

UNIT 1: A DAY IN THE LIFE OF ...

A. VOCABULARY

READING

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. go off (v) /gəʊ/ /ɒf/ = ring /rɪŋ/ | : reo, rung |
| 2. buffalo (n) /'bʌfələʊ/ | : con trâu |
| 3. take/teik/ + O + time + to V | |
| E.g: It takes me 45 minutes to get ready. | : Tôi mất 45 phút để chuẩn bị. |
| 4. get ready(v) /get/ /'redi/ | : chuẩn bị |
| 5. exactly (adv) /ɪg'zæktli/ | : chính xác |
| 6. plough (v) /plau/ | : cày |
| 7. harrow (v) /'hærəʊ/ | : bừa |
| 8. plot of land (n) /plɒt/ /əv/ /lənd/ | : mảnh đất |
| 9. take a rest /teik/ /ei/ /rest/ | : nghỉ ngơi |
| 10. break (n) /breik/ | : giờ nghỉ ngơi/ giải lao |
| 11. fellow peasant (n) /'feləʊ/ /'peznt/ | : bạn nông |
| 12. local(adj) /'ləʊkl/ | : thuộc địa phương |
| 13. bank (n) /bæŋk/ | : bờ |
| 14. pump (v) /pʌmp/ | : bơm |
| 15. transplant (v) /træn'splɑ:nt/ | : cấy, ghép |
| 16. chat (v) /tʃæt/ | : trò chuyện |
| 17. crop (n) /krɒp/ | : mùa màng |
| 18. be contented with /bi/ /kən'tentɪd/ /wið/ | : hài lòng |
| 19. occupation(n) /,ɒkjʊ'peɪʃn/ | : nghề nghiệp |
| 20. routine(n) /ru:'ti:n/ | : công việc hằng ngày |

SPEAKING

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 21. timetable(n) /'taɪmteɪbl/ | : thời gian biểu |
| 22. Civic Education /'sɪvɪk/ /,edʒʊ'keɪʃn/ | : Giáo dục công dân |
| 23. Information technology /,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ /tek'nɒlədʒi/ | : Công nghệ thông tin |
| 24. Maths(n): /mæθɪ'mætiks/ | : Toán học |
| 25. Physics(n) /'fɪzɪks/ | : Vật lý |
| 26. Literature(n) /'lɪtrətʃə[r]/ | : Văn học |
| 27. Biology(n) /baɪ'ɒlədʒi/ | : Sinh học |
| 28. Chemistry(n) /'kemɪstri/ | : Hóa học |

29. Physical Education /'fizikl/ /,edʒu'keɪʃn/ : Giáo dục thể chất
 30. Geography(n) /dʒi'ɒgrəfi/ : Địa lý
 31. History(n) /'histri/ : Lịch sử
 32. Class meeting /klæs/ /'mi:tiŋ/ : Sinh hoạt lớp

LISTENING

33. district (n) /'distrikt/ : quận, huyện
 34. pedal (n) /'pedl/ : bàn đạp
 35. purchase(n) /'pɜ:tʃəs/ : hàng hóa
 36. passenger (n) /'pæsɪndʒə[r]/ : hành khách
 37. ride(v) /raid/ : đạp xe
 38. food stall (n) /fu:d/ /stɔ:l/ : quầy hàng bán thức ăn
 39. cyclo driver(n) : người chạy xích lô

WRITING

40. stare death in the face /steə[r]/ /deθ/ /in/ /ðə/ /feɪs/ : đối mặt với tử thần
 41. due to /dju:/ /tə, tu:, tʊ/ : theo lịch trình
 42. take off # land /teɪk ɒf/ # /lənd/ : cất cánh # hạ cánh
 43. shake-shook-shaken /ʃeɪk/ /ʃʊk/ /ʃeɪkn/ : lắc, rung chuyển
 44. fasten(v) /'fɑ:sn/ : thắt, buộc
 fasten seat belt /'fɑ:sn/ /si:t/ /belt/ : thắt đai an toàn
 45. dip(v) /dɪp/ : nhúng, chìm xuống
 46. be in danger /bi/ /in/ /'deɪndʒə[r]/ : gặp nguy hiểm
 47. scream(v) /skri:m/ : la hét
 48. panic (n) /'pænik/ : nỗi hoảng sợ
 49. give up(v) /gɪv ʌp/ : từ bỏ, mất
 50. gain height /geɪn haɪt/ : đạt được độ cao
 51. announce (v) /ə'naʊns/ : thông báo
 52. overjoyed (adj) /,əʊvə'dʒɔɪd/ : vui mừng
 53. relieved (adj) /ri'li:vɪd/ : nhẹ nhõm
 54. frightening(adj) /'fraɪtnɪŋ/ : đáng sợ
 55. experience (n) /ɪk'spiəriəns/ : chuyện đã qua, kinh nghiệm

PREPOSITION & PHRASAL VERB

1. go off : reo (chuông báo thức)
 2. pump S.T into ... : bơm vào
 3. chat about : tán gẫu về ai / vấn đề gì

4. plan *for* (v) : lên kế hoạch về việc gì đó
5. be contented *with* = be satisfied *with* : hài lòng
6. be due *to* + V (bare) : định, sẽ (nói về sự việc đã lên lịch)
7. get *on* : lên (xe, máy bay, ...)
8. take *off* : cất cánh
9. *on* time : đúng giờ
10. be *in* danger : gặp nguy hiểm
11. *in* panic : trong cơn hoảng loạn
12. give *up* : từ bỏ,
13. be crowded *with* ... : đông, chật kín ai / cái gì

WORD FORMS

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	MEANING
1	announce	announcement announcer	(un)announced	(un)announced	thông báo
2		biology biologist	biological	biologically	sinh học
3		chemistry chemist	chemical	chemically	hóa học
4		contentment	(dis)contented	contentedly	hài lòng
5	endanger	danger endangerment	dangerous endangered	dangerously	nguy hiểm
6	educate	education educator	(un)educated educational	educationally	giáo dục
7	experience	(in)experience	(in)experienced		kinh nghiệm
8	frighten	fright	frightening frightened frightful	frighteningly frightfully	làm sợ hãi
9		history historian	historical historic	historically	lịch sử
10		maths mathematics mathematician	mathematical	mathematically	toán
11	occupy	occupation	occupational		chiếm/công việc

			occupied		
12	panic	panic	panicking panicked		hoảng sợ
13		physics physicist physician	physical	physically	vật lý
14		profession professor professionalism	(un)professional	professionally	chuyên nghiệp
15	relieve	relief	(un)relieved relieving		nhẹ nhõm
16	satisfy	(dis)satisfaction	(dis/un)satisfied (un)satisfying (un)satisfactory		hài lòng
17	transplant	transplantation transplanting			cấy ghép

B. GRAMMAR

I/ THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN_ SIMPLE PRESENT

1. Form

VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ TO BE	VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG
S + am/is/are + O	S + V1/ Vs/es + O
S + am/is/are + NOT + O	S + do/does + NOT + V1 + O
AM/IS/ARE + S + O ?	DO/DOES + S + V1 + O ?
WH + am/is/are + (not) + S + O ?	WH + do/does + (not) + S + V1 + O ?

2. Usage

1. Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên.

Eg: The sun rises in the East.

Tom comes from England.

2. Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả 1 thói quen, một hành động xảy ra thường xuyên ở hiện tại.

Eg: Mary often goes to school by bicycle.

I get up early every morning.

3. Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả năng lực của con người

Eg: He plays badminton very well.

4. Thì hiện tại đơn còn diễn tả một kế hoạch sắp xếp trước trong tương lai hoặc thời khoá biểu

Eg: The train leaves at 8 o'clock.

5. Miêu tả nội dung của một bộ phim, kịch, sách... (Plot of a film, play, book ..).

Eg: The film tells about a naughty boy who is hated by step mother.

3. Signs: *always, rarely, occasionally, normally, every, usually, often, generally, frequently, sometimes, seldom, once/twice/three times a day/week/month/year.*

II/ THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN - SIMPLE PAST

1. Form

VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ TO BE	VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG
S + was/were + O	S + V2/Ved + O
S + was/ were + NOT + O	S + did + NOT + V1 + O
WAS/WERE + S + O ?	DID + S + V1 + O ?
WH + was/were + S + O ?	WH + did + S + V1 + O ?

2. Usage

1. Diễn tả một hành động đã hoàn tất trong quá khứ

Eg: I met him yesterday

2. Diễn tả hành động vào một thời điểm chính xác trong quá khứ :

Eg: When did you do your housework?

3. Diễn tả hành động xảy ra vào một khoảng thời gian xác định trong quá khứ thậm chí khoảng thời gian đó không được đề cập đến:

Eg: She opened the door, changed her clothes and started doing the housework

4. *Diễn tả một hành động đột ngột xảy ra trong khi một hành động khác đang xảy ra trong quá khứ:*

Eg: I was sleeping when he phoned.

3. Signs: *yesterday, last ... , in + past year, ago...*

C. EXERCISE

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A. scream B. death C. ready D. peasant
2. A. chat B. panic C. park D. passenger
3. A. technology B. comfortable C. activity D. experience
4. A. interested B. serious C. wonderful D. immediate
5. Then I go home, take a short _____ and have lunch with my family at 11.30.
A. break B. relaxation C. rest D. time
6. Our neighbors have always been very _____ towards us.
A. contented B. ready C. overjoyed D. friendly
7. She _____ her first house with the money.
A. purchased B. pendal C. repair D. drop
8. Ask and answer questions about your daily **routine**, using the cues below.
A. action B. trip C. way D. habit
9. The police want to **discuss** these recent racist attacks with local people.
A. say to B. tell about C. speak of D. talk to
10. The plane from Dallas _____ two hours late, so I missed my connecting flight from Frankfurt to London.
A. took on B. took in C. took over D. took off
11. She got _____ as soon as the alarm clock went
A. over / on B. up / down C. up / off D. on/ off.
12. Did anyone see Sue getting _____ the bus?
A. on B. to C. up D. of
13. Alan: “What do you usually do on your day off?” – Bob: “_____.”
A. I usually drive to work. B. I will sleep all day.
C. I usually do not much. D. Nothing much. I always sleep until noon.

14. Dan: "How often do you exercise?" _ Rebecca: "_____."

A. No, I sometimes do. B. Yes, I often do.

C. About three times a week. D. Often I don't do.

15. We _____ in this town for a long time. We _____ here sixteen years ago.

A. had been / come B. have been / came C. were / came D. are / came

16. No breakfast for Mark, thanks. He _____ breakfast.

A. hasn't eaten B. didn't eat C. isn't eating D. doesn't eat

17. Glenda _____ extremely hard when she was a student.

A. worked B. had been worked C. was working D. has worked

My home is in the air - I do an enormous amount of travelling. It is a fast life and _____(18)_____ of work, but I like it and that is the only way for me. Everything is tiring - music, travelling - but what can I do? I am not _____(19)_____ to complaining. It is hard to imagine now that I will ever be very long in one place. My home town is on the Caspian Sea. There is sea, wind, sun and _____(20)_____ many tourists and hotels. I have my own flat with four or five rooms, but I am seldom there. If I am there for a day or two I prefer to _____(21)_____ with my mother and grandmother. They live in a small house, but it is very comfortable and my mother cooks for me. I like food, simple food. I have no wife, no brothers or sisters and my father _____(22)_____ when I was seven. He was an engineer and I don't remember him very well. He liked music very much and wanted me to become a musician.

18. A. most B. full C. complete D. more

19. A. wanted B. taken C. used D. known

20. A. far B. too C. much D. more

21. A. stay B. go C. do D. spend

22. A. killed B. gone C. passed D. died

II. WRITING

❖ Word forms:

1. He is with all what he did. (satisfy)
2. Climbing is a sport. (danger)
3. His causes the accident. (care)
4. Is there a good Chinese restaurant in the (neighbor)
5. It was a very experience and they were very courageous. (frighten)
6. The students like (chemist)
7. Please give me your name, address and (occupy)

8. The of Prince Charles' visit caused widespread media interest. (announce)
9. Tourists like to visit places in Viet Nam. (history)
10. My husband is pumping water and I am doing (transplant)

❖ **Verb tenses:**

1. The plane (leave) Buenos Aires at midnight last night.
2. Helen (bring) her cousin to the party yesterday?
3. The sun (rise) in the east.
4. children (often / love) to play with sand?
5. I..... (go) to school late because the clock didn't go off.
6. In the past, farmers mainly..... (plough) with a buffalo.
7. Although they have to work hard in the field, they still (live) happily.
8. He (write) that novel in 1989.
9. It was warm, so I..... (take) off my coat.
10. George says he's 80 years old, but nobody..... (believe) him.
11. Water (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
12. The film wasn't very good. I (not enjoy) it very much.
13. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I (not disturb) her.
14. He (have) a new haircut today.
15. I (usually / have) breakfast at 6.30.
16. Peter (not/ study) very hard. He never gets high scores.
17. My mother (often / teach) me English on Saturday evenings.
18. I like Math and she (like) Literature.
19. your sister (wash) the dishes every day?
20. They (not/ have) breakfast every morning.

❖ **Transformation:**

Rewrite using "spend / take"

1. He spent lots of time doing this experiment.
.....
2. It took me all the morning to prepare for lunch.
.....
3. Anna spent three days visiting VN.
.....
4. It took my son three years to study in this college.
.....

5. I spend two hours doing my homework everyday.

.....

6. They spent ten days painting this house.

.....

7. She spent 2 days tidying her room.

.....

8. We used to go to school in half an hour.

.....

.....

9. My sister often spends 30 minutes reviewing our lesson before class.

.....

10. It took him twelve hours to fly from Hanoi to London.

.....

11. It takes Jill 10 minutes to put on her makeup.

.....

12. It took us three days to repair his car.

.....

13. I will spend two weeks reading the new book.

.....

14. A good chef spent an hour cooking this meal.

.....

15. The flight to New York lasted six hours.

.....

Answer the following questions

16. How often do you go to the gym? (*sometimes*)

.....

17. How often does the boy study in the library? (*rarely*)

.....

18. How often did you get presents when you were a child? (*frequently*)

.....

19. How often were you absent from your previous job? (*never*)

.....

20. How often does she go to the dentist? (*every month*)

.....

PRACTICE TEST 1**PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (4 PTS)**

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

Question 1. A. field B. heat C. meet D. hit

Question 2. A. dinner B. drink C. drive D. children

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

Question 3. A. tobacco B. contented C. buffalo D. transplanting

Question 4. A. repair B. harrow C. arrive D. announce

Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

Question 5. Mrs. Tuyet _____ the seedling in her plot of land.

A. raises B. takes C. transplants D. ploughs

Question 6. It was time to _____ the students ready for the exam.

A. prepeare B. do C. take D. get

Question 7. Are you satisfied _____ your present work?

A. at B. with C. about D. of

Question 8. I usually go out for dinner with my friends _____ Saturday nights.

A. at B. in C. on D. for

Question 9. Harry works all the time. He _____.

A. never relaxes B. relaxes never C. often relaxes D. relaxes sometimes

Question 10. _____ a long time for the bus.

A. We have to always wait B. We always have to wait

C. We have always to wait D. We have to wait always

Question 11. An: "You're really in good shape!" – Ha: "_____."

A. Yeah, I'm a real couch potato. B. Oh, are you?

C. Thanks a lot. D. Good for you!

Question 12.

Tom: "We are going a picnic by the river next Sunday. Would you like to join us?"

Nam: "_____."

A. I think it's going to rain heavily in the afternoon.

B. I wish I could, but I'm afraid I can't.

C. I hope it would not be too crowded.

D. I would like to invite my cousin for lunch.

*Choose the word that is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the **BOLD** part in the sentence.*

Question 13. It was a difficult tune, we ever **gave up** hope.

- A. stopped B. continued C. had D. offered

*Choose the word that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the **BOLD** part in the sentence.*

Question 14. We have a nice **chat** over a cup of tea.

- A. formal talk B. talk in a friendly way C. long talk D serious talk

Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.

Question 15. Mr. Vy leaves the house at 5.15 and arrived in the field at exactly 5.30.

- A B C D

Question 16. I spend most of my free time to read books.

- A B C D

Read the passage and choose the best answer for the following questions.

ROUTINES

Think about your daily life. Do you follow the same road to work every day? Do you sit in the same place in class? When you get dressed, do you always put the same leg or arm in first? You probably do, because we all have routines in our lives.

Routines save time and energy because you do them without thinking, that's why they are so important in the morning when your brain isn't active. Here's Jo talking about her morning routine.

“Oh yes. I always do exactly the same things. I wake up at seven o'clock every morning, but I don't get quarter past seven. I switch on the radio and listen to the news. Then I go to the loo and I brush my teeth. I have a shower and dry my hair. Then I choose my clothes and I get dressed. I don't eat anything for breakfast. I just have a cup of coffee. Then I go to work. Yes, it's always the same.”

Routines are very useful. but they also make you uncreative. So sometimes it's a good idea to break your routines. Get out of bed on the opposite side. Listen to a different radio station. Take a different route to work. Eat something different for breakfast. Change your routine. You never know, it could change your life.

Question 17. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.

- A. our usual ways of doing things B. our daily activities
C. Jo's timetable D. changes in our lives

Question 18. According to the passage, routines are useful because _____.

- A. we can do them in the morning B. they make a habit of never thinking
C. they save time and energy D. we all have them in our lives

Question 19. What is the main disadvantage of routines?

- A. Routines make us unable to create things or to have new ideas.
- B. Routines may change our life.
- C. Routines make a habit of never thinking before doing.
- D. Routines make us do the same things day after day.

Question 20. Which of the sentences is TRUE?

- A. Routines make our brain creative.
- B. People who have routines are unable to think.
- C. We shouldn't break our routines.
- D. Our lives could be changed if we change our routines.

PART B: WRITING (5 PTS)

I. Give the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets. (1 pt)

Question 1. Mr. Brown is a famous _____ in this town. (environment)

Question 2. Each of us must take _____ for our own actions. (responsible)

Question 3. Nowadays more and more women go out to work and they become more _____ than they used to. (depend)

Question 4. I know _____ how she felt. (exact)

II. Give the correct tenses of the verbs in the brackets. (2 pts)

Question 1. I started to get worried when they _____ home. (not / arrive)

Question 2. In the past decades, petroleum _____ the most important fuel. (become)

Question 3. Trees _____ more quickly in summer than in winter. (grow)

Question 4. We _____ Jim since he left school in 2005. (see)

Question 5. The traffic _____ usually as bad as it was this morning. (be / not)

Question 6. My sister _____ to with her family Hanoi last week. (go)

Question 7. Johnny _____ the paper when I interrupted him. (read)

Question 8. At the start of his career, Cousteau _____ the aqualung, opening the oceans to explorers, scientists, and leisure divers. (invent)

III. Rewrite the following sentences as directed. (2 pts)

Question 1. Hoa wears long dress all the time. (*always*)

→

Question 2. He finished the course about six months.

→ It took

Question 3. She learned to swim in just a few days.

→ She spent

Question 4. How often does your mom go shopping in the supermarket? (*occasionally*)

→

THE END

UNIT 2: SCHOOL TALKS

A. VOCABULARY

READING

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. entertainment (n) /,entə'tainmənt/ | : giải trí |
| 2. health problem (n) /helθ/ /'prɑ:bləm/ | : vấn đề về sức khỏe |
| 3. hobby (n) /'hɑ:bi/ | : sở thích |
| 4. international (adj) /,intə'næʃənl/ | : mang tính quốc tế |
| 5. traffic (n) /'træfɪk/ | : xe cộ |
| 6. crowded (adj) /kraʊdɪd/ | : đông đúc |
| 7. subject (n) /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ | : môn học |
| 8. stuck (adj) /stʌk/ | : bị tắc, bị kẹt |
| 9. attitude(n) /'ætɪtju:d/ | : thái độ |
| 10. opinion (n) /ə'pɪniən/ | : ý kiến |
| 11. profession (n) /prə'feʃn/ | : nghề nghiệp |

SPEAKING

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|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 12. Catch you later /kætʃ/ /ju:/ /'leɪtə/b = see you later | : hẹn gặp lại |
| 13. awful (adj) /'ɑ:fəl/ | : không khỏe, tệ |
| 14. headache (n) /'hɛd,eɪk/ | : đau đầu |
| 15. backache (n) /'bæk,eɪk/ | : đau lưng |
| 16. toothache (n) /'tu:θ,eɪk/ | : đau răng |

LISTENING

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|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 17. semester(n) /si'mɛstə/ | : học kỳ |
| 18. plan (v) /'plæn/ | : dự định, lập kế hoạch |

WRITING

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 19. first name /'fɜ:st/ /'neɪm/ | : tên |
| 20. surname /'sɜ:,neɪm/ | : họ |

21. date of birth /'deɪt/ /'ʌv/ /'bɔːθ/	: ngày sinh
22. place of birth /'pleɪs/ /'ʌv/ /'bɔːθ/	: nơi sinh
23. present address /'preznt/ /ə'dres	: địa chỉ hiện tại
24. marital status /'merətɪl/ /'steɪtəs/	: tình trạng hôn nhân
25. occupation (n) /,ɑːkju'peɪʃən/	: nghề nghiệp
26. block capital /blɒk/ /'kæpɪtəl/	: chữ in hoa
27. sign(v) /'saɪn/	: ký tên
28. delete (v) /dɪ'li:t/	: xóa , gạch bỏ
29. applicable (adj) /æ'plɪkəbəl/	: phù hợp
30. employee(n) /ɪm'plɔɪ'i:/	: người làm thuê
31. employer(n) /ɪm'plɔɪə/	: người chủ
32. male (n) /'meɪl/	: nam
33. female (n) /'fiː'meɪl/	: nữ
34. enrolment form (n) /ɪn'rəʊlmənt/ /'fɔːm/	: đơn nhập học
35. nationality (n) /,neiʃə'næləti/	: quốc tịch
36. pleasure (n) /'pleʒə/	: niềm vui
37. exams (n) /ɪg'zæm/ = examination	: kỳ thi

PREPOSITION & PHRASAL VERB

1. work <i>with</i> S.O / S.T	: làm việc cùng ai / cái gì
2. be / live far <i>from</i> somewhere	: ở / sống xa nơi nào đó
3. worry <i>about</i>	: lo lắng về ai / điều gì
4. help <i>with</i>	: giúp việc gì đó
5. say <i>about</i>	: nói về ai / vấn đề gì
6. fill <i>in</i>	: điền vào
7. write <i>in</i> (capital letters)	: viết bằng chữ hoa
8. reason (n) <i>for</i>	: lý do cho vấn đề nào đó
9. pay attention <i>to</i> S.O / S.T	: tập trung, chú ý vào
10. hear <i>from</i> S.O	: nghe tin của ai

WORD FORMS

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	MEANING
I	Attend	attendance attendee attendant			tham dự

		(in)attention	(in)attentive	attentively	
2	(over)crowd	crowd	(over)crowded		đám đông
3		difficulty	difficult		khó khăn
4	Employ	(un)employment employer employee	(un)employed (un)employable		thuê
5	Enjoy	enjoyment	enjoyable	enjoyably	tận hưởng
6	entertain	entertainment entertainer	entertaining	entertainingly	giải trí
7	examine	examination = exam examiner examinee			kiểm tra
8		health	(un)healthy		sức khỏe
9	(re)marry	(re)marriage	(un)married marital marriageable		cưới
10	nationalize	nation nationality	(inter/multi)national nationwide	internationally nationwide	quốc gia
11	(dis)please	(dis)pleasure	(dis)pleased (dis)pleasing (un)pleasant	pleasingly (un)pleasantly	hài lòng
12		safety safe	(un)safe	safely	an toàn

B. GRAMMAR

GERUND - INFINITIVE

I/ GERUND: (V- ing)

*** Used as a subject, object, complement**

Eg: - Swimming is my favourite sport.

- My favourite sport is swimming.

*** Used after: V + V.ing**

1.

1. admit : thừa nhận	19. imagine: tưởng tượng
2. avoid; tránh né	20. involve: dính líu, liên quan
3. appreciate: coi trọng	21. keep (on): tiếp tục
4. consider: xem xét	22. mention: nhắc đến
5. contemplate: cân nhắc, xem xét	23. miss: bỏ lỡ
6. continue: tiếp tục	24. postpone: hoãn lại
7. delay: trì hoãn	25. practise: luyện tập
8. deny: chối, phủ nhận	26. put off: hoãn lại
9. detest: ghét	27. quit: từ bỏ
10. dislike: không thích	28. prevent: ngăn chặn
11. enjoy: thích, khoái	29. resent: bực tức, uất ức
12. escape: thoát, tránh	30. resist: chống lại
13. face: đối mặt	31. risk: đánh liều
14. fancy: muốn, thích	32. spend (time): tốn thời gian
15. feel like: cảm thấy thích	33. suggest: đề nghị
16. finish: hoàn thành	34. waste (time): phí thì giờ
17. forgive; tha thứ	35. recall: nhắc nhở
18. mind: ngại, phiền	

EG: I missed meeting my old friends.

2. It's no use / good (chẳng ích gì)

EG: It's no use helping these lazy pupils.

3. There's no point (in) (không cần thiết)

EG: There's no point (in) remembering their names.

4. a waste of time / money

EG: It's a waste of time playing video games.

5. have fun / difficulty / trouble

EG: I have difficulty looking for a job.

6. be worth / busy

EG: This book is worth reading.

7. can't help / resist (không thể không)

EG: I can't help laughing.

8. can't bear / stand (không chịu được)

EG: I can't bear waiting for someone for so long.

9. need (passive meaning)

EG: My hair needs cutting.

10. be / get used to

EG: We're used to living in this crowded city.

11. look forward to

EG: I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

*** Used after preposition:**

be interested <i>in</i> : thích, quan tâm	be frightened <i>of</i> : sợ hãi
be fond <i>of</i> / be keen <i>on</i> : thích	be pleased <i>with</i> : hài lòng với...
be bored <i>with</i> : buồn chán	be relaxed <i>with</i> : thư giãn
be fed <i>up with</i> : chán với	be exhausted <i>at</i> : mệt
be afraid <i>of</i> : sợ	be busy <i>with</i> : bận rộn với
be surprised <i>at</i> : ngạc nhiên về ..	be absent <i>from</i> : vắng mặt từ...
be worried <i>about</i> : lo lắng về...	to rely <i>on</i> : trông cậy vào
be amused <i>at</i> : thích	be present <i>at</i> : có mặt, hiện diện
be amazed <i>at</i> : kinh ngạc về...	be tired <i>of</i> : mệt mỏi
be famous <i>for</i> : nổi tiếng về...	be terrified <i>of</i> : khiếp sợ, kinh hãi
be different <i>from</i> : khác với...	be nervous <i>of</i> : hồi hộp, lo lắng
be good/ bad <i>at</i> : giỏi, tệ về...	be successful <i>in</i> : thành công về ...
be excited <i>at/ about</i> : thích thú, hào hứng	

V + prep. + V-ing

apologize (to + S.O) *for* : xin lỗi ai vì đã làm gì

approve *of*: chứng tỏ/ tán thành điều gì

confess *to*: thú nhận đã làm gì

dream *of*: mơ tưởng tới điều gì

insist *on*: nài nỉ/ khẳng định làm cái gì

look forward *to*: mong chờ

think *of*: nghĩ về

give *up*: từ bỏ

depend *on*: phụ thuộc vào

Eg: "Peter definitely bought this house." → Peter insisted on buying that house.

V + S.O + prep. + V-ing

accuse S.O *of* : tố cáo ai về việc gì

blame S.O *for* : đổ lỗi cho ai về việc gì

congratulate S.O *on* : chúc mừng ai về việc gì

prevent/ stop S.O *from* : ngăn cản ai làm việc gì

thank S.O *for* : cảm ơn ai về cái gì

warn S.O *against* : khuyến cáo ai đừng làm gì

criticize S.O *for* (not) : chỉ trích ai vì (không) làm gì

Eg: “Well done, Jane. You’ve passed the exam” → I congratulated Jane on passing the exam.

II/ TO INFINITIVE: (to – V)

* **Used as a subject:** Eg: To help her is my duty.

* **Used after:**

1. afford: có đủ tiền	17. learn: học
2. agree: đồng ý	18. manage: xoay xở
3. appear; xuất hiện, có vẻ như	19. need: cần
4. attempt: cố gắng	20. offer: cung cấp, dâng hiến
5. arrange: sắp xếp	21. plan: dự định
6. ask: hỏi	22. prepare: chuẩn bị
7. beg: nài xin	23. pretend: giả vờ
8. choose: chọn	24. promise: hứa
9. decide: quyết định	25. refuse: từ chối
10. demand: đòi hỏi	26. seem: dường như
11. determine: quyết tâm, kiên quyết	27. struggle: cố gắng để
12. expect: mong chờ/ đợi	28. threaten: đe dọa
13. fail: thất bại	29. volunteer (for/ to v): tình nguyện
14. happen: xảy ra	30. wait: chờ
15. hesitate: do dự	31. want, wish: muốn/mong muốn
16. hope: hy vọng	32. would like: muốn

Eg : I decide to study engineering at University.

* **Used after BE / LOOK / SEEM / FEEL + ADJECTIVE:**

EX : I’m afraid to drive alone at night.

The actress seems eager to go on stage.

Citizens ought to feel lucky to be able to vote.

* **Used after BE:**

EX : We are to pass the next exam.

My purpose is to win the next English competition.

* **Used after NOUN: (Infinitive of Purpose): TO /IN ORDER TO /SO AS TO + V(bare)**

EX : There are lots of things to do today.

EX : He studies hard so as to pass the entrance examination.

III/ BARE INFINITIVE: (V) is used after:

1. modal verbs EG: I can swim.
2. make / let / help EG: Sad movies always make me cry.
3. had better, would rather / sooner (muốn/thà), used to EG: I'd rather stay at home.
4. do nothing / anything / everything but (except) EG: He does nothing but complain.

IV/ GERUND or INFINITIVE:

GERUND (V – ing)	FULL INFINITIVE (To – V)
1. SPEND / WASTE time / money + V-ing EG: I spent 10 minutes cooking my meal.	1. IT TAKES / TOOK + O + time + to V EG: It took me 10 minutes to cook my meal.
2. TRY = do sth as an experiment (thử) EG: I try mixing these substances to make a new one.	2. TRY = attempt (cố gắng) EG: As students, we must try to study well.
3. STOP (ngừng việc đang làm) EG: I'm working. I stop working.	3. STOP (ngừng 1 việc để làm việc khác) EG: I'm working. I stop to smoke.
4. ADVISE / ALLOW / PERMIT / FORBID / RECOMMEND EG: They don't allow smoking here.	4. ADVISE / ALLOW / PERMIT / FORBID / RECOMMEND + O + to V EG: They don't allow us to smoke here.
5. REMEMBER / FORGET / REGRET (hành động V-ing đã xảy ra) EG: I remember going to school for the first time.	5. REMEMBER / FORGET / REGRET (hành động To V chưa xảy ra) * REGRET + to tell / to inform EG: Before going out, remember to lock the doors.
6. LEARN: học môn học EG: She has to learn spelling	6. LEARN: học kỹ năng EG: I'm learning to play the piano.
7. MEAN: có nghĩa là EG: Failure on the exam means having to learn one more year.	7. MEAN: có ý định/ muốn EG: I'm sorry. I didn't mean to hurt you.

GERUND (V – ing)	BARE INFINITIVE (V)
1. SEE / WATCH / HEAR / NOTICE / FEEL / SMELL (hành động dài, chứng kiến 1 phần)	1. SEE / WATCH / HEAR / NOTICE / FEEL / SMELL (hành động ngắn, chứng kiến từ đầu đến cuối)

EG: Everyday I see them crossing my house on their way home. 2. PREFER + V-ing + to + V-ing EG: I prefer reading to watching films.	EG: I see the boy jump down from the window. 2. (WOULD) PREFER + to V + rather than + V WOULD RATHER + V + than + V EG: I'd prefer to read rather than watch films.
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WH – QUESTION (who, where, what, which, when, why, how...)

1. DÙNG VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ “TOBE”

WH+ BE +S + COMPLEMENT?

“Be” tùy theo thì, complement có thể không có.

EG: What are you doing?, where is she?....

2. DÙNG VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG.

WH + DO, DOES/ DID+ S + V_bare?

EG: Where do you go?, What does she study?, When did they begin?

3. ĐỐI VỚI CÁC THÌ HOÀN THÀNH

WH + HAS, HAVE/ HAD +S +V3/ED?

EG: Why has she gone to school? What had you eaten?

4. ĐỐI VỚI “MODAL VERBS” (may, can, must, could, might, ought to, have to ...)

WH + MODAL VERBS + S + V_bare?

EG: Why must you go?, where may she come?, what can she do?, What will she do?

5. HOW

How much + N (không đếm được luôn ở số ít) EG: how much money have you got?

How many +N (đếm được ở số nhiều) EG: how many students are there in your class?

How +(adjective) + V.....?

How old: bao nhiêu tuổi

How far: bao xa,

How long: bao lâu,

How often: mấy lần, thường không,

Wh-questions: Câu hỏi có từ hỏi (when, why, what, who, which....)

Nguyên tắc đặt câu hỏi:

A/ Nếu chưa có trợ động từ thì phải mượn trợ động từ: do/ does/ did

B/ Nếu trợ động từ sẵn có (to be, khiếm khuyết) thì đảo chúng ra trước chủ ngữ, không mượn do/ does/did nữa.

Eg: - What is he doing? - Where can I find you?
 - Where will you go? - What do you like best?
 - How many books do you have?

C/ Đổi ngôi (nếu có):

I, we, me, us => you My, our => your

C. EXERCISE**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. A. polite B. literature C. guide D. kind
2. A. great B. teacher C. street D. receive
3. A. Physics B. History C. Biology D. Chemistry
4. A. important B. profession C. Geography D. Literature
5. Most students find the course very _____.
- A. enthusiastic B. anxious C. enjoyable D. convenient
6. She is interested in teaching _____ because she loves working with children.
- A. semester B. communication C. work D. profession
7. She was disappointed to fail in two of her four _____.
- A. schools B. classes C. lessons D. subjects
8. Our coach was _____ in a traffic jam and got to Heathrow forty minutes late.
- A. fastened B. fixed C. joined D. stuck
9. The basic vocabulary of a _____ is those words that must be learnt.
- A. language B. means C. subject D. profession
10. The train was _____, but I scraped in just before the door closed.
- A. crowded B. narrow C. comfortable D. safe
11. He thanked the nurses who had cared for him while he was _____.
- A. awful B. tired C. sick D. cold
12. Learning English is a very **complicated** process.
- A. sophisticated B. simple C. complex D. plain
13. Most people start to lose their **memory** as they get older.

- A. ability to remember B. ability to impress
C. feeling of admiration D. ability to affect
14. Ms. Lan enjoys _____ because she loves working with children.
A. to teach B. to be taught C. teaching D. teach
15. I will do the shopping when I've finished _____ the house.
A. to clean B. cleaning C. cleaned D. clean
16. My teacher always expected me _____ well in exams
A. do B. doing C. to do D. to have done
17. Will you please stop _____ TV channels?
A. to change B. change C. be changed D. changing
18. I'm sure you'll have no _____ the exam.
A. difficulty to pass B. difficulties to pass
C. difficulties passing D. difficulty passing
19. It is such a terrible day that I don't _____ to go out.
A. want B. fancy C. enjoy D. Like
20. Would you _____ looking after my children for a while?
A. mind B. agree C. like D. help
21. _____ is this building? - It's about two hundred years old.
A. How long B. How far C. How old D. How
22. _____ money do you earn? - About £250 a week.
A. How much B. What C. How many D. Which
23. _____ bag are you carrying? - Judy's.
A. Which B. What C. Who's D. Whose
24. _____ first stepped on the moon? - Neil Armstrong, wasn't it?
A. Whose B. Who C. Where D. When
25. _____ do you want? - A box of chocolates.
A. What B. Which C. Who D. How

II. WRITING

❖ **Word forms:**

1. The shop is always (crowd) with people every day.
2. Jack left the house (safe) last night.
3. It is too (difficulty) to teach in a noisy class.
4. America is one of the richest (national) in the world.

5. He is a (profession) singer.
6. How many times do I have to ask you to pay (attend)?
7. The show brought (enjoy) to millions of viewers.
8. In 1963 he was appointed (profession) of history.
9. The police gave him protection for his own (safe).
10. He is my (employ). He works very hard.

❖ **Verb tenses:**

1. Tom regrets (spend) too much time (play) computer games.
2. Students stopped (make) noise when the teacher came in.
3. He'll try (not / make) the same mistake again.
4. Would you mind (turn) off the radio?
5. When you see Tom, remember (give) him my regards.
6. They postponed (build) an elementary school for lack of finance.
7. It's no use (advise) him. He never allows anybody (give) advice.
8. Is there anything here worth (buy)?
9. The principal tells him (come) in.
10. My parents decided (take) a taxi because it was late.
11. Tom refused (give) me his address.
12. You'll be able (do) it yourself when you are older.
13. I didn't know how (get) to your house, so I stopped (ask) the way.
14. I will remember (give) Mr. Brown your message.
15. She remembers (be) taken to the zoo by her mother.

❖ **Transformation:**

Rewrite the following sentences as directed

1. Shall we go for a walk?
What about
2. Why don't we visit our teacher?
I suggest
3. I am very pleased that we shall meet again soon.
I'm looking forward
4. It is really quite easy to learn English .
Learning
5. I don't want to go to the movie tonight.

I don't feel like

6. Complaining about the matter is useless now.

It is useless

It's no use

7. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour.

It's better to avoid

8. I expect that he will get there by lunchtime.

I expect

9. Could you turn the radio down, please?

Would you mind

10. Don't you remember you met her last week?

I'm sorry I cannot remember

11. He didn't say goodbye to anyone when he left the room.

He left the room without

12. The teacher allowed me to stay at home to finish the assignment.

The teacher let

Make questions for the underlined parts or phrases

1. There are five people in my family.

.....

2. My father is a teacher.

.....

3. There is a picture on the wall.

.....

4. Our classes start at seven fifteen.

.....

5. She goes to the super market twice a week.

.....

6. Mr. Andersen is reading in his room.

.....

7. He didn't go to school yesterday because he was ill.

.....

8. A lot of money was stolen last night.

.....

9. The police will come here in ten minutes.

.....
10. He has been ill for three days.
.....

11. He feels tired now.
.....

12. My father goes to work by bus.
.....

PRACTICE TEST 2

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (4 PTS)

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

Question 1. A. month B. mount C. about D. around

Question 2. A. mark B. card C. hard D. warm

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

Question 3. A. similar B. corner C. travel D. about

Question 4. A. traffic B. about C. around D. enjoy

Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

Question 5. Margaret is _____ about her daughter's lateness.

A. worried B. regretted C. thought D. pleased

Question 6. It wasn't very _____ of you to serve yourself without asking.

A. impolite B. rude C. inconvenient D. polite

Question 7. Don't worry _____ me. I'll be fine

A. to B. about C. with D. for

Question 8. Our thanks to everyone who has work _____ this project.

A. on B. with C. to D. at

Question 9. My father doesn't allow me _____ in his room.

A. to smoke B. smoking C. smoke D. not smoke

Question 10. I have such a lot of work to do that I don't know _____ to do first.

A. when B. what C. where D. Why

Question 11. Sang: "Would you mind putting my luggage on the rack?"

Tan: "_____."

A. That's right. B. Not at all. There you are.

C. Don't mention it. D. Not too bad. Thanks.

Question 12. Danny: "I hope you will be happy during the holiday!"

Sophie: “_____.”

- A. Never mind. B. Oh, what a pity! C. Yes, go ahead. D. So do I.

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 13. Approximately half the people interviewed were in manual **occupations**.

- A. hobbies B. works C. jobs D. visits

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 14. Were the parents opposed to the idea of sending their children to the **special** class at first?

- A. unlimited B. everyday C. normal D. undefined

Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.

Question 15. He began to studying English three years ago.

- A B C D

Question 16. Get more exercise appears to be the best way to lose weight.

- A B C D

Read the passage and choose the best answer for the following questions.

Kevin teaches mathematics at a high school. He enjoys his teaching very much, and he always feels very self-confident and proud when he is standing on the teaching platform. Some of his ex-classmates have just offered him a chance to join them in a new company to produce computer software for businesses. Everyone thinks that it will do very well. Kevin will probably earn more money than he does at the high school. The new company is exciting and the money may be good in deed. However, Kevin can hardly **quit** his teaching job! He loves it.

Question 17. What’s Kevin’s occupation?

- A. Professor B. Researcher C. Teacher D. Mathematician

Question 18. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. Kevin has been offered to join a new company. B. Kevin doesn’t give up his job.
C. Kevin dislikes teaching Math at a high school. D. Kevin continues his teaching.

Question 19. How does he feel when he is standing on the teaching platform?

- A. Self - appointed and proud. B. Self - confident and brave.
C. Pride and self - belief. D. Self – confident and proud.

Question 20. The word “**quit**” in the last line referred to _____.

- A. prefer B. stop C. worry D. manage

PART B: WRITING (5 PTS)

I. Give the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets. (1 pt)

Question 1. There are few jobs here and many people are _____. (employ)

Question 2. Peter's _____ offered to pay for the course. (employ)

Question 3. He started to sing _____ after leaving college. (profession)

Question 4. Their cars have a reputation for _____ and reliability. (safe)

II. Give the correct tenses of the verbs in the brackets. (2 pts)

Question 1. In 1788 he _____ (write) his last great work in Vienna.

Question 2. "What's that terrible noise?" – "The neighbors _____ (have) a party."

Question 3. Fish were among the earliest forms of life. Fish _____ (exist) on earth for ages and ages.

Question 4. I'd like to borrow this book. _____ (you / read) it yet?

Question 5. She _____ (arrive) at Kennedy Airport at 2 o'clock this morning.

Question 6. They _____ (still / wait) for the plane when I spoke to them.

Question 7. I'm afraid I _____ (not/ be) able to come tomorrow.

Question 8. Sarah _____ (have) karate lesson with personal trainer on Sundays.

III. Rewrite the following sentences as directed. (2 pts)

Question 1. Don't stop him doing what he wants.

→ Let

Question 2. My lawyer said I shouldn't say anything to the police.

→ My lawyer advised

Question 3. The boy ran away from the house.

→ She noticed

Question 4. It is twenty kilometers from my house to my office.

(make question for the underlined part)

→

❧ ❧ ❧ THE END ❧ ❧ ❧

UNIT 3: PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND

A. VOCABULARY

READING

1. background (n) /'bækgraʊnd/

: lai lịch

2. educate (v) /'edʒəkeɪt/

: giáo dục

→ education (n) / ,ɛdʒə'keɪʃən/	
→ general education / 'dʒenrəl/ / ,ɛdʒə'keɪʃən/	: nền giáo dục tổng quát/phổ thông
3. science (n) / 'saɪəns/	: khoa học
→ scientific (adj) → scientific training (n)	: đào tạo khoa học
4. brilliant (adj) / 'brɪliənt/	: thông minh sáng dạ
5. mature (adj) / mə'tuə/	: trưởng thành
6. harbour(v) / 'hɑ:bə[r]/	: nuôi dưỡng, ấp ủ
7. possible (adj) / 'pɒsəbəl/	: có thể
→ impossible (adj) / 'ɪm'pɒsəbl/	: không thể
8. private tutor / 'praɪvɪt/ / 'tju:tə/	: giáo viên dạy kèm, giáo viên tư
9. interrupt (v) / ,ɪntə'rʌpt/	: ngăn lại , làm gián đoạn
→ interruption (n) / ,ɪntə'rʌpʃn/	
10. realise (v) / 'riəlaɪz/	: nhận ra
11. living condition / 'lɪvɪŋ/ / kən'dɪʃən/	: tình trạng sống, điều kiện sống
12. degree(n) / dɪ'ɡri:/	: bằng cấp
→ earn a degree / 'ə:n/ / 'eɪ/ / dɪ'ɡri:/	
13. with flying colours / 'wɪθ/ / 'flaɪŋ/ / 'kʌlə[r]/	: tốt nghiệp đại học loại ưu
14. research (n) / rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/	: nghiên cứu
15. Ph.D : Doctor of Philosophy	: học vị Tiến sĩ
16. tragic (adj) / 'trædʒɪk/	: bi thảm
17. take up (v) / teɪk/ / ʌp/	: thay thế, đảm nhận
18. position (n) / pə'zɪʃn/	: vị trí
19. obtain (v) / əb'teɪn/	: đạt được
20. to be awarded / tə, tu:, tʊ/ / bi/ / ə'wɔ:dɪd/	: được trao giải
→ award (v,n) / ə'wɔ:d/	: giải thưởng
21. determine (v) / dɪ'tə-mɪn/	: xác định , quyết tâm
→ determination (n) / dɪ,tə-mɪ'neɪʃən/	
22. atomic weight of radium / ə'tɒmɪk/ / 'weɪt/ / 'ʌv/ / 'reɪdiəm/	: trọng lượng nguyên tử
23. joy (n) / 'dʒɔɪ/ joyful (a)	: niềm vui
24. ease (v) / 'i:z/	: làm dịu, giảm bớt
→ easy (adj) / 'i:zi/	: dễ
25. human (n) / 'hju:mən/	: con người
26. suffering (n) / 'sʌfərɪŋ/	: nỗi đau
→ suffer (v) / 'sʌfə/	: chịu đựng

27. Institute (n) /'ɪnstɪtju:t/	: viện
28. humanitarian (n) /,hju:mæni'teəriən/	: lòng nhân đạo
29. ambitious (adj) /æm'biʃəs/	: nhiều tham vọng
→ ambition (n) /æm'biʃn/	
30. strong-willed (adj) /strɒŋ/ /wild/	: ý chí mạnh mẽ
31. hard-working (adj) /hɑ:d/ /'wɜ:kɪŋ/	: chăm chỉ
32. humane (adj) /hju:'meɪn/	: nhân đạo , thương người

SPEAKING

33. appearance (n) /ə'piərəns/	: ngoại hình
34. experience (n) /ɪk'spiəriəns/	: kinh nghiệm
35. journalist(n) /'dʒɜ:nəlist/	: phóng viên
36. schoolwork (v) /sku:l/ /wɜ:k/	: việc học tại trường
37. favourite (adj) /'feɪvərɪt/	: yêu thích nhất

LISTENING

38. champion (n) /'tʃæmpiən/	: nhà vô địch
39. diploma (n) /di'pləʊmə/	: chứng chỉ , văn bằng
40. romantic (adj) /rəʊ'mæntɪk/	: lãng mạn
→ romance (n) /rəʊ'mæns/	
41. gift (n) /gift/	: năng khiếu
42. rare (adj) /reə[r]/	: hiếm khi

WRITING

43. curriculum vitae /kə'rikjʊləm/	: bản sơ yếu lý lịch
44. detail (n) /'di:teɪl/	: chi tiết
45. attend (v) /ə'tend/ attention (n)	: tham dự
46. previous (adj) /'pri:vɪəs/	: trước đây
47. tourist guide /'tʊərɪst/ /gaid/	: hướng dẫn viên du lịch
48. hotel telephonist /'həʊ'tel/ /telefəʊnɪst/	: tiếp tân khách sạn
49. travel agency /'tærvl/ /'eɪdʒənsi/	: công ty du lịch

PREPOSITION & PHRASAL VERB

1. know <i>about</i> S.O / S.T	: biết về ai / cái gì
2. dream <i>of</i> S.T	: mơ tưởng tới cái gì đó
3. be (im)possible <i>for</i>	: có thể / không thể làm gì đó
4. work <i>as</i> ...	: làm nghề

5. save S.T *for* : để dành cho ai / việc gì
6. live *on* : sống nhờ vào
7. *with flying colors* : với kết quả xuất sắc
8. go *on* = continue : tiếp tục
9. take *up* : đảm nhiệm, tiếp quản
10. find *out* : khám phá, tìm ra
11. exam (n) *in* ... : bài kiểm tra môn / về kĩ năng gì đó
12. get angry *with* S.O / S.T : tức giận ai / cái gì
13. be *in* a mess : trong tình trạng bừa bộn
14. break *in* : lẻn vào, đột nhập
15. call *out* : gọi to
16. be good / bad *at* ... : giỏi / tệ về vấn đề nào đó
17. get *on* (well) : hòa thuận, ăn ý

WORD FORMS

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	MEANING
1		(im)possibility	(im)possible	(im)possibly	Có khả năng
2		Science scientist	(un)scientific	scientifically	Khoa học
3	Interrupt	interruption	(un)interrupted	(un)interruptedly	Ngăn lại, gián đoạn
4	Award	award			Trao thưởng
5	Determine	Determination Determiner	Determined	Determinedly	Xác định
6	Ease	Ease easiness	(un)easy	(un)easily	Dễ
7	Humanize	Human (in)Humanity Humanitarian	human (in)humane	Humanly humanely	Loài người, nhân đạo
8		ambition	ambitious	ambitiously	Tham vọng

9	Suffer	Suffering Sufferer	insufferable		Chịu đựng
10	(dis)appear	(dis)Appearance			Xuất hiện
11	Champion	Champion championship			Vô địch
12		tragedy	Tragic tragical	tragically	Bi kịch
13	Romance Romantic	romance	romantic	romantically	Lãng mạn

B. GRAMMAR

THE PAST PERFECT

1. Form

Câu khẳng định: S + had + Vpp

Câu phủ định: S + hadn't + Vpp

Câu nghi vấn: Had + S + Vpp.. ?

E.g : He had gone out before 8p.m last night .

=> (-)

=> (?).....

2. Usage

- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác hoặc một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ.

3. Signs

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: Trong câu có các từ:

– **when:** *Khi*

Eg: When they arrived at the airport, her flight had taken off.

– **before:** trước khi (Trước --“before” sử dụng thì quá khứ hoàn thành và sau “before” sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn.)

Eg: She had done her homework before her mother asked her to do so.

– **after:** *sau khi* (Trước “after” sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn và sau “after” sử dụng thì quá khứ hoàn thành.)

Eg: They went home after they had eaten a big roasted chicken.

– **by the time** (vào thời điểm)

Eg: He had cleaned the house *by the time* her mother came back.

C. EXERCISE

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A. language B. package C. mathematics D. marvelous
2. A. chemistry B. prepare C. recieve D. degree
3. A. priate B. diploma C. guide D. writer
4. A. background B. career C. secondary D. private
5. A. scientific B. atomic C. impossible D. professor
6. A. obtain B. determine C. award D. harbor
7. Let me give you a little _____ about the president of the company.
A. specialization B. concentration C. background D. degree
8. Jane is always determined to do anything she wants. She's a _____ woman.
A. ambitious B. strong-willed C. brilliant D. humane
9. He behaved like an adult. I think he is more _____ than the other boys at his class.
A. intelligent B. mature C. ambitious D. developed
10. The new surgeon will _____ her post in May.
A. go on B. get over C. take up D. look after
11. They have to live _____ what they can grow themselves.
A. on B. in C. by D. at
12. There is no _____ explanation for what happened.
A. scientist B. scientific C. scientifically D. science
13. However, the business that was carried out on Thursday was shrewd and **intelligent** - only adding to their strength.
A. impolite B. wise C. dumb D. clever
14. He passed his exams **with flying colours**.
A. easily B. difficult C. quickly D. successfully
15. She **harbored her hope of** being a teacher.
A. gave up her hope of being a teacher
B. built her hope of being, a teacher

C. had her hope of being a teacher

D. kept her hope of being a teacher in her mind

16. Phong: "Who was the woman in red dress? Did you know?"

Lan: 'No. I _____ who she was. I _____ her before.'

A. didn't know/ hadn't seen

B. didn't know/ hasn't seen

C. hadn't known/ hadn't seen

D. don't know/ hasn't seen

17. When I was a child _____ the violin.

A. I was playing

B. I had played

C. I play

D. I played

18. We _____ television when the power went off.

A. watched

B. had watched

C. were watching

D. watches

19. They _____ in Scotland for ten years. Now they live in London.

A. lived

B. have lived

C. has been living

D. had lived

20. I _____ a presentation in front of 500 people when the microphone _____ working.

A. was making/ stopped

B. had made/ stopped

C. made/ had stopped

D. was making/ had stopped

21. I remember _____ you about this before.

A. tell

B. to tell

C. telling

D. told

22. The manager made his employees _____ the computer evening class.

A. attending

B. attend

C. to attend

D. attendance

23. Could you please come over? I need you _____ the refrigerator.

A. help me moving

B. helping me to move

C. to help me to move

D. help me to move

24. By the time he retired, he had appeared in ten movies.

A. First he retired. Then he appeared in ten movies.

B. He had appeared in ten movies. Then he retired.

C. After he retired. Then he had appeared in ten movies.

D. Before he retired. Then he appeared in ten movies.

25. My mother had got a fortune before she got married to my father.

A. First my mother got a fortune. Then she got married to my father.

B. First my mother had got married. Then she got married to my father.

C. First my mother got married. Then she got a fortune.

D. First my mother got a fortune. Then she had got married to my father.

II. WRITING

❖ Word forms:

1. She received general education in local schools and some _____ training from her father. (science)
2. The United Nations is sending _____ aid to the areas worst affected by the conflict. (human)
3. Jane is always determined to do anything she wants. She's a _____ woman. (will)
4. This last and driest of Shakespeare's _____ is, in some ways, his most unusual. (tragic)
5. _____ authorities may get involved to a greater or lesser degree. (educate)
6. _____ a live performance is more enjoyable than watching the same event on television. (attend)
7. The author belongs among the _____ writers more than among the novelists. (romantic)
8. Mathematical physics is an almost _____ difficult subject. (possible)
9. Einstein was _____ the Nobel Prize for his contribution to Quantum Theory. (award)
10. _____ volunteering to lead the company's strategic planning committee put Margaret in line for a promotion. (ambition)

❖ Verb tenses:

1. I went to the box office at lunch time, but they _____ (already/ sell) all the tickets.
2. Angel asked me how to use the photocopier. She _____ (never/ use) it before, so she _____ (not / know).
3. I took the book back to the library when I _____ (read) it.
4. I will call you when the guests _____ (arrive).
5. The next term _____ (begin) on Monday.
6. Look at the sky. It _____ (rain).
7. Glenda _____ (work) extremely hard when she was a student.
8. My mother _____ (lock) all the doors and windows before she went to bed.
9. It is the first time I _____ (ride) a motorbike. What a great feeling!
10. The last time I _____ (go) swimming was when we were in Spain.
11. Ms. Allen _____ (already / agree) to bring the pudding to dinner tonight.
12. Two days ago I _____ (meet) an old friend who I _____ (not / see).
13. Johnny _____ (read) the paper when I _____ (interrupt) him.

14. 'I'm hungry.' - 'No problem. I _____ (get) you something to eat.
15. Mark went on working although he _____ (feel) unwell.
16. The police questioned me at some length, and I _____ (not / enjoy) answering.
17. We rushed to the cinema but the film _____ (already / begin).
18. This is the first time I _____ (ever / eat) snake soup.
19. 'Have you got a ticket for the big match on Saturday?'
- 'No, I don't even know who _____ (play).'
20. My father knew Spain so well because he _____ (visit) the country four times.

❖ **Transformation:**

1. Just when he arrived at the station, the train started to move.
After the train
2. She watched TV, then she prepared her lessons.
After
3. Having spent his childhood in Oslo for ten years, he returned his home town.
Before he
4. In the middle of our meal, John continually texted messages.
When we
5. They traveled across the India, and then flew into Japan.
After
6. Her brother bought a new washing machine. First he checked the prices.
Before her brother
7. After picking up his daughter, he went to the conference.
By the time
8. Could you help me put these chairs away?
Do you mind
9. "I'll try my best to look for that book for you." Jim said to me
Jim promised to
10. Sally finally managed to get a job.
Sally finally succeeded
11. Mrs. Taylor wished she hadn't bought the second – hand washing machine.
Mrs. Taylor regretted
12. Please check for damage before signing the delivery note.
Don't forget

13. My teacher asked me to apologize for my rude behavior.

My teacher had me

14. My sister doesn't let us speak about her divorce.

My sister doesn't allow

15. She has just finished ironing her clothes for a few minutes.

She finished

16. He likes to read books than to watch television.

He prefers

17. The policeman told the thief to empty his pockets.

The policeman made

18. I managed to get a visa but it was difficult.

I had difficulty

19. Don't ask so many questions.

Please stop

20. "You should give up fishing"

My friend advised

PRACTICE TEST 3

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (4 PTS)

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

Question 1. A. father B. background C. career D. education

Question 2. A. prevent B. determine C. general D. receive

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

Question 3. A. suffer B. language C. tragic D. diploma

Question 4. A. scientific B. ambitious C. intelligent D. romantic

Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

Question 5. In 1849, after graduation from medical school, she decided to further her _____ in Paris.

A. work B. career C. education D. learn

Question 6. Jane is very _____ for her age.

A. mature B. experienced C. skill D. difficult

Question 7. A policeman explained _____ the children why they should never run across the road.

- A. to B. about C. with D. both B and C

Question 8. In 1903, Marie became the first woman to receive a PhD _____ the Sorbonne.

- A. on B. in C. from D. to

Question 9. When Martin _____ the car, he took it out for a drive.

- A. repaired B. was repairing C. has repaired D. had repaired

Question 10. The new road should help _____ traffic problem.

- A. easing B. eases C. ease D. eased

Question 11. Lucy: “I’ve passed my driving test.” – Ben: “_____.”

- A. It’s nice of you to say so. B. Congratulations!
C. Do you? D. That’s great idea!

Question 12. Mr. Hung: “Could you bring me some water?” – Nha: “_____.”

- A. Yes. I’m busy now. B. No, I don’t want to.
C. Certainly, sir. D. Yes. I’d love to.

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 13. Computer models help to **determine** whether a particular area is likely to flood.

- A. make up B. find out C. take over D. put up

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 14. After the tragic death of Pierre Curie in 1906, she not only took charge of educating her two children but also took the position which her husband had finally **obtained** at the Sorbonne.

- A. lost B. left C. gave away D. threw away

Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.

Question 15. Before she became a film star, she has been a stand-up comedian.

- A B C D

Question 16. The buzzing noises emitting from the alarm clock makes me cringe every time

- A B C

that I hear them.

D

Read the passage and choose the best answers to fill in each numbered gap.

Marie Curie, the Polish-born French physicist and chemist was a courageous and determined woman. She left her home for Paris to pursue her interest ____ (17) ____ science. Living in poverty, she still ____ (18) ____ to undulate at the top of her class. She met Pierre Curie ____ (19) ____ after graduation and married him a year later. Together, Pierre and Marie formed

the most famous husband-and-wife ____ (20) ____ in science history. They discovered the Radioactive elements, Polonium and Radium. They were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

- Question 17.** A. with B. in C. to D. of
Question 18. A. managed B. worked C. kept D. haboured
Question 19. A. sooner B. suddenly C. immediately D. rightly
Question 20. A. couple B. partner C. scientist D. partnership

PART B: WRITING (5 PTS)

I. Give the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets. (1 pt)

- Question 1.** Any small is likely to throw me off in my calculations. (interrupt)
Question 2. We thought that Egypt was an incredibly country. (romance)
Question 3. The together analyzed the milk and found it contained too much water. (science)
Question 4. These two books will be especially useful for editors, journalists, and other users of the language. (profession)

II. Give the correct tenses of the verbs in the brackets. (2 pts)

- Question 1.** At last the committee were ready to announce their decision. They (make) up their mind.
Question 2. Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.
Question 3. 'Where is your farther?' – 'He (water) some plants in the garden.'
Question 4. When I came out of the cinema I found that a thief (take) my car radio.
Question 5. Don't be late for your interview, or you (not / get) the job.
Question 6. Anna (finish) reading three books this month.
Question 7. It (be) a month since I applied for this job.
Question 8. Peter doesn't study very hard. He never (get) high scores.

III. Rewrite the following sentences as directed. (2 pts)

- Question 1.** She went out for a walk. Then she had a fatal accident.
 → After she
Question 2. Tom has played volleyball since he was 6.
 → Tom began
Question 3. It was impossible to find Toni anywhere.
 → We could
Question 4. She admitted that she has taken the necklace.

→ She admitted

THE END

UNIT 4: SPECIAL EDUCATION

A. VOCABULARY

READING

1. special (adj) /'speʃl/ : đặc biệt
2. disabled (adj) /dis'eɪbld/ : tàn tật
- disability (n) /,dɪsə'biləti/ blind (adj) /'blaɪnd/ : mù
3. deaf (adj) /'def/ : điếc
- deafness (n) /'defnis/
4. dumb (adj) /'dʌm/ = mute : câm
5. mentally retarded /'mentəli/ /rɪ'tɑːdɪd/ : chậm phát triển trí tuệ
6. prevent (v) /prɪ'vent/ sb from... : ngăn chặn, cản trở
- prevention (n) /prɪ'venʃən/
7. proper (adj) /'prɔːpə/ ['prɒpə] : chuẩn, phù hợp
8. schooling (n) /'skuːlɪŋ/ : sự dạy dỗ ở nhà trường
9. opposition (n) /,ɒpə'ziʃn/ : sự chống đối, phản đối
10. gradually (adv) /'grædʒuəli/ : dần dần
11. effort (n) /'efət/ : nỗ lực
- make effort to do sth /meɪk/ /'efət/ /tə'duː/
12. time – consuming (adj) /'taɪm/ /kən'sjuːmɪŋ/ : tốn thời gian
13. raise (v) /'reɪz/ : giơ cao
14. demonstration (n) /,dɛmə'n'streɪʃən/ : sự thuyết minh, thể hiện
- demonstrate (v) /'dɛmə'n'streɪt/
15. add : (v) /'æd/ : cộng, thêm vào
- addition (n) /ə'dɪʃən/
16. subtract (v) /səb'træk/ : trừ
- subtraction (n) /səb'trækʃən/

SPEAKING

17. timetable(n) /'taɪmteɪbl/ : thời gian biểu

18. lower-secondary school /'ləʊə[r]/ /'sekəndri/ /sku:l/: trường cấp hai
 19. oral test /ɔ:rəl/ /test/ : kiểm tra vấn đáp
 20. final examination /fainl/ /ig,zæmi'nei[n]/ : kiểm tra cuối kỳ
 21. honest (adj) /'ɒnist/ : thành thật, trung thực
 22. activity (n) /æk'tiviti/ : hoạt động

LISTENING

23. photogenic (adj) /,fəʊtəʊ'dʒenik/ : ăn ảnh
 a. photograph (n) /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/
 b. photographic (adj) /fəʊtə'græfɪk/
 c. photography (n) /fə'tɒgrəfi/ : nhiếp ảnh
 24. fascinate (v) /'fæsineit/ : quyến rũ, thu hút
 25. professional (adj) /prə'feʃnl/ profession (n) : chuyên nghiệp
 26. surroundings(n) /sə'raʊndɪŋz/ : khu lân cận, xung quanh
 27. sorrow (n) /'sɒ:rəʊ/ : nỗi buồn
 28. passion (n) /'pæʃn/ : niềm say mê
 29. exhibition (n) /,eksi'biʃn/ : cuộc triển lãm
 30. stimulate (v) /'stimjəleɪt/ : khuyến khích , thúc đẩy

WRITING

31. complain (v)/kəm'pleɪn/ : than phiền
 → complaint (n) /kəm'pleɪnt/
 32. native speaker /'neɪtɪv/ /'spi:kə[r]/ : người bản xứ
 33. advertisement (n) /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ advertise (v) : quảng cáo
 34. fact (n) /fækt/ : sự thật
 35. quality (n) /'kwɒləti/ : chất lượng
 36. service (n) /'sɜ:vɪs/ : dịch vụ, sự phục vụ
 37. resolve (v) /ri'zɒlv/ : giải quyết
 → resolution (n) /,rezə'lju:ʃn/
 38. require (v) /ri'kwaɪə[r]/ : yêu cầu , đòi hỏi
 → requirement (n) /ri'kwaɪəmənt/
 39. refund (n) /ri'fʌnd/ : món tiền được hoàn lại
 40. enclose (v) /ɪn'kəʊz/ : gửi kèm theo
 41. receipt (n) /ri'si:t/ : hoá đơn
 42. contact (v) /'kɒntækt/ : liên lạc

PREPOSITION & PHRASAL VERB

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. be difficult <i>for</i> S.O / S.T | : khó khăn cho |
| 2. be different <i>from</i> | : khác với |
| 3. prevent S.O / S.T <i>from</i> | : gây cản trở |
| 4. opposition (n) <i>from</i> S.O | : sự phản đối của ai đó |
| 5. be opposed <i>to</i> S.O / S.T | : chống đối, phản đối |
| 6. open <i>up</i> | : mở ra, đang ra |
| 7. be proud <i>of</i> | : tự hào về |
| 8. attitude (n) <i>to</i> / <i>towards</i> ... | : thái độ với ... |
| 9. protest <i>from</i> S.O <i>against</i> ... (n) | : sự phản đối của ai đối với ai / cái gì đó |
| 10. doubt <i>in</i> (n) | : mối nghi ngờ về ai / cái gì đó |
| 11. belief <i>in</i> (n) | : niềm tin vào |
| 12. passion <i>for</i> (n) | : niềm đam mê đối với |
| 13. be <i>on</i> display | : được trưng bày |
| 14. look <i>for</i> | : tìm kiếm |
| 15. seen <i>through</i> the eyes <i>of</i> S.O | : được nhìn qua đôi mắt của ai đó |

WORD FORMS

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	MEANING
1	specialize	special Speciality/specialty specialization	Special specialized	specially	Đặc biệt
2	Disable Enable	Disability (in)ability	Disabled (un)able		Tàn tật
3	deafen	deafness	deaf		Điếc
4	prevent	prevention	Preventable Preventive		Ngăn chặn
5			proper	properly	Chuẩn
6	demonstrate	Demonstration demonstrator	Demonstrable demonstrative	Demonstrably demonstratively	Trình bày

7	add	addition	additional	additionally	Thêm vào
8	subtract	subtraction			Trừ
9		honesty	honest	honestly	Thành thật
10	photograph	Photograph photography	Photographic photogenic		Nhiếp ảnh
11	fascinate	Fascination fascinator	Fascinating fascinated		Quyến rũ
12		passion	passionate	passionately	Say mê
13	exhibit	Exhibition exhibitor			Triển lãm
14	complain	Complaint complainant			Phàn nàn
15	advertise	Advertisement Advertiser Advertising			Quảng cáo
16	serve	service			Phục vụ
17	require	requirement			Yêu cầu
18	mentality		mental	Mentally	Tinh thần, trí tuệ
19	consume	Consumption consumer	Consuming		Tiêu thụ
20	Divide	division	(in)divisible		Phân chia

B. GRAMMAR

I/ THE + ADJECTIVE

- Danh từ tập hợp có thể được thành lập bằng cách thêm "the" vào trước tính từ

THE + ADJECTIVE → PLURAL NOUN

Poor ---> the poor (những người nghèo)

Rich ---> the rich (những người giàu)

Sick ---> the sick (những người ốm)

Unemployed ---> the unemployed (những người thất nghiệp)

Injured ---> the injured (những người bị thương)

Wrong ---> the wrong (những điều sai trái)

Right ---> the right (những điều đúng đắn)

E.g: The rich **aren't** always happy in their life.

II/ USED TO + INFINITIVE

1. Form

S + USED TO + V BARE

S + DIDN'T + USE TO + V BARE

DID + S + USE TO + V BARE?

2. Usage

- Diễn tả một **thói quen trong quá khứ KHÔNG CÒN** ở hiện tại.

E.g: I used to play soccer when I was young.

* BE USED TO + V-ING

- be used to : chỉ 1 việc ta quen làm ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

E.g: I am used to getting up early in the morning.

* GET USED TO + V-ING = BE ACCUSTOMED TO + VING

- get used to làm quen với, dần quen với việc gì đó

Ex: After a while he didn't mind the noise in the office, he got used to listening to it.

III/ WHICH AS A CONNECTOR

- "Which" được dùng để **thay thế cho một mệnh đề đứng trước nó**.

E.g : Sheila couldn't come to the party, **which** was a pity.

"which" = "Sheila couldn't come to the party"

E.g: He can't speak English, **which** is disadvantage.

C. EXERCISE

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The heavy rain prevented us _____ going out for a picnic.

A. on

B. in

C. from

D. for

2. Let me _____ to you some of the difficulties we are facing.

- A. demonstrate B. demonstrated C. demonstrating D. demonstration
3. At first, a lot of parents expressed strong _____ to the scheme.
- A. expression B. emotion C. opposition D. passion
4. He has not developed mentally as much as others at the same age. He's mentally _____.
- A. ill B. retarded C. alert D. restricted
5. He invented a new kind of wheelchair for the _____.
- A. unemployed B. poor C. disabled D. unhappy
6. She displayed some of her paintings at the local _____.
- A. commune B. post office C. demonstration D. exhibition
7. He earns his living by taking photographs. He's an _____ photographer.
- A. amateur B. professional C. talent D. determined
8. In spite of her **deafness**, she played the violin very well.
- A. inability to speak B. inability to see
- C. inability to hear D. mentally impairment
9. These classes are different _____ other classes because the students are disabled.
- A. in B. of C. from D. with
10. A _____ person cannot hear any kind of sound.
- A. mute B. deaf C. blind D. dumb
11. Some of the more **time consuming** jobs can now be done by machines.
- A. taking much time B. taking little time
- C. odd D. not affected by time
12. She joined a _____ club when she was at secondary school.
- A. photograph B. photogenic C. photographic D. photographer
13. Women have **gradually** become more involved in the decision-making process.
- A. slowly B. fast C. differently D. continuously
14. The _____ in the war should be taken care of.
- A. injured B. injuring C. injure D. injures
15. It rained all the time, _____ was a great pity.
- A. that B. what C. which D. who
16. You _____ live in New York, didn't you?
- A. are used to B. used to C. use to D. use
17. I remember you. You _____ to school here.
- A. were used to going B. have already gone C. went D. used to go

18. The government is doing nothing to help _____.
A. the poor people B. the poor ones C. the poor D. the pours
19. The children come from large and poor families, _____ prevented them from having proper schooling.
A. that B. which C. who D. whose
20. My father didn't _____ coffee for breakfast
A. used to have B. use to have C. use to having D. use be having

II. WRITING

❖ Word forms:

1. The twenty-five children, who are learning how to read and write in her class, are _____. (able)
2. The _____ of policy is not our business - our job is to put it into practice. (determinate)
3. Jack gave his son the best _____, the best child-care, the best toys. (school)
4. His _____ is studying media influence on children, including video games, television, film, music, even advertising. (special)
5. An education system constructed around the ability to pass tests will produce efficient _____, but not much else. (examination)
6. I have also been told I am _____ and I love anything to do with hair and make-up. (photo)
7. He was interested in combining the _____ art with the musician's art in a concert situation. (photo)
8. When Mr. Hilton wanted to sell his house, he _____ it in the newspaper. (advertisement)
9. We received a number of _____ from customers about the lack of parking facilities. (complain)
10. As a young man, he had been certified and sent to a hospital for the _____ ill. (mental)

❖ Verb tenses:

1. While people were talking to each other, he _____ (read) his book.
2. Watch carefully. First I _____ (take) a cucumber and _____ (cut) it into small pieces.
3. I _____ (make) a presentation in front of 500 people when the microphone stopped working.

4. Wait! I will _____ (drive) you to the station.
5. She _____ (ask) about the accident by the police last night.
6. Alice _____ (see) the accident when she was catching the bus.
7. I am used to waking up early in the morning. It _____ (not/ bother) me.
8. Peter _____ (turn) on the TV, but there was nothing interesting.
9. What countries _____ they _____ (visit) in Europe?
10. In the 1990s few people _____ (use) mobile phones.
11. I _____ (follow) you wherever you go.
12. Do you know what time the 10:45 plane _____ (arrive) in Chicago.
13. Oh look, a dog _____ (eat) your lunch, but I think he _____ (not/ like) the bread in it.
14. Many species _____ (disappear) for the last five decades.
15. If Sara _____ (keep) coming to work late, she'll have problems with the boss.
16. The weather _____ (be) far worse than we _____ (expect).
17. She _____ (sleep) since noon. Should we wake her up?
18. As we _____ (drive) down the hill, a strange object _____ (appear) in the sky.
19. He fell down when he _____ (run) towards the church.
20. We _____ (not/ see) Doris since last Sunday.

❖ **Verb forms:**

1. I'm afraid I'll never get used _____ (live) in this place. I simply don't like it and never will.
2. We were surprised to see her driving – she didn't use _____ (drive) when we first met.
3. I used _____ (hate) vegetables but now I love them.
4. Mr Lazy was shocked when he joined our busy company because he wasn't used _____ (do) much work everyday.
5. At first the employees didn't like the new open-space office, but in the end they got used to _____ (use) it.
6. Who is he? Did he use _____ (work) in your office?
7. When Pete Smith was the head of our office everything used _____ (be) well organized. Now it's total chaos here.
8. He's not used _____ (deal) with animals, so he's a bit scared of the dogs.
9. Don't worry, it's a simple program to use. You will get used to _____ (use) it no time, I'm sure.

10. When I had to commute to work every day I used _____ (get up) very early.

❖ **Transformation:**

Rewrite using “used to”

1. Dennis gave up smoking two years ago.

→Dennis

2. They no longer play tennis.

→They

3. She is careful in washing dishes now.

→She

4. She was my best friend but we aren't friends any longer.

→She

5. When Barbara was in Italy, she stayed with an Italian family.

→Barbara

6. Mr. Michael grew tulips but he doesn't any more.

→ Mr. Michael

7. There isn't a big statue behind my school anymore.

→There

8. People no longer travel on foot.

→People

9. What did you usually do on Saturday evening?

→What

10. Did you go to the church when you were young?

→ Did you

11. Nam had a dog called Puppy when he was 6.

→When

12. There are more vehicles on the road now.

→There

Rewrite using “which” as connector

13. She came to work on time. That pleased her boss.

.....

14. They didn't finish their work. That makes my teacher angry.

.....

15. We have lost her phone number. This makes it difficult to contact her.

.....
16. He ate too much. That made all of us very worried.

.....
17. She always came to work on time. That pleased her boss.

.....
18. It rained all the night. That was good for gardens.

.....
19. Tin found a new job. That is lucky.

.....
20. Tim has found a new job. That is lucky.

PRACTICE TEST 4

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (4 PTS)

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

Question 1. A. awful B. quality C. fall D. talk

Question 2. A. effort B. wold C. sport D. before

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

Question 3. A. different B. disable C. consuming D. activity

Question 4. A. enjoy B. attend C. special D. prevent

Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

Question 5. The _____ are those who do not have a job.

A. injured B. unemployed C. retarded D. disabled

Question 6. The teacher was making great _____ to help the disabled children.

A. exhibition B. effort C. opposition D. display

Question 7. Marie Curie was born _____ November 7, 1867.

A. in. B. from C. at D. on

Question 8. The children have every reason to be proud _____ their efforts

A. of B. on C. with D. at

Question 9. It is only fair that _____ should pay higher taxes than _____.

A. the deaf - the mute B. the young - the poor
C. the rich - the poor D. the disabled - the deaf

Question 10. When my brother was a little boy he _____ play in rains but he doesn't now.

- A. used to B. uses to C. didn't used to D. didn't use to

Question 11. July: "Wow! What a nice coat you are wearing!" – Maria : "_____."

- A. Thanks. My mother bought it for me. B. Yes, of course. It's very expensive.
C. I like you to say that. D. Certainly. Do you like it, too?

Question 12. Tom: "Our team has just won the last football match." – Jack: "_____."

- A. Yes, it's our pleasure. B. Good ideaA. Thanks for the news.
C. Well, that's very surprising! D. Yes, I guess it's very good.

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 13. The President expressed his deep sorrow over the bombing deaths.

- A. regret B. anger C. sadness D. passion

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 14. My personal opinion is that the students should be doing more work outside the classroom.

- a. private b. spiritual c. public d. normal

Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.

Question 15. We used to going fishing on the river when we were small children.

- A B C D

Question 16. I can't find my diary, that is a real nuisance.

- A B C D

Read the passage and choose the best answer for the following questions.

In the United States, federal law requires states to identify and serve all children (17) _____ disabilities. Public education and health officials in the United States identified approximately 5.4 million infants, toddlers, (18) _____, and youth as disabled in 1994. That same year, the U.S. Department of Education reported that 12.2 percent of all children (19) _____ the age of 21 received some form of special education. The most frequently reported disabilities are speech or language impairments; mental retardation and (20) _____ developmental disorders; serious emotional disturbance; and specific learning disorders, such as memory disorders.

Question 17. A. with B. for C. by D. of

Question 18. A. men B. women C. children D. adults

Question 19. A. below B. under C. over D. above

Question 20. A. another B. other C. each other D. together

PART B: WRITING (5 PTS)

I. Give the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets. (1 pt)

Question 1. My father was a historian of repute. His _____ was the history of Germany. (special)

Question 2. He was probably the most highly _____ prime minister of this century. (educate)

Question 3. Commuting by car nowadays is much more _____ than it used to be. (consume)

Question 4. He's just been appointed as director of the publishing _____. (divide)

II. Give the correct tenses of the verbs in the brackets. (2 pts)

Question 1. _____ your brother _____ such an interesting book before? (ever/ read)

Question 2. Maxwell _____ on our sofa at present. (sleep)

Question 3. Last night Tina _____ when she heard a scream. (write)

Question 4. We _____ for the blind for ten years. (work)

Question 5. Hurry! The train _____. I don't want to miss it. (come)

Question 6. By the time Sheila _____ back, Chris _____ home. (get/ go)

Question 7. They _____ to study at this school 7 years ago. (begin)

Question 8. I _____ coffee for breakfast every day. (have)

III. Rewrite the following sentences as directed. (2 pts)

Question 1. They didn't know how to drive a car, but now they can drive well. (*used to*)

→ They

Question 2. We lived in the country in 1980s but now we live in Ho Chi Minh City. (*used to*)

→ We

Question 3. He always goes swimming after finishing my work. (*be used to*)

→ He

Question 4. I refused to say anything about it. It was quite sensible. (using *which* connector)

→

❧ ❧ ❧ THE END ❧ ❧ ❧

UNIT 5: TECHNOLOGY AND YOU

A. VOCABULARY

READING

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. technology (n): | môn nghiên cứu khoa học và sử dụng các kỹ thuật cơ khí và khoa học ứng dụng; kỹ thuật học; công nghệ học |
| 2. Central Processing Unit (CPU) | : bộ xử lý trung tâm |
| 3. CD ROM /,si:ˌdi:'rɒm/ | : đĩa CD |
| (Compact Disc Read-Only-Memory) | |
| a. keyboard /'ki:ˌboʊd/ | : bàn phím |
| b. Visual Display Unit (VCD) | : thiết bị hiển thị hình ảnh |
| c. computer screen /kəm'pjʊ:tə/ /'skri:n/ | : màn hình máy vi tính |
| 4. interact with (v) /,ɪntər'ækt/ /wið/ | : tương tác, tác động với |
| 5. mouse (n) /maʊs/ | : con chuột |
| 6. floppy disk (n) /flɒpi/ /disk/ | : đĩa mềm |
| 7. printer (n)→print (v) /'prɪntə[r]/ /prɪnt/ | : máy in |
| 8. speakers (n)→speak (v)→speech (n) /'spi:kə[r]/ /spi:k/ /spi:tʃ/ | : loa |
| 9. day (n)→daily (adj) /dei/ /'deili/ | : ngày□hàng ngày |
| 10. place of scenic beauty (n) /pleɪs/ /əv/ /'si:nɪk/ /'bjʊ:ti/ | : thắng cảnh |
| 11. produce(v)→production(n)□product(n)→productive(a) | : làm ra, sản xuất |
| 12. receive(v)→receiver(n) /ri'si:v/ /ri'si:və[r]/ | : nhận |
| 13. foreign(adj)→foreigner(n) /'fɒrən/ /'fɒrənə[r]/ | : thuộc nước ngoài |
| 14. language(n) /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ | : ngôn ngữ |
| 15. device (n) /di'vaɪs/ | : thiết bị, dụng cụ |
| 16. miraculous (adj)→miracle(n) /mi'rækjələs/ /'mɪrəkl/ | : kỳ diệu |
| 17. turn on (v) /tɜ:n/ /ɒn/ | : bật |
| 18. hardware (n) /'hɑ:dweə[r]/ | : phần cứng |
| 19. software (n) /'sɒftweə[r]/ | : phần mềm |
| 20. be capable of (adj) /bi/ /'keɪpəbl/ /əv/ | : có khả năng |
| 21. calculate (v) /'kælkjʊleɪt/ | : tính toán |
| →calculation (n) /,kælkjʊ'leɪʃn/ | : sự tính toán |
| →calculating machine (n) /'kælkjʊleɪtɪŋ/ /mə'ʃi:n/ | : máy tính |
| 22. speed up (v) /spi:d/ /ʌp/ | : tăng tốc độ |
| 23. multiply (v)→multiplying (n) /'mʌltɪplaɪ/ | : nhân |

24. divide (v) → division (n) /di'vaid/ /di'viʒn/ : chia
25. lightning speed (n) /'laitniŋ/ /spi:d/ : tốc độ ánh sáng
26. accuracy (n) /'ækjərəsi/ : sự chính xác, độ chính xác
27. electronic storage device (n) /i,lek'trɒnik/ /'stɔ:ridʒ/ /di'vais/ : thiết bị lưu trữ điện tử
28. collect (v) /kə'lekt/ : thu thập, tập hợp, sưu tập
- collection (n) /kə'lekʃn/ : bộ sưu tập, nhóm, sự thu thập
29. magical (adj) → magician (n) /'mædʒikl/ /mə'dʒiʃn/ : thần diệu
30. type (v) → typewriter (n) /taip/ /'taip,raitə[r]/ : đánh máy, máy ãaunh chõõ
31. document (n) /'dɒkjʊmənt/ : tài liệu
32. memo (n) /'meməʊ/ : bản ghi nhớ
33. request for leave (n) /ri'kwest/ /fə[r]/ /li:v/ : đơn xin phép
34. personal (adj) → person (n) /'pɜ:sənl/ /'pɜ:sn/ : riêng, thuộc cá nhân
35. communicator (n) → communicative (adj) : người truyền thông tin

SPEAKING

37. transmit (v) /trænz'mit/ : truyền đi
38. process (v) /'prəʊses/ : xử lý
39. hold (v) /həʊld/ : cầm, nắm, giữ
40. design (v) /di'zain/ : thiết kế

LISTENING

41. cell phone (n) : điện thoại cầm tay
42. camcorder (n) : máy quay video
43. memory (n) : bộ nhớ
44. refuse (v) to do st : từ chối
45. excuse (v) : tha lỗi, xin lỗi cho hỏi thăm
- excuse (n) : lời xin lỗi, sự xin lỗi
- make an excuse : xin lỗi, viện cớ
46. secretary (n) : thư ký

WRITING

47. instruction (n) : sự hướng dẫn
48. receiver (n) : ống nghe (điện thoại)
49. insert (v) : chèn vào, cho vào
50. slot (n) : khe, khe hở
51. press (v) : ấn xuống
52. dial (v) : quay số, nhấn số (điện thoại)

53. operate(v) : làm hoạt động, điều khiển
 54. adjust (v) : làm thích hợp
 55. cord(n) : dây điện
 56. plug in(v) : cắm vào ổ điện
 57. button (n) : cái nút
 58. main (n) : nút power

PREPOSITION & PHRASAL VERB

1. *with the help of* S.O / S.T : với sự giúp đỡ của ai / cái gì
 2. *receive from* ≠ *send to* : nhận từ ≠ gửi đến
 3. *be capable of* ... : có khả năng
 4. *speed up* : tăng tốc
 5. *request for* S.T (n) : lời yêu cầu, thỉnh cầu
 request for leave : đơn xin nghỉ
 6. *interact with* : tương tác với
 7. *understand about* : hiểu biết về
 8. *be through* : đã được kết nối (gọi điện)
 9. *turn on* ≠ *turn off* : mở ≠ tắt
 10. *be used for* : được dùng để
 11. *look after* : chăm sóc
 12. *think of* : nghĩ về, tưởng tượng về

WORD FORMS

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	MEANING
1		Technology Technologist	technological	technologically	Kỹ thuật
2	print	printer			in
3	speak	Speaker speech			nói
4	produce	Production product	productive		Sản xuất

5	receive	receiver			Nhận
6		foreigner	foreign		Nước ngoài
7		miracle	miraculous	miraculously	Kỳ diệu
8		(in)capability	(in)capable of	capably	Có khả năng
9	calculate	Calculation Calculator	Calculated Calculating		Tính toán
10	multiply	multiplying			Nhân
11		Accuracy	accurate	accurately	Chính xác
12		electricity	Electronic Electrical Electric	electronically	Điện
13	collect	Collection collector			Sưu tập
14	magic	Magician magic	Magical magic	magically	Thần diệu
15	personalise	person	personal	personally	Cá nhân
16	communicate	Communication communicator	communicative		Giao tiếp
17	transmit	Transmission transmitter			Truyền
18	design	designer			Thiết kế
19	memorise	memory	memorable	memorably	Tiêu thụ
20	instruct	instruction	instructional		Hướng dẫn
21	refuse	Refusal refuse			Từ chối
22	interact	interaction	Interactive	interactively	Tương tác

B. GRAMMAR**I/ PRESENT PERFECT****1. Form**

Câu khẳng định: S + have / has + Vpp

Câu phủ định: S + have not (haven't) / has not (hasn't) + Vpp

Câu nghi vấn: HAVE / HAS + S + Vpp ?

2. Usage:

+ *Diễn tả một hành động vừa mới xảy ra*

E.g: She has just finished her homework.

+ *Diễn tả hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ và còn tiếp tục đến hiện tại và tương lai.*

E.g: We have learned English for three years.

+ *Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra tại một thời điểm không xác định trong quá khứ.*

E.g: I have met him somewhere.

+ *Diễn tả hành động đã hoàn thành trong khoảng thời gian hiện tại mà chưa qua hết thời gian đó.*

E.g: We've been to the cinema twice this month.

3. Signs:

- just, recently, lately: gần đây, vừa mới, already: rồi, before: trước đây, ever: đã từng, never: chưa từng, không bao giờ

- for + N – quãng thời gian: trong khoảng (for a year, for a long time, ...)

- since + N – mốc/điểm thời gian: từ khi (since 1992, since June, ...)

- yet: chưa (dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi)

- so far = until now = up to now = up to the present: cho đến bây giờ

II/ THE PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE

Câu khẳng định: S + have / has + **been** + Vpp

Câu phủ định: S + have not (haven't) / has not (hasn't) + **been** + Vpp

Câu nghi vấn: HAVE / HAS + S + been + VPP?

Eg: The bridge has been built across the river for 2 months.

III/ RELATIVE PRONOUN WITH WHO, WHOM, WHICH, THAT

1. Who: Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ *người* làm chủ ngữ, đứng sau tiền ngữ chỉ người để làm chủ ngữ cho động từ đứng sau nó.

-Theo sau **who** là một động từ

Eg: The man who is sitting by the fire is my father.

->That is the boy who helped me to find your house.

2. Whom:

- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ **người** làm tân ngữ, đứng sau tiền ngữ chỉ người để làm tân ngữ cho động từ đứng sau nó.

-Theo sau **whom** là một chủ ngữ

Eg: The woman whom you saw yesterday is my aunt.

->The boy whom we are looking for is Tom.

3. Which:

- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ **vật**, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó.

-Theo sau **which** có thể là một động từ hoặc một chủ ngữ.

Eg: The hat is red. It is mine.

=> The hat which is red is mine.

- Khi **which** làm tân ngữ, ta có thể lược bỏ **which**

Eg: The dress (which) I bought yesterday is very beautiful.

4. That:

Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ **cả người lẫn vật**, có thể được dùng thay cho *Who, Whom, Which* trong mệnh đề quan hệ thuộc loại Restricted Clause (Mệnh đề xác định)

Eg: - That is the book **that** I like best.

- That is the bicycle that belongs to Tom.

- My father is the person that I admire most.

- I can see the girl and her dog that are running in the park.

* Các trường hợp thường DÙNG “that”:

- khi đi sau các hình thức so sánh nhất

- khi đi sau các từ: only, the first, the last

- khi danh từ đi trước bao gồm cả người và vật

- khi đi sau các đại từ bất định, đại từ phủ định, đại từ chỉ số lượng: no one, nobody, nothing, anyone, anything, anybody, someone, something, somebody, all, some, any, little, none.

Eg: - He was the most interesting person that I have ever met.

It was the first time that I heard of it.

She talked about the people and places that she had visited.

* Các trường hợp KHÔNG DÙNG “that”:

- sau giới từ

- trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định

5. Whose:

- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ **người**, thay cho tính từ sở hữu. **Whose** cũng được dùng cho *of which*.

-Theo sau *Whose* luôn là 1 danh từ.

Eg: - The boy is Tom. You borrowed his bicycle yesterday.

=> The boy whose bicycle you borrowed yesterday is Tom.

- John found a cat. Its leg was broken.

=> John found a cat whose leg was broken.

C. EXERCISE**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- The port is capable _____ handing 10 million tons of coal a year.
A. in B. on C. of D. for
- In large lasses, children feel that they cannot _____ with the teacher.
A. contact B. interact C. transmit D. relax
- It is now safe to turn _____ your computer.
A. on B. of C. out D. off
- A computer is a _____ typewriter.
A. convenient B. magical C. appropriate D. informative
- A calculating machine can do calculations **with lightning speed.**
A. very quickly B. very slowly C. incorrectly D. perfectly
- We were really impressed by the **scenic** splendors of the Rocky Mountains.
A. in a strange or mysterious way B. having beautiful natural scenery
C. very impressive and good D. new and interesting
- Bill Gates first became rich and famous for his **software.**
A. computer company B. computer machinery
C. computer programs D. compact discs
- New telephone lines allow faster data _____ by fax or modem.
A. calculation B. transmission C. entertainment D. development
- A _____ is a camera which records moving pictures and sound.
A. fax machine B. cd-rom C. camcorder D. photocopier
- A _____ is used for making exact copies of documents.
A. computer B. printer C. photocopier D. camcorder
- It was his skill as a _____ which made the television programmes so successful.

- A. communicator B. communicate C. communication D. communicative
12. A computer consists of **hardware** and software.
A. screen B. physical part C. programs D. keyboard
13. Yoko told me about students _____ have taken the entrance exam 13 times.
A. who B. whom C. which D. θ
14. They lost the key yesterday but it _____.
A. has already found B. has already been found
C. was found already D. found already
15. The man and his dog _____ you are talking about have left.
A. who B. which C. that D. whom
16. The secretary _____ I talked to didn't know where the meeting was.
A. which B. whom C. whose D. θ
17. Sarah has lost her passport again. It is the second time this _____.
A. happens B. happened C. has never happened D. has happened
18. I _____ much better since I _____ here.
A. have felt / was B. had felt/ had been
C. has felt/ has been D. have felt/ have been
19. Up to now, many new hotels _____.
A. has already been built B. is already building
C. is being build D. have already been built
20. After a few lessons, I began to feel tired, so I _____ an excuse.
A. took B. made C. had D. refused
21. People _____ outlook on life is optimistic are usually happy people.
A. whose B. whom C. that D. which
22. The man _____ I introduced you to last night may be the next president of the university.
A. which B. whom C. whose D. θ
23. He is the man _____ I told you about.
A. who B. that C. whom D. all are correct
24. People _____ live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
who B. whom C. which D. θ
25. The earth, _____ is the fifth largest planet in the solar system, is the third planet from the sun.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that

II. WRITING

❖ Word forms:

1. There's no way the Red Cross could have been _____ ready for this type of disaster. (technology)
2. The origins of _____ Language Teaching (CLT) are to be found in the changes in the British language teaching tradition dating from the late 1960s. (communicate)
3. The loan company claimed that the recent _____ occurred because of the applicant's lack of credit. (refuse)
4. The bomb only destroyed buildings, while leaving people _____ unharmed. (miraculous)
5. _____ with Darian was too appealing. (interact)
6. He had an amazingly _____ five years in which he managed to write four novels. (produce)
7. In the presence of _____, the person may enter numbers and press the appropriate key. (calculate)
8. I am sure that this book will be popular with _____ and the general public. (collect)
9. The part was played so _____ by Henry Fonda in the movie. (memory)
10. TV _____ were interrupted for the announcement of the princess's death. (transmit)

❖ Verb tenses:

1. _____ she _____ (work) in this company for fifteen years?
2. Keep silent! My father _____ (sleep) in the room.
3. Fish _____ (exist) on earth for ages and ages.
4. The temple _____ (stand) on a hill outside the town.
5. The wind _____ (blow) very hard when I _____ (go) out this morning.
6. Maria is good at languages. She _____ (speak) French, Spanish and German.
7. Oil _____ (float) if you pour it on water.
8. Up to now, my brother _____ (study) in England for nine months.
9. She _____ (talk) to me on the phone and it suddenly _____ (go) dead.
10. You _____ (change) your address recently.
11. _____ they _____ (write) their exams yesterday?
12. Listen! I _____ (hear) somebody knocking at the front door.

13. I _____ (not/ attend) any parties since I came here.
14. Daisy _____ (watch) Titanic several times. I think she really likes it.
15. I _____ (just/ have) pumpkin soup for breakfast this morning.

Passive voice

1. The rent is high because the house _____ (repair).
2. Why _____ Coca-Cola _____ (choose) by teenagers as a number one drink?
3. There's nothing left. All the goods _____ (sell).
4. A wifi network _____ (establish) in some public places.
5. They _____ (stop) at the Italian frontier.
6. Although it's only three in the afternoon, the city _____ (plunge) into darkness.
7. Thirty allied soldiers _____ (killed) since the American military operation began in October.
8. Oh, no! I _____ (wake) up by your alarm-clock.
9. Those letters _____ (already/ type) by Mrs.Jones.
10. The cheque was only deposited yesterday, so it _____ (not/ clear) yet.

❖ Transformation:

Using relative pronouns

1. I have a friend. He's a wonderful skater.
.....
2. The boy broke the window. He ran away.
.....
3. He showed us how to create a computer-based game. It was very interesting.
.....
4. He received the parcel. He was waiting for it.
.....
5. The mountain is 3000 metres high. They climbed it.
.....
6. The man works in our office. His wife is a plastic surgeon.
.....
7. Marta has a brother. Her brother's name is Manuel.
.....
9. She doesn't know the man. We are talking about him.
.....

10. This is the best book. I've ever read that book.

.....

11. The boy is very sociable. They were talking about him.

.....

Passive voice

12. The boss has already sent him to another office.

.....

13. They haven't cleaned the room for several weeks.

.....

14. Has Tim sent the package yet?

.....

15. They have finished the new product design.

.....

16. My mom has never used these machines before.

.....

17. No one has watered the plants in the garden for ages.

.....

18. Mary has just broken the chair

.....

19. Nobody has invited her to the party.

.....

20. The taxi driver has driven them to the airport.

.....

PRACTICE TEST 5

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (4 PTS)

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

Question 1. A. foot B. book C. food D. cook

Question 2. A. put B. pull C. burn D. push

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

Question 3. A. number B. software C. manage D. invent

Question 4. A. technology B. electronic C. machine D. typewriter

Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

Question 5. The encyclopedia is now available on _____.

- A. computer screen B. CD _ rom C. keyboard D. printer

Question 6. You must _____ number if you want to make a phone call at a telephone box.

- A. send B. invent C. read D. dial

Question 7. It is a magical typewriter which allows you to type and print any kind of document - letters, memos or requests _____ leave.

- A. for B. to C. from D. in

Question 8. Desks are arranged in a U-shape, so the teacher can interact easily _____ the students.

- A. to B. for C. with D. among

Question 9. She is _____ I have ever met.

- A. the most wonderful woman that B. the most wonderful woman, whom
C. the most wonderful woman, which D. the most wonderful woman, who

Question 10. Up to now, the buildings _____.

- A. were repaired B. has been repaired C. have been repaired D. has repaired

Question 11. A: "Mum, I've got 600 on the TOEFT test." – B: "_____."

- A. good job! B. good way! C. you are right D. oh, hard luck!

Question 12. C: "Do you agree that our present sources of energy will soon end?"

D: "_____."

- A. Yes. I think so. B. No, it might fine.
C. Yes. I don't think so. D. No, I don't might.

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 13. It is a calculating machine which speeds up calculations: it can add, subtract, multiply, and divide with lightning speed and perfect **accuracy**.

- A. precision B. goodness C. slowness D. perfection

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 14. Why is computer a **miraculous** device?

- A. ordinary B. ugly C. improper D. false

Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.

Question 15. The robber gave the victim with a hard blow.

- A B C D

Question 16. We met in an ancient building, where underground room had been converted

- A B C

into a chapel. (D)

Read the passage and choose the best answer for the following questions.

One step beyond automated machines is the industrial robot, the heart and brain of which is the microcomputer. Unlike most automated machines, industrial robots can be programmed to do a variety of tasks that are usually accomplished by human factory workers. Like their human counterparts, industrial robots can be switched from one job to another and can programmed to handle new tasks. Thus far, robots have found their greatest use in assembling mechanical components. However, they are swiftly branching from basic assembly operations to construction and mining, and their most glamorous use of all, the exploration of oceans and outer space.

Question 17. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to_____.

- A. describe the industrial robot and its uses.
- B. narrate a story about the industrial robot.
- C. compare the industrial robot to human factory workers.
- D. argue the advantages of the industrial robot

Question 18. The author's reaction to an innovative form of transportation, such as the electric car, would most likely be_____.

- A. positive
- B. negative
- C. confused
- D. surprised

Question 19. The paragraph following this passage would most be likely about_____.

- A. types and uses of automated machines.
- B. how industrial robots are used in exploration.
- C. the uses of the microcomputer.
- D. how robots assemble mechanical components.

Question 20. This passage would most likely be found in_____.

- A. an entertainment magazine.
- B. a medical journal.
- C. a book of short stories.
- D. a popular science journal.

PART B: WRITING (5 PTS)

I. Give the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets. (1 pt)

Question 1. The company's new model will be going into _____ early next year.
(produce)

Question 2. He seems _____ of walking past a music shop without going in and buying another CD. (able)

Question 3. The teacher encouraged his bright student to be a skeptic instead of simply _____ everything he was told. (memory)

Question 4. Customers do not just buy products that are _____ superior. (technology)

II. Give the correct tenses of the verbs in the brackets. (2 pts)

Question 1. As a rule, the children_____ at the garden in the morning. (not be)

Question 2. Look! Both of them_____ to open the door of your car. (try)

Question 3. One of the students_____ in the room now. (be)

Question 4. Columbus_____ America more than 400 years ago. (discover)

Question 5. While I (do)_____ my housework, my husband (read)_____ books.

Question 6. I believe your daughter _____ very angry when she knows this. (be)

Question 7. Almost everyone _____ for home by the time we arrived. (leave)

Question 8. He will take the dog out for a walk when his older sister _____ dinner.
(finish)

III. Rewrite the following sentences as directed. (2 pts)

Question 1. Helen has a stamp collection. It has many rare stamps. (*using relative pronouns*)

→.....

Question 2. You saw the girl at the disco. It was Susan. (*using relative pronouns*)

→.....

Question 3. The school boys have wasted a lot of time. (*passive voice*)

→.....

Question 4. Has Lionel signed the contract? (*passive voice*)

→.....

❧ ❧ ❧ THE END ❧ ❧ ❧

UNIT 6: AN EXCURSION**A. VOCABULARY****READING**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. lotus (n) /'ləʊtəs/ | : hoa sen |
| 2. picture (n) /'pɪktʃər/ → picturesque (adj) /,pɪktʃə'resk/ | : bức tranh/đẹp như tranh |
| 3. site (n) /saɪt/ | : vò trí, địa điểm |
| 4. wonder (n) /'wʌndər/ → wonderful (a) /'wʌndəfl/ | : kỳ quan, sự kỳ diệu |
| 5. resort (n) /rɪ'zɔ:t/ = place | : khu nghỉ mát |
| 6. altitude (n) /'æltɪtju:d/ | : độ cao |
| 7. pine (n) /paɪn/ → pine forest (n) | : cây thông → rừng thông |

8. waterfall (n) /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/ : thác nước
9. a piece of news /ə/ /pi:s//əv//nju:z/ : 1 mẫu tin
10. to come to an end = to end /tu:/ /kʌm//tu:/ /ən//end/ : kết thúc
11. day off (n) /dei/ /ɒf/ : ngày nghỉ
12. as (conj) = since = because : vì
13. rock (n) /rɒk/ → rocky (a) /'rɒki/ : đá, tảng đá
14. form (v) /fɔ:m/ : tạo hình, hình thành
formation (n) /fɔ:'meɪʃən/ : sự hình thành
15. suppose (v) /sə'pəʊz/--. supposition (n) /,sʌpə'zɪʃ.ən/ : cho rằng, giả sử
16. interest (v) /'ɪntrəst/ : gây chú ý, làm quan tâm
→ interest (n) : sự chú ý, sự quan tâm
→ interested/ interesting (adj) → be interested in : thích, quan tâm đến
17. pagoda (n) /pə'gəʊdə/ : chùa
18. go on an excursion /gəʊ//ɒn//ən//ɪk'skɜ:ʃən/ : làm 1 chuyến du ngoạn
go on a trip /gəʊ//ɒn//ə//trɪp/ : đi 1 chuyến đi
19. campfire (n) /'kæmpfaɪər/ : lửa trại
20. share (v) /ʃeər/ : chia xẻ
21. believe (v) /bɪ'li:v/ → belief (n) /bɪ'li:f/ : tin
22. permit (v) /pə'mɪt/ → permission (n) /pə'mɪʃən/ : cho phép/ sự cho phép
23. persuade (v) /pə'sweɪd/ : thuyết phục
24. destination (n) /destɪ'neɪʃən/ : nơi đến, đích đến
25. anxious (adj) /'æŋkʃəs/ → anxiety (n) /æŋ'zaɪ.ə.ti/ : lo lắng

SPEAKING

30. sun deck (n) /'sʌn dek/ : boong tàu
31. to get sunburnt /tu:/ /get// 'sʌnbɜ:n/ : bị rám nắng, bị ăn nắng
32. suffer (v) /'sʌfər/ : chịu đựng, chịu đau khổ
33. travel sickness (n) /'trævəl sɪknəs/ : say xe,
34. suitable (adj) /'su:təbl/ : thích hợp
35. suggest (v) /sə'dʒest/, suggestion (n) /sə'dʒestʃən/ : đề nghị/ lời đề nghị
36. go for a picnic /gəʊ//fɔ:r//ə// 'pɪknɪk/ : đi cắm trại

LISTENING

37. tour (n) /tʊər/ : chuyến du lịch, chuyến tham quan ngắn
38. glorious (adj) /'glɔ:riəs/ : rực rỡ
39. delicious (adj) /dɪ'liʃəs/ : ngon

40. spacious (adj) /'speɪʃəs/ : rộng rãi
 41. left-overs (n) /'leftəʊvər/ : thức ăn dư
 42. Botanical Garden (n) /bə'tænikəl/ /'gɑːdən/ : vườn bách thảo
 43. sleep soundly /sliːp/ /'saʊndli/ : ngủ ngon

WRITING

44. request (n) /rɪ'kwest/ : sự yêu cầu
 45. confirmation letter (n) /,kɒnfə'meɪʃən /'letər/ : thư xác nhận
 → confirmation (n) /,kɒn.fə'meɪʃən/ → confirm(v) /kən'fɜːm/ : sự xác nhận
 46. respond (v) /rɪ'spɒnd/ : trả lời = to answer= reply
 47. pick someone up /pɪk/'sʌmwʌn//ʌp/ : đón ai đó
 48. convenient (adj) /kən'viːniənt/ → convenience(n) /kən'viːniəns/ : thuận tiện
 49. as soon as possible /æz//suːn//æz//'pɒsəbl/ : càng sớm càng tốt
 50. fortunately (adv) /'fɔːtʃənətli/ → fortunate(a) /'fɔːtʃənət/ : thật may mắn
 51. bunch (n) /bʌntʃ/ : chùm, nải, bó
 a bunch of flowers : 1 bó hoa
 a bunch of bananas / keys : 1 nải chuối / 1 chùm chìa khóa
 53. wildlife (n) /'waɪldlaɪf/ : động vật hoang dã

PREPOSITION & PHRASAL VERB

1. *in the shape of* S.T : có hình dạng của thứ gì đó
 2. *on the bank* : bên bờ (sông)
 3. *share S.T with ...* : chia sẻ
 4. *talk about ...* : nói / kể về ai hay vấn đề gì đó
 5. *suffer from* : chịu đựng
 6. *go for a picnic* : đi picnic
 7. *go on an excursion* : đi du ngoạn, đi tham quan
 8. *need for* S.O / S.T = *be necessary for* : cần cho ai / việc gì
 9. *pick S.O up* : đón ai
 10. *be convenient for ...* : thuận tiện cho
 11. *book about ...* : sách về lĩnh vực / ai đó / vật nào đó
 12. *hear about ...* : nghe nói về việc gì đó
 13. *be good / bad for ...* : tốt / xấu cho ...
 14. *carry out* : thực hiện, tiến hành
 15. *work for ...* : làm cho ai / công ty nào đó

WORD FORMS

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	MEANING
1		picture	picturesque		Đẹp như tranh
2		wonder	wonderful	wonderfully	Tuyệt vời
3	suppose	supposition			Cho rằng
4	interest	interest	Interesting interested		Thú vị
5	believe	Belief believer	(un)believable		Tin tưởng
6	permit	permission			Cho phép
7	persuade	Persuasion persuasiveness persuader	Persuadable persuasive	persuasively	Thuyết phục
8		anxiety	anxious		Lo lắng
9	suggest	suggestion			Đề nghị
10	confirm	confirmation			Xác nhận
11		convenience	convenient	conveniently	Thuận lợi
12		fortune	(Un)fortunate	(un)fortunately	May mắn
13	glory	glory	glorious		Rực rỡ
14		sickness	sick		Bệnh
15		suitability	suitable	suitably	Thích hợp
16	excite	excitability	Excited exciting		Kích thích

C. EXERCISE**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. A night campfire _____ a two-day trip will be a great event in our schooldays!
A . in B. of C. on D. for
2. It's nice to have a weekend away _____ the city.
A. from B. to C. of D. in
3. All the seats in the car are _____.
A. crowded B. packed C. held D. occupied
4. We spent an _____ afternoon visiting all the caves near Huong Pagoda.
A. enjoyed B. enjoyable C. enjoyably D. enjoyment
5. I work from Tuesday to Saturday, and Sunday and Monday are my _____.
A. working days B. days out C. breaks D. days off
6. We've recently studied the _____ of stones in the kidneys.
A. building B. formation C. structure D. block
7. The students became more **anxious** as their exams drew nearer.
A. excited B. bored C. worried D. delighted
8. He did finally come with us, although it took a long time to _____ him.
A. believe B. permit C. persuade D. take
9. You are not allowed to camp here without _____.
A. permission B. persuasion C. protection D. decision
10. File town is a popular _____ for art lovers.
A. destination B. arrival C. department D. visitation
11. I can't stand the car _____. Therefore, I hate travelling by car.
A. sickness B. illness C. disease D. ailment
12. My class will go _____ a picnic next week.
A. for B. with C. to D. about
13. All the students are _____ up here at 7 am.
A. taken B. shown C. driven D. picked
14. Don't throw the _____. We can have them for supper.
A. sundeck B. photos C. food D. leftovers
15. The cottage is surrounded by the most **glorious** countryside.
A. ordinary B. honourable C. beautiful D. gloomy
16. "Look at those dark clouds!" – "Yes, it looks like _____ any minute."

- A. it's going to rain B. it's raining C. it will rain D. it rains
17. "I'd better get back to the hotel room before the storm." – "OK _____ you later."
- A. I'm seeing B. I'll see C. I see D. I saw
18. "We _____ a party on Sunday, 12th November. Can you come?"
- "Yes, I'd love to."
- A. are having B. are going to have C. will have D. I had
19. "Ann is in hospital." - "Yes, I know. _____ her tomorrow."
- A. I visit B. I'm going to visit C. I'll visit D. I visited
20. She _____ a lot of photographs during her trip in New York.
- A. made B. took C. did D. went

II. WRITING

❖ Word forms:

1. I think the trip will be _____. (interest)
2. My destination was a _____ village lying calmly in the valley. (picture)
3. In the summer you can enjoy the _____ sunset from the beach. (glory)
4. I am afraid you can't leave without your parent's _____. (permit)
5. It was a great _____ to have a school so near. (convenient)
6. The hotel is _____ situated close to the beach. (convenient)
7. What is an _____ about? Why? (anxiety)
8. She will help you -she just needs a bit of gentle _____. (persuade)
9. _____, I'm having a day off tomorrow. (fortunate)
10. I often suffer from travel _____ so I need plenty of fresh air. (sick)

❖ Verb tenses:

1. He _____ (work) here since he graduated from high school.
2. She used to like sweet food when she _____ (be) a little girl.
3. He died after he _____ (be) ill for a long time.
4. We _____ (not/ often/ go) swimming in this river.
5. She _____ (want) a drink of coffee right now.
6. The man got out the car _____ (walk) round to the back and opened the boot.
7. At 5 o'clock yesterday evening, I _____ (iron) my clothes.

Complete the sentences with "will" or "be going to"

1. A: Someone told me that you're moving from London.
B: That's right. I _____ (live) in Manchester.

2. A: Would you like to come to my house this evening?

B: Yes, alright. I _____ (come) at 6:00.

3. I don't feel very well. I _____ (faint)

4. A: It's Simon's birthday. I've decided to buy him a Blue Brothers record.

B: Oh, he doesn't like them anymore.

A: Really? Well, I _____ (get) him something to wear.

5. A: I could lend you some money if you like.

B: Could you? I _____ (pay) you back on Friday.

6. A: If you can wait just a few minutes, I _____ (walk) to the meeting with you.

B: Okay, I _____ (meet) you by the elevator. Okay?

7. A: What are your vacation plans?

B: I _____ (spend) two weeks on a Greek island.

Complete the sentences with "be going to" or "present progressive" with future meaning

1. We _____ (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?

2. It's cloudy. It _____ (rain)

3. I _____ (use) the car this evening, so you can have it.

4. Oh, your luggage is ready now. What time _____ (leave)?

5. Look at the time! I _____ (be) terribly late.

6. I dislike travelling by plane. I _____ (take) the train.

7. I _____ (work) this afternoon, so we can go out somewhere.

❖ Transformation:

1. Look at those black clouds! There's a rain on the way.

→ Look

2. When is Peter and Mary's wedding?

→ When

3. Our appointment is tomorrow.

→ We are

4. They intend to buy a new hospital here.

→ They

5. There's a party at Linh's house next week.

→ Linh is

6. We plan to study oversea in America.

→ We're

7. Their parents have bought that car for them. (*passive*)

- That car
8. He always liked going to the park when he was a child.
- He used
9. The film was boring. It was about wildlife. (*using relative pronouns*)
- The film
10. Lan didn't go to my birthday party last night. This was a pity. (*using which connector*)
- Lan
11. David often goes swimming in this river.
- David is used
12. This is the book. I bought it at the bookstore. (*using relative pronouns*)
- This
13. She has no difficult in driving on the left.
- She is used
14. They are the children. Their team won the match . (*using relative pronouns*)
- They
15. The boy is my brother. You saw him yesterday. (*using relative pronouns*)
- The boy
16. They lived in the country in 1980s but now they live in HCM City.
- They used
17. The boy is bored. His bike has been stolen. (*using relative pronouns*)
- The boy
18. He doesn't love me anymore.
- He used
19. He learns Math very well now.
- He didn't use
20. The girl chatted with him yesterday. She arrived here at 6:30.
- The girl

PRACTICE TEST 6

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (4 PTS)

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

Question 1. A. church B. hurt C. brush D. curtain

Question 2. A. teacher B. together C. term D. other

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

Question 3. A. excursion B. occasion C. protective D. factory

Question 4. A. mountain B. relax C. campfire D. cheaply

Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

Question 5. Most police _____ receive a reward for their information.

A. informs B. informers C. information D. informational

Question 6. She just sat there giggling like a naughty _____.

A. schoolchild B. school day C. school house D. schooling

Question 7. He informed the station _____ the balloon.

A. for B. about C. of D. from

Question 8. My class will go _____ a picnic next week.

A. on B. with C. to D. for

Question 9. The injured _____ before help came.

A. had died B. have died C. has died D. would die

Question 10. Goodnight. I _____ you in the morning.

A. see B. am seeing C. am going to see D. will see

Question 11. “I can’t stop worrying about my contest.” - “_____.”

A. That’s all right. never mind. B. Congratulation!
C. Don’t mention it. D. I’m sure, you’ll do well.

Question 12. “Could I use your car?” - “_____.”

A. Yes, go head! B. Thanks, you too.
C. That’s nice ideal D. It doesn’t matter.

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 13. On this occasion, my class is making an **excursion** to visit some case near our city.

A. departure B. tour C. shift D. diversion

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 14. My father is easy to **persuade** but my mother too protective toward me.

A. dislike B. deny C. discourage D. ignore

Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.

Question 15. A number of large insurance companies has their headquarters in the capital city. A B C D

Question 16. Lan is anxious with her parents’ permission.

A B C D

Read the passage and choose the best answer for the following questions.

For the last few years, my children have been going to a summer camp in northern Greece called Skouras Camp. They always seem to have a good time, so if you're wondering what to do with the kids for three weeks this summer, you could do worse than send them to this beautiful camp on the shores of the Aegean Sea. If your children, like mine, are keen on adventure, sports and good company, the Skouras Camp will keep them busy all day doing the things they most enjoy. Skouras is an international camp with children from all over the world. My children have made friends with children of their own age from Poland, China, Denmark and the United States. Naturally, they get lots of opportunities to practise their English as this is the only language spoken. The camp is located in one of the most beautiful parts of Chalkidiki. It is huge (120.000 square meters) and is just a stone's throw away from clear, blue Aegean Sea. It takes the children just five minutes to walk to the golden sandy beach on foot. The programme is packed with exciting activities such as horse riding and table tennis. Other sports include baseball, volleyball and athletics. The Camp ends with a sports contest in the last week which all parents are invited to attend.

Question 17. All the children come to the Camp have to _____.

- A. be only keen on adventure B. be at the same age.
C. speak English D. practise basketball.

Question 18. All the statements are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. The parents can attend their children's sports contest.
B. The children will be busy taking part in the Camp's programmed activities.
C. The camp is quite far from the Aegean Sea.
D. The children will take more chances of English practise.

Question 19. They told of the passage could best be described as _____.

- A. supportive B. negative C. disbelieving D. humorous.

Question 20. How long does it take the children to walk to the golden sandy beach on foot?

- A. 20 minutes B. an hour C. 5 minutes D. a day

PART B: WRITING (5 PTS)

I. Give the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets. (1 pt)

Question 1. The house is _____ situated near the station and the shops. (convenience)

Question 2. Next week, we are going on an _____ excursion. (excite)

Question 3. When you go out in the hot sun, you should always put the cream on your skin to avoid getting _____. (burn)

Question 4. She will help you – she just need a bit gentle _____. (persuade)

II. Give the correct tenses of the verbs in the brackets. (2 pts)

Question 1. My friends often walk to school, but today they _____ (ride).

Question 2. After I _____ (write) the letter, I sent it to her.

Question 3. We _____ (sleep). when the visitors (come) _____ to our house.

Question 4. _____ Mary (go) _____ shopping twice a week?

Question 5. Their parents _____ (buy) the garden for five years.

Question 6. We _____ (have) a party on Sunday, 12th November. Can you come?

Question 7. Clear the area! The bomb (explode) _____.

Question 8. “I can't get to the match after all.” - “That's a pity. David _____ (be) very disappointed.”

III. Rewrite the following sentences as directed. (2 pts)

Question 1. I wrote an email to my sister. She lives in Italy. (*using relative pronouns*)

→ I

Question 2. The little girl has just dropped a new cup on the floor. (*passive*)

→ A new cup

Question 3. What do you plan to do this summer?

→ What are

Question 4. There isn't a playground next to my school any more.

→ There used to be

❧ ❧ ❧ THE END ❧ ❧ ❧

UNIT 7: THE MASS MEDIA**A. VOCABULARY****READING**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mass media(n) / ,mæs 'mi:diə/ | : phương tiện truyền thông |
| 2. Channel(n) / 'tʃænəl/ | : kênh truyền hình |
| 3. Programme (n) / 'prəʊgræm/ | : chương trình truyền hình |
| 4. Population(n) / ,pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən/ | : dân số |
| 5. Adventure(n) /əd'ventʃər/ | : sự phiêu lưu |
| 6. Secret(n) / 'si:krət/ | : bí mật |

7. punishment(n) /'pʌnɪʃmənt/	: sự trừng phạt, hành hại
8. comment(n) /'kɒment/	: lời bình luận
9. headline(n) /'hedlɪn/	: tiêu đề, đầu đề
10. weather forecast /'weðə ,fɔ:kɑ:st/	: dự báo thời tiết
11. quiz show /kwɪz//ʃəʊ/	: cuộc thi đố vui
12. portrait (n) /'pɔ:treɪt/	: chân dung
13. documentary(n) / ,dɒkjʊ'mentəri/	: phim tài liệu
14. drama (n) /'drɑ:mə/	: kịch
15. comedy(n) /'kɒmədi/	: hài kịch
16. cartoon(n) /kɑ:'tu:n/	: hoạt hình
17. fact (n) /fækt/	: sự thật, sự kiện
18. intend(v) /ɪn'tend/	: dự định
19. recommend (v) / ,rekə'mend/	: giới thiệu, tiến cử

SPEAKING

20. orally(adv) /'ɔ:rəli/	: bằng lời nói
21. visually (adv) /'vɪʒuəli/	: bằng mắt
22. aurally(adv) /'ɔ:rəli/	: bằng thính giác, bằng tai
23. provide (v) /prə'vaɪd/	: cung cấp
24. receive(v) /rɪ'si:v/	: nhận được
25. present(v) /prɪ'zent/	: thể hiện, trình diện
26. deliver(v) /dɪ'lɪvər/	: phân phối, truyền
27. distinctive(adj) /dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/	: nổi bật, được biết
28. feature(n) /'fi:tʃər/	: đặc điểm, đặc trưng

LISTENING

29. news story /nju:z//stɔ:ri/	: mẫu tin
30. cloudy(adj) /'klaʊdi/	: có mây
31. flood(n) /flʌd/	: lũ lụt
32. view(n) /vju:/	: quang cảnh, phong cảnh

WRITING

33. advantage(n) /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	: thuận lợi
34. disadvantage(n) / ,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	: bất lợi
35. memorable(adj) /'memərəbl/	: đáng nhớ
36. effective(adj) /ɪ'fektɪv/	: có hiệu quả
37. entertain(v) /en.tə'teɪn/	: tiêu khiển, giải trí

38. increase(v) /ɪnˈkriːs/ : tăng
39. popularity(n) /ˌpɒpjəˈlærəti/ popular (a) : sự đa dạng, phổ biến
40. aware(adj) /əˈweər/ : có nhận thức
41. global(adj) /ˈglɒbl/ : toàn cầu
42. responsibility (n) /rɪˌspɒnsɪˈbɪləti/ : chịu trách nhiệm
43. passive(adj) /ˈpæs.ɪv/ : thụ động
44. encourage (v) /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/ : khuyến khích
45. take away /teɪk//əˈweɪ/ : mang đi , chiếm
46. violent(adj) /ˈvaɪələnt/ : hung bạo, dữ tợn
47. interfere(v) /ˌɪn.təˈfɪər/ : can thiệp, cản trở
48. appointment(n) /əˈpɔɪntmənt/ : cuộc hẹn
49. live on(v) /lɪv//ɒn/ : sống nhờ vào, dựa vào
50. demolish (v) /dɪˈmɒlɪʃ/ demolition (n) : phá hủy, đánh đổ

PREPOSITION & PHRASAL VERB

1. fact *about* ... (n) : sự thật về
2. *with* happy / sad ending : với kết vui / kết buồn
3. be *on* : chiếu (phim, chương trình TV, ...)
4. (be on) *on* VTV3 : (chiếu) trên kênh VTV3
5. *through* mouth / ears / eyes : bằng miệng/ tai / mắt
6. *in* common : chung, giống nhau
7. the view *from* ... : quang cảnh từ nơi nào đó
8. be *under* 1.5 metres of water : bị ngập 1m5
9. learn *about* ... : học về
10. aware *of* ... : nhận thức về
11. take time *away from* ... : mang đi khỏi ...
12. interfere *with* ... : cản trở, gây rắc rối

WORD FORMS

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	MEANING
1	populate	population	(un)populated		Cư ngụ
2	adventure	adventure			Phiêu lưu

3		Comedy Comedian	comedic		Hài kịch
4	dramatize	Drama Dramatist	dramatic		Kịch
5	intend	intention	(un)intended (un)intentional	(un)intentionally	Dự định
6	violate	(non)violence	(Non)-violent	violently	Bạo lực
7	recommend	Recommendation Recommender	Recommendable Recommendatory		Giới thiệu, tiến cử
8		awareness	(un)aware		Nhận thức
9	Popularize popularization	(un)popularity	(un)popular	popularly	Phổ biến
10	(mis)inform	(mis)Information informer	(un)Informative (un)informed	informatively	Xác nhận
11		health	(un)healthy	(un)healthily	Sức khỏe
12	memorize	memory	memorable	memorably	Ghi nhớ
13	entertain	entertainment	entertaining		Giải trí
14		mud	muddy		Bùn, lầy
15		Village villager			Làng
16	widen	width	wide	widely	Rộng

B. GRAMMAR

I/ REVIEW THE PRESENT PERFECT

II/ BECAUSE AND BECAUSE OF

- “Because” được dùng trước một mệnh đề (clause), với một chủ ngữ và động từ.

Because + clause (mệnh đề)

Eg: He arrived at work late **because** the traffic was bad.

- “Because of” được dùng trước một danh từ hoặc cụm từ (phrase)

Because of + N/ N. phrase (danh từ/ cụm từ)

Eg: He arrived at work late **because of** the bad weather.

III/ ALTHOUGH AND IN SPITE OF

- “**Although**” có nghĩa mặc dầu, được dùng trước một mệnh đề (clause)

Although + clause (mệnh đề)

Eg: He went swimming **although** the weather was bad.

- “**in spite of**” có nghĩa mặc dầu, được dùng trước một danh từ hoặc một cụm từ.

in spite of + N/ N.phrase (danh từ/ cụm từ)

Eg: He went swimming **in spite of** the bad weather.

- “**Though**” và “**even though**” có thể dùng thay thế “**although**”. Và “**despite**” có thể dùng thay thế “**in spite of**”

Eg: Even though it rained heavily, Tom insisted on going out for walk.

Despite the heavy rain, Tom insisted on going out for walk.

C. EXERCISE

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. If people were more _____ of the traffic law, there would be much fewer road accidents.

- A. aware B. known C. serious D. knowledge

2. Jessica went to a _____ school for three years before she started acting in the first film.

- A. drama B. documentary C. comedy D. program

3. Nowadays TV viewers have different _____ to choose: VTV1, VTV2, VTV3, HTV7, HTV9 and so on.

- A. films B. shows C. news D. channels

4. We thought the _____ on TV last night would be funny, but it wasn't. It was really boring.

- A. tragedy B. comedy C. weather forecast d. news report

5. A television _____ show is a program in which competitors try to answer questions to test their knowledge.

- A. cartoon B. culture C. quiz D. drama

6. In the _____ examination, you have to talk to the teachers and answer a number of questions.

- A. oral B. aural C. visual D. written

7. We went back to our home village and had a very _____ weekend on the farm.
A. enjoy B. enjoyed C. enjoyment D. enjoyable
8. Young children are easily influenced by the _____ on television.
A. violent B. violence C. violently D. violate
9. You can hear BBC news _____ all over the world.
A. shows B. announcements C. receipts D. programs
10. A _____ is a film with factual information, often about a problem in society.
A. series B. soap opera C. documentary D. drama
11. In Britain, there are some ‘terrestrial’ _____ on TV such as BBC1, BBC2, ITV1, etc.
A. programs B. series C. channels D. cables
12. _____ is a system connecting millions of computer worldwide.
A. The television B. The Internet C. The media D. The phone
13. It is vital that people _____ the information they need.
A. receive B. give C. contain D. need
14. The scheme allows students from many countries _____ with each other.
A. communicate B. to communicate C. communicating D. communicates
15. _____ the storm warnings, we did not go out last night.
A. Since B. In spite of C. Because of D. The result
16. In spite of _____, he has no intention to give up smoking.
A. his bad cough B. he coughs badly
C. it is his bad cough D. his badly cough
17. “How do you do?” - “_____.”
A. I’m well. Thank you B. How do you do?
C. It’s my pleasure D. Not too bad
18. Peter: It’s a lovely day. Shall we go for a walk?
Mary: _____.
A. Yes, OK. B. Of course not. C. Don’t mention it D. Thank you.
19. A: Let’s go shopping after dinner. B: _____
A. No, I can’t. B. Yes, please. C. Why not? D. No, thanks.
20. _____ all my warnings, he tried to fix the computer himself.
A. Although B. In spite of C. Because D. Instead of
21. This is the fifth time you _____ me the same question.
A. ask B. asked C. are asking D. have asked

22. So far this week there _____ three burglaries in our street.

- A. are B. were C. have been D. had been

23. In spite of _____, we decided to go out.

- A. we felt very tired B. feeling tired C. all of us felt tired D. tired

24. _____, I made up with my mind to leave the village and looked for a job in the city.

- A. In spite of my mother's disapproval B. Although my mother disapproved but
C. In spite of my mother disapproved D. Even though my mother disapproved but

25. There were a lot of accidents _____ the icy roads.

- A. thanks to B. owing of C. because D. because of

II. WRITING

❖ Word forms:

- _____ is the last programme on VTV3. (comedian)
- Some television programmes may make people _____. (violence)
- Television makes us _____ of our global responsibilities. (awareness)
- Television increases the _____ of sports and games. (popular)
- This dictionary is not very big but it is very _____. (information)
- After their summer holidays, the children looked _____. (health)
- TV can make things _____ because it presents information in an effective way. (memorably)
- We are dependent on the mass media for information, _____, ideas, opinion and many other things. (entertain)
- Korean entertainment becomes _____ to the young over the world mainly due to the wide spread of mass media. (popularity)
- _____ is a play for the theatre, television or radio. (dramatic)

❖ Verb tenses:

- I like Paris very much, but I _____ (never/ be) there.
- I'm sorry, but our director _____ (go) on holiday three days ago.
- _____ (you/ hear) their new CD? It's the best they've ever made.
- I _____ (read) the book three times. It's a really interesting story.
- Mai _____ (leave) her office early yesterday.
- _____ (you/ see) the film on TV last night?

7. It's surprising delicious! I _____ (never/ eat) such good food before.
8. When _____ (Nick/ arrive) in this town?
9. We were in that coastal town last weekend. We _____ (eat) lots of seafood there.
10. Quan and Lan _____ (be) married since they left school.
11. He _____ (play) for the national team in 65 matches so far.
12. I'd like to meet a ghost, but I _____ (never/ see) one.
13. Lam _____ (go) to a party at Thu's apartment last Saturday night.
14. This is the first time we _____ (be) to Scotland, so it's all new to me.
15. I'm sorry about not coming last week. I _____ (have) a cold and _____ (stay) at home.
16. Jane _____ (not/ look) well since she _____ (go) on a diet.
17. My husband _____ (write) a 100 letters for me when he _____ (enter) in the army.
18. Last January, I _____ (see) snow for the first time in my life.
19. Up to now, there _____ (be) no effective treatment for this disease.
20. None of you _____ (call) me for weeks. Aren't we friends anymore?

❖ **Transformation:**

1. Steve started learning the violin a month ago.

Steve has

2. I haven't been to an Australian restaurant for ages.

It's

3. When she heard the results, Mary began to feel more confident.

Since

4. The last time Peter came here was in 2000.

Peter

5. This is my first visit to Japan.

This is.....

6. How long have they been married?

When

7. Margaret stayed home because her mother was sick.

Because of

8. It's a long time since our last conversation.

We last

9. Thanks, but I had something to eat earlier.

Thanks, but

10. This is my first game of water-polo.

I have

11. She didn't eat much though she was hungry.

In spite of

12. The flight was not delayed even though it was foggy.

Despite

13. Mary looks happy because she has just got good marks.

Because of

14. I didn't come soon because there was traffic jam.

Because of

15. They went for a picnic in spite of the bad weather.

Although

16. Because of driving too fast, he caused a serious accident.

Because

17. The sign was right in front of him but he didn't notice it.

Even though

18. Although his book was successful, he decided not to write anymore.

In spite of

19. Although we have enough money, we can't buy it.

Despite

20. He ate much because of his hunger.

Because

PRACTICE TEST 7

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

Question 1. A. media B. television C. scene D. secret

Question 2. A. cartoon B. moon C. flood D. too

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

Question 3. A. channel B. media C. cartoon D. radio

Question 4. A. documentary B. advantage C. magazine D. popularity

Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

Question 5. They are making a _____ which gives people facts about the strange traditions in remote villages.

- A. drama B. comedy C. weather forecast D. documentary

Question 6. _____ warning is an important problem for many governments.

- A. Worldly B. Global C. Earthly D. International

Question 7. Sarah can't climb up the tree _____ her fear of heights.

- A. although B. because C. in spite of D. because of

Question 8. What's _____ TV tonight?

- A. at B. on C. in D. of

Question 9. The children are aware _____ the danger of taking drug.

- A. at B. on C. in D. of

Question 10. Since Mr. Han _____ president, both taxes and unemployment _____ .

- A. has become/ increased B. became/ increased
C. became/ have increased D. has become/ have increased

Question 11. She left home in 1993 and _____ since then.

- A. hasn't seen B. didn't see C. hasn't been seen D. wasn't seen

Question 12. Janet: "Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?"

Susan : " _____ "

- A. I don't agree, I'm afraid B. That would be great
C. You're welcome D. I feel very bored

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 13. We receive information from radio **through ears**.

- A. orally B. visually C. aurally D. usually

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 14. Television can make things **memorable** because it presents information in an effective way.

- A. forgettable B. ordinary C. important D. special

Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.

Question 15. Although the bad traffic, I managed to arrive at the meeting on time.

- A. although B. the bad traffic C. to arrive D. at

Question 16. This is the most amusing book I ever read.

- A. the B. most C. amusing D. ever read

Read the passage and choose the best answer for the following questions.

Chen likes to get his news from the paper. Lemma turns on the television to find out what's going on in the world. Eve subscribes to more magazines than she can keep track of, whereas Kobi chooses to listen to radio talk shows that cover issues thoroughly to tap into what's going on in the world. All these people are touched by the media.

What is the media? What constitutes the media? The media consists of all the ways that news and information is distributed to a mass audience. The media covers everything from hard news, which is investigative reporting, to stories that are purely entertaining, such as whether your favorite movie star was on the "Best Dressed/ Worst Dressed" list. Whether in print or broadcast on TV, the stories are the product of the reporting of many journalists who write the stories, and editors who give out the assignments, assess the quality of the writing and research, and make the decisions about where and when the stories run.

The news has immediate impact. The Internet puts global news onto the personal computer on your desk. Almost all **browsers** have links to up-to-the-minute news stories from various news services. You can get constant news updates from a variety of sources via your personal computer, providing you with the most up-to-date and in-depth coverage.

Question 17. *According to the writer, _____.*

- A. people's life can be changed by the media.
- B. newspaper, magazines, televisions, radios are all the mass media
- C. people can only get news from the paper
- D. radio talk shows cover thorough issues

Question 18. *According to the passage, the media _____.*

- A. spreads not only news but also entertainment to audiences.
- B. investigates news reports that will be covered.
- C. only distributes hard news to people.
- D. consists of news and information all over the world.

Question 19. *Which one of the following is not a responsibility of editors?*

- A. Judge the writings and researches
- B. Assign tasks.
- C. Write reports on the stories
- D. Decide when and where the stories run

Question 20. *The word 'browsers' in line 13 refers to _____.*

- A. programs used by computers for doing particular jobs.
- B. people who look for information on the Internet.
- C. people who design the Web

D. computer programs that allow users to look at and search through information on the Internet.

PART B: WRITING (5 PTS)

I. Give the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets. (1 pt)

Question 1. Eating cookies is not very _____. (health)

Question 2. Teenagers have a wide choice of _____. (entertain)

Question 3. People use more than words when they _____ (communicative) with each other.

Question 4. It's your _____ (responsible) to inform us of any changes.

II. Give the correct tenses of the verbs in the brackets. (2 pts)

Question 1. He _____ to New York three times this year. (be)

Question 2. The house caught fire while they _____. (sleep)

Question 3. Last Monday was a holiday, so my brother _____ to go to work. (not/ have)

Question 4. Lan is very good at languages. She _____ two languages very well. (speak).

Question 5. My parents first _____ each other at the Olympic Games in 1982. (meet)

Question 6. I'm hungry. I _____ anything to eat since breakfast. (not/ eat)

Question 7. She _____ French before she began studying English in 1990. (study)

Question 8. Please wait for him until he _____ back. (come)

III. Rewrite the following sentences as directed. (2 pts)

Question 1. It's nearly twenty years since my father saw his brother.

→ My father

Question 2. Although he was seriously ill, he was determined to finish his work.

→ In spite of

Question 3. Nick is often punished because he is lazy.

→ Because of

Question 4. We haven't been to London since 1998.

→ The last

THE END

UNIT 8: THE STORY OF MY VILLAGE

A. VOCABULARY

READING

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. crop (n) /krɒp/ | : vụ mùa, mùa màng |
| Bumper crop /'bʌmpər//krɒp/ | : vụ mùa bội thu |
| Cash crop /kæʃ/ /krɒp/ | : cây trồng để thu hoa lợi |
| 2. make ends meet /meɪk/ /end/ /mi:t/ | : kiếm sống |
| 3. be in need of /bi://ɪn/ /ni:d//əv/ | : cần, có nhu cầu |
| 4. Straw(n) /strɔ:/ | : rơm, rạ |
| 5. Mud(n) /mʌd/ | : bùn |
| muddy (adj) /'mʌdi/ | : lầy lội |
| 6. Shortage (n) /'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/ | : sự thiếu thốn |
| be short of sth | |
| 7. Manage (v) /'mænɪdʒ/ | : xoay sở, tìm cách |
| 8. Better (v) /'betər/ | : cải thiện, làm cho tốt hơn |
| 9. Farming method(n) /'fɑ:mɪŋ/ /'meθəd/ | : phương pháp canh tác |
| 10. Result in /rɪ'zʌlt/ /ɪn/ | : mang đến kết quả |
| 11. Export(n) /'eksɒ:t/ (v) /ɪk'spɔ:t/ | : xuất khẩu |
| 12. Lifestyle (n) /'laɪfstɑɪl/ | : loại sống, cách sống |
| 13. Brick(n) /brɪk/ | : gạch, |
| 14. Author(n) /'ɔ:θər/ | : tác giả |

SPEAKING

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 15. Community(n) /kə'mju:nəti/ | : cộng đồng |
| 16. Widen (v) /'waɪdən/ | : mở rộng |
| 17. Raise (v) /reɪz/ | : nâng lên |
| 18. Resurface (v) /,ri:'sɜ:fɪs/ | : trải lại (mặt đường) |
| 19. Canal(N) /kə'næl/ | : kênh đào |
| 20. Condition (n) /kən'dɪʃən/ | : điều kiện, tình trạng |
| 21. Lorry(n) /'lɒri/ | : xe tải |
| 22. Flooded(adj) /'flʌdɪd/ | : bị ngập lụt |
| 23. Suburb(n) /'sʌbɜ:b/ | : ngoại ô, ngoại thành |
| 24. Opposite (adj) /'ɒpə.zɪt/ | : đối diện |
| 25. Slippery(adj) /'slɪpəri/ | : trơn trượt |

LISTENING

26. Resort (n) /rɪ'zɔ:t/ : khu nghỉ dưỡng
 27. Atmosphere (n) /'ætməsfɪər/ : bầu không khí
 28. Pull down (v) /pʊl//daʊn/ : phá hủy
 29. Suburb (n) /'sʌbɜ:b/ : vùng ngoại ô
 30. Replace (v) /rɪ'pleɪs/ : thay thế

WRITING

31. Direction (n) /dɪ'rekʃən/ /dɪ'rek.fən/ : phương hướng
 32. Turn right/left /tɜ:n/ /raɪt//left/ : quẹo phải/trái
 33. Keep walking /ki:p/ /'wɔ:kɪŋ/ : tiếp tục đi thẳng
 34. Walk past /wɔ:k/ /pɑ:st/ : đi ngang qua
 35. Go over /gəʊ/ /'əʊvər/ : đi qua
 36. Medical center(n) /'medɪkəl/ /'sentər/ : trung tâm y tế
 37. Ahead /ə'hed/ : phía trước

PREPOSITION & PHRASAL VERB

1. be *in need of* S.T : cần cái gì
 2. be made *of* (material) : được làm từ chất liệu / cái gì đó
 3. result *in* ... : gây ra
 4. *for* export / entertainment / ... : để xuất khẩu / để giải trí
 5. thanks *to* S.O / S.T (n) : lời cảm ơn cho ai / cái gì
 6. bridge *over* (the canal) : cây cầu bắc qua kênh
 7. pull *down* : kéo xuống, phá đổ
 8. turn *into* : trở thành
 9. come *out of* : đi ra khỏi
 10. go *over* (the bridge) : đi qua cầu
 11. put *on* : mặc, mang (áo, khăn choàng ...)
 12. be essential *for* ... : thiết yếu, cần cho
 13. pay *for* S.T : trả, chi tiền cho cái gì đó
 14. inform S.O *about* ... : thông báo cho ai về việc gì đó

WORD FORMS

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	MEANING
1	improve	improvement			Cải thiện

2	shorten	Shortage shortness	short	shortly	Ngắn, thiếu
3		technique technician	technical	technically	Kỹ thuật
4		poverty	poor		Nghèo

B. GRAMMAR

I. REPORTED SPEECH:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Today	that day
tonight	that night
now	then
tomorrow	the next day/ the following day
next (week)	the next (week)/ the following (week)
yesterday	the day before/ the previous day
last (week)	the (week) before/ the previous (week)
(three days) ago	(three days) before
this	that
these	those
here	there

Thay đổi Thì của động từ:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
<i>Present simple:</i> “I do it.”	<i>Past simple:</i> He said he did it.
<i>Present continuous:</i> “I’m doing it.”	<i>Past continuous:</i> He said he was doing it.
<i>Past simple:</i> “I did it.”	<i>Past perfect:</i> He said he had done it.
<i>Past continuous:</i> “I was doing it.”	<i>Past perfect continuous:</i> He said he had been doing it.
<i>Present perfect:</i> “I have done it.”	<i>Past perfect:</i> He said he had done it.
<i>Present perfect continuous:</i> “I have been doing it.”	<i>Past perfect continuous:</i> He said he had been doing it.

Modals: will/can/may (do) “I will/can/may do it.”	Past modals: would/could/might (do) He said he would/could/might do it.
-------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

II. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES / IF CLAUSE

1. Future possible: Câu điều kiện loại I

*Form:

If -clause	Main clause
Simple present If + S + V / V (-s/es)	Simple future , S + will / shall + V

***NOTE :** Ở mệnh đề chính có thể dùng **can, may, must** thay cho **will, shall**

- Ở mệnh đề chính có thể dùng dạng mệnh lệnh.

***E.G :** If you **learn** hard, you **will pass** any examination

Lan can speak English fluently if she practices every day

Come to visit me if you have spare time.

2. Present unreal: Câu điều kiện loại II

* Form:

If -clause	Main clause
Simple past If + S + V-2 / V-ed (were cho tất cả các ngôi)	Future in past , S + would + V

NOTE: có thể dùng **might, could** thay cho **would**

E.G: I **would tell** you the answer if I **knew** it myself

If she **had** time, she **could go** to the movie now.

⇒ Khi dùng câu điều kiện loại 2 này, ta phải hiểu ý trái lại.

3. *Past unreal: Câu điều kiện loại III**** Form:**

If -clause	Main clause
Past perfect If + S + had + V-3 / V-ed	Future in past , S + would have + V-3 / V-ed

NOTE: có thể dùng **might, could** thay cho **would** tùy theo nghĩa của câu

E.G: I would have spoken to Nam if I had seen him yesterday.

If he had tried hard last time, he could have succeeded

⇒ Khi dùng câu điều kiện loại 3 này, ta phải hiểu ý trái lại.

C. EXERCISE**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- If I _____ the bus this afternoon, I'll get a taxi instead.
A. miss B. will miss C. missed D. had missed
- We'll have to go without John if he _____ soon.
A. won't arrive B. will arrive C. arrives D. doesn't arrive
- They _____ your money if you haven't kept your receipt.
A. won't refund B. didn't refund C. no refund D. not refund
- If I make some coffee, _____ the cake.
A. do you cut B. will you cut C. are you cutting D. don't you cut
- If you _____ your homework, I _____ you watch TV.
A. won't do/let B. did/won't let C. don't do/won't let D. won't do/don't let
- If you want to see clearly, you _____ your glass.
A. wear B. will wear C. would wear D. must wear
- If you're scared of spiders, _____ into the garden.
A. won't go B. you won't go C. don't go D. not go
- If I _____ time tonight, I _____ the novel I'm reading.
A. will have/finish B. have/will finish C. have had/will finish D. have/have finished
- If it _____ next week, we _____ plant the vegetables.
A. rains/won't be able to B. will rain/ aren't going to

- C. rains/aren't going to D. will rain/don't plan
10. Get me a glass of lemonade if you _____ to the kitchen.
A. go B. will go C. have gone D. went
11. _____ your computer if I am careful?
A. Will I use B. Do I use C. Use I D. Can I use
12. I _____ angry if it _____ that you are wrong
A. will/turns out B. am/will turn out C. won't be/turned out D. will be/turns out
13. If you _____ this switch, the computer _____ on.
A. press/comes B. have pressed/will come C. press/can come D. will press/comes
14. If you _____ with the computer, I'll put it away.
A. will finish B. have finished C. had finished D. finished
15. If Matthew is going to a job interview, he _____ a tie.
A. will wear B. can wear C. should wear D. might wear
16. The children won't go to sleep _____ we leave a light on outside their bedroom.
A. except B. but C. unless D. otherwise
17. The house is _____ need of a thorough clean.
A. in B. of C. into D. with
18. After a lot of difficulty, he _____ to open the door.
A. managed B. succeeded C. obtained D. realized
19. The teacher _____ them that she was going to hold an English-speaking club.
A. says B. said C. told D. tells
20. I'll give your regards to her _____ I meet her tomorrow.
A. if B. even if C. when D. while
21. Paris lies _____ the river Seine.
A. over B. on C. next D. at
22. I knew him _____ I was a child.
A. until B. when C. while D. during
23. Who's going to _____ after the children while you're away?
A. take B. look C. care D. take care
24. The bus was so late reaching the station that I _____ missed the train.
A. almost B. already C. soon D. entirely
25. You'll _____ yourself a lot of time if you take the car.
A. spend B. make C. save D. spare

II. WRITING

❖ Word forms:

1. They _____ the life condition for the poor in the future. (improvement)
2. In spite of the _____, villagers managed to send their children to school. (short)
3. After graduating from college or _____ high school, you can find a good job easily. (technique)
4. Villagers are building a _____ for the hero who saved their lives. (memory)
5. In an ideal world, there would be no _____ and disease. (poor)
6. Morning exercises are very _____ for your health. (use)
7. The _____ are taking water samples from the river. (science)
8. Technological information is spread _____ due to the development of internet. (wide)
9. Mr. Thu almost loses all of his _____ about where he was born. (memorable)
10. They need a talent _____ to conduct this new project. (technical)

❖ Verb tenses:

1. If we meet at 9:30, we _____ (have) plenty of time. Lisa would find the milk if she _____ (look) in the fridge.
2. The zookeeper would have punished her with a fine if she _____ (feed) the animals. If you spoke louder, your classmates _____ (understand) you. Dan _____ (arrive) safe if he drove slowly.
3. You _____ (have) no trouble at school if you had done your homework. If you _____ (swim) in this lake, you'll shiver from cold.
4. The door will unlock if you _____ (press) the green button.
5. If Mel _____ (ask) her teacher, he'd have answered her questions.
6. I _____ (call) the office if I _____ (be) you.
7. If they _____ (listen) carefully, they might hear the woodpecker.
8. If I had lain down on the sofa, I _____ (fall) asleep. Ngoc could have worked as a model if she _____ (be) taller.
9. The soil _____ (not/dry out) if you water the plants regularly.
10. If you _____ (give) the young boy this stick, he'd hurt himself.
11. We _____ (not/take) the wrong tram if you had asked the policewoman.
12. If the cat hides in the tree, the dog _____ (not/find) it.
13. The students would have solved the problem if they _____ (use) their textbooks.

14. If he washed his feet more often, his girlfriend _____ (visit) him more often.

15. Manh _____ (read) the newspaper if he went by train.

❖ **Transformation:**

Turn the direct statement into reported speech.

1. "I knew nothing about this problem." he said.

=> He

2. "I've never worked so hard before." she said to me.

=>

3. "I like your coat, I'm looking for one like that." Jane said to me.

=>

4. "You must be home by 9 o'clock." his mother said to him.

=>

5. Tom said: "My parents are very well."

=> Tom said

6. The girl said: "I am going to have a party tonight."

=> The girl

7. "I was sure I had left it here." said he.

=>

8. "You can't eat too much sugar, Tim" said the doctor.

=>

10. Bill said: "Ann has bought a new car."

=>

Rewrite these sentences using "unless" instead of "if"

1. Joe will fail the examination if he doesn't study hard.

=>

2. I won't come to Mike's party if he doesn't invite me.

=>

3. If he doesn't practice writing every day, he can't improve his writing skill.

=>

4. She won't speak to you again if you don't apologize.

=>

5. You won't feel better if you don't stop working too hard.

=>

6. I'll never help him if he doesn't ask me.

=>

7. Your cough will get worse if you don't stop smoking.

=>

8. I'll call the police if you don't leave at once.

=>

9. You won't understand the lessons if you don't pay attention to the lectures.

=>

10. Your parents will be worried if you don't come home early.

=>

PRACTICE TEST 8

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (4 PTS)

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

Question 1. A. road B. town C. mountain D. house

Question 2. A. convenient B. entertainment C. development D. enough

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

Question 3. A. education B. technology C. community D. conditional

Question 4. A. useless B. village C. bumper D. hotel

Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

Question 5. The recent heavy rains have helped to ease the water _____.

A. supply B. poverty C. plenty D. shortage

Question 6. Come to my village and you will feel the warm _____ in our festivals.

A. air B. atmosphere C. environment D. surroundings

Question 7. Many people had to live in houses made _____ straw and mud.

A. in B. from C. at D. of

Question 8. The youth came back to the village to introduce new methods, which resulted _____ bumper crops.

A. in B. on C. at D. from

Question 9. Most of the roads in the city have been _____ recently.

A. replaced B. resurfaced C. removed D. returned

Question 10. They live happily although it is hard to make ends _____.

A. come B. visit C. meet D. gather

Question 11. She said she _____ very busy the day before.

- A. was B. were C. would be D. had been

Question 12. I _____ any letters home since I _____ -here.

- A. hadn't written/come B. haven't written/came
C. didn't written/came D. haven't written/have come

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 13. I'll take the new job whose salary is **fantastic**.

- A. reasonable B. acceptable C. pretty high D. wonderful

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the BOLD part in the sentence.

Question 14. There has been no **important** improvement in the noise levels since lorries were banned.

- A. clear B. obvious C. thin D. insignificant

Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.

Question 15. It always takes me an hour doing homework.

- A B C D

Question 16. If he had arrived late, we would have begun without him.

- A B C D

Read the passage and choose the best answer for the following questions.

My village is generally called Lange which consists of Upper Lange and Lower Lange. My own village is Upper Lange, 32km away from Kayli city and 17 km away from Leisha County. My hometown is located at the foot of a scenic mountain with a murmuring crystal clear river in front. Groups of waterwheels by the riverside produce beautiful folk songs day and night.

My father said that we have this festival every thirteen years and the festival runs for three consecutive years. People do not kill fattened pigs during the first and second years but only in the final year. So the most special year is the last one, namely the 13th year. As you can imagine, it is not easy to see many in one lifetime. I cannot remember what the last one, 13 years ago, was like. Fortunately, my village held the festival from 22nd February to 2nd March this year (2004) and the one this year was a very spectacular one.

Question 17. The writer's village is _____

- A. in Upper Lange B. in Lower Lange
C. 32km away from Leisha city D. 17 km away from Kayli County

Question 18. What is NOT mentioned in the description of the author's hometown?

- A. It produced beautiful folk songs B. It is near a river

C. You can go there on foot.

D. It is near a mountain.

Question 19. When are the fattened pigs killed?

A. Every thirteen years of the festival.

B. During the first year of the festival

C. During the second year of the festival

D. In the final year of the festival

Question 20. When will the next festival be held?

A. in 2005

B. in 2006

C. in 2007

D. in 2017

PART B: WRITING (5 PTS)**I. Give the correct forms of the words in the brackets. (1 pt)****Question 1.** In the evening, they can listen to the new, or watch TV for _____.
(entertain)**Question 2.** Road will be not _____ if we resurface them. (mud)**Question 3.** The dry is _____ used in the treatment of cancer. (wide)**Question 4.** With the development of technology, we can now _____ TV program
to another country. (transmission)**II. Give the correct tenses of the verbs in the brackets. (2 pts)****Question 1.** Last night at about nine we _____ (watch) television.**Question 2.** I broke a tooth when I _____ (bite) into a piece of hard candy.**Question 3.** Susan _____ (know) Larry for more than 20 years.**Question 4** My husband and I are short, but our children _____ (be) tall.**Question 5:** The football players _____ (practice) on the field right now.**Question 6.** When the rain stops, we _____ (go out).**Question 7.** Mary _____ (finish) her first novel before 8 o'clock last night.**Question 8.** Listen! Someone _____ (cry) in the next door.**III. Rewrite the following sentences as directed. (2 pts)****Question 1.** My brother will have enough money. He will buy a bicycle.

→ If

Question 2. She doesn't know my phone so she can't phone me.

→ If

Question 3. He said: "I'll come here to take this book."

→ He said

Question 4. He asked me: "Why did you come home so late last night?"

→ He asked

THE END

IRREGULAR VERBS**Cả ba hình thức giống nhau:**

1) cost	cost	cost	trị giá
2) cut	cut	cut	cắt
3) hit	hit	hit	đánh
4) hurt	hurt	hurt	làm bị thương
5) let	let	let	cho phép
6) put	put	put	đặt, để
7) read	read	read	đọc
8) set	set	set	đề, lặn
9) shut	shut	shut	đóng
10) upset	upset	upset	lật đổ

A) Nguyên thể giống quá khứ

11) beat	beat	beaten	đánh đập
----------	------	--------	----------

B) Nguyên thể giống quá khứ phân từ

12) become	became	become	trở nên
13) come	came	come	đến
14) run	ran	run	chạy
15) overcome	overcame	overcome	khắc phục

C) Quá khứ giống quá khứ phân từ

16) build	built	built	xây dựng
17) bend	bent	bent	cúi xuống
18) lend	lent	lent	cho mượn
19) spend	spent	spent	tiêu xài
20) send	sent	sent	gửi
21) mean	meant	meant	nghĩa
22) learn	learnt	learnt	học
23) deal	dealt	dealt	buôn bán ,
24) spoil	spoilt	spoilt	làm hỏng
25) dream	dreamt	dreamt	ước mơ
26) sleep	slept	slept	ngủ
27) keep	kept	kept	giữ
28) smell	smelt	smelt	ngửi
29) spell	spelt	spelt	đánh vần
30) feel	felt	felt	cảm thấy
31) sweep	swept	swept	quét
32) meet	met	met	gặp
33) feed	fed	fed	cho ăn
34) catch	caught	caught	bắt, tóm
35) bring	brought	brought	mang
36) buy	bought	bought	mua
37) find	found	found	tìm
38) fight	fought	fought	chiến đấu
39) teach	taught	taught	dạy

40) think	thought	thought	suy nghĩ
41) hold	held	held	cầm nắm
42) sell	sold	sold	bán
43) tell	told	told	bảo, kể
44) stand	stood	stood	đứng
45) understand	understood	understood	hiểu
46) have	had	had	có
47) hear	heard	heard	nghe
48) leave	left	left	rời khỏi
49) lead	led	led	dẫn đường
50) lose	lost	lost	mất
51) make	made	made	làm
52) pay	paid	paid	trả
53) say	said	said	nói
54) shine	shone	shone	chiếu sáng
55) sit	sat	sat	ngồi
56) shoot	shot	shot	bắn
57) win	won	won	thắng
58) get	got	got	nhận

D) Cả ba hình thức khác nhau

59) begin	began	begun	bắt đầu
60) drink	drank	drunk	uống
61) ring	rang	rung	reo
62) sing	sang	sung	hát
63) speak	spoke	spoken	nói
64) break	broke	broken	vỡ
65) write	wrote	written	viết
66) ride	rode	ridden	cưỡi
67) drive	drove	driven	lái xe
68) bite	bit	bitten	cắn
69) fall	fell	fallen	rơi
70) eat	ate	eaten	ăn
71) give	gave	given	cho
72) steal	stole	stolen	ăn cắp
73) choose	chose	chosen	chọn lựa
74) shake	shook	shaken	lay, lắc
75) take	took	taken	mang
76) forget	forgot	forgotten	quên
77) wake	woke	woken	đánh thức
78) know	knew	known	biết
79) throw	threw	thrown	ném
80) grow	grew	grown	mọc
81) see	saw	seen	trông thấy
82) go	went	gone	đi

83) draw	drew	drawn	vẽ
84) lie	lay	lain	nằm
85) sew	sewed	sewn	may vá
86) show	showed	shown	cho xem
87) sow	sew	sown	gieo (hạt)
88) wear	wore	worn	đeo, mặc
89) fly	flew	flown	bay

THE END