho to answer the letter (4) _____ she had received. There she discovers that her uncle Gordon, (5) _____ lives in South America, has sent her a small box (6) _____ she is only to open if in trouble. Jane, (7) _____ parents have never mentioned an Uncle Gordon, is suspicious of the box, (8) _____ she gives to her friend Tony. They go to Scotland Yard and see Inspector Groves, (9) _____ has not heard of the Victoria Station murder, (10) _____ was not reported to the police. Jane gives Inspector Groves the murdered man's ticket (11) _____ she found beside his body. Then Jane and Tony decide to go to Redhill, (12) _____ was the town (13) _____ the murdered man had come from. On the train they meet a man, (14) _____ face is somehow familiar to Jane, (15) _____ says he knows her Uncle Gordon...

EXERCISE 7: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. A myth is a story _____ traditional beliefs.
A. that expressing B. expressing C. expresses D. which to express
2. I read 'The Old man and the Sea', _____ written by Ernest Hemingway.
A. a novel B. who has a C. which D. which has
3. "Who is eligible for the scholarship?" "Anyone _____ scholastic"
A. has a B. who has a C. who's a D. whose

4. I'll lend you a book by Mark Twain, _____.
 A. that is a famous American author
 B. a famous American author
 C. he is a famous American author
 D. is a famous American author
5. They have an apartment _____ the park.
 A. overlooks
 B. that overlooking
 C. overlooking
 D. overlooked
6. "Is April twenty-first the day _____?" "No, the twenty-second."
 A. you'll arrive then
 B. when you'll arrive
 C. on that you'll arrive
 D. when you'll arrive on
7. Florida, _____ the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
 A. is
 B. known as
 C. is known as
 D. that is known as
8. Pamela's marriage has been arranged by her family. She is marrying a man _____.
 A. she hardly knows
 B. she hardly knows him
 C. that she hardly knows him
 D. whom she hardly knows him
9. People who exercise frequently have greater physical endurance than those _____.
 A. that doesn't
 B. who don't
 C. which don't
 D. who doesn't
10. "Is this the address to _____ you want the package sent?" "Yes".
 A. whom
 B. which
 C. where
 D. that
11. Brenda quit her job at the advertising agency, _____ surprised everyone.
 A. what
 B. that
 C. which
 D. who
12. The missing man's family is desperately seeking everyone _____ information about his activities or whereabouts.
 A. has
 B. having
 C. who have
 D. have
13. The publishers expect that the new book will be bought by people _____ in environmental conservation.
 A. are interested
 B. who they are interested
 C. they are interested
 D. interested
14. I have always wanted to visit Rome, _____ of Italy.
 A. the capital
 B. is the capital
 C. that is the capital
 D. which the capital is
15. Annie has three brothers, _____ are pilots.
 A. who they all
 B. who all of them
 C. that all of them
 D. all of whom
16. Some fish is frozen, but _____ is best.
 A. fish is fresh
 B. that is fresh fish
 C. fresh fish is caught
 D. fresh fish
17. The movie _____ last night was terrific.
 A. we went
 B. we went to
 C. we went to
 D. which we want
18. The problem _____ never occurred.
 A. I had expected it
 B. whom I had expected
 C. that I had expected it
 D. I had expected
19. My grandfather, _____ a wise man, has greatly influenced my life.
 A. is
 B. that is
 C. who is
 D. who he is
20. "Excuse me, but there is something about _____ immediately.
 A. which I must speak to you
 B. which I must speak to you about it
 C. that I must speak to you about
 D. that I must speak to you

TEST FOR UNIT 12

I. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. Swimming, snorkeling, and scuba are some of the _____ sports.
A. athletic B. aquatic C. martial D. team
2. We really _____ all the efforts our athletes have made to win the medals.
A. participate B. advance C. appreciate D. attract
3. The sports officials promised to provide modern _____ for the athletes to train.
A. friendship B. aspects C. facilities D. purposes
4. You must apologize for _____ you've done!
A. whom B. what C. which D. that
5. The clerk _____ I complained didn't take it seriously.
A. whom B. to whom C. about which D. to that
6. Do you fancy _____ on a day trip to Bath next Saturday?
A. coming B. come C. to come D. for coming
7. "Did you invest in that company?" "Yes, I did. But now I wish I _____."
A. didn't B. wouldn't C. haven't D. hadn't
8. Please let me know the moment you _____ any news.
A. hear B. will hear C. heard D. had heard
9. Wendy _____ going to the movies with her boyfriend yesterday evening.
A. saw B. has seen C. was seen D. has been seen
10. Mr. Robinson is _____ old to continue his teaching career.
A. so B. such C. too D. enough
11. He didn't come to the date, _____ did he phone to apologize for not coming.
A. nor B. not C. nothing D. none
12. Mr. Ponce always wears a thick coat _____ the weather is very hot.
A. because B. if C. so that D. even though
13. That's the house _____ .
A. I used to live in it B. where I used to live in it.
C. which I used to live in it D. I used to live in
14. The new employee _____ has got an MBA at a foreign university.
A. the company has just hired B. the company has just hired her
C. whom the company has just hired her D. whom she has just been hired by the company
15. "Can I get you another drink?" " _____"
A. I'm sorry to hear that. B. No, thanks.
C. Don't mention it. D. Yes, here you are.
16. "I hope our team will win the championship this year." " _____"
A. It's my pleasure B. Oh, what a pity! C. So I will D. So do I.

II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others in each sentence.

1. A. purpose B. aspect C. event D. athlete
2. A. knowledge B. promote C. compete D. effect
3. A. athletic B. official C. aquatic D. history
4. A. solidarity B. developing C. participant D. enthusiasm

III. Choose the underline part in each sentence that needs correction.

1. The leader of the team apologized for not be able to win the competition.
A B C D
2. During their five-decades history, the Asian Games have been advancing in all aspects.
A B C D
3. The candidate I voted for her lost the election.

- A B C D
4. The passer-by whom stopped me in the street asked me for directions.
- A B C D

IV. Read the passage and do the exercise below.

The Winter Olympic Games are a multi-sport event held every four years. The first Winter Olympics was held in Chamonix, France, in 1924. The Games were held every four years from 1924 until 1936 when they were interrupted by World War II. The Olympics resumed in 1948 and were celebrated every four years until 1992. At that point the governing body for the Olympic Games, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), decided to place the Summer and Winter Games on separate four-year cycles in alternating even-numbered years.

The Winter Games have undergone significant changes since their inception. The rise of television as a global medium for communication has enhanced the profile of the Games. It has also created an income stream, via the sale of broadcast rights and advertising, which has become lucrative for the IOC.

The Winter Olympics have been hosted on three continents but never in a country in the southern hemisphere. The United States has hosted the Games four times. France has been host three times. Austria, Canada, Italy, Japan, Norway, and Switzerland have hosted the Games twice. In 2014 Sochi will be the first Russian city to host the Winter Olympics.

*** Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

1. Which of the following countries has not hosted the Winter Olympics so far?
A. Australia B. Switzerland C. Italy D. Japan
2. When did the IOC make a change in the years of celebrating the Summer and Winter Olympics?
A. 1936 B. 1948 C. 1992 D. 1924
3. Which of the following is one cause of the Winter Olympics becoming more popular?
A. The Winter Olympics becoming lucrative for the IOC
B. The growth of television broadcast throughout the world
C. The decision of the IOC on separate four-year cycles
D. the interruption of the Second World War
4. It can be inferred from the passage that
A. there have been no changes to the Winter Olympics since their inception.
B. no countries can be the host of the Winter Olympics more than twice.
C. the Winter Olympics will never be hosted by Russia.
D. the Winter Olympics cannot be hosted by any African country.

V. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in parentheses.

1. Sporting events are the opportunities for people to improve ____ and develop friendship. (know)
2. Some ____ of FIFA were accused of receiving money gifts to vote for the hosting country. (office)
3. In most sports games, the ____ is much more important than winning or losing. (participate)
4. You need to have a lot of ____ to play this kind of sport. (strong)
5. Most of the students in our school are very ____ about doing volunteer work. (enthusiasm)
6. There is a wide ____ of activities before the opening ceremony of the sporting event. (vary)

VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. You gave me a very useful present.
The present
2. The Vietnamese athletes took part in this event and played with great enthusiasm.

- The Vietnamese athletes taking
3. Was the man a friend of yours? You spoke to him this morning.
Was the man you
4. I am not as good at math as you are.
You are
5. My advice is to report the accident to the police.
I think you had
6. I phoned Jessica last of all.
Jessica was the

UNIT 13: HOBBIES

VOCABULARY

1. accompany	(v)	đệm đàn
→ accompaniment	(n)	nhạc đệm
2. accomplish	(v)	thành đạt
→ accomplished	(adj)	tài hoa; nhiều tài năng
→ accomplishment	(n)	sự thành đạt; tài năng
3. admire	(v)	thán phục; ngưỡng mộ
→ admiration	(n)	sự thán phục hoặc ngưỡng mộ
4. album	(n)	tập lưu giữ tem thư hoặc hình ảnh
5. avid	(adj)	say mê; đầy nhiệt tình
→ avidly	(adv)	một cách say mê
→ avidity	(n)	sự say mê
6. collect	(v)	suru tập; thu thập
→ collection	(n)	việc suru tập; bộ suru tập
→ collector	(n)	người suru tập
7. common	(adj)	thông thường; phổ biến
→ commonly	(adv)	thông thường
8. discard	(v)	loại bỏ; phế thải
→ discarded	(adj)	bị phế thải hoặc loại bỏ
9. fish tank	(n)	bể cá
10. give sth away	(v)	cho đi
11. guitarist	(n)	người đánh đàn ghi-ta
12. hobby	(n)	thú tiêu khiển
13. indulge in	(v)	say mê ; nuông chiều
→ indulgence	(n)	sự say mê hoặc nuông chiều
14. modest	(adj)	khiêm tốn
→ modesty	(n)	sự khiêm tốn
15. occupation	(n)	sự chiếm thời gian; nghề nghiệp
→ occupied	(adj)	bận rộn
→ occupy	(v)	chiếm chỗ hoặc chiếm thời giờ

16. once in a while	(adv)	thi thoảng
17. regular	(adj)	thường xuyên; hợp lệ
→ regularly	(adv)	thường xuyên; đều đặn
18. rice field	(n)	cánh đồng lúa
19. stamp	(n)	con tem
20. throw away	(v)	vứt đi
21. tune	(n)	giai điệu
22. while	(n)	một khoảng thời gian

**Vocabulary
Exercise 1**

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- I have great _____ for those who fight against poverty and injustice. (admire)
- _____ exercise will help you feel fresher and fitter. (regularly)
- Drawing and singing were among her many _____. (accomplish)
- My younger brother is a(n) _____ reader of fiction science books. (avidity)
- Elbow injuries are _____ found among tennis players. (common)
- By keeping yourself _____, you will never feel bored with your life. (occupy)
- She does a lot of work for charities, but her _____ forbids her from talking about it. (modest)
- Good food is his only _____. (indulge)
- His songs are often performed with guitar _____. (accompany)
- As she doesn't have to go to work, her main _____ is going shopping. (occupy)

**Vocabulary
Exercise 2**

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

- They gave _____ all their old books when they moved to another town.
A. out B. in C. up D. away
- Don't _____ your old clothes! You should sort them out and give them to the poor.
A. keep up B. throw away C. put away D. turn out
- A lot of families _____ old newspapers for recycling.
A. collect B. produce C. accomplish D. throw
- The band was playing rather well, but one of the guitars sounded a little out of _____.
A. song B. way C. tune D. work
- They went into town and _____ in shopping until the evening
A. accomplish B. indulge C. collect D. occupy

GRAMMAR

Cleft sentences
+ **Subject focus**
+ **Object focus**
+ **Adverbial focus**

Cleft sentence là cách dùng “**it + be + phần nhấn mạnh + mệnh đề quan hệ**” để nhấn mạnh. Ví dụ:

Cách nói bình thường (Neutral)	Cách nói nhấn mạnh (Emphatic)
a). Tracy gave me this book	a). It was Tracy that/ who gave me this book (not Mary).
b). The TV program gives me a headache.	b). It's The TV program that gives me a headache (not your music).
c). I'm studying English grammar.	c). It's English grammar (that) I'm studying (not English vocabulary).
d). Sarah's husband died on Friday.	d). It was on Friday that Sarah's husband died (not Thursday or Saturday).

CHÚ Ý:

- Trong loại câu Cleft sentences, đại từ “**that**” thường được dùng nhiều hơn là “**who**” hoặc “**which**”.
- Đại từ “**that**” có thể làm chủ từ như trong câu (a) và (b); trong trường hợp này câu Cleft sentence được gọi là “Subject focus”. Khi thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người và làm chủ từ trong câu, chúng ta có thể dùng “**who**” thay vì “**that**” như trong câu (a). Nhưng khi “**that**” làm chủ từ thay cho vật, chúng ta thường không thể dùng “**which**” thay cho “**that**”.
- “**That**” cũng làm túc từ như trong câu (c); trong trường hợp này câu Cleft sentence được gọi là “Object focus”. Lưu ý rằng chúng ta có thể lược bỏ “**that**” khi nó làm túc từ trong câu. **Ví dụ:**
- It's English grammar I'm studying.
- “**That**” cũng được dùng thay thế cho cụm- trạng- từ (Adverbial phrases) chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn hoặc mục đích như trong câu (d); trong trường hợp này câu Cleft sentence được gọi là “Adverbial focus”. Lưu ý rằng mặc dù “**where**” hoặc “**when**” có thể được dùng, nhưng chúng ta vẫn thường dùng “**that**” khi thay thế cho cụm-trạng-từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn hoặc mục đích (không thể dùng “**why**” và “**how**” trong câu Cleft sentence).

Các ví dụ khác:

- *Subject focus:
 - It's speed **that** causes accidents, not bad roads.
 - It was Claire **that/who** phoned you last night.
- *Object focus:
 - It was wine **that** we ordered, not beer.
(Or: It was wine we ordered, not beer.)
 - It's the manager **that** I want to see, not the secretary.
(Or: It's the manager I want to see, not the secretary.)
- *Adverbial focus:
 - It was **to show her how much I cared for her that** I bought her the necklace.
(Adverbial phrase of purpose = Cụm-trạng-từ chỉ mục đích)
 - It was **at this corner that** the accident happened.
(Adverbial phrase of place = Cụm-trạng-từ chỉ nơi chốn)
 - It's only in the winter **that** it gets really cold.
(Adverbial phrase of time = Cụm-trạng-từ chỉ thời gian)
- 5). Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng loại câu Cleft sentence bắt đầu bằng “**What**” hoặc “**All**” để nhấn mạnh. Lưu ý rằng “**What**” có ý nghĩa “**The thing that**” và “**All**” có ý nghĩa “**The only thing that**”, do đó không thể dùng thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người.

Ví dụ:

- **What** I need is your help, not your sympathy.
(The thing that I need is your help, not your sympathy.)
- **What** we want is quality, not quantity.
(The thing that we want is quality, not quantity.)
- **All** I need is \$20. (= I only need \$20.)

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Rewrite the sentences to focus attention on the underlined information using the cleft sentence “it + be + a relative”.

1. J K Rowling wrote Rabbit when she was six years old.
It was J K Rowling that / who wrote Rabbit when she was six years old.
2. She worked as an English teacher in Portugal.
.....
3. J K Rowling met and married a Portugal journalist.
.....
4. She had the idea for a Harry Potter book in 1990.
.....
5. Chris Columbus made the first Harry Potter film.
.....
6. Amanda wrote this letter.
.....
7. The president’s speech spoiled the meeting.
.....
8. Her husband often helps her with the housework.
.....
9. I told you about Kate, not Susan.
.....
10. The pop star’s presence saved the party.
.....

EXERCISE 2: Quiz champion Claude Jennings is answering some questions. Look at each question and answer and write a sentence with “it + be + a relative clause”.

1. Who invented radio ? - Marconi.
It was Marconi who invented radio.
2. When did Columbus sail to America? - In 1492.
It was in 1492
3. What does Tiger Woods play? - Golf
It’s
4. Where did the Olympics Games first take place? – In Greece.
.....
5. Which is nearest the sun, Venus or Mercury? – Mercury.
.....
6. Who discovered penicillin? – Ian Fleming.
.....
7. When was the sandwich invented? – In 1762
.....

8. Where did Napoleon Bonaparte lose his last battle? – In Waterloo

 9. Who first set foot on the moon? – Neil Armstrong.

 10. Where was pasta first produced commercially? – In Italy.

EXERCISE 3: Rewrite the sentences to focus attention on the underlined information using “it + be+ a relative clause”.

1. Mark’s known for ages that his parents are coming to stay with us this weekend, but he only told me yesterday.
 Mark’s known for ages that his parents are coming to stay with us this weekend, but it was only yesterday that he told me.
2. The film was made in Liverpool.
 It
3. ‘Helen bought the car from Tom.’ ‘No, Tom bought the car from Helen.’
 ‘Helen bought the car from Tom.’ ‘No,
4. He already plays for the national side, and he turned professional only last year.
 He already plays for the national side, and
5. Caroline has been feeling a bit depressed for some time, so I booked a holiday in Amsterdam to cheer her up.
 Caroline has been feeling depressed for some time, so
6. I had my wallet when I went into the sports hall, so I lost it somewhere in there.
 I had my wallet when I went into the sports hall, so
7. She doesn’t find learning languages very easy, and she improved her French only by studying very hard.
 She doesn’t find learning languages very easy, and
8. ‘Susan is seriously ill in hospital.’ ‘But I was playing tennis with her only last Saturday’
 ‘Susan is seriously ill in hospital.’ ‘But
9. ‘Was it by cutting staff that he managed to save the firm?’ ‘No, he made it profitable by improving distribution.’
 ‘Was it by cutting staff that he managed to save the firm?’ ‘No,
10. I don’t mind her criticizing me, but I object to how she does it.
 I don’t mind her criticizing me, but

EXERCISE 4: Complete each space with one of the following relative clauses. Use each clause once only.

- | |
|--|
| <p>that they did and said
 that he did with his host family
 who lived near Quito, Ecuador
 that were different between his host family and himself
 that they had in common
 who were like him in their customs and habits
 that his host family followed</p> |
|--|

Hiroki is from Japan. When he was sixteen, he spent four months in South America. When he was sixteen, he spent four months in South America. He stayed with a family (1) Their way of life was very different from his. At first, many of the things (2) seemed to Hiroki: their eating customs, political views, ways of expressing emotion, work habits, sense of humor, and more. He felt homesick for people (3)

As time went on, Hiroki began to appreciate the way of life (4) Many of things (5) began to feel natural to him. He developed a strong bond of friendship with them. At the beginning of his stay in Ecuador, he had noticed only the things (6) At the end, he appreciated the many things (7) as human beings despite their differences in cultural background.

1. who lived near Quito, Ecuador
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

EXERCISE 5: Complete each space with a relative pronoun.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in Mason’s department store in River Street. Nobody knows yet (1) ___ caused it, but it may have been an accident. However, the police are looking for two young men (2) ___ were seen running out of the store shortly before it began. They jumped into a car (3) ___ was waiting for them. A witness (4) ___ was walking past the car at the time says he overheard (5) ___ one of the men said to the driver.

‘I didn’t hear everything but I’m sure one of the words (6) ___ he said was “bomb” or something like that,’ the witness told the police.

The police have said they are looking for a young man between 19 and 24 (7) ___ hair is red and (8) ___ was green with two other men in a yellow car (9) ___ was being driven at high speed along River Street at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. Anyone (10) ___ saw him or has information about the other two men should contact the police immediately. (11) ___ you tell the police will be treated confidentially. Luckily the fire (12) ___ began in Mason’s was quickly put out by the fire-fighters (13) ___ arrived at the scene. However, (14) ___ happened at Mason’s yesterday could happen again with results (15) ___ might be far more serious.

EXERCISE 6: Complete the second sentence in each pair using the word given in capitals.

Do NOT change that word.

1. We don’t know the cause of the fire. **CAUSED**
We have no ideathe fire.
2. Perhaps a bomb caused the fire. **WHAT**
Perhaps was a bomb.
3. The man with red hair may have caused it. **WHOSE**
It may have been caused by was red.
4. The police want to contact people if they saw him. **ANYONE**
The police want to talk to him.
5. He jumped into a car waiting in front of the store. **WAS**
The car waiting in front of the store.

6. The driver of the car had a beard. **WAS**
The man the car had a beard.
7. Luckily the fire didn't cause serious damage. **VERY**
Luckily, the damage the serious.
8. Sudden fires often cause very serious damage. **IS**
The damage often very serious.
9. The thing that happened at Mason's must be prevented from happening again. **WHAT**
We have to at Mason's from happening again.
10. How should people be punished if they start a fire? **SOMEONE**
What should we do with a fire?
11. If people deliberately start a fire, they should be punished. **ANYONE**
I think a fire should be punished.
12. Just think if they start a fire and someone is killed. **KILLS**
What if a fire someone?

EXERCISE 7: Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. My bike, ____ I had left at the gate, had disappeared.
A. when B. which C. that D. –
2. The medicine ____ had no effect at all.
A. the doctor gave it to me B. the doctor gave me
C. which the doctor gave it to me D. which given to me by the doctor.
3. Betsy, ____ couldn't see the screen, decided to change her seat.
A. she B. whom C. who D. that
4. Can you see ____ the people in the picture are doing?
A. that B. what C. who D. whom
5. What was the name of your friend _____?
A. his tent we borrowed B. who his tent we borrowed
C. that his tent we borrowed D. whose tent we borrowed
6. Was ____ I said a moment ago clear?
A. when B. which C. that D. what
7. That voters were overwhelmingly against the candidate ____ proposals called for higher taxes.
A. who his B. who he had C. whose D. that his
8. The new shopping mall is gigantic. It's advertised as a place ____ you can find just about anything you might want to buy.
A. where B. which C. in where D. in that
9. I read a book about Picasso, _____.
A. is a Spanish painter B. a Spanish painter
C. who a Spanish painter is D. that is a Spanish painter
10. ____ you said a moment ago suggests you didn't understand my question.
A. Who B. When C. What D. That

TEST FOR UNIT 13

I. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. He took a(n) ____ interest in football. He never missed a match on television.

- A. avid B. successful C. actually D. common
2. She sang several songs, _____ by her friend on the piano.
A. collected B. practised C. accompanied D. indulged
3. He enjoyed watching the colorful fish swimming in the glass _____.
A. envelope B. glove C. album D. tank
4. _____ in a while, the whole family went to a restaurant for dinner.
A. One B. Some C. Once D. One time
5. _____, I avoided lots of trouble on my trip.
A. In spite of your advice B. Thanks to your advice
C. Because of you advised me D. Although you had advised me
6. In the novel by Rowling, _____, the main character is a teenager.
A. which the movie is based B. which the movie is based on it
C. on that the movie is based D. on which the movie is based
7. The first time I noticed something wrong was _____ I got home.
A. since B. when C. for D. until
8. It was on March 19th, 1876 _____ the first telephone call was made.
A. that B. when C. then D. which
9. "I can hardly understand what he's saying." " _____ can I."
A. So B. Either C. Neither D. Not
10. _____ into the side of the mountain are the faces of four men who were United States presidents.
A. Carved B. Carving C. Carve D. To carve
11. All of the beautiful descriptions _____ in these books help me create pictures in my mind.
A. find B. found C. finding D. to find
12. He spent every minute of his free time to indulge _____ his hobby of playing guitar.
A. for B. by C. to D. in
13. This old bridge _____ soon.
A. will discard B. will be discarded
C. will have to be discarded D. will be discarding
14. _____ novels in bed is one of her hobbies.
A. Read B. Reading C. To reading D. For reading
15. "Did you have a good trip?" " _____".
A. Yes, not too bad. Thanks B. Thanks. You too
C. Thanks. That would be nice D. There's no need. Thanks
16. "What's your favorite hobby?" " _____"
A. Yes, it is B. It's not mine. Sorry
C. Not at all. Thanks D. It's fishkeeping.

II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each sentence.

1. A. relative B. envelope C. regularly D. remain
2. A. admire B. practise C. promise D. favorite
3. A. although B. alternative C. alright D. album
4. A. guitar B. collector C. actually D. Britain

III. Choose the underline part in each sentence that needs correction.

1. My friend, an accomplished guitarist, is now teaching me how playing the guitar.

- It was in
3. The noise of the traffic has driven me crazy.
It is
4. That girl's mother works in my father's office.
That's the girl
5. It is essential that this letter be posted today.
This letter
6. Can you give me directions for the Grand Theater?
Could you tell me how

UNIT 15: SPACE CONQUEST

VOCABULARY

1. approximately	(adv)	khoảng chừng
2. astronaut	(n)	phi hành gia
3. attention	(n)	sự chú ý
4. congratulate	(v)	chúc mừng, khen ngợi
→ congratulation	(n)	lời chúc mừng hoặc khen ngợi
5. conquer	(v)	chinh phục
→ conquest	(n)	cuộc chinh phục
6. cosmonaut	(n)	phi hành gia
7. deal with	(v)	đãi phỏ, giải quyết
8. extreme	(a)	cực độ
9. failure	(n)	thất bại
10. feat	(v)	kì công, công trình
11. flight	(n)	chuyến bay
12. hero	(n)	anh hùng
13. last	(v)	kéo dài
14. orbit	(n, v)	quỹ đạo, bay theo quỹ đạo
15. precise	(a)	chính xác
→ precisely	(adv)	một cách chính xác
16. psychology	(n)	tâm lý
→ psychological	(a)	thuộc về tâm lý
17. react to	(v)	phản ứng với
→ reaction	(n)	sự phản ứng
18. routine	(a)	thường lệ
→ routine	(n)	việc thường lệ
19. satisfaction	(n)	sự thỏa mãn hoặc hài lòng
→ satisfy	(v)	làm thỏa mãn hoặc hài lòng
→ satisfied with	(a)	thỏa mãn, hài lòng
20. share	(v)	chia sẻ, dùng chung
21. speed	(n)	tốc độ
22. technical	(a)	về kĩ thuật
23. telegram	(n)	điện tín

24. temperature	(n)	nhiệt độ
25. tense	(a)	căng thẳng, hồi hộp
→ tension	(n)	sự căng thẳng
26. tragedy	(n)	bi kịch
→ tragic	(a)	bi thảm
→ tragically	(adv)	một cách bi thảm
27. uncertain	(a)	không chắc chắn
→ uncertainty	(n)	sự bất trắc, không chắc chắn
28. venture	(n)	sự mạo hiểm
29. view	(v)	xem, quan sát
30. weightless	(a)	không trọng lực
→ weightlessness	(n)	tình trạng không trọng lực

GRAMMAR

A. “Can, could, be able to”:

1. “**Can**”: Chúng ta thường dùng ‘**can + bare infinitive**’ để diễn tả ‘một việc khả năng xảy ra’ hoặc ‘một người có khả năng làm gì’ trong hiện tại hoặc trong tương lai

Ví dụ: I can see you tomorrow afternoon, not tomorrow morning.

Chú ý: hình thức phủ định (negative form) ‘**can**’ là ‘**can’t**’ hoặc ‘**cannot**’

Ví dụ: I can’t/cannot cook, so we should eat out.

Chúng ta cũng dùng ‘can’ với ý nghĩa ‘cho phép hoặc được phép làm gì’

Ví dụ: You can go out if you’ve finished your work

2. “**Could**” là hình thức quá khứ của ‘**can**’ thường dùng để nói về khả năng nói chung trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: she could sing very well when she was a child.

3. “**Be able to + infinitive**” được dùng để nói rằng ‘một người nào đó có khả năng làm gì’, tương tự như ‘**can+bare infinitive**’

Ví dụ: Are you able to type 80 words a minute?

Chú ý: trong tiếng Anh đàm thoại thông dụng (informal English) người ta thường dùng ‘**can**’ hơn là ‘**be able to**’

4. Tuy nhiên, ‘**can**’ chỉ có hình thức hiện tại và hình thức quá khứ là ‘**could**’. Vậy nên trong một số trường hợp chúng ta phải dùng ‘**be able to**’ khi diễn tả khả năng.

* Diễn tả khả năng với ‘**To-infinitive**’:

It’s difficult **to be able to speak** English fluently.

(**NOT:** it’s difficult English fluently)

- His English is not very good enough **to be able to study** abroad

* diễn tả khả năng sau các động từ khiêm khuyết

- You **must be able to make** yourself understood in English.

(**NOT:** You yourself understood in English)

* diễn tả khả năng với thì hiện tại hoàn thành (present perfect);

- How long **have you been able to drive**?

(**NOT:** How long?)

Chú ý: khi diễn tả khả năng trong tương lai, chúng ta có thể dùng ‘**will be able to**’ hoặc ‘**can**’

Ví dụ: I’ll be able to meet you tomorrow after class.

5. ‘**Could**’ và ‘**was/were able to**’: chúng ta có thể dùng ‘**could**’ hoặc ‘**was/were able to**’ khi nói về một khả năng tổng quát trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: Lisa **could play/ was able to play** the piano when she was.

Tuy nhiên khi nói về khả năng đối với một hành động xảy ra riêng biệt chỉ một lần (particular action) trong quá khứ, chúng ta không thể dùng ‘**could**’ mà chỉ dùng ‘**was/were able to**’

Ví dụ: The car suddenly caught fire, but they **were able to escape** from it.

(trong trường hợp này, không thể dùng ‘they *could escape* from it they were able to escape’ đồng nghĩa với ‘they managed to escape’ hoặc ‘they succeeded in escaping.’)

- He was able to get the job although he didn’t have enough qualifications.

(NOT: He *could get* the job., ‘he was able to get’ = he succeeded in getting or he managed to get’)

Trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi (negative sentence and question), cả hai dùng ‘**could**’ và ‘**was/were able to**’ đều có thể được dùng như nhau mà không thay đổi ý nghĩa.

Ví dụ: The weather was awful, so I couldn’t go/ wasn’t able to go sailing.

Chúng ta cũng thường dùng ‘**could**’ (hơn là dùng ‘**was/were able to**’) đối với những động từ chỉ giác quan (see, hear,...) và những động từ chỉ hoạt động trí tuệ (understand, remember,...)

Ví dụ: I could smell something burning when I came into the kitchen.

B. Question tags (câu hỏi đuôi):

*** Quy tắc:** Câu phát biểu là **khẳng định** thì câu hỏi **đuôi** sẽ là **phủ định** và **ngược lại**. Cụ thể:

- Vế đằng trước là (+) thì phần đuôi là (-). **Ex:** You *play* the guitar, **don’t** you ?

- Vế đằng trước là (-) thì phần đuôi là (+). **Ex:** You *didn’t* do your homework, **did** you?

*** Ví dụ về câu hỏi đuôi với các thì:**

Thì	Động từ “To be”	Động từ thường
Hiện tại đơn, hiện tại tiếp diễn	- He is handsome, isn't he? - You aren't studying, are you? - I am late, aren't I?	- They like me, don't they? - She doesn't love you, does she?
Quá khứ đơn, quá khứ tiếp diễn	- He was reading, wasn't he? - They weren't surprised, were they?	- He didn't come here, did he? - You came late, didn't you?
Thì tương lai đơn	- She will be loved, won't she? - It won't rain, will it? - We shall go out tonight, shan't we?	
Hiện tại hoàn thành, Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn	- He hasn't been here all week, has he? - They have left, haven't they? - She has studied well, hasn't she?	

Quá khứ hoàn thành, Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn	- They had been working hard, hadn't they? - He hadn't met you before, had he?
---	---

*** Một số lưu ý quan trọng về cách chuyển đuôi:**

1. Ở phần câu hỏi đuôi phủ định, ta bắt buộc phải dùng dạng viết tắt, không được dùng 'not'.

Ex: You are a student, **aren't** you? (không dùng "are not you"?)

2. Câu hỏi đuôi của "I am" là "aren't I".

Ex: I am going to do it again, aren't I?

3. Đối với câu mệnh lệnh, thì câu hỏi đuôi sẽ là "will + you"

Ex: Close the door, will you?

4. Câu giới thiệu dùng "Let's + V-inf", câu hỏi đuôi là "shall we"

Ex: Let's go for a picnic, shall we?

Tuy nhiên, **Let me do ..., will you?**

5. Chủ ngữ là "nothing, anything, everything, something ..." thì câu hỏi đuôi dùng "it".

Ex: Everything is ok, isn't it?

6. Chủ ngữ là những đại từ bất định: "everyone, someone, anyone, no one, nobody ...". câu hỏi đuôi là "they".

Ex: Somebody wanted a drink, didn't they?

7. Trong câu có các trạng từ phủ định và bán phủ định như: "never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, little ...; nothing, nobody, no one ..." thì phần hỏi đuôi sẽ ở dạng khẳng định.

Ex: He seldom drinks wine, does he?

You hardly call each other, do you?

8. Chủ ngữ là "this, that", dùng "it" trong câu hỏi đuôi. Chủ ngữ là "these, those", dùng "they" trong câu hỏi đuôi.

Ex: This isn't your bag, is it?

These are 3 oranges, aren't they?

9. Chủ ngữ là mệnh đề danh từ, dùng "it" trong câu hỏi đuôi.

Ex: What you have said is wrong, isn't it?

10. Câu đầu có: "It seems that + mệnh đề", lấy mệnh đề để hình thành câu hỏi đuôi.

Ex: It seems that you are right, aren't you?

11. Câu đầu là "**I wish**", dùng "**may**" trong câu hỏi đuôi.

Ex: I wish to study English, may I?

12. Chủ từ là "**One**", dùng "**you**" hoặc "**one**" trong câu hỏi đuôi.

Ex: One can be one's master, can't you/one?

13. Với câu cảm thán, lấy danh từ trong câu đổi thành đại từ và dùng "**is, am, are**".

Ex: What a beautiful dress, isn't it?

How intelligent you are, aren't you?

14. Câu đầu có "**Must**" thì câu hỏi đuôi biến đổi như sau

* "**Must**" chỉ **sự cần thiết** => dùng "**needn't**".

Ex: They must study hard, needn't they?

* "**Must**" chỉ **sự cảm đoán** => dùng "**mustn't**".

Ex: You mustn't come late, must you?

15. Câu đầu có: "**I + think, believe, suppose, figure, assume, fancy, imagine, reckon, expect, seem, feel**" + mệnh đề phụ, ta **lấy mệnh đề phụ làm câu hỏi đuôi**.

Ex: I think he will come here, won't he?

I don't believe Mary can do it, can she?

16. Câu đầu dùng "**used to**", câu hỏi đuôi dùng "**didn't ...**".

Ex: She used to live here, didn't she?

17. Câu đầu có "**had better**", ta mượn trợ động từ "**had**" để lập câu hỏi đuôi.

Ex: He'd better stay, hadn't he?

18. Câu đầu có "**would rather**", ta mượn trợ động từ "**would**" để lập câu hỏi đuôi

Ex: You'd rather go, wouldn't you?

EXERCISES

UNIT 15

I. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets:

1. Passengers are requested to check in two hours before the _____. (fly)
2. You could feel the _____ in the room as the students were waiting for their exam results. (tense)
3. All I can say now is "_____ on your exam results!" (Congratulate)
4. This book tells you about the Spanish _____ in South America. (conquer)
5. Another crop _____ could result in widespread famine. (fail)
6. Life is full of _____. (certain)
7. Her sickness is more _____ than physical. (psychology)
8. There has been a mixed _____ to the appointment of the new director. (react)
9. _____, most of the villagers were killed by the tsunami. (Tragedy)

10. Astronauts have to work in _____ conditions. (weight)

II. Complete the sentences using “can” or “could” where possible. If “can” or “could” is not possible, use a form of “be able to”:

1. Nam has been living in England for a year. He _____ speak English very well now.
2. I won't _____ complete the report by Friday.
3. When I was younger, I _____ run ten kilometers every morning.
4. You'll _____ find a job easily when you finish university.
5. It was very dark but we _____ see a figure moving in front.
6. How long has Lisa _____ play the violin?

III. Put a question tag at the end of each sentence. (Sometimes more than one answer is possible):

1. You don't like this program, _____?
2. Your mom isn't at work today, _____?
3. I'm too impatient, _____?
4. I shouldn't have lost my temper, _____?
5. Lynne speaks French and German, _____?
6. That was a good movie, _____?
7. You've never come to class late, _____?
8. You'd like something to drink, _____?
9. Everybody can answer this question, _____?
10. Don't ask me any more questions, _____?

TEST FOR UNIT 15

I. PRONUNCIATION

Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. A. fot B. mon C. look D. would
2. A. gravity B. aspiration C. biography D. possible
3. A. technical B. conquest C. psychology D. launched

Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from that of the others.

4. A. scientist B. president C. engineer D. astronaut
5. A. conquest B. venture C. technical D. artificial

II. LANGUAGE FOCUS

A. Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c or d - that best completes the sentence or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.

6. Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon _____ 20 July 1969.
A. in B. at C. on D. of
7. She is never satisfied _____ what she's got.
A. to B. with C. for D. in .
8. In 1961 Yuri Gagarin lifted _____ into space aboard the Vostok 1.
A. off B. up C. on D. Ø
9. After landing, the team members were greeted like _____ heroes.

28. Halley's comet was named of the astronomer Edmund Halley, who

A

was the first to realize that some comets appear in regular cycles.

B

C

D

29. A number of people still wants to apply for the position of accountant in that company.

A

B

C

D

30. If I were a little taller I could be astronaut, but I don't meet the height requirement.

A

B

C

D

III. READING

A. Fill in each blank space with one appropriate from the box.

manned	seriously	affected	space	radiation	groundless
weightlessness	harmless	journey	flown	appeared	effects

Before man had (31) _____ in space it was thought that his physical and mental capabilities might be (32) _____ by long periods of (33) _____, and that he might be endangered by high levels of (34) _____. Yuri Gagarin's first (35) _____ flight in April 1961 showed that man could live in space and, although this (36) _____ only lasted for 108 minutes, it gave encouragement to those interested in the future of (37) _____ space flight. In fact most of the early fears about man's health in space have proved (38) _____, and although several odd medical (39) _____ have been observed, none has (40) _____ affected man's ability for useful work.

B. Read the passage carefully, then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Throughout history there have been many great explorers. Have you, for example, heard of Marco Polo, the famous Italian traveler? He was the first European to travel to China. He arrived in China in the late 13th century. About 200 years later, Christopher Columbus sailed from Spain by ship. He was looking for a new way to reach India. However, as you probably know, he didn't reach India. He landed in America. Five hundred years after Columbus in the ' 1930s a famous explorer named Richard Byrd was one of the first persons to fly over both the North and the South Poles. Today we continue to explore this world and are studying to explore other worlds, too. In the 1930s Russian and American scientists sent many unmanned spacecraft to the moon. These spacecraft sent back very valuable information about the moon. Then on July 16th 1969 the first manned spaceship to the moon left earth. On that day Apollo 11 blasted off with three American astronauts on board. Four days after blast-off, two of these astronauts landed on the moon. They later explored the surface of the moon. About two days after landing on the moon, they started back to the earth. They arrived safely back on earth a few days later. Today we are sending unmanned spacecraft to other planets. In the future, we might walk on Mars or Venus the way we did on the moon. We might even travel to other galaxies. Who knows? One thing we know for sure is that we will continue to explore this world and other worlds, too.

41. Marco Polo traveled from England to China in the late 13th century.

42. While he was looking for India, Christopher Columbus reached America.

43. In the 19th century Richard Byrd flew over both the North and the South Poles.

44. Unmanned spacecraft went to the moon before manned spacecraft did.
 45. Apollo 11 was the first manned spaceship to go to the moon.
 46. Apollo 11 was damaged in the blast.
 47. All of the American astronauts on the spaceship landed on and explored the surface of the moon.
 48. Today we are sending spacecraft with astronauts on board to other planets.

IV. WRITING

Choose the phrase that best completes the sentence.

49. _____ by meteorites whose impact formed craters of all size.
 A. The surface of the moon was shaped
 B. The moon whose surface shaped
 C. The surface of the shaped moon
 D. The surface was forming the shape of the moon
50. Many craters on the earth's surface were probably formed by very large meteorites _____.
 A. when smashed into the ground was an explosion
 B. which smashed into the ground and an explosion
 C. smashing into the ground and exploding
 D. they smashed into the ground and exploded
51. Throughout history, the moon has inspired not only song and dance _____.
 A. but poetry and prose as well B. but poetry also prose
 C. together with poetry and prose D. and also poetry and prose
52. Claudius Ptolemy, _____ of the first century A.D., left a good description of the geocentric theory.
 A. he was an astronomer and a philosopher
 B. being an astronomer and a philosopher
 C. an astronomer and who was a philosopher
 D. who was an astronomer and a philosopher
53. _____ the fifth largest among the nine planets that make up our solar system.
 A. The Earth being B. The Earth is
 C. That the Earth is D. Being the Earth
54. If my aunt had not fallen down yesterday, _____.
 A. her legs would not be hurting now
 B. she can walk normally now
 C. she does not have to go on crutches now
 D. she would not have been painful now
55. Glass that has been tempered may be up to _____.
 A. as hard as ordinary glass five times
 B. five times as hard as ordinary glass
 C. hard as ordinary glass five times
 D. ordinary glass as hard as five times

UNIT 16: THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD

VOCABULARY

1. base (n) nền móng, chân đế

2. belongings	(n)	vật dụng cá nhân, vật sở hữu
3. block of stone	(n)	khối đá
4. burial	(n)	việc an táng
→ burial chamber	(n)	phòng mai táng
→ bury	(v)	chôn cất, mai táng
5. consist of	(v)	gồm có
6. enclose	(v)	bao quanh
7. huge	(a)	khổng lồ
8. involve	(v)	liên quan, dính líu
9. journey	(n)	cuộc hành trình
10. mysterious	(a)	bí ẩn
→ mysteriously	(adv)	một cách bí ẩn
→ mystery	(n)	điều bí ẩn, sự huyền bí
11. pharaoh	(n)	vua Ai Cập cổ
12. proceed	(v)	tiến hành, tiến tới
13. process	(n)	tiến trình, quá trình
14. proposal	(a)	lời đề nghị
→ propose	(v)	đề nghị
15. protect	(v)	bảo vệ, che chở
→ protection	(n)	sự bảo vệ hoặc che chở
16. pyramid	(n)	kim tự tháp
17. ramp	(n)	đoạn đường dốc
18. rank	(v, n)	xếp hạng, thứ hạng hoặc cấp bậc
19. region	(n)	vùng, khu vực
20. serve	(v)	phục vụ
21. site	(n)	địa điểm
22. spiral	(n, a)	lò xo, hình xoắn ốc
23. straight	(a, adv)	thẳng
24. structure	(n)	cấu trúc, công trình xây dựng
25. surpass	(v)	vượt trội
26. theoretical	(a)	về lý thuyết
→ theoretically	(adv)	về mặt lý thuyết
→ theory	(n)	lý thuyết
27. tomb	(n)	ngôi mộ
28. transport	(v)	vận chuyển, chuyên chở
→ transport	(n)	sự vận chuyển
→ transportation	(n)	sự vận chuyển
29. treasure	(n)	kho tàng
30. wonder	(n)	kì quan

GRAMMAR

*** Reporting with passive verbs:** “ *It is said that ...* ”; “ *He is said to* ”

(**Câu tường thuật bị động:** “ *It is said that ...* ”; “ *He is said to* ”)

(*Người ta nói/ đồn/ rằng.....*):

Đề chuyển từ câu chủ động với động từ tường thuật sang câu bị động, ta có 2 cách sau:

- Active (chủ động):

People (they)/ S1 + say(s) / động từ tường thuật (hiện tại đơn) + that	S2	V2	O2
---	-----------	-----------	-----------

=> Passive (bị động):

Cách 1:	It + is + said/ động từ tường thuật ở dạng V3/ed + that +	S2	V2	O2
----------------	--	-----------	-----------	-----------

Cách 2:	S2 + is/ are	+ said/ động từ tường thuật ở dạng V3/ed	+ that + to-inf (to V1) (nếu câu đề bài có V2 (s/es/am/is/are/ tương lai)) to have + V3/ed (nếu câu đề bài có V2 (was/ were/2/ed/quá khứ/ hiện tại hoàn thành))	O2
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*** Một số động từ tường thuật thường được dùng với hai cấu trúc này:**

say, think, believe, consider, understand, know, report, expect, allege, claim,

Ex1:

- Active (chủ động): People say that he **is** intelligent.

=> Passive (bị động):

Cách 1: **It is said that** he **is** intelligent.

Cách 2: **He is said to be** intelligent.

Ex2:

- Active (chủ động): They think that he **has passed** the final exam with the best result.

=> Passive (bị động):

Cách 1: **It is thought that** he has passed the final exam with the best result.

Cách 2: **He is thought to have passed** the final exam with the best result.

*** Chú ý:**

- Chúng ta có thể dùng “**Subject + Passive verb + to be doing**”: khi diễn tả hành động đang diễn tiến (continuous verbs)

Ví dụ: (People think that they are traveling in Africa.)

It is thought that they are traveling in Africa.

They are thought **to be traveling** in Africa.

- Khi diễn tả hành động xảy ra trước khi người ta nói, chúng ta dùng “**Perfect infinitive**”: **to have + past participle**”

Ví dụ: (People say that Freddie was in the army.)

Freddie is said **to have been** in the army.

(“Freddie was in the army” đã xảy ra trước khi “people say”)

- “**Be supposed to**” cũng có thể được dùng với ý nghĩa tương tự như “**be said to**”.

Ví dụ: The man **is supposed to have been married** before.

(= That man is said to have been married before.)

Ngoài ra, “**be supposed to**” cũng diễn tả việc làm hoặc hành động được dự định và chờ đợi.

Ví dụ: I must leave now. **I’m supposed to meet** the bank manager at 8.30.

(= I have arranged to meet the bank manager at 8.30.)

- Chúng ta cũng thường dùng “**not be supposed to**” để nói người nào không nên làm hoặc không được phép làm điều gì.

Ví dụ :

You’re not supposed to smoke here.

(= You’re not allowed to smoke here.)

EXERCISES

UNIT 16

I. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets:

1. She wondered who had sent her the _____ email. (mystery)
2. _____, it is possible for him to achieve his goal in life. (Theory)
3. His _____ that the workers should be given a pay rise was rejected. (propose)
4. The company is providing free _____ to the city center from the airport. (transport)
5. These clothes can provide good _____ against the wind and the sun while you are at the sea. (protect)
6. Passengers are reminded to take all their personal _____ with them when they leave the plane. (belong)
7. Last month, my family went back to my hometown for my grandfather’s _____. (bury)
8. _____, the light came on although no one was near the switch. (Mystery)
9. His latest book is about the _____ and practice of teaching high school students. (theoretical)
10. They finally decided not to _____ with their plan. (process)

II. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning:

1. People know that cars pollute the environment.

→ It _____

→ Cars _____

2. People believe that the robber has broken into the bank.

→ It _____

→ The robber _____

3. Many people believe that she is a hot girl.

→ It _____

→ She _____

4. They think that the president will arrive soon.

→ It _____

→ The president _____

5. They say that he has passed the final exam with the best result.

→ It _____

→ He is _____

6. People say that he has been all over the world.

→ It _____

→ He _____

7. People believe that Omachi is from Quang Nam.

A. excite B. exciting C. excitement D. excited

15. The Great Wall of China is considered one of the greatest wonders in the world _____ its magnificence and significance.

A. in spite of B. because C. instead of D. thanks to

B. Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c or d - that best completes the sentence.

16. The current constitutional problem is _____ by the top legal minds in the country.

A. studying B. being studied C. being studying D. been studied

17. It was announced that neither the passengers nor the driver _____ in the crash.

A. were injured B. are injured C. was injured D. have been injured

18. If it keeps on raining, the basketball game ought _____.

A. to postpone B. to be postponed C. postpone D. be postponed

19. The first question must _____ before you attempt the others.

A. be answered B. have answered C. answer D. to answer

20. The manager expected the team _____ because they hadn't done enough training.

A. to be lost B. have lost C. by losing D. to lose

21. The floor in the room was so dirty as if it _____ for days.

A. hadn't swept B. wouldn't have swept
C. haven't been swept D. hadn't been swept

22. What's wrong with your car? ~ I think it needs _____.

A. check B. checking C. to check D. be checked

23. I think you should _____.

A. have your hair be cut B. have your hair cut
C. cut your hair D. have your hair been cut

24. Both domestic and imported automobiles must _____ anti-pollution devices.

A. equip with B. equip by C. be equipped with D. be equipped by

25. _____ that we have to leave the building.

A. We have informed B. It has been informed
C. It has been informed us D. We have been informed

C. Choose the word or phrase - A, B, C or D - that needs correcting.

26. They are planning (A) on attending (B) the convention next month, and (C) so I am. (D)

27. Financier Andrew Mellon donated (A) most of this magnificent (B) art collection (C) to the National Gallery of Art, where it is now locating. (D)

28. Because of its (A) vast tracts of virtually (B) uninhabited northern forest, Canada has one of the lowest (C) population density (D) in the world,

29. Some of the (A) people were standing (B) the street watched (C) the parade, while others (D) were singing songs.

30. As soon as Pete had arrived, (A) he told us that he will be leaving (B) for London tomorrow (C) after the board (D) meeting.

III. READING

A. Fill in each blank space with one appropriate from the box.

visible network conservative Astronauts monument

structure discernible designated measured dispelled

The Great Wall is probably China's best-known (31) _____ and one of its most popular tourist destinations. In 1987 it was (32) _____ a World Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Great Wall is not a single, continuous (33) _____. Rather, it consists of a (34) _____ of walls and towers that leaves the frontier open in places. Estimates of the total length of the monument vary, depending on which sections are included and how they are (35) _____. The Great Wall is about 2,400 km (about 1,500 mi) long, according to (36) _____ estimates. Other estimates cite a length of 6,400 km (4,000 mi), or even longer. Some long-standing myths about the wall have been (37) _____ in recent decades. The existing wall is not several thousand years old, nor is it, as has been widely asserted, (38) _____ with the naked eye from outer space. ((39) _____ have confirmed this. However, some of the wall is (40) _____ in special radar images taken by satellites.)

B. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answer.

The ruined temples of Angkor are perhaps one of the most impressive Seven Wonders of the World. Located in modern day Cambodia near Lake Tonle Sap, the largest freshwater lake in Asia, Angkor was the seat of power for the Khmer Empire from the ninth to the fifteenth century. The ruins of Angkor are documented as some of the most impressive ones in the world, rivaling the pyramids of Giza in Egypt. Why this mighty civilization died out is a question that archeologists are now only beginning to ponder. The answer, it turns out, may be linked with the availability of fresh water.

One possible explanation for the downfall of the Khmer Empire has to do with the inhabitant's irrigation system. The temples and palaces of Angkor were constructed around a series of artificial reservoirs and canals which were annually flooded to capacity by the Mekong River. Once filled, they were used to irrigate the surrounding paddies and farmland during the course of the year. Farmers were completely dependent on the water for their crucial rice crop. Without consistent irrigation, the farmers would have been unable to maintain functional crop production.

Scientists speculate that toward the end of the Khmer Empire the hydraulic system of the reservoirs and canals broke down. The construction of hundreds of sandstone temples and palaces required an enormous amount of physical labor. In addition, as the capital of the Khmer Empire, Angkor contained upwards of one hundred thousand people who resided in and around Angkor. In order to feed so many people, the local farmers were driven to grow food more quickly and more efficiently. After centuries of continual use, the irrigation system was pushed beyond its capacity. Soil erosion, nutrient depletion, and loss of water led to decrease in the food supply. With the less food available, the people of Angkor slowly began to migrate to other parts of Cambodia, thus leaving the marvelous city of Angkor to be swallowed by the jungle. Therefore, it is speculated that the Khmer Empire may have fallen victim to its own decrepit infrastructure.

41. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Modern day agricultural procedures in Cambodia.
- B. A possible explanation for the decline of a civilization.
- C. The essential role water plays in farming.
- D. Religious temples of the ancient Khmer Empire.

42. The passage preceding the passage most likely discusses _____.

- A. architecture of ancient Asian civilization

- B. religious practices of the people of Angkor
 - C. the form of government practiced by the Khmer Empire
 - D. the other six wonders of the world
43. According to the passage, Lake Tonle Sap in Cambodia _____.
- A. is an enormous fresh body of water in Asia
 - B. was unable to supply enough fish for the people of Angkor
 - C. became polluted due to a population explosion
 - D. is one of the Seven Wonders of the World
44. Why does the author mention the hydraulic systems of the reservoirs?
- A. They supplied irrigation from the Indian Ocean.
 - B. They became non-functional due to overuse.
 - C. They were destroyed by nearby warrior tribes.
 - D. They helped transport the sandstones for constructing temples.
45. It can be inferred from the passage that the inhabitants of the Khmer Empire _____.
- A. were intentionally starved by the farmers
 - B. lost their food source due to excess rainfall
 - C. supplemented their diets with meat hunted in the nearby jungles
 - D. depended upon rice as their main source of food
46. All the following are mentioned as events that can affect food supply EXCEPT.
- A. erosion of soil
 - B. contamination of soil
 - C. reduction of nutrients
 - D. loss of water supply

IV. WRITING

From the four words or phrases- a, b, c or d – choose the one that best completes the sentence.

47. Over the centuries, _____ that try to explain the origins of the university.
- A. although many theories
 - B. many theories
 - C. have many theories been
 - D. there have been many theories.
48. Green plants combine _____ with water and carbon dioxide to make food.
- A. energy derived it from light
 - B. energy derived from light
 - C. energy is derived from light
 - D. from light, and energy derived'
49. To plant rice, farmers, _____, set young plants in the mud.
- A. they wade with bare feet in the water
 - B. water wading in their bare feet
 - C. whose bare feet wading in the water
 - D. wading in the water in their bare feet
50. Only by reproducing at a tremendous rate _____ to survive in the sea.
- A. many plant and animal species manage
 - B. do many plant and animal species manage
 - C. manage many plant and animal species
 - D. plant and animal species manage many

----- **THE END** -----