**PHIẾU TỰ ÔN TẬP TUẦN 13, 14, 15, 16, 17**

**TỔ: ANH VĂN – KHỐI 12**

**RELATIVE CLAUSES**

The relative pronouns are:

| Subject | Object | Possessive |
| --- | --- | --- |
| who | who/whom | whose |
| which | which | whose |
| that | that | - |

We use relative pronouns to introduce **relative clauses**. Relative clauses tell us more about people and things:

*Lord Thompson,****who is 76****, has just retired.  
This is the house****which Jack built****.  
Marie Curie is the woman****that discovered radium****.*

We use:

* *who*and *whom* for **people**
* *which* for **things**
* *that* for **people or things**.

**Two kinds of relative clause**

There are two kinds of relative clause:

1.  We use relative clauses to **make clear which** person or thing we are talking about:

* *Marie Curie is the woman****who discovered radium****.*
* *This is the house****which Jack built****.*

In this kind of relative clause, **we can use *that*** instead of*who* or *which*:

* *Marie Curie is the woman****that discovered radium.***
* *This is the house****that Jack built.***

We can **leave out** the pronoun **if it is the object** of the relative clause:

* *This is the house****~~that~~ Jack built****.*(*that* is the object of*built*)

| Be careful! |
| --- |
| The relative pronoun is the subject/object of the relative clause, so we **do not repeat** the subject/object:  *Marie Curie is the woman****who ~~she~~discovered radium****.* (*who* is the subject of *discovered*, so we don't need *she*)  *This is the house****that Jack built ~~it~~****.* (*that* is the object of *built*, so we don't need*it*) |

2.  We also use relative clauses to **give more information** about a person, thing or situation:

*Lord Thompson,****who is 76****, has just retired.  
We had fish and chips,****which I always enjoy****.  
I met Rebecca in town yesterday,****which was a nice surprise****.*

With this kind of relative clause, we use commas (,) to separate it from the rest of the sentence.

| Be careful! | |
| --- | --- |
| In this kind of relative clause, we **cannot** use ***that***:  *Lord Thompson,****who is 76****, has just retired.* (NOT *~~Lord Thompson,~~****~~that is 76~~****~~, has just retired.~~*)  and we **cannot** leave out the pronoun:  *We had fish and chips,****which I always enjoy****.* (NOT *~~We had fish and chips,~~****~~I always enjoy~~****~~.~~*) |

***whose* and *whom***

We use ***whose*** as the **possessive** form of *who*:

* *This is George,****whose brother went to school with me****.*

We sometimes use ***whom*** as the **object** of a verb or preposition:

* *This is George,* ***whom you met at our house last year***.  
  (*whom* is the object of *met*)
* *This is George’s brother,****with whom I went to school****.*  
  (*whom* is the object of *with*)

but nowadays we normally use *who*:

* *This is George,****who you met at our house last year****.*
* *This is George’s brother,****who I went to school with****.*

**Relative pronouns with prepositions**

When ***who(m)*** or ***which*** have a preposition, **the preposition can come at the beginning** of the clause:

* *I had an uncle in Germany,****from who(m)******I inherited a bit of money****.*
* *We bought a chainsaw,****with which******we cut up all the wood****.*

**or at the end** of the clause:

* *I had an uncle in Germany* ***who(m) I inherited a bit of money from****.*
* *We bought a chainsaw,****which we cut all the wood up with****.*

But when ***that*** has a preposition, **the preposition always comes at the end**:

* *I didn't know the uncle****that I inherited the money from****.*
* *We can't find the chainsaw****that we cut all the wood up with****.*

***when* and *where***

We can use *when* with times and *where* with places to **make it clear which time or place** we are talking about:

* *England won the World Cup in 1966. It was the year****when we got married****.*
* *I remember my twentieth birthday. It was the day****when the tsunami happened****.*
* *Do you remember the place****where we caught the train****?*
* *Stratford-upon-Avon is the town****where Shakespeare was born****.*

We can**leave out *when***:

* *England won the World Cup in 1966. It was the year****we got married****.*
* *I remember my twentieth birthday. It was the day****the tsunami happened****.*

We often use [quantifiers](https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/node/1351) and numbers with relative pronouns:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *all of which/whom* | *most of which/whom* | *many of which/whom* |
| *lots of which/whom* | *a few of which/whom* | *none of which/whom* |
| *one of which/whom* | *two of which/whom* | *etc.* |

*She has three brothers,****two of whom are in the army****.*

I read three books last week, ***one of which I really enjoyed***.There were some good programmes on the radio, ***none of which I listened to***.

**REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES**

A **relative clause** is a type of subordinate clause introduced by a relative pronoun.

* What is the name of that boy **who just walked in?**

Here the clause ‘who just walked in’ is an example of a relative clause. It modifies the noun **boy**. Relative clauses are also called adjective clauses.

Relative clauses are sometimes shortened.

## How to reduce a relative clause?

A participle can often be used instead of a relative pronoun and full verb.

Read the sentence given below.

* *The girl****who sits****next to Peter is my neighbor’s daughter.*

Now when we shorten the relative clause ‘who sits next to Peter’, we get:

* *The girl****sitting****next to Peter is my neighbor’s daughter.*

Another example is given below.

* *Who is the girl****who is sitting****next to your brother?*

Now when we reduce the relative clause, we get:

* *Who is the girl****sitting****next to your brother?*

More examples are given below.

* *A girl****who works****at a pub has won a lottery.*
* *A girl****working****at a pub has won a lottery.*
* *The lady****who lives****next door throws numerous parties.*
* *The lady****living****next door throws numerous parties.*
* *Yesterday I read a book****which was written****by Hemingway.*
* *Yesterday I read a book****written****by Hemingway.*
* *Most people****who were invited****to the party didn’t turn up.*
* *Most people****invited****to the party didn’t turn up.*
* *Anyone****who enters****the garden without permission will be punished.*
* *Anyone****entering****the garden without permission will be punished.*

Reduced structures can also be used with the adjectives **available** and **possible.**

* *Please book all the tickets****available.***

*(= Please book all the tickets****that are available****.)*

**EXCERCISES**

**Use reduced relative clauses in place of the relative clauses**

1. Be sure to follow the instructions *that are given at the top of the page*.

🖎

1. Students *who arrive late* will not be permitted to enter the classroom.

🖎

1. John, *who was taken by* surprise, hardly knew what to say.

🖎

1. The people *who are waiting* for *the bus in the rain* are getting wet.

🖎

1. We drove along the road *that was* still *flooded after the heavy rain*.

🖎

1. The scientists *who are* researching *the causes of cancer* are making progress

🖎

1. The wild ox *which is kept at* Nam *Cat Tien National Park* is of a special kind

🖎

1. The helicopter *which was* flying *toward the lake* made a low droning sound.

🖎

1. The winner of the marathon, *who* was *breathing deeply and smiling at the crowd*, raised her right hand and waved.

🖎

1. Any student *who does not want to go on the trip* should inform the office.

🖎

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**Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence. Change the second sentence of the pair into a reduced relative clause.**

1. Our solar system is in a galaxy. The galaxy is called the Milky Way.

🖎

1. I come from a city. This city is located in the southern part of the country.

🖎

1. Anyone must take an entrance examination. Anyone applies to that school.

🖎

1. The boy drew pictures of people at the airport. The people were waiting for their planes.

🖎

1. Sunlight wakes me up early in the morning. It comes through the window.

🖎

1. Only a few of the movies are suitable for the children. The movies are shown on Channel

🖎

1. I was wakened by the sound of the laughter. It comes from the room next door to mine.

🖎

1. The students have become quite proficient in their new language. They attend class five hours per day.

🖎

1. Disney World is a famous amusement park. It is located in Orlando, Florida, USA, and covers a large area of land.

🖎

1. Do you know the policeman? He is coming toward us.

🖎

***Combine these sentences using :* That*,* which*,* who,whom *or* whose**

**Example:**

**A woman** was walking to work. **She** was killed by a falling chimney.

**⭢ A woman who** was walking to work was killed by a falling chimney.

1. **A woman** answered the phone. **She** told me you was busy.

🖎 **A woman who**

1. This is Felicity. You met her sister last week.

🖎

1. He swam across the English Channel. It is hard to believe that.

🖎

1. Her wife died last year. Her name was Angela.

🖎

1. Borges was a wonderful writer. He never won the Nobel Prize.

🖎

1. The bus is always crowded. I take it to school every morning.

🖎

1. They are singing a song. I don’t know the song.

🖎

1. A man spoke to me. He was very helpful.

🖎

1. A midwife is a woman. She assists other women in childbirth.

🖎

1. They are the children. Their team won the match.

🖎

1. The house is for sale. It has the green shutters.

🖎

1. My farther bought a motor bike. The motorbike costs thousand dollars

🖎

1. They are the postcards. I sent them from Australia.

🖎

1. The house has been built in the forest. It doesn’t have electricity

🖎

**Combine sentences using : where, where, when or which**

1. Manchester is the largest city in USA. My brother lives there.

🖎

1. I’ve recently gone back to the town. I was born in the town.

🖎

1. Do you know the name of the hotel ? John is staying at the hotel.

🖎

1. We enjoy the city. We spent our vacation there.

🖎

1. We enjoy this city. It has been renewed a lot after the war.

🖎

1. 15th June is the day. I was born on that day.

🖎

1. This is the house. The house has a big garden.

🖎

1. This is the house. I was born in the house.

🖎

1. May Day is the day. People hold a meeting on that day.

🖎

1. Ha Noi is the place. I’d like to come to Ha Noi.

🖎

**Combine sentence using** : **preposition + whom/which**

1. The movie was interesting. We went to it.

🖎

1. I couldn’t understand the woman. I talked to her on the phone.

🖎

1. I want to tell you about the party. I went to it last night.

🖎

1. The music was gentle. We listened to it last night.

🖎

1. Alice likes the foreign family. She is living with them.

🖎

1. The market has refresh vegetables. I usually go to it.

🖎

1. The man is over there. I told you about him.

🖎

1. The film is fantastic. They are talking about it.

🖎

1. She’s the nurse. We gave the flowers to her.

🖎

1. We are speaking to the man. The man was our new history teacher.

🖎

**Reduced relative clauses *Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ sử dụng* Ving, V hoặc Vto**

1. Neil Armstrong was the first man who walked on the moon

🖎

1. I come from a city that is located in the southern part of the country.

🖎

1. The children who attend that school receive a good education.

🖎

1. The scientists who are researching the causes of cancer are making progress.

🖎

1. They live in a house that was built in

🖎

1. We have an apartment which overlooks the park.

🖎

1. Yuri Gagarin became the first man who flied into space.

🖎

1. We stood on the bridge which connects the two halves of the building.

🖎

1. I come from a city which is located in the southern part of the country

🖎

1. The vegetables which are sold in this supermarket are grown without chemicals.

🖎

1. Do you know the woman who is coming toward us ?

🖎

1. The people who was waiting for the bus in the rain are getting wet.

🖎

1. I come from a city that is located in the southern part of the country.

🖎

1. They live in a house that was built in

🖎

1. He was the first man who left the burning building.

🖎

1. The couple who live in the house next door are both college professors

🖎

1. The people who are waiting for the bus in the rain are getting wet.

🖎

1. The students who did not come to the class yesterday explain their absence to the teacher.

🖎

1. Did you get the message which concerned the special meeting ?

🖎

1. Lan is the second student who entered the classroom this morning.

🖎

1. The psychologists who study the nature of sleep have made important discoveries.

🖎

1. He was the only man who reached the top.

🖎

1. He is always the first who comes and the last who goes.

🖎

1. People who listen to very loud music may suffer gradual hearing loss.

🖎

1. He was the second man who was saved in the fire.

🖎

1. I haven’t got anything that I could open a bottle of wine with.

🖎

1. The Queen Elizabeth is the largest ship which has been built on the island.

🖎

1. The fifth man who was interviewed was completely unsuitable.

🖎

1. This is the third who is late for the meeting today.

🖎

1. Am I the next person who joins the interview ?

🖎

**Chuyển các non-defining clauses** ( **Ving, Vto, V clauses** ) **sang mệnh đề quan hệ** :

1. Neil Armstrong was the first person to set foot on the moon.

🖎

1. The road joining the two villages is very narrow.

🖎

1. A lot of people invited to the party could not come.

🖎

1. The students not doing exercise must be punished strictly.

🖎

1. This is the third person to be offered the job.

🖎

1. Hoa was the second student to win the first prize in the English speaking contest.

🖎

**TEST FOR UNIT 6**

**Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.**

1. a. interview b. impression c. company d. formally
2. a. stressful b. pressure c. prepare d. future
3. a. employment b. remember c. concentrate d. position
4. a. express b. effort c. office d. comment
5. a. advice b. relate c. during d. forget

**Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each unfinished sentence, substitutes the underlined part, or has a close meaning to the original one.**

1. I am so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I cannot say anything, but keep silent.

a. nerve b. nervous c. nervously d. nervousness

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speaking, I do not really like my present job.

a. Honest b. Honesty c. Honestly d. Dishonest

1. A letter of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is sometimes really necessary for you in a job interview.

a. recommend b. recommended c. recommender d. recommendation

1. Her job was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that she decided to quit it.

a. interesting b. satisfactory c. stressful d. wonderful

1. Some days of rest may help to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pressure of work.

a. reduce b. lower c. chop d. crease

1. Can you please tell me some information that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the job?

a. indicates b. expresses c. interests d. relates

1. Not all teenagers are well \_\_ for their future job when they are at high school.

a. interested b. satisfied c. concerned d. prepared

1. Qualifications &\_\_ are two most important factors that help you get a good job.

a. politeness b. experience c. attention d. impression

1. Before the interview, you have to send a letter of application and your résumé to the company.

a. recommendation b. reference c. curriculum vitae d. photograph

1. I have just been called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a job interview. I am so nervous.

a. for b. in c. over d. with

1. What do I have to bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me to the interview?

a. with b. upon c. in d. along

1. Knowing your skills and strengths is \_\_ important part of the job search process.

a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

1. Students who need \_\_\_\_\_\_ extra money can find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part time job.

a. Ø / a b. an / the c. the / Ø d. a / the

1. My father works for a construction company in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Winchester, which is a city in the U.K.

b. Winchester, that is a city in the U.K.

c. Winchester is a city in the U.K.

d. Winchester where is a city in the U.K.

1. Ms Young, to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many of her students are writing, is living happily and peacefully in Canada.

a. who b. whom c. that d. whose

1. I saw a lot of new people at the party, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seemed familiar.

a. some of whom b. some of who c. whom d. some of that

1. My friend eventually decided to quit her job, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ upset me a lot

a. that b. when c. which d. who

1. He is the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car was stolen last week.

a. whom b. that c. which d. whose

1. They have just found the couple and their car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were swept away during the heavy storm last week.

a. that b. which c. whose d. when

1. It was the worst winter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anyone could remember.

a. when b. which c. where d. why

1. I would like to know the reason \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he decided to quit the job.

a. why b. which c. that d. when

1. \_\_\_\_\_ instructed me how to make a good preparation for a job interview.

a. John Robbins to that I spoke by telephone,

b. John Robbins, that I spoke to by telephone,

c. John Robbins I spoke to by telephone,

d. John Robbins, whom I spoke to by telephone,

1. He was always coming up with new ideas, \_\_\_ were absolutely impracticable.

a. most of whom b. that c. most of which d. most of that

1. She always had wanted to go to places \_\_ she could speak her native tongue.

a. that b. in that c. which d. where

1. February is the month \_\_\_\_ many of my colleagues take skiing holidays.

a. when b. that c. in that d. which

**Error Identification.**

1. Do you **ever** feel **that** life is not being fair to you **because** you cannot seem to get the job **where** you want or that really suits you?
2. **Education** and training are **an** important steps **in getting** the kind of job **that** you would like to have.
3. We all know **that** we have to work **hardly** to earn a living **ourselves** **and support** the family.
4. **Anyone** **where** works **is regarded** as a useful member **of our society**.
5. We are working, **that** means **that** we are **contributing** goods and **services** to our society.

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

These following tips may help you make a good impression on your job interviewer during the interview:

Before entering enquire by saying, "May I come in sir/madam?".

If the door was closed before you entered, make sure you shut the door behind you softly.

Look at the interviewer and confidently say 'Good day sir/madam'.

If the interviewer wants to shake hands, then offer a firm grip first maintaining eye contact and a smile.

Seek permission to sit down. If the interviewer is standing, wait for them to sit down first before you take your seat.

An alert interviewee would diffuse the tense situation with light-hearted humor and immediately set rapport with the interviewer.

The interviewer normally pays more attention if you display an enthusiasm in whatever you say. This enthusiasm comes across in the energetic way you put forward your ideas.

You should maintain a cheerful disposition throughout the interview.

A little humor or wit thrown in the discussion occasionally enables the interviewer to look at the pleasant side of your personality.

You must maintain eye contact with the interviewer. This shows your self-confidence and honesty. Many interviewees while answering questions, tend to look away. This conveys you are concealing your own anxiety, fear and lack of confidence. Maintaining an eye contact is a difficult process. As the circumstances in an interview are different, the value of eye contact is tremendous in making a personal impact.

Interviewers appreciate a natural person rather than an actor. It is best for you to talk in natural manner because then you appear genuine.

1. The writer attitude is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. optimistic b. pessimistic c. advisory d. informative

1. According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. shaking hands is a must in a job interview

b. you should slam the door after entering the room

c. you needn't ask for a permission to enter the room

d. eye contact is necessary in a job interview

1. The writer advises that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. permission to sit down is unnecessary

b. you should not take your seat before the interviewer sits down

c. you should shake the interviewer's hand as firmly as possible

d. you should conceal your enthusiasm

1. Which is not advised in a job interview?

a. a lack of confident b. honesty

c. a sense of humor d. a cheerful disposition

1. During your job interview, you should communicate \_\_\_\_\_ with the interview.

a. naturally b. dramatically c. anxiously d. dishonestly

**Fill in each numbered blank with** **one suitable word or phrase.**

What do you do well? What do you enjoy doing? Your answers to these two questions will help you identify your (41) \_\_\_\_\_. An employer will consider you seriously for a (42) \_\_\_\_\_ when you can show them that you know who you are, what you can offer and which you have studied. Sometimes it is difficult to know what your weaknesses are. Clearly not everyone is equally good (43) \_\_\_\_\_ everything. You may need to improve yourself and so (44) \_\_\_\_\_ courses in that field could turn a weakness into strength.

You will need to (45) \_\_\_\_\_ some time on your self-assessment. Your honesty and the desire for self-improvement will lead to (46) \_\_\_\_\_ in getting the right job. Explore the following seven areas to start to get to know yourself: your aptitude, your skills, your personality, the level of responsibility you feel comfortable with, your interests and your needs.

Ask (47) \_\_\_\_\_ if you have any special talents and if you need to consider your physical health when choosing a job. Be as honest and realistic as you can, and ask for other people's (48) \_\_\_\_ if necessary. Make a list of these things. It is usually a good idea to talk about your aptitudes with teachers, family and friends.

If you are considering a career that (49) \_\_\_\_\_ a special talent, such as art, acrobatics, mathematics or music, discuss your aptitudes with (50) \_\_\_\_\_ expert in that area and discover how they fit the needs of the occupation.

1. a. strong b. strength c. strengthen d. strengthened
2. a. position b. location c. spot d. room
3. a. upon b. in c. at d. for
4. a. meeting b. taking c. choosing d. interviewing
5. a. use b. make c. lose d. spend
6. a. success b. successful c. successfully d. succeed
7. a. you b. your c. yours d. yourself
8. a. interests b. fields c. opinions d. attendances
9. a. requires b. asks c. tells d. urges
10. a. a b. an c. the d. no article

**UNIT 8: LIFE IN THE FUTURE**

**VOCABULARY**

• pessimistic [,pesi'mistik] (adj) bi quan  
• pessimist (n) ['pesɪmɪst] người bi quan  
• optimistic [,ɔpti'mistik] (adj) lạc quan  
• optimist (n) ['ɑ:ptɪmɪst] người lạc quan  
• terrorism ['terərizəm] (n) sự khủng bố  
• terrorist ['terərist] (n) (adj)  
• labor saving (a) tiết kiệm sức lao động  
• wipe sth out (v) xóa bỏ, hủy bỏ  
• space shuttle (n) [speɪs '∫ʌtl] tàu con thoi  
• depression [di'pre∫n] (n) tình trạng suy thóai  
• economic depression: [i:kə'nɑ:mɪk dɪ'pre∫n] suy thóai về kinh tế  
• corporation [,kɔpə'rei∫n] (n) công ty kinh doanh  
• far [fa] (adv) nhiều  
• medical system: ['medɪkl 'sɪstəm] hệ thống y tế  
• domestic chores [də'mestik t∫ɔ] (n) công việc vặt trong nhà  
• burden ['bədn] (n) gánh nặng  
• for better or worse: bất chấp hậu quả ra sao

• micro technology (n) công nghệ vi mô  
• telecommunications [,telikə,mjuni'kei∫nz] (n) viễn thông  
• to be bound to do sth: [baʊnd] chắc chắn (làm cái gì)  
• to have a huge influence on: ['ɪnflʊəns] có ảnh hưởng lớn đến  
• to go electronic [,ilek'trɔnik] (v) được điện khí hóa  
• to disappear [,disə'piə] (v) biến mất  
• linked to ['liηkt] được kết nối với  
• to run on: t iếp tục chạy  
• methane gas ['miθein gæs] (n) khí mê tan  
• to be fitted with: được lắp đặt  
• progress ['prougres] (n) sự tiến bộ  
• straight line [streit lain] (n) đường thẳng  
• to expect [iks'pekt] (v) mong đợi  
• unexpected [,ʌniks'pektid]  
• responsibily [ri,spɔnsə'biləti] (n) trách nhiệm  
• to be responsible to sb for sth  
• to contribute [kən'tribjut] (v) đóng góp  
• contribution (n) [kɑ:ntrɪ'bju:∫n]  
• to better one’s own life: cải thiện cuộc sống của chính mình  
• violent ['vaiələnt] (adj) bạo lực  
• to force [fɔs] (v) bắt buộc  
• spacecraft ['speis'krɑft] (n) tàu vũ trụ  
• space station [speɪs 'steɪ∫n] trạm vũ trụ  
• to bring about: xảy ra  
• dramatic [drə'mætik] (adj) gây ấn tượng  
• dramatically (adv) [drə'mætɪklɪ]

**PREPOSITIONS**

Giới từ thường đứng trước một ngữ danh từ, một trạng từ, một danh động từ, hoặc có thể trước một mệnh đề **wh-**, nhưng không đứng trước mệnh đề **that**.

Ex:

* into the building, at two o’clock, without a coat ( trước ngữ danh từ)
* at once, until tomorrow ( trước trạng từ)
* I’m thinking of leaving my job. ( trước danh động từ )
* I had better make a list of what we need. ( trước mệnh đề **wh-**)

**a/ Prepsitions of place** ( chỉ nơi chốn) :

+ in, inside, on, out, outside, over, up, below, across, by …)

**b/ Prepositions of time** ( chỉ thời gian) :

+ at, on, in, during, for, since, over, by, …)

**c/ Prepositions with other meanings** ( giới từ mang nghĩa khác ) :

according to……, on behalf of ……, instead of……, in charge of……, like, at risk, on television, on holiday, in a hurry, in advance, on the market, in time, on time ……).

***Trong bài học này có số giới từ sau.***

- **in time** ( for sth/ to do sth ) = soon or early enough : đúng lúc, kịp lúc.

Ex: Will we be in time for the 6 o’clock train?

The ambulance got to there just in time.

**- on time** = punctual, not late : đúng giờ

Ex: The 7:00 train left at 7 o’clock, so it left on time.

The conference was very well organized. Everything began and

finished on time.

**- die of / from sth** : chết vì

Ex: He died of lung cancer last year. He must have smoked a lot.

**- ( be ) on business** : đi công tác

Ex: I am going to be on business in Mexico.

**- at the end ( of sth )** = at the time when sth ends : *ở phần cuối của …*…

+ at the end of the month, at the end of January, at the end of the match, at the end of the film, at the end of the course………

EX; All the players shook hands at the end of the match.

I’m going away at the end of January.

( không dùng : *in the end of sth, in the end of January*)

**- in the end** = finally, at last : *cuối cùng*

Ex: We had a lot of problems with our car. In the end, we sold it and bought another one.

- **true to** **sb** = loyal to sb. : *trung thành*.

Ex: She has always been true to herself. (= done what she thought was good, right.)

He was true to his word.( He did what he promised to do.)

**- believe in** **sb** = trust sb : *tin tưởng, tin cậy ai*

Ex: They need leader they believe in.

**- believe in** **sth** = believe that sth exists : *tin tưởng vào sự tồn tại của cái gì.*

Ex: Do you believe in ghosts ? (= Do you believe that ghosts exists?)

**- warn sb of / about** a danger, sth bad which might happen: *cảnh báo.*

Ex: Everybody has been warned of / about the danger of smoking.

**- famous for** …: *nổi tiếng về …*

Ex: The Italian City of Florence is famous for its art treasures.

**- between** ( sb / sth … and sb / sth) : *giữa hai người, hai vật.*

Ex: I sat down between Joe and Diana.

Many changes took place between the two world wars.

**- among** : *giữa nhiều người, nhiều vật*

Ex: I found the letter among his papers.

He was among the last to leave.

**- across** = from one side to the other side of sth, on the other side of sth : *ngang qua, bên kia*

Ex:Where is the nearest bridge across the river?

He walked across the field.

- **opposite** = on the other side of the sth: *đối diện*

Ex: I sat opposite him during the meal.(= on the other side of the table)

The bank is opposite the supermarket. (= on the other side of the road)

**- married to sb**: *kết hôn với ai*

Ex: Linda is married *to* an American. (not : *married with*…)

(But Linda is married with three children.) (= She has married and has three children)

**ARTICLES:**

**1/ The indenfinate article “a”/ “an”: (Mạo từ bất định “a” / “an”)**

+ A và AN là các mạo từ bất định.

+ Mạo từ “a” đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm. Mạo từ “an” đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm.

Ex: a book, an umbrella

**Cách dùng:**

Mạo từ bất định chỉ các vật chưa được xác định cụ thể, được dùng trước danh từ điếm được, số ít. Không dùng a, an trước danh từ số nhiều, danh từ không điếm được hoặc danh từ trừu tượng.

Ex: There is **a pencil** on the desk. (Người nghe chưa biết cây viết nào)

**2/The definite article “ the” ( Mạo từ xác định “ the” )**

+ “ The “ được dùng khi một danh từ được xác định.

*+ Một danh từ được xác định khi:*

**a. Danh từ đã được đề cập trước:**

Ex: There is **a book** on the table. **The book** is new.

Ex**:** at the end of this month ; the cover of my book ……

**b. Danh từ chỉ một vật độc nhất.**

Ex: the sun, the earth, the moon ……

**c. Tên các đại dương, sông, dãy núi, tên quốc gia hoặc các tổ chức có chữ cái cuối cùng là -s.**

Ex: the Pacific Ocean, the Atlanta Ocean, the Mississippi River, the Ural Mountains, the United States, the Philippines, …

**d. So sánh nhất của tính từ, trạng từ, số thứ tự.**

Ex: She is tallest student in her class. The first, the second,….. the last, the only …

**e. Tên các nhạc cụ.**

Ex: He can play the guitar, the piano, the violin, the the drum …

**f. The + adj** 🡪 danh từ số nhiều, chỉ người.

Ex: the rich (= rich people ), the poor, the blind, the unemployed …

🖝**Lưu ý : Những trường hợp không dùng “ the “**

**+ Trước tên người, đất nước, đường phố, thành phố hay đô thị khi chúng được dùng làm các danh từ riêng.**

Ex: Chicago is large city.

( Nếu chúng được dùng mang chức năng hay làm tính từ thì trước chúng có mạo từ. )

Ex: The Chicago fire is very interesting.

**+ Khi danh từ được bổ nghĩa bởi tính từ và đại từ sở hữu.**

Ex: his hat, my book ( the his hat, the my book )

**+ Danh từ chỉ các môn thể thao.**

Ex: I can play tennis.

Football is my favourite sport.

**+ Danh từ trừu tượng.**

Ex: Honesty is the best policy.

**+ Danh từ chỉ các ngày trong tuần.**

Ex: I go to school from Monday to Saturday but not on Sunday.

**+ Danh từ cụ thể số nhiều nói chung chung**.

Ex: Books are necessary for students.

**TEST FOR UNIT 8**

**Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.**

1. a. different b. terrorist c. contrary d. domestic
2. a. future b. burden c. device d. certain
3. a. development b. security c. pessimistic d. particular
4. a. threaten b. appear c. modern d. instance
5. a. experience b. technology c. environment d. optimistic

**Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each unfinished sentence, substitutes the underlined part, or has a close meaning to the original one.**

1. Many teenagers show signs of anxiety and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when being asked about their future.

a. depress b. depression c. depressing d. depressed

1. Constant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of attack makes everyday life dangerous here.

a. threat b. threaten c. threatening d. threateningly

1. No one can predict the future exactly. Things may happen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. expected b. unexpected c. expectedly d. unexpectedly

1. Someone who is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is hopeful about the future or the success of something in particular.

a. powerful b. optimistic c. stagnant d. pessimistic

1. There will be powerful network of computers which may come from a single computing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that is worn on or in the body.

a. device b. machinery c. equipment d. vehicle

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a spacecraft that is designed to travel into space and back to earth several times.

a. plane b. corporation c. telecommunication d. shuttle

1. An economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a time when there is very little economic activity, which causes a lot of unemployment and poverty.

a. improvement b. depression c. development d. mission

1. In the future many large corporations will be wiped out and millions of jobs will be lost.

a. companies b. services c. supermarkets d. farms

1. The more powerful weapons are, the more terrible the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is.

a. creativity b. history c. terrorism d. technology

1. The medical community continues to make progress in the fight against cancer.

a. speed b. expectation c. improvement d. treatment

1. Let's put off that meeting to next Monday.

a. postpone b. schedule c. arrange d. appoint

1. A nuclear station may take risk going off due to unexpected incidents.

a. demolishing b. exploding c. developing d. running

1. She is looking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new place to live because she does not want to depend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her parents any more.

a. for / on b. after / with c. up / forward d. at / into

1. I was brought \_\_\_ in the countryside by my aunt after my parents had pass\_\_\_.

a. on / over b. for / on c. on / off d. up / away

1. Due to industrialization, we have to cope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the fact that many species are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ danger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extinction.

a. over / at / for b. at / upon / over c. for / on / with d. with / in / of

1. Boys! Put your toys \_\_\_\_\_\_. It is time to go to bed. Don't stay \_\_\_\_\_ late.

a. off / on b. away / up c. down / off d. around/ for

1. She intended to quit her job to stay \_\_\_\_\_ home and look \_\_\_\_ her sick mother.

a. in / at b. at / after c. for / over d. up / on

1. He is very worried \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his new job because he is not quite prepared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ working.

a. on / over b. to / off c. about / for d. in / at

1. Instead \_\_\_\_\_ petrol, cars will only run \_\_\_\_ solar energy and electricity.

a. of / on b. for / by c. in / over d. from/ upon

1. She has a promising future ahead \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her.

a. for b. from c. on d. of

1. What are your plans for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ future?

a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

1. Up to now, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ space exploring still remains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very risky, complex, and expensive endeavor.

a. the / the b. a / the c. a / Ø d. Ø / a

1. Within \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ few years, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ private space travel has gone from concept to reality.

a. Ø / an b. the / the c. the / a d. a / Ø

1. With its long days, lack of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere, and wide-open spaces, \_\_\_\_\_ moon would also make an ideal place to put massive solar power plants.

a. Ø / a b. an / the c. the / a d. an / Ø

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_technology is already present in the form of computers, printers, scanners, handheld devices, wireless technologies, and Internet connections.

a. A b. An c. The d. Ø

**Error Identification**

1. Future is a time **when** most people **assume** that everything will keep

**getting** better and future generations will enjoy life in a **more better** world.

1. Many **optimist** people have made **predictions** about the **positive**

**impact** of the increasing mechanization **on human life**.

1. Imagine **an** entirely wireless world **where** the Net is "always on, always

there", we live **in** endless sea of data, and objects are alive with **intelligent**.

1. Electricity is **the most** critical energy for the future of many countries and cheap, **plentiful** electricity is associated **for** high employment **and productivity.**
2. Our continuously economic **growth**, the maintenance of our quality of life and **assurance** of our security **all** depend on **a** abundant, affordable

supply of electricity.

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

In the future, genetic engineering will allow us to create the perfect human. It will be hard to get used to. Parents will order a baby who 'will grow up to become his new job because he is not quite prepared a genius or *to have* ***a Miss World appearance****.* Also, genetic engineering will allow us to mix plants and animals.

As computers have advanced, they have helped us remember, calculate, organize, and clarify. So it will become easier to deal with things, and much quicker. At a point in a future time, some may claim that computers become about as smart as Newton or Einstein. More advanced computers will be able to be creative, respond to feelings in a feeling way, develop intuition, recognize patterns, and suggest innovative alternatives. There is a hope if we choose to take action. We can select Internet information wisely, choose healthy computer games, limit our exposure to television commercials, and select television programs carefully. People will be aware of the importance of keeping active, getting outside to do more physical activities. We will also plan to make a major sacrifice the next time we buy a car, take the bus. Everybody will be more concerned about making environmentally friendly choices, eating healthy, and helping build a healthier society by shopping at better stores that sell better food.

Most people will be aware that a happy, loving family is a joy to be part of, and that it is a necessary foundation for building a strong society. But it is extremely important for our future that we maintain a healthy perspective. We need to value and appreciate the importance of what can be achieved by loving and committed parents. People need a strong foundation, so it is vital for our society that we encourage parents to work at creating love, joy, and happiness for their children in a .decent, stable, and productive atmosphere.

1. How many aspects of life in the future are referred in the text?

a. One b. Two c. Three d. Four

1. Which aspect is not referred in the text?

a. Education b. Genetic Engineering

c. Computers d. Family

1. The phrase *to have a Miss World appearance* means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. to become a Miss World b. to enter a beauty contest

c. to be intelligent d. to be beautiful

1. According to the text, in the future, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. it will be difficult for us to select Internet information

b. people will prefer taking a bus to buying a car

c. food will not be sold at shops

d. TV viewers will not be able to escape from seeing a lot of advertising.

1. The last paragraph is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. family and parents' responsibility in the future

b. children's education

c. children's health

d. how to build a strong society

**Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.**

Over the next 20 to 50 years, it will become harder to tell the (41) \_\_\_\_\_ between the human and the machine. All, body (42) \_\_\_\_\_ will be replaceable. Computers will function like the human (43) \_\_\_\_\_ with the ability to recognize feelings and respond in a feeling way. They will then produce fake people. We will then be able to create a machine duplicate of ourselves (44) \_\_\_\_\_ we will appear to be alive long after we are dead. Maybe a few decades later, a way will be found to transfer our spirit, including our (45) \_\_\_\_\_ and thoughts, to the new body. Then we can choose to live for as (46) \_\_\_\_\_ as we want. It might be expensive. When it becomes possible to do a spirit transfer, they will figure out (47) \_\_\_\_\_ to do them automatically. So we will be able to reside within whichever duplicate we want, whenever we want.

Miniature robots will be built to travel through your blood (48) \_\_\_\_\_ and repair damage. Also, larger robots will be used when you are sick. When you have an upset stomach, you will (49) \_\_\_\_\_ a very small cherry tasting robot which will travel through your stomach taking video of the mess. It will be set up like a video game, so you can control the exploring and the selection of images. Then you can replay the video to help a doctor (50) \_\_\_\_\_ your illness, or to prove to your employer that you really, were sick.

1. a. variety b. change c. difference d. appearance
2. a. region b. place c. role d. parts
3. a. brain b. limb c. skull d. liver
4. a. such b. as c. so d. but
5. a. experience b. memories c. actions d. health
6. a. long b. far c. much d. soon
7. a. what b. when c. why d. how
8. a. line b. creek c. stream d. river
9. a. swallow b. chew c. vomit d. drink
10. a. notice b. diagnose c. watch d. observe