**KHỐI 10 – PHIẾU HỌC TẬP**

Unit 4

The + adjective

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| * Usage: |
| * ***Dùng “the + tính từ” (không có danh từ theo sau) để hình thành các danh từ chỉ các nhóm người mang cùng tính chất được mô tả bởi tính từ đó.*** |
| * Forms: |
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| * Examples: |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **the blind**  *(người mù)* | **the deaf**  *(người điếc)* | **the dumb**  *(người câm)* | **the disabled**  *(người khuyết tật)* | | **the healthy**  *(người mạnh khỏe)* | **the sick**  *(người bệnh)* | **the injured**  *(người bị thương)* | **the unemployed**  *(người thất nghiệp)* | | **the poor**  *(người nghèo)* | **the rich**  *(người giàu)* | **the young**  *(người trẻ)* | **the old**  *(người già)* | | **…** | | | | |
| * Notes: |
| * ***Các danh từ loại này thường mang nghĩa số nhiều, nên dùng với động từ số nhiều.***   *e.g. The blind are often good at learning to play musical instruments.* |

***Exercise 1. Rewrite the sentences using “the + adj” instead of the underlined phrases.***

1. **People who have lots of money** have comfortable lives.

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1. We live near special school for **people who can't hear**.

→

1. The government should do more for **people who do not have enough money**

→

1. Life must be hard for **people who do not have a job** in our society today.

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1. Braille. is a reading system for **people who are unable to see**.

→

***Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks, using “the” with “adjectives” in the box.***

*blind - deaf - rich - disabled - young - poor - unemployed - sick - old - injured - dumb*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often use their hands to communicate in sign language.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are unable to use part of their body or brain properly.
3. They took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the nearest hospital.
4. We must respect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ receive unemployment benefit from government but it doesn’t much.
6. Tax-cutting program will only benefit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a special system of alphabet.
8. My sister is a nurse. She has taken care of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all her life.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are people who have little money and few possessions.
10. Do you think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have an easier life nowadays?

Used to + infinitive

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| * Usage: |
| * ***Diễn tả một sự việc hay thói quen ở quá khứ nhưng hiện tại không còn nữa.***   *e.g. He used to smoke a lot.*  *(Câu này có ý nghĩa anh ta từng hút thuốc nhiều nhưng hiện tại không còn hút nữa.)* |
| * Forms: |
| *e.g.*  *(+) She used to walk to school when she was young.*  *(-) I didn’t use to like Opera, but now I do.*  *(?)**Did you use to play football at school?* |
| * Notes: |
| * **be/ get used to + Ving/ Noun (quen với)**   *e.g. I can’t get used to getting up so early. I’m tired all the time.* |

***Exercise. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb.***

1. When I was a child, I used to (dream) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of being an astronaut.
2. I’m terribly nervous. I’m not used to (speak) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a large audience.
3. It took us ages to get used to (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in an apartment house.
4. Lots of trains used to (stop) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here, but not many do now.
5. Did you get used to (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10 hours a day?
6. I’ll have an orange juice, please. I`m not used (drink) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alcohol.
7. David doesn`t seem to mind being in hospital. I suppose he’s got used (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there.
8. When Laura was at college, she used (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a picture of Elvis Presley on her bedroom wall.
9. When she arrived in Britain, she wasn’t used (drive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the left, but she soon got used to it.
10. He (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five kilometers a day because he’s lost his bicycle.

Which as a connector

*(Which được dùng làm từ nối)*

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| * Usage: |
| * ***Từ nối ‘which’ là đại từ quan hệ có thể được dùng trong mệnh đề quan hệ bổ nghĩa cả câu (sentential relative clauses). Mệnh đề quan hệ loại này không bổ nghĩa cho danh từ tiền ngữ mà bổ sung thông tin cho toàn bộ mệnh đề chính hoặc nêu ý kiến, thái độ của người nói.*** |
| * Examples: |
| *She didn’t come to the party. That made me sad.*  *→ She didn’t come to the party, which made me sad.* |
| * Notes: |
| * ***Mệnh đề quan hệ bổ nghĩa cả câu phải được đặt sau mệnh đề chính, và ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy.***   *e.g.*  *My phone is out of order. It’s a real nuisance.*  *→ My phone is out of order, which is a real nuisance.*   * ***Ta chỉ được dùng đại từ quan hệ ‘which’ trong mệnh đề quan hệ loại này.*** |

***Exercise. Use “WHICH” to combine each pair of sentences.***

1. I am lazy. This annoys my parents.

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1. Jill always comes to class late. This makes the teacher angry.

→

1. Jim has a lot of money. This puts him in trouble with his friends.

→

1. John is always late for class. This annoys the teacher.

→

1. He passed the exam with high grades. This made everybody in the family pleased.

→

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

→

1. Jane couldn’t come to my birthday party. This made me feel sad.

→

1. She has promised herself to be on time to work every day. That is a good idea.

→

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

→

1. She usually comes to work on time. That pleases her boss.

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