**Unit INTRODUCTION**

**1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE** (THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN)

**A. Form (Công thức):**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dạng câu | **Động từ to be** | **Động từ thường** |
| Khẳng định (+)Phủ định (-)Nghi vấn (?) | **S + am / is / are + …****S + am / is / are + not + …****(Wh-) + am / is / are + S + …?** | **S + V1 / V\_s/es****S + don’t / doesn’t + V****(Wh-) + do / does + S + V?** |

**B. Use (Cách dùng):**

1. Dùng để chỉ các hành động thói quen, mang tính chất lặp đi lặp lại.

                     Ex: She usuallygets up at 6 a.m.

         2. Dùng để chỉ sự thật hiển nhiên, chân lý.

                     Ex: The sun rises in the East.

         3. Chỉ  hành động trong tương lai được đưa vào chương trình, kế hoạch.

Ex: The plane flies to London every Monday.

**C. Signal (Dấu hiệu nhận biết):** *always, usually, regularly, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, frequently, as a rule, rarely, seldom, never,… every\_\_\_\_ (every day, every week, every night,…..), once a week, twice a week, three times a week….*

**2. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE** (THÌ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN)

**A. Form:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dạng câu | Công thức |
| Khẳng định (+)Phủ định (-)Nghi vấn (?) | **S + am / is / are + V\_ing****S + am / is / are + not + V\_ing****(Wh-) + am / is / are + S + V\_ing?** |

**B. Use:**

         1. Một hành động đang xảy ra ngay lúc nói.

                     Ex: The children are playing football now.

         2. Một tình huống theo saucâu mệnh lệnh.

                     Ex: Look! The bird is flying.

         3. Một kế hoạch được sắp đặt trước, dùng với các động từ chỉ sự chuyển động.

Ex: I am flying to London next week.

**C. Signal:** *now, at the moment, at present*

**3. ARTICLE** (MẠO TỪ)

### ****3.1. Mạo từ không xác định “A”, “An”****

Chúng ta dùng **“a” hoặc “an”** trước một danh từ **đếm được số ít**. Chúng có nghĩa là một. Chúng được dùng trong câu **có tính khái quát** hoặc đề cập đến một chủ thể **chưa được đề cập từ trước**.

**Ex:** I would like **a** cup of tea.
He is eating **an** apple.

**A** ball is round.

\*Lưu ý: - '**An**' được dùng trước từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm (trong cách phát âm, chứ không phải trong cách viết).

**Ex: An apple, an** egg**, an orange, an umbrella, a university, a house , an hour,……**

 **- ‘**A’**, ‘An’ dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ giá cả, tốc độ, tỉ lệ:**

**Ex: $4 a kilo, 100** kilometers **an hour, 2 times a day.**

**- Dùng với các đơn vị phân số**

**Ex: 1/3 a/one third – 1/5 a /one fifth.**

- **Dùng trước những số đếm nhất định thường là hàng ngàn, hàng trăm**

**Ex: a/one hundred – a/one thousand.**

 **- Không dùng mạo từ bất định : trước danh từ số nhiều, trước danh từ không đếm được, trước tên gọi các bữa ăn (trừ khi có tính từ đứng trước các tên gọi đó).**

**3.2. Mạo từ xác định “The”:**

**Chúng ta dùng ‘THE’** trước một danh từ **đã được xác định cụ thể** về đặc điểm, vị trí hoặc đã **được đề cập trước đó**, hoặc những **khái niệm** phổ thông mà **người nói và người nghe/người đọc đều biết** họ đang nói **về** ai hay vật gì.

Ex: **The** man next to Nhi is my friend.

I saw a cat.**The** cat ran away.

**The** girl that I met is very pretty.

- Dùng để nói về một sự vật là **duy nhất**.
Ex: The moon, the sun, **the** world,….

- Dùng để nói về một **số** danh từ riêng chỉ:

* **Quốc tịch**: the Vietnamese, the Japanese
* **Nhóm các nước thống nhất**: the USA, **the** UK, the Philippines, the UAE
* Một số **địa danh** lịch sử nổi tiếng: **the** Great Wall of China
* **Biển, sông, quần đảo, dãy núi, sa mạc, miền:** The Thames, The Netherlands, The Atlantic Ocean, The South, The Atlas Mountains, The Sahara,….

- Dùng trước tên **nhạc cụ**: the guitar, the violin
- Đứng trước các từ chỉ **so sánh nhất, thứ tự**: the best, the biggest, the second time, the last time, the first prize, the next page,….
- Đứng trước **tính từ** để nói về một nhóm người cụ thể: the rich, the poor, the talented.
- Có thể dùng cho cả danh từ **đếm được** và **không đếm được**: the water, the people.

**3.3. Không dùng mạo từ**

- Trước danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh **từ** đếm được số nhiều để nói về một s**ự vật chung chung.**

Ex: Wood is the main ingredient to produce paper.

- Trước một số danh từ riêng chỉ :

* **Đất nước**: Vietnam, Myanmar, Italy,…
* **Con đường, quận, thành phố, bang**: Le Loi street, Colorado, Manchester, Ho Chi Minh City,…
* **Công ty, thương hiệu**: Honda, Starbucks
* **Châu lục, núi, hồ: Europe, Everest, Asia, Michigan, Baikal,…**

**- Sau sở hữu tính từ, sở hữu cách : my, your, his, Peter’s,….**

**- Trước các bữa ăn, môn thể thao, kỳ nghỉ: breakfast, dinner, football, volleyball, Christmas, …**

**EXERCISES**

***Exercise 1: Put the verb in the correct tense:***

1. –Peter, please help me do the washing up. – Sorry, Mum. I (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV.
2. The farmers (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the field now.
3. He (drink) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee every morning.
4. At present, that author (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a historical novel.
5. At this moment, I (feel) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that we have a good chance of victory.
6. He will finish this work before you (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here tomorrow.
7. George often (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_ this movie twice a month.
8. Food, air and clothes (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ necessary for life.
9. The students (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English now.
10. (You, stay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home tonight?

***Exercise 2: Put the verb in the correct tense:***

1. We usually (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fishing after work.
2. She’ll be a millionaire by the time she (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forty.
3. People (speak) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English and French in Canada.
4. The car (not, be)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here today because Dick (use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.
5. I’ll read the book when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time. (have)
6. What time (you, often, get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up every morning?
7. (she, like) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English?
8. Every week she (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to visit her parents.
9. What time (your father, usually, get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up?
10. The Earth (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_around the Sun.

***Exercise 3: Put the verb in the correct tense:***

1. This term I (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_philosophy and economics.
2. Janet (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a shower at the moment.
3. They (not/study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at present.
4. We (not go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school on Sundays.
5. We (not be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very lazy.
6. Look! The boy (cry) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. My brother (not watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_TV now. He (wash) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his car.
8. It (often, not, be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cold in summer.
9. She (sweep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the floor now.
10. What (she, do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now?

***Exercise 4: Match sentences A–F with uses of the article or no article (1–6).***

**1.** it is clear what we are talking about

**2.** saying what someone’s job is

**3.** something mentioned for the first time

**4.** the only one of something

**5.** a generalization

**6.** something mentioned for the second time

**A.** There is **a** strange man in our street.

**B.** Chad has a new car. **The** car is black and silver.

**C. The** moon is very bright tonight.

**D.** We meet in **the** café after school.

**E.** Gamma is **a** shop assistant.

**F.** I’m really interested in **(–)** science

***Exercise 5: Choose the best option:***

1. We are looking for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place to spend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ night.
A. the/the B. a/the C. a/a D. the/a

2. Please turn off \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lights when you leave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ room.
A. the/the B. a/a C. the/a D. a/the

3. We are looking for people with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_experience.
A. the B. a C. an D. x

4. Would you pass me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ salt, please?
A. a B. the C. an D. x

5. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_station?
A. the/the B. a/a C. the/a D. a/the

6. She has read \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_interesting book.
A. a B. an C. the D. x

7. You’ll get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shock if you touch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live wire with that screwdriver.
A. an/the B. x/the C. a/a D. an/the

8. Mr. Smith is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ old customer and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ honest man.
A. An/the B. the/an C. an/an D. the/the

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ youngest boy has just started going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school.
A. a/x B. x/the C. an/x D. the/x

10. Do you go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prison to visit him?
A. the B. a C. x D. an

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_eldest boy is at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ college.
A. a/the B. the/x C. x/ a D. an/x

12. Are you going away next week? No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ week after next.
A. an B. a C. the D. x

13. Would you like to hear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ story about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English scientist?
A. an/the B. the/the C. a/the D. a/ an

14. There will always be a conflict between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ old and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young.
A. the/the B. an/a C. an/the D. the/a

15. There was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ collision at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ corner.
A. the/a B. an/the C. a/the D. the/the

***Exercise 6: Complete the gaps with a / an, the or no article (–).***

**1.** This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school where I study English.

**2.** She has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice car, but she wants a better one.

**3.** Do you watch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV often?

**4.** There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting article in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ newspaper.

**5.** I want to go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cinema this evening.

**6.** I like watching \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ baseball.

**7.** She is in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hospital because she had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ accident.

**8.** Julie’s mum is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doctor.

**9.** It is so nice to see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sun again!

**10.** Is it time to go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bed already?

**Unit 1. FEELINGS**

**1. THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE** (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)

**A. Form:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dạng câu | *Động từ to be* | *Động từ thường* |
| (+)(-)(?) | **S + was / were + …****S + wasn’t / weren’t + …****(Wh-) + was / were + S + …?** | **S + V2/V\_ed****S + didn’t + V****(Wh-) + did + S + V…?** |

**B. Use:**

         1. Một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.

                     Ex: He lived in Hanoi from 1980 to 2002.

         2. Một thói quen trong quá khứ.

                     Ex: When I was young, I often went swimming with my friends in this river.

         3. Một chuỗi hành động trong quá khứ.

Ex: I entered the room, turned on the light, went to the kitchen and had dinner.

**C. Signal:** *yesterday, ago , last + time (last year, last night, last week, last month….), in + past time (in 1975, in 1998…)*

**2. ADJECTIVE OF ATTITUDE** (TÍNH TỪ CHỈ THÁI ĐỘ)

***1. adi\_ing****:* mang tính chủ động, chỉ tính chất gắn liền với người hoặc vật, sự việc, tính chất có thể tác động lên đối tượng khác.
EX: I find the film very **interesting**.
***2. adj\_ed***: mang tính bị động, chỉ cảm giác (thường là của người) do bị đối tượng khác tác động.
EX: I am **interested** in the film.

**3. SHOULD**: NÊN (lời khuyên)

 **(+): S + should + V1**  You should arrive early.

 **(-): S + should + not + V1** You shouldn’t arrive late.

 **(?): Should + S + V1?** Should I meet her?

**4. WH-QUESTIONS** (CÂU HỎI WH)

**A. Một số từ hỏi:**

**-**When?               Khi nào (thời gian)

- Where?              Ở đâu (nơi chốn)

- Who?                 Ai (con người - chủ ngữ)

- Why?                 Tại sao (lý do)

- What?                Cái gì / gì (vật, ý kiến, hành động)

- Which?              Cái nào (sự chọn lựa)

- Whose?             Của ai (sự sở hữu)

- Whom?              Ai (người - tân ngữ)

- How?                 Như thế nào (cách thức)

- How far?            Bao xa (khoảng cách)

- How long?         Bao lâu (khoảng thời gian)

- How often?        Bao lâu một lần (sự thường xuyên)

- How many?        Bao nhiêu (số lượng – danh từ đếm được)

- How much?        Bao nhiêu (giá cả, số lượng – danh từ không đếm được)

- How old?            Bao nhiêu tuổi

**B. Quy tắc đặt câu hỏi:**

**1) Với câu có động từ “to be**”, **đưa “to be” ra trước chủ ngữ**

Ex: **He is** running. -> What **is he** doing?

**2) Với** **câu có** **trợ động từ,** **đưa trợ động từ ra trước chủ ngữ**

***\* Aux (trợ động từ):*** *do, does, did, have, has, had, can, could, will, would, should, must,…*

Ex: **I can** speak 3 languges. -> How many languages **can you** speak?

 **She has** lived here for 4 years. -> How long **has she** lived here?

**3) Với câu không có** **trợ** **động từ**: **Wh- + do/does/did + S + V1 (+ …)?**

Ex: I **went** to the bookstore. -> Where **did you go** yesterday?

**4) Câu hỏi về chủ ngữ, chỉ đổi chủ ngữ thành “Who”, giữ nguyên động từ:**

Ex: Lisa **gave** it to me. -> Who **gave** it to you?

*\* Lưu ý:* ***Câu hỏi và câu trả lời phải cùng thì với nhau.***

Ex: a/ I met my uncle yesterday.

**→ Whom** did you meet yesterday?

b/ Peter gives me this gift.

**→ Who** gives you this gift?

c/ Our train is arriving in the evening.

**→ When** is your train arriving?

d/ Peter didn’t come to the party because he was ill.

**→ Why**didn’t Peter come to the party?

e/ It’s Jane’s car.

**→ Whose** car is it?

**EXERCISES**

**I. Pronunciation**

***a) Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest:***

1. A. talked B. painted C. asked D. liked

2. A. worked B. stopped C. forced D. wanted

3. A. waited B. mended C. objected D. faced

4. A. learned B. watched C. helped D. wicked

5. A. kissed B. helped C. forced D. raised

***b) Choose the word which is stressed differently from the******rest:***

6. A. advice B. realise C. behave D. refuse

7. A. national B. negative C. separately D. unusual

8. A. medical B. suspicious C. confused D. enormous

9. A. accept B. embarrassed C. danger D. relieved

10. A. ashamed B. signal C. appear D. astonished

**II. Vocabulary and expression**

1. The floor is wet, you might \_\_\_\_\_.

A. trip B. fall C. slip D. break

2. I got \_\_\_\_\_ by a mosquito last night.

A. eat B. bite C. eaten D. bitten

3. She has a \_\_\_\_\_ arm.

A. broke B. fallen C. broken D. snapped

4. Your room is very messy, you might \_\_\_\_\_ over all those cables.

A. trip B. fall C. tripped D. fallen

5. I hit my arm hard against the table and now I’ve got a big \_\_\_\_.

A. cut B. bruise C. break D. injury

6. He \_\_\_\_\_ the stairs, but he’s okay. Don’t worry.

A. fell down B. fell on C. fell off D. fell out

7. He’s so clumsy, he \_\_\_\_ a tree!

A. fell out of B. fell off of C. fell down D. fell into

8. While cycling he rode over a rock and \_\_\_\_ his bike

A. fell off B. fell down C. fell out of D. fell into

9. He wasn’t careful and \_\_\_\_ his hand on the stove.

A. broke B. bruised C. cut D. burned

10. He was outside when a bee \_\_\_\_ him on his leg

A. burned B. bit C. stung D. cut

11. There’s an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film on at the local cinema.

 A. interest B. interesting C. interested D. interestingly

 12. The students all went to the circus yesterday. I heard it was really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. amused B. amusing C. amuse D. amusingly

13. I was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that Jane couldn’t come to the party. Her boss made her work overtime.

 A. disappointing B. disappointedly C. disappoint D. disappointed

14. What a terrible football game! I thought it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. delightful B. delighting` C. delight D. delighted

15. "Do you think Margaret will take the job?’ “I don’t know. She seemed \_\_\_\_\_ in it. ” A. interest B. interesting C. interested D. interestingly

16. There's an ........... film on at the local cinema.

 a. interest b. interesting c. interested d. interestingly

17. The movie was so ......... that we couldn't sleep last night.

 a. thrill b. thrilling c. thrilled d. thriller

18. A: “You look ........... when you see me.” B:”Yes. I think you are in China.”

 a. astonish b. astonishing c. astonished d. astonish

19. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the good results we bring them.

 a. satisfy b. satisfied c. satisfaction d. satisfactory

20. The ………………. job made him ……………….

a. bored/boring b. boring/bore c. boring/bored d. boredom/boring

**III. Grammar and structure**

***a)*** ***Choose the best option for each of the following sentences:***

1. My sister went to Ha Noi\_\_\_\_\_

 A. last week B. for a week C. a week ago D. all are correct

2. It\_\_\_\_\_ me fifteen minutes to get to school every morning.

 A. takes B. took C. has taken D. taken

3. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to you yesterday morning?

 A. had happened B. has happened C. was happening D. happened

4. We were watching TV when the lights \_\_\_\_\_\_out

 A. went B. has gone C. had gone D. were going

5. He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the piano everyday.

 A. practise B. practises C. to practise D.practising

6. When the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the room, the student were talking.

 A. entered B. enter C. entering D. to enter

7. She looked in her mirror \_\_\_\_\_\_\_an ambulance behind her

 A. saw B. and see C. and was seeing D. and saw

8. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to you yesterday?

A. happened B did happen C. had happen D. has happened

9. Last night we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many songs by the camp fire.

A. sing B. sang C. sung D. were singing

10. Miss Thu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that book last night.

A. didn’t read B. doesn’t read C. didn’t reads D. don’t read

11. Lan and Hoa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us every Summer.

 A. visits B. visited C. visit D. visites

12. The Earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ round the Sun once every 365 days.

 A. go B. went C. gone D. goes

13. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you get to school ?” – “ By bike”

 A. What B. How C. How often D. How far

14. They like learning about a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ culture.

 A. different B. differently C. difference D. differences

15. Nam‘s Grandfather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two years ago.

 A. was died B. were died C. die D. died

16. ……Peter leave for London? – Two weeks ago.

A. Why has B. When did C. Where will D. What did

17. Some people……………newspapers in the park now.

A. read B. was reading C. are reading D. have read

18. Last year I ……. my summer holidays at a seaside town.

A. spend B. spends C. am spending D. spent

19. Playing computer games for 12 hours every day…………him exhausted.

A. make B. is making C. makes D. made

20. Tony : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Ann : In a flat near the supermarket.

A. What′s your address? B. Where are you?

C. Where are you live? D. Where do you live?

21. I think you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat so much chocolate. It is not good for your health.

A. have to B. mustn't C. don't have to D. shouldn't

22. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drink more water instead of fizzy drinks. It is better for your health.

A. Should B. don't have to C. have to D. mustn't

23. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be more careful when you do your homework. Most of your answers are incorrect!

A. have to B. shouldn't C. should D. mustn't

24. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wash your car every week. You waste much water.

A. should B. shouldn't C. must D. have to

25. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take those pills without asking his doctor.

A. doesn't has to B. shouldn't C. must D. should

26. If it is cold outside, students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play inside.

A. should B. have to C. must D. mustn’t

27. If you find the questions hard you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study harder.

A. don't have to B. shouldn't C. mustn't D. should

28. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brush your teeth twice a day to keep them white and healthy.

A. should B. shouldn't C. must D. have to

29. Teachers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wear tie because wearing tie makes them uncomfortable.

A. must B. shouldn't C. should D. don't have to

30. If you want to learn how to speak English you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ try to speak English.

should must have to are

31. .................. do you want? ~ A box of chocolates.

 a. What b. Which c. Who d. How

32............... is this building? ~ It's about two hundred years old.

 a. How long b. How far c. How old d. How

33. ...................... money do you earn? ~About £250 a week.

 a. How much b. What c. How many d.. Which

34. ................... bag are you carrying? ~ Judy's.

 a. Which b. What c. who’s d. Whose

35. ...................... first stepped on the moon? ~Neil Amstrong, wasn't it?

 a. Whose b. Who c. Where d. When

36. ....................is your new school? ~ It's very big and friendly.

 a. What b. How c. Where d. Which

37. ..................... is your national flag? Red and yellow.

 a. What b. Which of color c. What color d. Which

38. ...................do you take a holiday? ~ Once a year.

 a. When b. How long c. What time d. How often

39. ...............is Greg like'? ~ He's tall and thin with brown hair.

 a. What b. How c. Who d. Whom

40. ..................is the beach? ~ Only five minutes' walk.

 a. How long b. Where c. How much d. How far

***b) Choose the underlined parts that need*** ***correcting:***

1. I have met my wife ten years ago.

 A B C D

2. Why you call me so late last night?

 A B C D

3. Where you worked last year when you were going to school? A B C D

4. Nam usually go fishing with some friends in his free time.

 A B C D

5. She often went to school by bus.

 A B C D

1. Frank is usually swimming before work, but this morning he is jogging.

 A B C D

1. Once when I was ten, I used to get sick and went to the hospital.
 A B C D
2. As soon as the alarm clock had gone off, she woke up and go out of bed.

 A B C D

1. I know you're too busy to stay, but I look forward to see you again.

 A B C D

1. The bank lent us money for a down payment, so now we owned the house we used to rent.

 A B C D

**IV. Writing**

***a) Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word in brackets:***

1. Diamonds are valuable because of their (rare) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. It was his first (appear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on television/television appearance as president.
3. He (injure)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suffered awful in the crashes.
4. The (realise) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was dawning that this was a major disaster.
5. Dr. Phil majored in (genetic) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the university.
6. The police officer gave us a (sign) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stop.
7. (unusual) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for me, I felt deeply embarrassed.
8. Without more food and (medical) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supplies, these people will surely not survive.
9. I (rare) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have time to read a newspaper.
10. Too much alcohol is (injure) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to your health.

***b) Fill in the blank with the correct tense or form of the verb in brackets:***

1. I (not like) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Literature.
2. We (not watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ television last night.
3. What (your uncle/ do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_? – He’s a policeman.
4. My brother has a motorbike but he (not use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it very often.
5. He (not be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ present at class yesterday.
6. He (not work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his office now.
7. (your brother sit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next to the beautiful girl over there at present?
8. They (drink) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot of beer at the party last night.
9. Where’s your sister? She (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tennis in the yard.
10. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday?
11. Mr. Green always (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work by bus.
12. At the moment, my sister (read)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a comic book.
13. It (not rain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the dry season.
14. We (not go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the movies last Sunday.
15. Hang (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the bookshop now because she (want) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some books.
16. My little sister (drink) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_milk every day.
17. There (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise at the fair yesterday.
18. It's 12 o'clock, and my parents (cook) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch in the kitchen*.*
19. They (give) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me the letter a few minutes ago.
20. Now, Lan (study)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_English and Lien (listen)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to music.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ you (find) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my fountain pen yesterday?
22. They often (thank) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me for what I do for them.
23. Look! They (run)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_together.
24. His mother (teach) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us English in 2008.
25. It (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_me 5 minutes to walk to school last year.
26. Trees................more quickly in summer than in winter. (grow)
27. 'Shall I phone at 6:00?' `No, I...............................dinner at that time. (nor­mally/ cook)
28. We .....................at about 7:00. Couldn't you come an hour later? (usu­ally/ get up)
29. In 1788 he............................his last great work in Vienna. (write)
30. She............................at Kennedy Airport at 2 o'clock this morning. (arrive)
31. Frank ............................stamps in his spare time. It’s his hobby. (collect)
32. ‘How are you getting on with the book?' At the moment I ............... chapter four. (read)
33. My mother................. all the doors and windows before she goes to bed. (lock)
34. I ....................away most of my old books when 1 moved house. (throw)
35. Scientists.........................some fundamental discoveries in the 18th century. (make)
36. Alice ...................... her mother in London most weekends. (see)
37. 'What's that terrible noise?' `The neighbors..........................a party.' (have)
38. At the start of his career, Cousteau..................the aqualung, opening the oceans to explorers, scientists, and leisure divers. (invent)
39. ................. durian when you lived in Malaysia? ( you eat)
40. Both ancient and recent records show that farmers......................... long hours. (work)

***c) Make questions from the underlined words or phrases:***

1. There are twenty students in this class.

……………………………………………………

2*.* Mr. Robertson came to the party alone.

……………………………………………………..

3. She was born in Hollywood.

……………………………………………………….

4. She has talked to him for an hour.

…………………………………………………………

5. My parents have two cars.

………………………………………………………

6. Miss Phuong loves teaching because she loves working with children.

……………………………………………………….

7. We have an English class every day.

…………………………………………………..

8. He is going to meet the president tomorrow.

. ………………………………………………………

9. Their favourite kind of music is Latin Jazz.

………………………………………………………….

10. They are singing popular songs.

……………………………………………………………

11. He is doing homework.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. A serious accident happened yesterday.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. I spoke to her last night.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. She speaks English fluently. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. He goes to school by bike.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. Phong studies at Chu Van An High School.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. We went to Lan’s birthday party last week.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Their parents live in the countryside.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. Mr Vy often gets up at 4:30.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. That book costs 20, 000 VN dong.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**UNIT 2: ADVENTURE**

 **1. PAST CONTINUOUS / PAST PROGRESSIVE (THÌ QKTD):**
- Diễn tả 1 hành động/ sự việc đang diễn ra ở 1 thời điểm cụ thể.
- Diễn tả 2 hoặc 3 hành động diễn ra song song cùng 1 lúc trong quá khứ.
- Diễn tả 1 hành động đang diễn ra bị một hành động khác cắt ngang (trong QK).
- **Công thức:**
**(+) S + WAS/ WERE + V-ING
(-) S + WAS/ WERE + NOT + V-ING
(?) WAS/ WERE + S + V-ING?
- Dấu hiệu:**
+ at + giờ trong QK (at 9 o’clock yesterday morning)
+ at this time last week/ at that time two days ago
+ sau while
2**. CONTRAST SIMPLE PAST TENSE AND PAST CONTINUOUS:**
**PHÂN BIỆT QKĐ và QKTD:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **SIMPLE PAST - QKĐ** |  **PAST CONTINUOUS - QKTD** |
| **❖ Cách dùng:Giống nhau:** Cả 2 thì QKĐ và QKTD đều diễn tả những sự vật, sự việc, hành động đã diễn ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ. |
| **Khác nhau: QKĐ diễn tả**- Một hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt hoàn toàn trong quá khứ. **EX**: I **met** my old friend **last week**.- Các hành động xảy ra liên tiếp trong QK.**EX**: She **came** home, **turned** on the computer and **checked** her email **two hours ago**.- Một hành động từng làm và đã kết thúc trong quá khứ.**EX:** I **used to study** with Tuan when I was in grade 5. | **Khác nhau: QKTD diễn tả**- Một hành động xảy ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ.**EX**: I **was studying** English at school **at eight o’clock yesterday**.- Hai hoặc ba hành động xảy ra song song cùng 1 lúc trong quá khứ.**EX**: She **was watching** TV while her husband **was reading** newspapers **at this time last night**. |
| **❖ Dấu hiệu QKĐ:**- ago/ yesterday/ last (last night, last week, last month, last year, ….).- in + năm quá khứ- used to / today/ this morning | **❖ Dấu hiệu QKTD:**- at + giờ trong quá khứ (at 9 p.m yesterday)- at this time last week/ at that time yesterday- 2 hoặc 3 HĐ xảy ra cùng 1 lúc trong QK. |
| **❖ Công thức QKĐ:**(+) S + be (was/ were)/ Ved/2(-) ☺ S + be (was/ were) + NOT ☺ S + did not + V1 (Đ/v động từ thường)(?) ☺ WH + BE (was/ were) + S? ☺ WH + DID + S + V1? (Đ/v động từ thường) | **❖ Công thức QKTD:**(+) S + was/ were + V-ing(-) S + was/ were + NOT + V-ing(?) WH + WAS/ WERE + S + V-ing? |

**EXERCISE 1: *Give the correct tense of verbs in the brackets.***

1. Yesterday, I (go)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the restaurant with a client.
2. We (drive) \_\_\_\_\_\_ around the parking lot for 20 mins to find a parking space last week.
3. When we (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the restaurant, the place (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_ full.
4. (you, be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home two days ago? No, I (not, be) \_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. What (happen) \_\_\_\_\_\_ last night? You (not, answer) \_\_\_\_\_\_ my phone.
6. The waitress (tell)\_\_\_\_\_\_ us to come back in two hours.
7. We (stop) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the grocery store and (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_ some sandwiches this morning.
8. Yesterday, I (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_ up at 9 a.m and (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 9.30.
 I (not go) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to school because I (feel) \_\_\_\_\_\_ sick.
9. (She / get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ married last year?
10. What (you / do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night? - I (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_ my homework.

 **EXERCISE 2: Use Simple Past or the Past Continuous:**

1. They (study) …………………in the library when the fire alarm (go) ………… off.
2. It (snow) …………………..when I (get) ………………. up this morning.
3. Albert Einstein (die) ……………….in 1955.
4. Tom (go) ………………..to the post office twice yesterday.
5. Hellen (wait) ……………… in the lobby while the man (stand) …………………outside.
6. He (work) ……………… his way through college at that time last week.
7. He (fall) ………………while he (go) down the stairs.
8. My car (break) ………………… down this morning on the way to work
9. While I (try) ……………… to get my car started, a passing car (stop)……………. and offered to help me.
10. While I (cross)……… …….the street yesterday, I (see)……… …….the accident.

**EXERCISE 3: Use Simple Past or the Past Continuous:**
1. It suddenly (rain)……… …………while I (go)… …………………shopping.
2. I (fall)……… ………..down while I (get)…… ………………off the bus.
3. While I (have)… …………………dinner, the light (go)… …..out.
4. My mom (come)… ……..home while I (take)…… …………………a bath.5. I (see)....... a terrible accident while I (walk)… ……..on the beach yesterday afternoon.
6. When I (sleep)… … last night, it suddenly (rain)…… ……….
7. When the boy (play) …………. at 9 last night, his father (arrive)… ………….home.
8. While my father (read)……..……….books, my mom (cook)………. …. and my sister (do) 9. I (listen)…… ……to music while my sister (watch)… ….TV yesterday.
10. What (you, do)………………....at this time last week?
**EXERCISE 4: THE FIRST/ THE SECOND/ THIRD/ FIFTH/ THE LAST/ THE ONLY/ THE SO SÁNH NHẤT + TO V1/ TO BE VED/3.**1. Dung was the first person (see) …………………. the gift.
2. Is he the only student (take) ……………….. part in the singing contest?
3. I was the last person (leave) ………………… the class yesterday.

**FIFTEEN - MINUTE TEST FOR UNIT 2**

**I. Give the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets (4ms)**1. I (fall)……… ………..down while I (get)…… ………………off the bus.
2. My father (join) ………………………the army when he (be) ……………… young.
3. What (you, do) …………………… at 2 o’clock yesterday?
4. The boy (not, go) …………………… to school yesterday because he (be) ……………. sick.
5. He is the only student (find) …………… out the correct answer in his class.
**II. Word form (2ms)**1. They sent me a wedding (invite) …………………. three days ago.
2. I carefully read the (instruct) …………………………before starting this machine.
3. Would you please show me five (differ) …………………….. between these two pictures?
4.Many (athletics) …………………. took part in this sport last competition.
**III. Choose the best answer (4ms)**
1. With my backpack in my hands, I stepped off the train onto the ………………… platform.
A. risky B. crowded C. lonely D. quietly
2. The man ……………….. into the water and began to swim.
A. climbed down B. climbed up C. move forward D. set in
3. The girl needed to hold her …………….. and dived under the waves.
A. dream B. experience C. breath D. entertainment
4. He wanted to be the youngest Briton to …………….. the “Seven Summits” challenge.
A. accomplish B. change C. employ D. achieve
5. Why do today’s teenagers feel this need for ………………… and adventure?
A. inexperienced B. motivation C. exploration D. continent
6. Most teenagers ……………… of becoming famous and rich.
A. prepare B. proud C. attempt D. dream
7. This food was **disgusting** that nobody could smell and enjoy it last night.
**Choose the CLOSEST MEANING of “disgusting”**A. very dirty B. gigantic C. very interesting D. very unpleasant
8. His uncle caught a **gigantic** whales last summer vacation.
**Choose the OPPOSITE MEANING of “gigantic”**A. very dirty B. tiny C. very interesting D. very hungry
 **THE END**

**45 MINUTE-TEST FOR UNIT 2**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

**I. PRONUNCIATION:**

**A. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest:**1. A. locat**ed** B. provid**ed** C. need**ed** D. smil**ed**2. A. wash**es**  B. orang**es** C. fli**es** D. watch**es
B.** **Choose the word which is stressed differently from the** **rest.**3. A. adventure B. landscape C. activity D. describe
4. A. organize B. backpack C. platform D. remote **II. VOCABULARY:
Choose the best part (A, B, C, or D) to complete the sentence:**5. Of the six people in the plane when it crashed, only one………….
A. existed B. lived C. hurt D. survived
6. The weather wasn’t ……………… yesterday so we could not go for a picnic.
A. brilliant B. starving C. tasty D. filthy
7. A dream holiday ……………….. a nightmare for an American brothers.
A. changed to B. turned in C. appeared on D. turned into
8. The students are having a party on the beach to ………….. the end of term.A. recognize B. celebrate C. realize D. recall
9. She has every reason to be proud of her ……………………..
A. achievement B. inexperience C. adventurous D. brave

10. Ann Davison finally became the first woman to sail ............. across the Atlantic.

A. hope B. solo C. lottery D. tragedy

**Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**11. I have never seen such a **giant** and heavy fish. A. big B. happy C. cheerful D. tiny
**Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**12. The man became **exhausted** and unpleasant to breathe after a long running distance.
A. very tired B. polluted C. very sad D. very frightening **III. READING COMPREHENSION:
Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below:
 ACTIVITY HOLIDAYS** Our activity holidays are for everyone, people who love danger or who just like sports. We have a huge variety of water, snow or desert holidays. We’ll take you scuba diving in the Red Sea or kayaking and white water rafting in Canada. If you prefer snow, you can try skiing or snowboarding in the Alps or even igloo building. For those who like warmer weather, we also have sandboarding or camel safaris.
 **WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS**
We organize small-group tour to get closer to nature in Africa, Asia or South America. Go on safari in Africa and watch lions and giraffes. Meet the famous turtles of the Galapagos Islands. Looks for tigers in India or take an elephant Safari in Sri Lanka. We use local guides and stay in a range of accommodation, from tents to tree houses.

**13. On which holidays can you see animals?**

A. Activity Holidays B. South America C. Wildlife Holidays D. Sri Lanka

**14. Which of the following activities is not mentioned in the passage?**

A. kayaking B. snowboarding C. scuba diving D. mountain biking

**15. Which activities are suitable for people who like warmer weather?**

A. sandboarding B. camel safaris C. None of them. D. Both of them.

**16. Which animals are well-known in the Galapagos Islands?**

A. Elephants. B. Tigers. C. Turtles. D. Lions.

**WRITING:**

**I. Fill in the blank with the correct tense or form of the verb in brackets:**

17. When I (be)………….… a school boy, I often (go) ..................... swimming on Sundays.
18. What (you/ do) ………………… after you had gone home last night?
19. He (not find)…………… out the key yesterday.
20. Would you mind (write)………………to me soon?
21. I promise (not, be)…………………late again.
22. Shall we (take) …………………the bus to school?
23. Why don’t we (turn) ………………….. off the TV and go to bed early?

**II. Supply the correct form of the word in brackets:**

24. Who was the (organize) …………………………… of the party?
25. I received a wedding (invite)………………………….from my friend last week.
26. The sportsman needs to (strong) …………………….. his muscles.

**III. Write a short paragraph to tell a beautiful landscape you have ever traveled to. (About 100-120 words)**…………………………………………………………………………………………….
…………………………………………………………………………………………….
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* **LISTENING:**
1. **Read the passage carefully and use the words given in the box to fill in the blanks:**

|  |
| --- |
| **away if officially young considered hardly surroundings**  |

 **a. Fred:** I like BASE jumping because it allows me to get (1) ……….. from the city, to remote places where you (2) ……………. see anyone.
**b. Sally:** BASE jumping is really a sport for (3) …………. people. There aren’t many BASE jumpers who are over 30.
**c. Chris:** I love the outdoors, but I’m not particularly brave, so I haven’t (4) ………………. BASE jumping as a hobby.
**d. Celina:** BASE jumping certainly isn’t a sport to try (5) …………. you are unfit.
**e. Shelley:** BASE jumping is a great sport and you get to do it in such spectacular (6) …………

**II. Read the above passage again and then decide whether the statements are true (T), false (F) or not mentioned (NM):**

**7.** Freddislikes BASE jumping.
**8**. Remote areas are places where you can see everyone around you easily.
**9.** Chris is not very brave.
**10.** BASE jumping certainly isn’t a sport to try unless you are fit.

**--THE END--**

**UNIT 3: ON SCREEN**

* **GRAMMAR:**

**I. Quantity: Lượng từ**

**1. Countable and Uncountable Nouns: Danh từ đếm được và Danh từ không đếm được:**

a. Countable Nouns:

- **Danh từ đếm được là danh từ chỉ những sự vật, hiện tượng mà chúng ta có thể đếm được**,hay nói cách khác là có thể đặt trực tiếp các số đếm trước chúng (the/a/an/one/two/three…/a lot of/lots of/many…), **Danh từ đếm được có dạng số ít và dạng số nhiều.**Ex: one/a car – two cars one/a chair - three chairs an island – lots of islands

\* Một số danh từ có dạng số nhiều đặc biệt:

* Child – children
* Man – men
* Woman – women
* Person – people
* Foot – feet
* Tooth – teeth
* Mouse – mice …

\* cách dùng a/an:

 A + phụ âm (Ex: a pen/ a map…)

 An + nguyên âm (a,e,i,o,u) (Ex: an egg/ an apple…)

b. Uncountable Nouns:

-**Danh từ không đếm được là**những danh từ chúng ta không thể đếm trực tiếp bằng số đếm, d**anh từ không đếm được không có dạng số nhiều.**

Ex: flour, sugar, money, food, water, pollution…

\*Note: **Một số danh từ vừa là danh từ đếm được vừa là danh từ không đếm được, phụ thuộc vào ý nghĩa của từng trường hợp**

**Ex: We haven’t got much time for dinner. (uncountable)**

 **I told him the answer three times. (countable)**

**2. Some and Any:**

a. Some:

-"Some" (một số, một vài) được dùng với cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được, và dùng trong câu khẳng định.

Ex: Some children enjoy sports.

 I drank some orange juice this morning.

-"Some" được dùng trong lời mời, lời đề nghị.

Ex: Would you like some water?

 May I have some apples, please?

- “Any" được dùng với danh từ đếm được và không đếm được, dùng trong các câu phủ định và nghi vấn.

Ex:I don't have any books.

 She didn't give me any money.

 Do you have any architecture magazines?

 Do you have any coffee?

- Any**có nghĩa “bất cứ” được dùng trong mệnh đề khẳng định, trước danh từ số ít (đếm được hoặc không đếm được) hoặc sau các từ có nghĩa phủ định**(never, hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, without,...**).**

 Ex: You can catch **any bus**. They all go to the center.

 He’s lazy. He **never** does **any work**.

**3. A few and A little:**

**a. Few/ a few:**

**- “Few”** mang màu sắc phủ định, có nghĩa là “rất ít, không nhiều”, và thường đứng trước các [danh từ đếm được](https://engbreaking.com/in-on-at/).

 Ex: The teacher feels sad because few students get good results in this examination.

**- “A few”** cũng được sử dụng cùng với các danh từ đếm được, và có nghĩa là “một ít” (đủ dùng)

 Ex: The village was very small. There were only a few houses there.

 b. Little/ a little:

- “**Little”** mang màu sắc phủ định, có nghĩa là “rất ít”, và thường đứng trước các danh từ không đếm được.

Ex: We have little money, not enough to buy any bus ticket*.*

**- “A little”** cũng thường đứng trước các danh từ không đếm được, và mang nghĩa là “một ít”, “một chút”.

Ex: I just have a little flour to make a cake.

**4. Many (how many)/Much (how much)/ a lot of:**

a. Many/ How many:

- “Many” đứng trước danh từ đếm được , số nhiều, **với nghĩa số lượng lớn/nhiều người hoặc vật, thường được dùng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn.**

**Ex:** I don’t have many English books.

 Are there many pedestrian crossings in the town centre?

- “How many” đứng trước danh từ đếm được , dùng để hỏi về số lượng (có bao nhiêu…?)

Ex: How many students are there in your class?

b. Much/ How much:

- “Much” đứng trước danh từ không đếm được , số ít, **với nghĩa số lượng lớn/nhiều người hoặc vật, thường được dùng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn.**

**Ex:** She didn’t eat so much food this evening.

 Do you have much money?

*- “*How much” đứng trước danh từ không đếm được , dùng để hỏi về số lượng (có bao nhiêu…?), hoặc hỏi về giá cả bao nhiêu?

Ex: How much water do you drink every day?

 How much does the book cost?

c. A lot of/ lots of:

- “**A lot of “ và “Lots of “ đều có thể** đứng trước danh từ đếm được **và** không đếm được**, đều có nghĩa là “nhiều” , giống với Many và Much. Chúng đều được sử dụng trong câu khẳng định để chỉ số lượng nhiều của người hay vật.**

**Ex:** Mai has a lot of work to do.

 I have lots of questions about that.

\*Note:

- “Many/much” thường được dùng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn, thể khẳng định chỉ được dùng trong trường hợp văn viết mang tính chất trang trọng.

**-** “Many/ much” được dùng trong câu khẳng định khi đứng sau các từ “too, so, as”

Ex: There are too many people here.

 I must do so much homework today.

- “Much” còn đóng vai trò như một trạng từ đứng sau động từ trong câu phủ định hoặc đứng trước động từ trong câu khẳng định để bổ nghĩa cho động từ. Trong trường hợp này, Much có nghĩa là “nhiều, vô cùng, rất”. Ngoài ra, “much” còn có thể đứng sau “very” với nghĩa là rất nhiều.

Ex: I didn’t drink much at last night party.

 I like this food very much.

**II. Modal verbs: động từ khiếm khuyết**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Modal verbs** | **Affirmative (+)** | **Negative (-)** | **Questions (?)** |
| 1. Must: phải |  S + must + V1 Ex: I must go home now. -Diễn tả sự cần thiết hay bắt buộc mang tính chủ quan(do người nói quyết định) | S + mustn’t + V1Ex: You mustn’t smoke here. - Diễn tả ý cấm đoán, không được phép | Must + S + V1?Ex: Must you leave so early?= Do you have to leave so early?\*Must ít khi được dùng trong câu hỏi, mà được thay bằng do ..have to?\*Short answers:-Yes, I must.-No, I don’t have to/ needn’t. |
| 2. Have to (has to): phải | S + have to/has to + V1Ex:  You have to wear uniforms.-Diễn tả sự cần thiết hay bắt buộc mang tính khách quan.  | S + don’t/ doesn’t have to + V1Ex: You do not have to go to school on Sundays.   She doesn’t have to type these letters. - Diễn tả ý không cần thiết phải làm gì | Do/ Does + S + have to + V1?Ex: Do you have to leave so early? |
| 3. Needn’t = don’t / doesn’t have to (không cần thiết) | -Need + To V: cần làm gì (chủ động)Ex: I need to study harder. -Need + Ving ( = to be Ved/3) : cần được làm gì (bị động)Ex: This plant needs watering. (This plant needs to be watered) | S + needn’t + V1Ex: You needn’t go to school on Sundays.   She needn’t type these letters. | \* Needn’t ít khi được dùng trong câu hỏi, mà được thay bằng don’t/doesn’t ..have to?* Ex: Don’t you have to go home early? Your parents must be worried.
 |

\*Notes:

- Nhìn chung, “Must” và “Have to” điều có nghĩa giống nhau, nhưng ở thể phủ định thì khác nghĩa nhau (mustn’t: cấm đoán, không được phép; don’t have to: không cần thiết)

- Công thức thể bị động (passive voice) của modal verbs: S + must/ mustn’t/ have to/ has to/ don’t/ doesn’t have to/needn’t + be + Ved/3

**EXERCISES:**

**I. Complete the sentences with “some” or “any”:**

1. I'm sure I made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mistakes on the exam.

2. My friend didn't make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mistakes on the exam.

3. I have \_\_\_\_\_\_ money so I will treat you to a movie.

4. "Would you like to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coffee with your meal, Sir" asked the waiter? - Yes, I'd like \_\_\_\_\_\_ please," I replied.

5. “Do you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ newspapers left?," I asked

6. That is very kind of you because I don't have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money.

7. You can't buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ posters in this shop.

8. She always takes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar with her coffee.

9. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oranges at the moment.

10. Sue went to the cinema with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of her friends!

11. Could you check if there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calls on the answering machine?

12. Did they have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ news for you?

13. I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bread for you.

14.  There isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk in the jar.

**II. Complete the sentences with “ many” or “much”:**

1. There isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cola in the bottle.

2. Are there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new students in the class?

3. We don't have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bananas, and we don't have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fruit juice.

4. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar in this bottle.

5. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ old temples in Chiang Rai.

6. Does your father drink \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coffee?

7. We saw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting things in the museum.

8. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ notebooks? Yes, I have ten.

9. The old man hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hair on his head.

10. Joe always puts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ salt on his food.

11. How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people are there in your family?

12. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ salad do you want?

13. How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slices of toast is she making?

14. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money do you need to buy this English dictionary?

**III. Complete the sentences with “few”, “a few”, “little”, or “a little”:**

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water left. There's enough to share.

2. I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good friends. I'm not lonely.

3. He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education. He can't read or write, and he can hardly count.

4. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people she really trusts. It's a bit sad.

5. We've got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time at the weekend. Would you like to meet?

6. Julie gave us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apples from her garden. Shall we share them?

7. She has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ self-confidence. She has a lot of trouble talking to new people.

8. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ women politicians in the UK. Many people think there should be more.

9. It's a great pity, but the hospital has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ medicine. They can't help many people.

10. I've got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cakes to give away. Would you like one?

11. There's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk left in the fridge. It should be enough for our coffee.

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children from this school go on to university, unfortunately.

13. Do you need information on English grammar? I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books on the topic if you would like to borrow them.

14. London has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sunshine in the winter. That's why so many British people go on holiday to sunny places!

15. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ programmes on television that I want to watch. I prefer to download a film or read a book.

16. He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ free time. He hardly ever even manages to call his mother.

**IV. Complete the sentences with “must, “mustn’t”, or “don’t / (doesn’t ) have to “(= “needn’t”) :**

1. We haven’t got much time. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hurry.
2. We’ve got plenty of time. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hurry.
3. We have enough food at home so we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go shopping today.
4. Jim gave me a letter to post. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. remember to post.
5. Jim gave me a letter to post. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forget to post it.
6. There’s plenty of time to make up your mind. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_decide now.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wash those tomatoes. They’ve already been washed.
8. This is a valuable book. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ look after it carefully and you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lose it.
9. A: What sort of houses do you want to buy? Something big?

B: Well, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_be big – that ‘s not so important. But it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a nice garden – that’s essential.

1. You must move your car. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ park here.
2. We can stay a bit longer. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go now.
3. You can only smoke in the canteen. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoke in this room.
4. We mustn’t leave the door unlocked. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lock it.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_introduce me to Dr. Gray. We’ve already met.
6. Johnny! You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play with sharp knives. Put that knife down immediately.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_use your mobile phone during the test. It's against the rules.

**V. Choose the word /phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:**

1. How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money do you have left?

A. many B. much C. a lot D. lots of

2. There aren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oranges on the table.

A. much B. any C. some D. an

3. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people who would like to come to Ed Sheeran’s concert.

A. a lot of B. lots C. a lots of D. much

4. He had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends in California.

A. a little B. any C. a few D. lots

5. I think I'll have \_\_\_\_\_ milk before I go to bed.

A. a little B. a few C. a D. many

6. I'm afraid he's had \_\_\_\_\_ experience as a bartender.

A. a littles B. a few C. little D. few

7. There isn't \_\_\_\_ I can do for you.

A. any B. many C. some D. much

8. How \_\_\_\_\_ bottles of soda are there in the fridge?

A. any B. much C. some D. many

9. I have \_\_\_\_\_\_ respect for Johnny Depp, who has been trying his best to balance his life and his career.

A. lot of B. lots C. a lots of D. a lot of

10. I'm sorry but there are \_\_\_\_ opportunities in this town.

A. a little B. a few C. little D. fews

11. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ banana in the basket.

A. a B. an C. many D. much

12.  I'd like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_apple juice.

A. many B. any C. some D. an

13. Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_good films recently?” – “No, I haven’t been to the cinema for ages”.

A. a little B. much C. any D. some

14. This evening I’m going out with \_\_\_\_friends of mine.

A. a little B. much C. little D. some

15. Could you give me                           sugar? I am making a cake.

A. a few B. few C. many D. some

16. There aren’t **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_chairs** in the room.

A. a little B. much C. any D. some

17. They crossed the frontier **without \_\_\_\_\_\_difficulty**.

A. many B. a lot of C. any D. some

18. I was too tired to do\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_work.

A. a few B. many C. any D. some

19. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elephants at the zoo.

A. any B. a few C. a little D. much

I feel sorry for her. She has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_friends.

A. a few B. little C. few D. some

20. I’ve got \_\_\_\_\_\_ money. I’m going to the cinema.

A. a few B. little C. few D. a little

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_students passed the exam because it was very difficult.

A. A few B. Little C. Few D. A little

22. We should try to save \_\_\_\_\_ electricity this month.

A. a few B. a little C. few D. some

23. I have very \_\_\_\_\_ time for hanging out with my friends because of the final exam comes soon.

A. a few B. little C. few D. a little

24. Students\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ follow school rules, policies and regulations.

A. must B. mustn’t C. has to D. needn’t

25. The museum is free. You don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pay to get in.

A. must B. mustn’t C. have to D. needn’t

26. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lift this box - it's too heavy! Would you help me?

A. can’t B. mustn’t C. needs D. needn’t

27. I am not deaf. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shout.

A. must B. mustn’t C. have to D. needn’t

28. I do not mind at all. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apologize.

A. mustn’t B. needn't C. must D. have to

29. It is a top secret. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tell anyone about it.

A. mustn’t B. needn't C. must D. have to

30. Keep quiet. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talk so loudly in here. Everybody is working.

A. mustn’t B. needn't C. must D. have to

31. All the assignments\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ completed before Friday.

A. must B. must be C. has to be D. need

32. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wear school uniforms. It is compulsory.

A. mustn’t B. needn't C. must D. don’t have to

**VI. VOCABULARY:**

1. Chaplin's movies captivated ......... throughout the world.

A. scientists B. musicians C. directors D. audiences

2. A person in a film is called a (an) …………………

A. audience B. director C. character D. cinema

3. There's a love story in it, and it's very funny. I suppose you'd call it a.................

A. horror film B. detective film C. romantic comedy D. thriller

4. *Silence of the Lambs* is a ............ film. It makes the audience scared.

A. disaster B. science fiction C. action D. horror

5. The main ............. is played by Nicole Kidman. She is from Australia.

A. actor B. character C. director D. film maker

6. Steven Spielberg is one of the famous ......... . He has made lots of films including *Jaw, Jurassic Park, Schindler's List,* etc.

A. stars B. directors C. actors D. script writers

7 A(n)……………. is a film in which drawings, models or images of people and animals seem to move.

A. Fantasy film B. War film C. Animation D. Science fiction film

8. ……………is all the music, speech and sounds that are recorded for a film.

A. Script B. Scene C. Special effect D. Soundtrack

9. The………..is the events that form the main story of a book, film, or play.

A. plot B. ending C. acting D. script

10. …………..is a funny television programme in which the same characters appear in different situations each week.

A. Soap opera B. Chat show C. Game show D. Sitcom

11. A……… is the main bad character in a film, play, or story.

 A. main character B. film maker C. supporting character D. villain

12. A…………….is a type of book, film, etc. that is based on imagined scientific discoveries of the future, and often deals with space travel and life on other planets.

A. Western film B. War film C. Period drama D. Science fiction film

13. A …………….. is a film with factual information, often about a problem in society.

A. news bulletin B. soap opera C. documentary D. drama

14.  *Phantom of the Opera* is a popular musical written by AndreLloyd Webber.

A. play or film in which there are a lot of songs B. part of the story performed by musicians

C. series shown on television or the radio D. play performed by singers and orchestra

15. I want to think about it a bit longer before I ………….. a decision.

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

16. They think video games have a negative effect ………… young people.

A. in B. to C. on D. into

17. They can prevent people ………..feeling anxious.

A. from B. about C. under D. off

18. Combat games improve ………….skills, such as thinking about objects in 3D.

A. mental B. mentality C. mentally D. metal

19. Many young people ……….. part in online games, like Farmville, with millions of other people.

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

20. Newspapers often ………….the same opinion.

A. remind B. express C. improve D. report

21. Combat games ……….concern because they contain violence.

A. express B. make C. have D. cause

22. In 2013, research showed that children who play role-playing games ……..better grades at school than those who don't play them.

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

24. Overall, the report accepts that some video games can ………negative effects, but reminds us that they can ………… benefits too.

A. cause B. take C. have D. get
25. The children were ...................... by Walt Disney films.

A. fascinating B. fascinated C. fascination D. fascinate

26. At the end of the day's work she is often ……..

A. exhausts B. exhaust C. exhausted D. exhausting

27. The students all went to the circus yesterday. " I heard it was really...................."

A. amused B. amusing C. amuse D. amusingly

*28.* There’s a ……………look on his face. I’m very ……………. of him indeed.

 A. frightening/scared B. frightened/scared C. frightening/scaring D. frightened/scaring

29. Young men often enjoy................... films

A. active B. acting C*.* action D. acted

30. There's an ........... film on at the local cinema.

A. interest B. interesting C. interested D. interesting

31. The movie was so ......... that we couldn't sleep last night.

A. thrill B. thrilling C. thrilled D. thriller

32. I have been waiting for him for five hours, and I become………….

A. patient B. impatient C. patience D. patiently

33. People on welfare are often wrongly characterized as lazy or ………….

A. honesty B. honest C. dishonest D. honestly

34. The handwriting is so small that it’s hardly…………….

A. legible B. loyal C. legal D. likely

**VII. Write complete sentences using the clues given.**

1. There/ a few/ flower/ my garden.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Some/ student/ play football/ the park/ the weekend.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Peter/ must/ home/ 11 o’clock.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. There/ lot/ traffic/ yesterday.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Students / not have to /wear uniform/ America.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. **How /** different people / you /play video games/ ?

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. You/need/ pay /use /library. It/free.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Can/ give/ me/ information / places / interest / the town?

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. you/ fancy/ go/the cinema/next week?

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. The special effects / this film / fascinated / it/ also /a clever plot / lots / twists.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**VIII. REWRITE THE SENTENCES BELOW, BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS GIVEN:**

1. Let’s go to the cinema!

🡪 How about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Why don’t we watch TV?

🡪 I suggest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Would you like to stop smoking?

🡪 Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Would you like to go to a movie this evening?

🡪Do you fancy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Would you please lend me a hand?

🡪 Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Do you mind give me a hand ?

🡪Would you like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. There are forty students in my class. (wh-question)

🡪 How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

8. My parents have two cars. (wh-question)

🡪 How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

9. That book costs 20, 000 VND. (wh-question)

🡪 How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

10. She had three big houses in Ho Chi Minh City. (wh-question)

🡪 How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

11. I have drunk a lot of milk today. (wh-question)

🡪 How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

12. My brother can solve this Math problem in 10 minutes. (wh-question)

🡪 How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**IX. Fill in the blank with the correct tense or form of the verb in brackets**:

1. Where are you? – I’m upstairs. I (have ) . . . . . . . . .. . . . a bath
2. She (not receive) . . . . . . . . .. . . . any letters from him since he (leave) . . . . . . . . .. . months ago.
3. Would you mind (put) ………..…..all those toys away?
4. How long you (study) . . . . . . . . .. . . . in this school?
5. My parents decided (take) …………….……a taxi because it was late.
6. Dick (start) . . . . . . . . .. . . . school before he (be) . . . . . . . . .. . . . seven
7. You can’t avoid (meet)…………...him if both of you work in the same office.
8. Do you agree (lend) ………….me some money?
9. We (not see) . . . . . . . . .. . . . them for a long time.
10. I hope (not/ do)…………… that tiring work again.
11. Up to now, I (never / see) . . . . . . . . .. . . . such a fat man.
12. We stopped (buy) …………..petrol and then we stopped again (ask) ……… someone the way.
13. This restaurant (close)…………………..…….down next month.
14. The baby needs (wash) ………………. He’s so dirty!
15. I'm looking forward to (join)................you in the trip.
16. She usually ( go) ……………………….to the library three times a week.
17. Alexander Graham Bell (invent)…………………………… a telephone over hundred years ago.
18. I (not, see) … ….……………..the film last night .
19. Listen! The baby (cry) ……………………
20. The new bus driver (have)................... an accident after he (drive)................... a few miles.

**PRACTICE TEST FOR UNIT 3**

* **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

**I. PRONUNCIATION:**

**A. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest:**

1. A. finished B. studied C. stopped D. worked

2. A. violent B. script C. interesting D. convincing

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

3. A. boring B. sitcom C. action D. effect

4. A. spectacular B. entertainment C. documentary D. creativity

**II. VOCABULARY: Choose the best part (A, B, C, or D) to complete the sentence:**

5. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a film with factual information, often about a problem in society.

A. news bulletin B. soap opera C. drama D. documentary

6. Playing computer games increases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ risk in teens by making them hungry.

A. slimness B. obesity C. fitness D. thinness

7. *Silence of the Lambs* is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film. It makes the audience scared.

A. disaster B. science fiction C. action D. horror

8. A(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a film in which drawings, models or images of people and animals seem to move.

A. Animation B. War film C. Fantasy film D. Science fiction film

9. Chaplin's movies captivated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the world.

A. scientists B. musicians C. audiences D. directors

10. I want to think about it a bit longer before I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a decision.

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

11. Paul's was\_\_\_\_\_\_  with the children because he was tired.

A. irritated B. irritating C. irritate D. irritation

12. Eating junk food will eventually have an effect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_your health.

A. in B. on C. to D. into

13. **Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

There are a number of benefits if you do exercises regularly.

A. disadvantages B. harm C. drawbacks D. advantages

14. **Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

The film was so boring that half of them fell asleep.

A. confusing B. convincing C. interesting D. embarrassing

**III. STRUCTURE: Choose the best option for each of the following sentences:**

15. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_children are there in this family?

A. much B. many C. far D. often

16. We haven’t got much time. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hurry.

A. mustn’t B. must C. needn’t D. don’t have to

17. She hardly buys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_new clothes at all.

A. any B. some C. much D. little

18. He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education. He can't read or write, and he can hardly count.

A. a few B. few C. a little D. little

19. I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_old topics to practice for the English speaking exam.

A. a few B. little C. a little D. a lots

20. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_come. I can do it without you.

A. must B. have to C. need D. needn’t

21. Do you fancy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_out this evening?

A. to go B. go C. goes D. going

22. It is against the school rules to cheat in the test. Means\_\_\_\_

A. You don't have to cheat in the test. B. You must cheat in the test.
C. You must not cheat in the test. D. You have to cheat in the test.

 **IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: Choose the underlined words or phrases that need correcting.**

23. Mrs Denton didn't find it amused when I spilt all the paint on the floor.

 A B C D

24. When I was a few girl, I used to play hide-and-seek, make toys and draw pictures.

A B C D

25. It’s required that you has to wear a school uniform in this school.

 A B C D

**III. READING COMPREHENSION:**

**Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below:**

The making and showing of motion pictures became a source of profit almost as soon as film was invented. In 1898, some first commercial movies were ever produced. Other films soon followed, and motion picture became a separate industry that was greater than any other industries. Several theaters and companies were formed specifically to produce and distribute films, while film stars became famous and often asked for huge salary for their performances. In 1917, Charlie Chaplin had a contract that called for an annual salary of one million dollars. In the United States today, much of the film industry is centered around Hollywood. Other centers exist in many parts of the world, and the film industry produces the largest number of films in the world every year. It is expensive to make movies so some film producers are sometimes dependent on movie studios. However, recent advances in film making equipment have allowed film producers to be more independent. A typical Hollywood style filmmaking production cycle consists of five main stages: Development, Preproduction, Production, Post-production, Distribution. This production cycle typically takes three years. The first year is taken up with development. The second year comprises preproduction and production. The third year, post-production and distribution. Profit is a key force in the industry, because filmmaking is expensive many filmmakers try to create works of lasting social significance. The Academy Awards, also known as The Oscars, are the most prominent film awards in the US, providing recognition each year to films, based on their artistic values.

26. The text is about\_\_\_\_\_.

A. making films B.showing films C. Hollywood D. movie studios

27. Making a film is\_\_\_\_\_.

A. simple B.expensive C. easy D. independent

28. According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. there are not any film studios in the US B.sometimes film producers have to be dependent on movie studios

C. there is no equipment invented for film making D. there have never been famous film stars

29. There are \_\_\_\_\_stages to make a film.

A. 3 B.4 C. 5 D. 6

30. The Oscars Awards are based on\_\_\_\_\_of a film.

A. artistic values B.producing stages C. expenditure D. film stars

* **WRITING:**

**V. Supply the correct form of the word in brackets:**

1. That new restaurant was a big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(disappoint)

2. The wizard made himself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I couldn’t see him. (vision)

3. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_looked for a job. (action)

4. On September 2nd , 1945, President Ho Chi Minh declared the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Vietnam from France. (depend)

**VI. Rewrite the following sentences using the suggestions**

1. Why don’t we have a trip to Vung Tau beach this weekend?

🡪 How about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Do you mind taking some sugar for me?

🡪 Would you like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. There are 4 people in my family. (wh-question)

🡪 How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. This laptop costs over 10 million VND. (wh-question)

🡪 How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. It’s not necessary for her to get a visa for Singapore. (using modal verb)

🡪 She does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. It’s compulsory to wear a face mask on all public transport.  (using modal verb)

🡪 We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**UNIT 4: OUR PLANET**

**I. COMPARATIVE (So sánh hơn)**

**A. Short Adjectives & Adverbs (Tính từ và trạng từ ngắn)**

|  |
| --- |
| **S1 + be/ V + adj-er/ adv-er + than + S2 ( be/ auxiliary verb)** |

***Ex:*** *1. You are thinn****er******than*** *he (is).*

 *2. He runs fast****er******than*** *I (do).*

***Note:*** Những ***tính từ dài*** mà tận cùng có các đuôi **-y, -ow, -er, -et** thì ta so sánh như tính từ ngắn vần

(*happ****y****, narr****ow****, qui****et****, clev****er****,…)*

***Ex:*** *He is clever****er******than*** *his sister (is).*

**B. Long Adjectives & Adverbs (Tính từ và trạng từ dài)**

|  |
| --- |
| **S1 + be/ V + more+ adj/ adv + than + S2 ( be/ auxiliary verb)** |

***Ex:*** *1. She is* ***more beautiful than*** *her mother (is)*

 *2. Tom drives* ***more carefully than*** *Jack (does).*

**II. SUPERLATIVE (So sánh nhất)**

**A. Short Adjectives & Adverbs (Tính từ và trạng từ ngắn)**

|  |
| --- |
| **S + be/ V + the+ adj-est/ adv-est** |

***Ex:*** *1. This street is* ***the longest*** *in our city.*

 *2. Cheetah runs* ***the fastest*** *in the world.*

**B. Long Adjectives & Adverbs (Tính từ và trạng từ dài)**

|  |
| --- |
| **S + be/ V + the most + adj/ adv** |

***Ex:*** *1. He is* ***the most intelligent*** *student in my class.*

 *2. Mary did this work* ***the most successfully****.*

***\* Note:* *Những tính từ và trạng từ bất quy tắc khi so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất.***

1. good/ well better the best

2. bad/ badly worse the worst

3. many/ much more the most

4. far farther the farthest

 further the furthest

5. little less the least

**III. Equal comparison ( so sánh bằng)**

* Khẳng định: S + to be /V + as + adj /adv+ as + N/ pronoun.
* Phủ định: S + to be/ V + not + as + adj / adv+ as + N/ pronoun.

**This room is as big as that room.**

**He isn't as tall as his brother.**

I hope I can run as fast as you.
He doesn't play piano as well as his brother

**IV Cấu trúc với enough, too,**

**1. Cấu trúc với "enough ...to": đủ ...để làm gì**

**1.1. Đối với tính từ:**
Cấu trúc: **S + be + adj + enough + (for somebody) + to V**
Ví dụ:
She is tall enough to reach the bookshelf.
These oranges are ripe enough for us to eat.

**1.2. Đối với trạng từ:**
Cấu trúc:  **S + V + adv + enough + (for somebody) + to V**
Ví dụ:
He explains clearly enough for me to understand.

She walks quietly enough for the baby to sleep.

**1.3. Đối với danh từ:**
Cấu trúc: **S + V/tobe + enough + noun + (for somebody) + to V**
Ví dụ:
I have enough tickets for everyone to watch the football match.

They don't have enough rooms for the guests to sleep.

***\*\*\* NOTE***
- **"Enough"** đứng sau tính từ và trạng tự nhưng đứng trước danh từ.
- Ở dạng phủ định ta chỉ việc thêm "not" vào sau động từ "**to be**" hoặc thêm trợ động từ "**don't/ doesn't/ didn't**" tuỳ theo chủ ngữ và thì của câu vào trước động từ thường.
Ví dụ:
He isn't strong enough to lift this suitcase.
I don't run fast enough to catch up him

**2. Cấu trúc với "too...to": quá ...đến nỗi không thể**

**2.1. Đối với tính từ:**
Cấu trúc: **S + be + too + adj + (for somebody) + to V**
Ví dụ:
The weather is too bad for us to go camping.

These shoes are too small for me to wear

**2.2. Đối với trạng từ:**
Cấu trúc: **S + V + too + adv + (for somebody) + to V**
Ví dụ:
He speaks too fast for me to understand

She drives too carelessly for the children to feel comfortable.

**EXERCISE**

**Exercise 1: Choose the word /phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence**

1. Sasha is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student in my class.

A. taller than B. much taller C. tallest D. so tall

2. The oceans contain some of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of living creatures.

A. strangest B. so stranger C. stranger than D. as strange

3. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his father when he is behind the wheel.

A. careful B. as careful as C. so careful D. more careful

4. Commercial centers are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they were many years ago.

A. more popular than B. as popular than C. as popular to D. popular than

5. Computers are considered\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tool today.

A. the modern than B. mordernest C. a modern D. the most modern

6. Malaysia is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Canada.

A. much hotter B. further hotter C. more hotter D. much hot

7. My Tho is \_\_\_\_ from Ho Chi Minh City than Bien Hoa is.

A. farer B. more far C. farther D. much far

8. Shakira is a \_\_\_\_\_ singer\_\_\_\_\_\_ Milo.

A. better- to B. gooder- than C. much- good D. better- than

9. I will be there \_\_\_\_\_\_ I can.

A. sooner as B. as soon as C. soonest as D. soonest as

10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. soon- best B. sooner- good C. sooner- better D. soonest- better

**Exercise 2: Write the superlative form of the words in brackets.**

1. That film was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_film I've ever seen. (boring)

2. It's been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day in London for 35 years. (hot)

3. The telephone is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inventions ever. (useful)

4. Some people consider her to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ figure in British politics. (confident)

5. They've got a lot of money. They're \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ club in the country. (rich)

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discovered ancient Indian burial ground is near Austin, Texas. (recently)

7. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I've ever got up. (early)

8. I've got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computer in the world! (powerful)

9. Who is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student in the class? (clever)

10. The factory uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ production methods. (modern)

**Exercise 3: Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.**

1. There is no one taller than my father in my family.

🡪 My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Other oceans in the world aren't as large as the Pacific Ocean.

🡪 Pacific Ocean\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. The white car is cheaper than the black car.

🡪 The black car\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. This train is more convenient than all the others.

🡪 This train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. The living room isn't as large as the kitchen.

🡪 The kitchen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. The dress is cheaper than the skirt.

🡪 The skirt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7 I've never read a more romantic story.

🡪 It's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8 A bus is cheaper than a taxi.

🡪 A taxi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. No one in Jenny’s class is as tall as her.

🡪 Jenny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. My house is bigger than your house.

🡪 Your house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. He does not play tennis as well as Jack.

🡪 Jack can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. No one in the group plays better than he.

🡪 He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. Other oceans in the world aren’t as large as the Pacific one.

🡪 The Pacific Ocean\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. John drives more carefully than David does.

🡪 David\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. This film is more interesting than that one.

🡪 That film\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16 The black car is cheaper than the red car.

🡪 The red car\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. Those students are more hard-working that these students.

🡪 These students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Paul is better at maths than Tom

→ Tom is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. The rose garden is not as beautiful as the tulip garden.

=> The tulip garden is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. The Red River is not as long as Nile River.

🡪 Nile River is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

21. Mum doesn’t speak English as well as Dad.

🡪 Dad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

22. This story is more interesting than any other story that I have ever read.

🡪 This is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

23. Peter does not drive so carefully as Tom.

🡪 Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

24. There is no better teacher than Mr. John in this school.

🡪 Mr. John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

25. My grandmother is older than every one in my family.

🡪 My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

26. No one in my class is as tall as Tam.

🡪 Tam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

27. No cars in the world are more expensive than Japanese cars.

🡪 Japanese cars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

28. Shanghai is more expensive than any other city in China.

🡪 Shanghai\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

29. Ho Chi Minh city is bigger than Hanoi.

🡪 Hanoi\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

30. American coffee is weaker than Spanish coffee.

🡪 Spanish coffee\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4: Fill in the sentences with “too” or “enough”**

1. I left the coffee for a minute to cool because it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hot to drink.
2. He wasn’t strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to lift that heavy box.
3. I didn’t buy the car because it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expensive.
4. He didn’t work hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pass the exam.
5. She isn’t old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to start driving.

 **Exercise 5. Combine each pair of sentences, using .... ENOUGH .... TO.V**

1. My sister is old. She can drive a car.

………………………………………………………………………..

2.Robinson isn’t rich. He can’t buy a house.

……………………………………………………………….

3. I have enough money. I can pay this bill.

……………………………………………………………….

4. He is intelligent . He can solve this problem.

………………………………………………………………

5  She is old .She can drink wine

……………………………………………………………………

**Exercise 6: Combine these pairs of sentences using "too ....to":**
1. The bag was very heavy. She couldn't carry it.
…………………………………………………………………….
2. He is very old. He can't run.
…………………………………………………………………….

3. She is very young. She can't go to school.
……………………………………………………………………
4. Tom is very short. He can't play volleyball.
……………………………………………………………………
5. It's very late. We can't go to the movies.
……………………………………………………………………

**Exercise 7 VOCABULARY: Choose the best part (A, B, C, or D) to complete the sentence:**

1. Heavy ………… made [driving](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/driving) [conditions](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/conditions) [dangerous](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/dangerous).
2. cloud B. lightning C. fog D. thunder
3. By [morning](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/morning) there was a [light](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/light) [covering](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/covering) of ……….

A .frost B. mist C. wind D. snow

1. They're still [cleaning](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/cleaning) up the ……….. [damage](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/damage).
2. windy B. storm C. stormy D. sunny
3. The [colours](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/colour) of the [spectrum](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/spectrum) - [red](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/red), [orange](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/orange), [yellow](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/yellow), [green](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/green), [blue](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/blue), [indigo](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/indigo) and [violet](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/violet) - can be [seen](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/seen) in a ………..
4. combat B. atomic C. rainbow D. hailstone
5. We [once](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/once) got [stuck](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/stuck) in a ………………. for six [hours](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/hours)
6. blizzard B. meteor C. snowflake D. storm
7. The [key](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/key) …………. for the [prosecution](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/prosecution) was [offered](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/offer) [police](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/police) [protection](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/protection) after she [received](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/received) [death](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/death) [threats](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/threat).
8. theft B. robber C. witness D. paraglider
9. The [forest](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/forest) [fire](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/fire) ……………[thick](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/thick) [black](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/black) [smoke](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/smoke)
10. gave off B. put in C. pour out D. go on
11. Investigators have …………….with what may be [crucial](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/crucial) [evidence](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/evidence).

A.came up B. come up C. advance in D. go out

1. ………….. and [snow](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/snow) are [causing](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/cause) [treacherous](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/treacherous) [driving](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/driving) [conditions](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/conditions), and [motorists](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/motorist) are [warned](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/warn) to [drive](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/drive) [slowly](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/slow).
2. shine B .hail C. wind D. crash of thunder
3. This [decision](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/decision) will have a [disastrous](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/disastrous) …………… on [foreign](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/foreign) [policy](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/policy).

 A. sustain B. spin C. approach D. impact

**Exercise 8. Word forms**

1. The word ……………….will be held in this country next year. ( champion)
2. Do you have an ………………..solution?( alter)
3. Car [exhaust](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/exhaust) is the [main](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/main) [reason](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/reason) for the city's ……………..( pollute)
4. The [sky](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/sky) was a [perfect](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/perfect) [blue](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/blue) - not a………….. in [sight](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/sight) ( cloudy)
5. Many [people](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/people) are very [concerned](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/concerned) about the …………… of the [rainforests](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/rainforest). (destruct)

**PRACTICE TEST FOR UNIT 4**

* **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**
1. **PRONUNCIATION:**

**A. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest:**

1. A. receiv**ed** B. want**ed** C. play**ed**  D. smil**ed**

2. A. finished B. studied C. stopped D. worked

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

3. A. champion B. champion C. approach D. continent

4. A. frostbite B. consciousness C. marine D. combat

1. **VOCABULARY:**

**Choose the best part (A, B, C, or D) to complete the sentence:**

1.People must develop and use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_sources of energy.

A. plentiful B. geothermal C. environmental D. alternative

2. The [police](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/police) [arrived](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/arrive) to [find](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/find) a [scene](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/scene) of [horrifying](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/horrifying) ……………

A. destruct B. destruction. C. destructive D. destructively

3.We've had to ………… some of [our](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/our) [plans](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/plan).

A. cause B. lead C. alter D. recycle

4.Do [nuclear](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/nuclear) [weapons](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/weapon) really ……………. the [risk](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/risk) of [war](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/war)?

A. reduce B. pollute C. pour out D. breathe

5.Tropical [rain](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/rain) [forests](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/forest) used to [cover](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/cover) ten [percent](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/percent) of the earth's surface.

 A. rain B. surface C. sea D. climate

6. My dad …………down the tree in the front garden

A. looked B. used C. cut D. smoke

7. Oil, coal and natural gas are………..fuels made from decayed material from animals or plants.

A. smokeless B. solid C. solar D. fossil

8.The potential of …………… sources of energy is great.

A. solar system B. use C. heat D. alternative

9.Water power provides energy without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A .pollute B. pollution C. pollutant D. pollutive

**Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words.**

10. The World Cup event attracts people from every part of the globe,

 A. map B. world C. sun D. moon

1. **STRUCTURE: Choose the best option for each of the following sentences:**

11.Sasha is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student in my class.

A. taller than B. much taller C. tallest D. so tall12. Henry ………in New York for ten years before he ………..to Chicago last month.
A. has lived/ move B. had lived/moved C. had lived/ has moved D. lived/had moved

13. My new sofa is ....... than the old one.

A. more comfortable                                                B. comfortably

C. more comfortabler                                              D. comfortable
14. It was \_\_\_\_\_ so we didn’t get it.

A/ expensive enough B/ too expensive C/ enough expensive

15. My wife and I ……………three times since we ……………….married.
A. moved / got B. moved / have got C. have moved / got D. have moved / have got
16. Would you mind …………..me some coffee? A. get B. to get C. getting D. got

17.It’s \_\_\_\_ to walk- I’ll take the bus.

A/ enough far B/ far enough C/ too far

1. **ERROR IDENTIFICATION: Choose the underlined words or phrases that need correcting:**

18. Mary went to the supermarket so that get some food.

19. When I come, the whole family was having dinner around a big dining table.

 A B C D

20. My brother stopped to smoke because it’s harmful to his health.

 A B C D

1. **READING COMPREHENSION:**

 **Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Environmental pollution is a term that (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to all the ways by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with gases and smoke, poisons the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the soil with (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings in various other ways. (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, people ruin natural beauty by disposing garbage and waste products on the land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noise. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other coastal life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land that is (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for growing food.

1. A. refers B. attend C. directs D. aims
2. A. extreme B. too C. such D. all
3. A. Besides B. As instance C. Therefore D. For example
4. A. embarrassing B. disturbing C. confusing D. dismissing
5. A. able B. capable C. probable D. available

**WRITING:**

 ***\* Fill in the blank with the correct tense or form of the verb in brackets:***

1. They (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a trip in America when they were ten.

2. I (cook) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the moment

3. He (drink) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea every morning.

4 Last month my brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(send) me his photos. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(send) me his photos every year.

5. We (paint) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the house last summer.

6. My parents (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the same place for 26 years.

7. Miss Linda (teach) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young children since 2005.

8. Nam is a careful driver but yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(drive) carelessly
9. I allowed him (use)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my car. He promised (give) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me back soon.

10.He is very thirsty. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( not,drink) since this morning.

***\* Rewrite the following sentences using the suggestions***

1. The moon is bright. I can read a book by it.( using enough ..to)

………………………………………………………….

1. This novel is interesting. We can read it. ( using enough ..to)

……………………………………………………………..

1. . We couldn't carry the boxes. They were too heavy.

The boxes were too ……………………………………..

 4. I can't drink this coffee. It's too hot.

 This coffee is ....................................................................

 5. Her old house is bigger than her new one.
 -> Her new house…………………………………….........

 6. No one in my class is taller than Peter.
 -> Peter ……………………………………………….

 7. The black dress is more expensive than the white one.
 -> The white dress ……………………………………………

**UNIT 5: AMBITION**

**I. WILL VÀ BE GOING TO:**

***1. Will:*** *- Dùng****Will****khi quyết định làm điều gì đó ngay vào lúc nói hoặc đồng ý hay từ chối làm việc gì.*
**EX**: a. Oh, I've left the door open. I *will* go and shut it.
 b. I'm too tired to walk home. I think I *will* get a taxi.
*- Dùng****Will****để hứa hẹn làm điều gì đó.*
**EX**: Thank you for lending me the money. I *will*pay you back on Friday.
***2. Be going to:*** *- Dùng****Be going to****cho một dự đoán về tương lai nhưng chỉ khi có một dấu hiệu ở hiện tại cho thấy điều sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai, nhất là tương lai gần. Người nói cảm thấy chắc chắn điều sẽ xảy ra.*
**EX**: Look at those black clouds. It's*going to* rain.
This bag isn't very strong. It's *going to* break.
*- Dùng****Be going to****để nói về một việc mà chúng ta quyết định làm hay dự định làm trong tương lai.*
**EX:** a. We **are going to have** a meal.
 b. There's a film on television tonight. **Are you going to watch** it?

### *3. Một số lưu ý khác để phân biệt will và be going to*

* Chúng ta không dùng will nếu dự định đó chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra.

Ví dụ: Today is Mary’s graduation day, she is going to go to school and take pictures with her friends. ( Hôm nay là ngày tốt nghiệp của Mary, cô ấy sẽ đến trường và chụp ảnh cùng bạn bè.)

* “be going to” cũng có thể được sử dụng giống chức năng của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn

Ví dụ: We are going to Dalat, it will be an interesting trip. ( Chúng tôi đang di chuyển đến Đà Lạt, nó sẽ là một chuyến đi rất thú vị.)

* So với “will” thì “ be going to” không được sử dụng phổ biến trong văn nói hàng ngày khi dự đoán một sự việc nào đó.

Ví dụ: I think ThaiLand will win. ( Tôi nghĩ Thái Lan sẽ giành chiến thắng)

**II. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES ( CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN)**

**LOẠI 1: PROBABLE CONDITION( ĐIỀU KIỆN CÓ THỂ)**

**If + S + V(simple present) + …., S + will / shall + V1…**

Câu điều kiện loại 1 được sử dụng để nói về những điều có thể xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Câu điều kiện loại 1 bao gồm hai mệnh đề, một mệnh đề “if” và một mệnh đề chính. Chúng ta sử dụng các dạng động từ khác nhau trong mỗi phần của điều kiện loại 1:

EX:

* *If it****rains****, I****will stay*** *at home. (Nếu****trời mưa****, tôi****sẽ*** *ở nhà.)*
* *If I****wake up****late, I****will miss*** *the bus. (Nếu tôi****thức dậy****muộn, tôi****sẽ bỏ lỡ*** *chuyến xe buýt.)*

Bạn có thể đảo ngược thứ tự của các mệnh đề. Nếu mệnh đề “if” đứng trước, thường sử dụng dấu phẩy . Nếu mệnh đề “if” đứng thứ hai, không cần dấu phẩy.

* *I will stay at home if it rains. (Tôi sẽ ở nhà nếu trời mưa.)*

**CHUYỂN CÂU:**

Ex: I will have enough time, I will write to her.

→ If I have enough time, I will write to her.

**III. RELATIVE PRONOUNS: ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ
a. who**- chỉ người, làm chủ từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.Ex: The woman is my teacher. Heis standing over there.
 → The woman **who** is standing over there is my teacher.
**b. whom**- chỉ người, làm túc từ cho động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

Ex: 1/ The man is my uncle. You met him yesterday.

 → The man ***whom*** you met yesterday is my uncle.
 2/ I know the girl. Tom spoke to her.

 → I know the girl whom Tom spoke to.
**b. which**
- chỉ vật, làm chủ từ và túc từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.
Ex: This is the book **.** I like it best.

 → This is the book **which** I like best.
**c. That**- chỉ cả người lẫn vật- đươc dùng thay cho who, whom, which trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (không có dấu phẩy)
- sau so sánh bậc nhất (the + adj-est / the most + adj)
Ex: He is **the tallest** student **that** I have ever known.
- sau anything, anybody, everything, every body, something, it is / it was…..
CHÚ Ý: **không được dùng that:** sau giới từ hoặc sau dấu “**,**”

**d. whose**
- thay cho tính từ sở hữu (my, his, her, your, their, our, Nam’s father……)
EX: Mai is very kind. I know her sister.

 → Mai, whose sister I know, is very kind.
**e. where:**
Thay cho trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn (here/ there; in/ on/ at + place)
EX: This is the city. I was born in this city.

 → This is the city where I was born.
**f. when**
Thay cho trạng từ chỉ thời gian.
EX: That was the day. They arrived on that day.

 → That was the day when they arrived.
**g. why**
Thay cho lý do (for the reason)
EX: She doesn’t know the reason. For that reason he died.

 → She doesn’t know the reason why he died.
**CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP DÙNG DẤU PHẨY TRONG MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ:**

a. Tên riêng
b. Tính từ sở hữu
c. Sau “this, that, these, those”

**EXERCISE
Exercise 1: Choose the correct answer.**

1. Good night. I ……………….you in the morning.

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

2. Look at those cars! They ………….!

A. will crash B. are crashing C. will be crashed D. are going to crash

3. ‘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

4. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon.

 A. is raining B. will have rained C. is going to rain D. will rain

5. I feel exhausted. I……..go to bed early tonight.

A. am going to B. will C. A và B

6. If you have any questions, feel free to contact us. We……..help you.

A. are going to B. will C. are

**Exercise 2. Bài tập câu điều kiện loại 1**

**Bài tập 1 (điền từ vào chỗ trống)**

1. If she ……………….. (invite) me, I ………………. (go)

2. If it …………………. (rain), we ………………… (cancel) the match.

3. If I ……………….. (get) a promotion, I ………………… (buy) a car.

4. If she ………………. (be late), we …………………. (go) without her.

5. If you ………………. (ask) more politely, I ………………… (buy) you a drink.

6. If you …………………. (not behave), I ………………. (throw) you out.

7. If he ……………….. (win) the first prize, his mother ……………… (be) happy.

8. If he ……………….. (get) proper medical care, he ………………. (survive)

**Bài tập 2 (điền từ vào chỗ trống)**

1.We …………………………… dinner if we arrive so late. (not have)
2.I’ll sell the piano in case I …………………………… some money. (need)
3.Sue will be unhappy if she ………………………….. any present. (not get)
4.I can lend you some money on condition that you ………………… it back soon. (give)
5.I ………………………….. you know if you don’t take you mobile phone with you. (not let)
6.Even if I …………………….. to talk to him, he won’t listen. (try)
7.It won’t be possible unless they ………………………… us. (support)
8.If you ………………………….. a bath, there will be no hot water left. (have)
9.She won’t be slim if she ……………………………… eating so much chocolate. (not stop)
10.The tea …………………………….. strong enough if you don’t use three teabags. (not be)

**Bài tập 3 Viết câu**

1.We’ll have a nap fter lunch. We’ll be sleepy.

IF……………………………………………………………………………….
2.I won’t know his phone number. I won’t be able to give him a ring.
If I ……………………………………………………………………………….
3.He won’t like the monitor. He can send it back to the shop.

IF……………………………………………………………………………….
4.Take up this course. You will like it.

IF……………………………………………………………………………….
5.Don’t tell your parents. They will be surprised.

IF……………………………………………………………………………….

### UNLESS……………………………………………………………………………….6.You won’t eat anything. You’ll be hungry.If you ……………………………………………………………………………….Bài tập 4 Tìm các lỗi sai trong câu, đánh dấu và sữa lỗi ngay bên phải – Sử dụng câu điều kiện loại 1

**Ví dụ:**
If you will help me, we will finish in time. **WILL HELP→ help**

1.Sarah doesn’t come to the party if you don’t invite her. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2.If we’ll order the new TV set tomorrow, we’ll get it on Friday. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3.Nobody will like you if you won’t change your behavior. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4.You won’t be able to use grammar correctly unless you don’t understand it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5.As long as you won’t make a mess in my bedroom, you can share it with me. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6.You’ll get a discount providing you’ll have their loyalty card. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7.Suppose they will win the match, will they be in the finals? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
I get rid of my old car if you don’t need it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
We’ll take some sandwiches with us in case we’ll be hungry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
He’ll speak to us on condition that we won’t mention his name in the article. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 3 RELATIVE CLAUSES**

**I. Choose the correct answer or answers.**

1. Yoko told me about students… ….have taken the entrance exam 13 times.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. who | b. whom | c. which | d. that |

2. The secretary………….I talked to didn’t know where the meeting was.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. which | b. whom | c. that | d. Ø |

3. You need to talk to a person………….you can trust. You will feel better if you do.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. whose | b. which | c. whom | d. Ø |

4. Bob is the kind of person to………….one can talk about anything.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. who | b. whom | c. that | him |

5. He is a person………….friends trust him.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. who | b. his | c. that | d. whose |

6. I’m looking for an electric can opener………….also can sharpen knives.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. who | b. which | c. that | d. Ø |

7. People………….live in glass houses shouldn’t throw stones.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. who | b. whom | c. which | d. Ø |

8. The problems………….Tony has seem insurmountable.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. what | b. he | c. that | d. Ø |

9. The man………….I introduced you to last night may be the next president of the university.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. which | b. whom | c. that | d. Ø |

10. Cathy is trustworthy. She ‘s a person upon………….you can always depend.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. who | b. whom | c. that | d. Ø |

11. Your career should focus on a field in………….you are genuinely interested

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. which | b. what | c. that | d. Ø |

12. People………….outlook on life is optimistic are usually happy people.

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

13. Ms. Donaldson, ………….teaches linguistics at the university, recently received recognition for her research.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. who | b. whom | c. which | d. that |

14. 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 |

15. The check………….I gave Oliver was for work he’d done for me.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. who | b. which | c. that | d. Ø |

16. Melanie was looking after a dog………….leg had been broken in an accident.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. which | b. whose | c. that | d. its |

17. One of the people arrested was Mary Arundel, ………….is a member of the local council.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. that | b. who | c. whom | d. Ø |

18. The Titanic, ………….sank in 1922, was supposed to be unsinkable.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. whose | b. that | c. which | d. who |

19. The Newspaper is owned by the Mearson Group, ………….chairman is Sir James Bex.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. which | b. that | c. who | d. whose |

20. She is one of the few people to………….I look up.

A. who B. whom C. that d. Ø

***II. Combine the following sentences using who, which, who or that***

1. Do you know the music? It is being played on the radio. …………………………………………………………………………………….
2. A plane crashed into the sea yesterday. It was carrying 120 passengers. ……………………………………………………………………………………….
3. This is the best book. I ever read that book. ………………………………………………………………………………………..
4. The girl chatted with him yesterday. She arrived here at 7a.m. ………………………………………………………………………………………..

 5. The young man lives on the corner. He rides an expensive motorbike. ………………………………………………………………………………………..
***III. Combine the following sentences using “when, where, why”***1. She took me to her house. She grew up in this house.
………………………………………………………………………………
2. New World Hotel is beautiful. We can have dinner at that hotel.
………………………………………………………………………………..
3. Do you remember the year? The First World War ended in that year.
……………………………………………………………………………………..
4. Please ask them the time. The train started the trip at that time.
…………………………………………………………………………………
5. You didn’t tell the reason. You failed the exam for that reason.
…………………………………………………………………………………..

**IV.Combine these pairs of sentences. Use a relative pronoun only when necessary. Use commas for non-defining relative clause.**

1. I bought a cell phone. I can use it to send and receive e-mail.

……………………………………………………………………………………

2. My new cell phone has become a necessary part of life. I only bought it a month ago.

……………………………………………………………………………………

3. My roommate has never been on the Internet. She is afraid of computers.

……………………………………………………………………………………

4. Now, there are psychologists. They help technophobes use technology.

……………………………………………………………………………………

5. A lot of people suffer from technostress. Those people work in my office

……………………………………………………………………………………

6. Some people dream of a job. They can do the job without technology

……………………………………………………………………………………

7. My stereo doesn’t work today. It worked yesterday.

……………………………………………………………………………………

8. The man is a computer expert. You were talking to him.

……………………………………………………………………………………

9. Some documents have been found. They were stolen from a car.

……………………………………………………………………………………

10. Dr. Michelle Weil wrote a book about ‘technostress’. She is a psychologist

……………………………………………………………………………………

***V. Choose the underlined parts that need correcting***

1. I can’t believe that you ate three pizzas already.
 A B C D
2. This is the first time she forgot to give me a message.
 A B C D
3. This motorbike has just been clean by my father.
 A B C D
4. This is the floppy disk which I have been looking for it all this morning.
 A B C D
5. Many houses has been destroyed by the storm.
 A B C D
6. She is the most beautiful woman who I have ever met.
 A B C D
7. That is the man who he told me the bad news.
 A B C D
8. She has hoped for a rise in salary since six months.
 A B C D

**PRACTICE TEST**

**I.TENSE AND FORM**

1.Listen! someone (knock) …………………………………..at the door.

2. Look at those black clouds. It (rain) ……………………………..

3. I'm too tired to walk home. I think I *(*get )…………………a taxi.

4.He (not make) …………………….the dress yet. Would you mind (phone) ………………… me when he finishes ?

5.When he (be) …………………….. young, he used to go to the church every Sunday.

**II.WORD FORM**

1.Rob's very (social)…………………………..- he [likes](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/likes) [parties](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/party).

2.If your job is so (stress)………………………, why don’t you leave it ?

3. He's very (ambition)………………. for his [children](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/children) . He always [wants](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/wants) them to be [successful](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/successful).

4. The [person](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/person) who [answers](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/answer) the [questions](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/question) during an [interview](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/interview) is called an (interview)………….

**III. REWRITING: USING RELATIVE PRONOUNS WHO/ WHOM/ WHICH/ THAT/ WHOSE**

 1. He works for a computer magazine. The magazine is very popular in Mexico.

……………………………………………………………………………………

2. Marta has a brother. Her brother’s name is manual.

……………………………………………………………………………………
3. The boy is my friend’s brother. I met him at the party last night. …………………………………………………………………………………………

4.We’ll have a dinner at an expensive restaurant. We’ll invite you.

IF …………………………………………………………………………………………

 5.Study hard or you won’t get good marks.

Unless…………………………………………………………………….

**UNIT 6: MONEY**

1. **CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 2: PRESENT UNREAL CONDITION**

(CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 2: KHÔNG CÓ THẬT Ở HIỆN TẠI)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If clause** | **Main clause** |
| If + Simple Past, | S + would / could (not) + V1 |

**\* Simple Past:** (+) S + V2/\_ed

(-) S + didn’t + V1

To be: were / weren’t

Ex: a) If he studied harder, he would pass the exam.

b) If I were you, I wouldn’t buy that expensive bicycle.

c) It is raining now, so we don’t go out.

-> If it didn’t rain now, we would go out.

d) I can’t help you because I don’t have enough money.

-> If I had enough money, I would help you.

**\* Chú ý khi biến đổi câu:** *bỏ các từ nối như so, and, because, therefore,…*

 *thể khẳng định đổi thành thể phủ định và ngược lại*

1. **THE PAST PERFECT** (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH)

**A. Form:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (+)(-) (?) | **S + had + V3/ed** **S + had+ not + V3/ed** **Had + S + V3/ed?** |

 **B. Use:**

* Diễn tả 1 sự kiện đã xảy ra trước 1 thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

 Ex: I had finished my homework by 8:00 last night.

* Diễn tả 1 sự kiện đã xảy ra trước 1 sự kiện khác trong quá khứ.

 Ex: I had finished my homework before I went to bed.

**C. Signal:** *by the time = before, after, when,…*

1. **THE PAST PERFECT VS THE PAST SIMPLE**

(THÌ QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH VÀ THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN**)**

**A. Nguyên tắc chia thì:** Để diễn tả hai hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, hành động nào xảy ra **trước** ta dùng **thì quá khứ hoàn thành**, hành động nào xảy ra **sau** ta dùng thì **quá khứ đơn**.

Ex: **After** Trung **had finished** his homework, he **went** to bed.

**B. Cách chia thì khi có before = by the time (trước khi), after (sau khi) và when (khi):**

***1) Past perfet + before + past simple :*** I had had breakfast before I went to school.

***2) Before + past simple + past perfet:*** Before I went to school, I had had breakfast.

***3) Past simple + after + past perfet:*** I went to bed after I had finished my homework.

***4) After + past perfet + past simple:*** After I had finished my homework, I went to bed.

***5 ) When (up to the situation):*** When I came, he had killed the dog.

 When I had gone out, he came.

**4. THE PAST SIMPLE VS THE PAST CONTINUOUS**

(THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VÀ THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN)

Hình thức: **S + was/were + Ving**

Để diễn tả hai hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, hành động nào đang diễn rata dùng **thì quá khứ tiếp diễn**, hành động nào chắn ngang(xen vào) ta dùng thì **quá khứ đơn**.

Ex: When I was having dinner, Peter came yesterday.

**VERB PATTENRS**

**1. GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES** (DANH ĐỘNG TỪ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU)

**A. Gerunds** **(V\_ing)**

***1) Verb + V\_ing***

- admit: thừa nhận - avoid: tránh                  - consider: xem xét

- delay/postpone: hoãn - deny: phủ nhận            - hate / detest: ghét

- dislike: không thích - enjoy: thích                 - finish: kết thúc

- imagine: tưởng tượng - keep: giữ - mind: quan tâm

- miss: trễ, lỡ - risk: liều, mạo hiểm - prefer: thích

- practice: luyện tập - suggest: đề nghị - feel like: cảm thấy như

- quit: từ bỏ - keep (on/sb): tiếp tục, khiến ai - metion: đề cập

Ex: My father enjoys listening to classical music.

      Finally, the thief admitted stealing my bicycle.

***2) Verb phrase + V\_ing***

- be used to / get used to / be accustomed to: quen với với việc gì

- spend + time / money on: tốn thời gian / tiền bạc vào việc gì

- have trouble / difficulity : gặp khó khăn về việc gì

- be worth: đáng để

- be busy: bận rộn

- can’t bear / can’t stand: không chịu đựng được

- can’t help: không thể không

- would you mind: bạn có phiền không?

- it’s no use / it’s no good: vô ích

- look forward to: mong đợi

- prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing: thích cái này hơn cái kia

Ex: I couldn’t help laughing when hearing his story.

      Would you mind typing this letter?

***3) Verb of perception (see, watch, hear, smell, feel, notice, find) + 0bject + V\_ing***

Ex: I see her running.

      He found his sister eating his cake.

***4) Preposition (on, in, at, of…) + V\_ing***

Ex: He is fond of jogging in the morning.

**B. To infinitives**

***1) Verb + to tinf***

- agree: đồng ý           - arrange: sắp xếp          - beg: van nài, van xin

- decide: quyết định     - demand: yêu cầu         - fail: thất bại

- hope: hy vọng           - intend: dự định            - learn: học

- plan: lên kế hoạch     - prepare: chuẩn bị         - pretend: giả vờ

- promise: hứa - refuse: từ chối             - seem: hình như

- want: mong muốn     - wish: ước muốn          - would like: thích, muốn

- offer: đề nghị - manage: xoay sở - afford: đủ khả năng

Ex: I hope to be your good friend.

                            We decided to go for a walk in the forest.

***2) Verb + 0bject + to inf***

- advise: khuyên - ask: hỏi - allow: cho phép

- encourage: động viên - expect: mong đợi - permit: cho phép

- persuade: thuyết phục - order: ra lệnh - recommend: đề nghị

- request: yêu cầu - tell: bảo - warn: cảnh báo

Ex: My parents allowed me to go out with my friends last night.

I recommend you to do what he said.

***3) Adjective / Noun + to inf***

Ex: He’s too young to swim in that lake.

This is a perfect place to play football.

**C. Bare infinitives (V without “to”)**

***- make / let + O***

***- help + O + (to)***

***- had better***

***- would rather***

***- modal verbs: can, could, should, must, will, would, may, might***

Ex: Her brother helps her (to) do her homework.

She made her son stay home.

**D. Verbs + V\_ing / To-infinitives**

***- stop + V-ing: dừng hẳn một hành động***

***- stop + to-inf: dừng lại để làm việc khác***

Ex: My father stopped smoking cigarette.

He was very tired. He stopped to take a rest.

***- remember / forget / regret + V-ing: nhớ / quên / nuối tiếc việc đã làm*** *(trong quá khứ)*

***- remember / forget / regret + to-inf: nhớ / quên / nuối tiếc việc sẽ làm****(trong tương lai*)

Ex: Don’t forget to turn off the light when you go to bed.

                          I remember meeting you somewhere but I don’t know your name.

*-****try + V-ing: thử***

***- try + to-inf: cố gắng***

 Ex: I tried to do my test well.

 She tried making a cake.

***- need + to-inf: cần (chủ động)***

***- need + V-ing = need + to be + V-ed/V3: cần được (bị động)***

Ex: I need to wash my car.

                         My car is very dirty. It needs washing / to be washed.

**EXERCISES**

I/. ***Choose the best option for each of the following sentences:***

1. Ann is interested in ................... young children.

 a. teach b. teaches c. to teach d. teaching

1. I finished ..........................the book and went to bed

 a. reading b. to read c. read d. to be read

1. The police questioned me at some length, and I didn't enjoy.

 a. to question b. questioning c. to be questioned d. being questioned

1. Dad allowed Dora .........................to the party.

 a. going b. to go c. go d. gone

1. My teacher always expected me .........................well in exams

 a. do b. doing c. to do d. to have done

1. Will you please stop..........................TV channels?

 a. to change b. change c. be changed d. changing

1. My glasses are in my book bag, but I don't remember............... them there.

 a. putting b. to put c. I put d. put

1. I'd like.................... somewhere different for a change.

 a. to go b. going c. go d. to have gone

1. He agreed.................the job as soon as possible.

 a. start b. starting c. to start d. to be started.

1. The searchers found the boy ..................in the barn.

 a. to shelter b. shelter c. sheltering d. being sheltered

1. Look at those windows! They really need...................

 a. to, clean b. cleaning c. to be cleaned d. b and c are correct

1. I'm tired. I'd rather ...................out this evening, if you don't mind.

 a.. not going b. not to go c. don't go d. not go

1. My bank manager advised..................a loan.

 a. to take me out b. me taking out c. me to take out d. me take out

1. I must go now. I promised....................late.

 a. not being b. not to be c. to not be d. I wouldn't be

1. The children are looking forward ..................their grandma again.

 a. seeing b. to see c. to seeing d. to be seen

1. Our teacher made me ................... all the questions.

 a. answer b. to answer c. answering d. answered

1. 1 don't mind......................... home but I'd rather ....................a taxi.

 a. to walk/ to get b. walking/ to get c. walking/ get d. to walk/ getting

1. It isn't sale .for children ..........................on ladders.

 a. playing b. to play c. play d. played

1. I want .................. volleyball. I hope ................for the team.

 a. to play/ to be chosen b. to play/ to choose

 c. playing/ being chosen d. to play/ choosing

1. Famous people get tired of .....................everywhere they go.

 a. recognizing b. to recognize c. recognize d. being recognized

***II/. Choose the underlined parts that need*** ***correcting:***

1. I decided changing jobs because my boss makes mework overtime

 A B C D

2. In order to not forget things, I put a string around my finger

 A B C D

3. Where you worked last year when you were goingto school? A B C D

4. The doctor called this morning, while you slept.

 A B C D

5. I've been studying French since I've started high school.

 A B C D

6. I succeeded in to find a job, so my parents didn’t make me go to college.

 A B C D

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

 A B C D

8. I'd rather to stay home than go out tonight.

 A B C D

9. Why you call me so late last night?

 A B C D

10. Let's stop to watch so much TV so that we can read or goout instead.

 A B C D

**III/. Writing**

***a) Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb in brackets:***

 1. I wish (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the manager.

2. I’d like him (start) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more English lessons.

3. I hate (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up early and (dress) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the dark.

4. I have no intention of (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the play.

5. She was the last student (leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the room.

6. We arranged (meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them later.

7. Our teacher has promised (help) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the exam.

8. The movie is worth (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. I’d like (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an opportunity of (meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again.

10. I had to ask the boys (stop) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. Would you mind (close) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door ?

12. I hope (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a job.

13. (Try) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him angry.

14. He is thinking of (quit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his job.

15. Please let me (know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your decision.

16. It’s no use (wait) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. Gravity makes water (run) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ downhill.

18. It takes me hours (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the letter.

19. It’s difficult (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used to (eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with chopsticks.

20. Stop (argue) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and start (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***c) Rewrite the sentences below, beginning with the words given:***

1/ Would you please lend me a hand ?

- Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

2/ My teacher advised buying that book.

- My teacher advised us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3/ He has studied English for six years.

- He began \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4/ Let’s go to the cinema!

- How about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5/ He spent two hours writing the essay.

- It took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6/ He didn’t remember that he had met me before.

- He forgot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7/ The bag was so heavy that she couldn’t carry it upstairs.

- The bag was too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8/ Tom collect antique coins. He gets interested in it.

-Tom is interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9/It’s not a good idea to travel during the rush hour.

 - It’s better to avoid\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10/ He expects to hear from her as soon as possible.

- He is looking forward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

11/ She succeeded in winning the lottery.

- She finally managed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

12/ I The tea is so hot that I can’t drink it.

- The tea is too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

13/ He listens to rock music. He is very fond of it.

- He is very fond of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

14/ I forget that I borrowed you some money last month.

- I don’t remember\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15/ Why don’t we watch TV?

- I suggest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

16/ Would you like to stop smoking?

- Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

17/ It takes me 10 minutes to go to school every day.

- I spend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

18/ He finally managed to get a job.

- He succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19/ She doesn’t enjoy working with young people.

 - She doesn’t want\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20/ She insisted that she should be called Mary.

- She insisted on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Put the verbs in the Past Perfect or Past Simple tense**

1. He (leave) ……………………London 2 years ago.

2. The man looked familiar. I (see) ………………… him somewhere before.

3. Everybody (be)……………at home to watch football on TV last night.

4. Mr Brown (become) …………… famous after he (have) …………..some inventions .

5. They (go)…………….. home after they (finish)……………….their work.

6. We had just gone to bed when we (hear) ……………….. a knock at the door.

7. They told me that they (never / meet) ……………….. me.

8. My friends didn’t want to come to the cinema with me because they (already / see)…………the film.

9. They (build) ………………. the school in 1989.

10. The secretary (not, finish) ………………. the report by 10:00 yesterday.

11.I .............................(watch) this film last year.

12. The house was very quiet when I...............(get) home. Everybody………........... (go) out for dinner.

13.After she ............................ (finish) her homework ………………..(go) to bed.

14. Before she ………………..(go) to the station, the train………….…………(leave)

15. I...............................................(study) for an hour when you came.

16. Yesterday I (go) …………………….. home after I (finish)………………………..my work.

17. Many people (move) ………………………………..to the new place before the storm occurred.

18 I sat down ant rested after they (go) …………………………………

19. Last night before he (watch) ………………..…TV, ……….…………………. the exercise.

20 By the time she was twelve, she ………………………( already, decide) on a career.

**V. Grammar and structure**

***a)*** ***Choose the best option for each of the following sentences:***

1. Before Jennifer won the lottery, she..............any kind of contest.

 a. hasn't entered b. doesn't enter c. wasn't entering d. hadn't entered

1. Who was the woman in red dress? Did you know?`

 ‘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

1. Did you say that you ..................... here only three days ago?

 a. were coming b. had come c. have come d. come

1. By the time he arrived at the party, all his classmates......................

 a. has left b. left c. was leaving d. had left

1. When I was a child.......................the violin.

 a. I was playing b. I had played c. I play d. I played

1. It's two years...............Joe.

 a. that I don't see b. that I haven't seen c. since I didn't see d. since I saw

1. The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he................. before.

 a. hasn't flown b. didn't fly c. hadn't flown d. wasn't flying

1. As soon as Laura ..................... the house, it started to rain.

 a. has left b. was leaving c. had left d. had been leaving

1. We .......................... in New York for ten years and then we ...........here in 1987.

 a. have lived/ moved b. lived / moved

 c. lived/ had moved d. had lived / moved

1. We ..................... them before the reception yesterday.

 a. haven't met b. hadn't met c. didn't meet d wouldn't meet

1. Karen didn't want to come to the cinema with us because she ............. the film.

 a. has already seen b. already had seen c. had already seen d. saw

1. The man looked familiar. I ................... him somewhere before.

 a. saw b. have seen c. had seen d. see

1. When we.........................the bill, we left the restaurant.

 a. had paid b. were paying c. paid d. had been paying

1. Marie Curie....................a Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1911.

 a. awarded b. was awarded c. had awarded d. had been awarded

1. By the time she was twelve, she ........................ her career.

 a. already had decided b. already has decided

 c. had already decided d. already decided

1. Tony : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? -Ann : In a flat near the supermarket.

A. What′s your address? B. Where are you?

C. Where are you live? D. Where do you live?

1. You shouldn't spend all your time.....................

 A. study B. to study C. studying D. studied

18. After John ……………………his clothes, he ………… his homework last night.

 A.washes /has done B.washed / has done C. had washed/did D. washed/ had done

19. Remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lights before you leave the classroom.

A. to turn off B. turning off C. you turn off D. to turning off

20.The sun......................... in the East and .................... in the West.

 A. rises/ set B. rises/ sets C. rose/ had set D.has risen/ has set

***VI) Choose the underlined parts that need*** ***correcting:***

1. Before she became a film star, she has been a stand up comedian

 A B C D

2. I'm trying to persuade my sister to drive but I can’t get her do it

 A B C D

3. After a week, we finally got to Miami, that my aunt lives.

 A B C D

4. Since I begin school. I haven't had much spare time.

 A B C D

5. My mother makes me doing my, homework so I can't go out.

 A B C D

6. My family lived in Hue since 1990 to 1996, but we are now living in Sai Lion.

 A B C D

7. Can you tell me where were you born? — Stockholm.

 A B C D

8. Computers are often used to control, adjustment, and correct complex industrial operation.

 A B C D

9. He spent most of his time to paint in the studio,

 A B C D

10. We went to Stan's holiday party last year, hadn't we?

 A B C D

**VII. Writing**

***a) Fill in the blank with the correct tense or form of the verb in brackets:***

1. The last time I (talk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to him was three months ago.
2. Yesterday I (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an accident while I (wait) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for you on this corner.
3. Since we (move) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the new house, the children have enjoyed themselves so much.
4. My friend, Tom (not come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to join the party last night.
5. At this time last year, she (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at university .
6. My friends and I (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful holiday at present last month.
7. The doctor (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very hard on the operation at 10 p.m. last night.
8. While Tom (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the piano, his mother was doing the washing up.
9. We went to the box office at lunch time, but the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(already/ sell) all the tickets.
10. I felt very tired when I got home, so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) straight to bed.
11. At last the committee were ready to announce their decision. They\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) up their mind.
12. Two days ago I (meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an old friend who I (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for years.
13. When the students (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the experiment, they (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a report on it.
14. My friend\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( study) English every night.
15. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( finish) this report for two days.
16. The film is very interesting so I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( see) it many times.
17. Do you feel like (go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to a film or would you rather (stay)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home ?
18. Don’t forget \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( set) the alarm clock for six o’clock tomorrow morning.
19. Jack promised\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting. (come)
20. It’s no use\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.( wait)

**VIII. Rewrite the first sentences so that the second one means nearly the same as the first one:**

1/ We worked very hard for the exam. Then we passed it.

→ Before we ……………………………………………………………………

2/ First my sister considered what to say. Then she decided to talk to her headmaster.

 → After my sister …………………………………………..…………………..

3/ I learned my lessons. Then I went out for a walk.

→ Before I ………………………………………….……………………...

4/ Her brother bought a new washing machine. First he checked the prices.

→ After her brother …………………………………………………………….

5/ My mother took an aspirin. Then she felt a little better.

→ Before my mother………………………………………….…………………

6/ The boys argued. Then they fought.

→ After the boys ……………………………………………..…………..

7/ His aunt went out to the food store. Then she had an accident.

→ Before his aunt…………………………………………..…………….

8/ We decided to go on a trip to Hue. First we had some problems.

→ After we……………………………………………………..……………

9/ The students read some materials. Then they wrote their assignments.

→ Before the stdents……………………………………………………….

10/ He watched the football match. Then he wrote a report.

→ After he……………………………………………………….……………

**IX. Grammar and structure**

***a)*** ***Choose the best option for each of the following sentences:***

1. What would Tom do if he ......................... the truth?

a. would know b. has know c. knows d. knew

1. Jim wanted to know................call and tell him where to meet you.

a. you could b. whether you can c. if you could d. when could you

1. Could you talk........................? I'm trying to work.

a. more quietly b. quieter than c. more quiet d. quiet

1. Whales and sharks are carnivores ....................... means they eat meat.

a. this b. that c. it d. which

1. You....................Mark. You know it's a secret.

a. should tell b. shouldn't tell c. couldn't tell d. might tell

1. Owls have a strong beak and sharp talons.................mice and other small prey:

a. which used to catch b. used for catching

c. their use is to catch d. they are used for catching

1. If someone .................... into the store, smile and say, 'May I help you?'

a. comes b. came c. will come d. would come

1. ...............you, I would think twice about that decision. It could be a bad move.

a. If I am b. Should I be c. Were I d. If I had been

1. 'Would you like some cake?' 'No, thanks. If I cake, I....................fat.'

a. ate/ will get b. ate/ would get

c. mould eat/ could get d. am eating/ will get

1. If I weren't working for an accounting firm, I................. in a bank.

a. work b. will work c. have worked d. would be working

1. I'm not an astronaut. If I...........an astronaut, I ................. my camera with me on the rocket ship.

 a. am/ will take b. was/ would take

 c. were/ had taken d. was/ would have taken

1. Don't throw aerosol into a fire. An aerosol .......... if you ................ it into a fire.

 a. will be exploded/ throw b. would explode/ threw

 c. explodes/ will throw d. can explode/ throw

13. That sounds like a good offer. I.................it if I................you.

 a. had accepted/ were b. will accept/ am

 c. would accept/ were d. accepted' were

14. Nora is using my car right now. If she................ it back in time. Your welcome to borrow it.

 a. brought .b. would bring c. will bring d. brings

15. If energy ......................inexpensive and unlimited, many things in the world would be different.

 a. is b. was c. had been d. would be

16. If you ............... all of my questions, I ...................... anything to help you.

 a. don't answer/ can't do b. didn't answer/ won't do

 c. wouldn't answer/ can't do b. wouldn't answer/ couldn't do

17. If I ................... wings,....................... take an airplane to fly home.

 a. have/ won't have to b. had/ wouldn't have

 c. have/ will have to d. had/ didn't have to

18. 'Here's my phone' number.

 'Thanks, I ................you a call if I .................... some help.

 a. will give/ will need b. would give/ needed

 c. give/ need d. will give/ need

19. If we .......................serious about pollution, we ...................... more money on research.

 a. had been/ spent b. were/ had spent

 c. were/ would spend d. are/ will spend

20. Sea water is salty. If the oceans.................of fresh water, there ............. plenty of water to irrigate all of the deserts in the world.

 a. consisted/ would be b. consisted/ were

 c. would consist/ could be d. consist/ will be

***b) Choose the underlined parts that need*** ***correcting:***

1. Jack will win the election if he campaigned harder.

 A B C D

1. We're used to think that there was no life in the ocean depths.

 A B C D

1. A large portion of the world's water supply have been contaminated by factory waste, and oil spills.

A B C D

1. The match was cancelled due to the weather was bad.

 A B C D

5. He left her house in a hurry without to say goodbye to us.

 A B C D

6. If I had money, I will buy a car.

 A B C D

7. Despite his disability, he tried leading as normal a life as possible.

 A B C D

1. I think you shouldn't do if it's the right thing to do.

 A B C D

9. If I pass this exam, I would go to the university next September.

 A B C D

10. Unless we worked harder, we would finish on time.

 A B C D

11. The houses have been decorate very beautifully.

 A B C D

12. You can't go into the reception if you have a ticket.

 A B C D

**X. Writing**

***a) Fill in the blank with the correct tense or form of the verb in brackets:***

1. If my grandfather ................(be) still alive, he would be a hundred today.
2. I .......................... (offer) to give you a lift if I had my car here.
3. Where ................. (you/ choose) if you could live anywhere in the world?
4. If you............... (drive) from London to Glasgow, which way would you go?
5. If I.................. (live) out of town, I..................(take) up the garden.
6. We............ (not have) any money if we...........(not work).
7. I.............. (not mind) living in England if the weather.................. (be) better.
8. If I were you, I.......... (not wait), I.............(go) now.
9. If we..........(have) more reliable car, we...............(drive) to Spain rather than fly.
10. If Mr Morgan............ (be) still head teacher, he .............. (not permit) such bad behaviour.

***b) Rewrite the following sentences using conditional sentences type 2:***

1. John is fat because he eats so many chips.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. You drink too much coffee and you can’t sleep.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Tam loses his job because he is so lazy.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Because the weather is bad, we can’t go to the beach.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. I don’t have enough money, so I can’t go on holiday this year.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. My father smokes a lot and he gets a bad cough.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. The teacher is angry, so he doesn’t talk much to me.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. My mother doesn’t give us much money because she needs to keep it.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. She closes the windows because it is very cold outside.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. He doesn’t call my name because he doesn’t know me.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Alan always overeats at lunch because he never eats breakfast.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I don't know enough about the machine, so I can't mend it myself.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I don't ride the bus to work every morning because it's always so crowded.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. There isn’t enough money spent on cancer research, so a prevention has not been found.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The wind is blowing hard, so I won't take the boat out for a ride.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Nick can't find the way because he hasn't got a map.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Schroeder ignores Lucy, so she gets angry at him.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I can't look the word up because I haven't got a dictionary.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Linus is smart, so he finds clever solutions to life's problems.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We don't visit our parents very often because they live so far away.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **XI/. *Complete the following sentences using To + V or V-ing form of the verbs:***

1. I enjoy ………………….(listen) to music
2. Tom appears ………………….(worry) about something
3. I considered ………………(apply) for the job but in the end I decided …………….(stop) it.
4. Have you finished ……………………..(wash) your hair yet?
5. We were hungry, so I suggested …………..(have) dinner early.
6. David tends ……………….(forget) things.
7. My father stopped ……………….(smoke) many years ago.
8. He went and stop …………….(smoke).
9. I’ve put off ………………(write) the letter so many times.
10. I don’t like ……………..(drive) very much.
11. I don’t want ……………….(go) out tonight. I’m too tired.
12. I can’t afford ……………..(go) out tonight. I haven’t got enough money.
13. Has it stopped …………………(rain) yet?
14. Can you remind me ……………………(buy) some coffee when we go out?
15. Why do you keep ……………….(ask) me questions.
16. The classroom need ………………(clean). It’s too dirty.
17. You don’t need …………….(iron) that shirt. It doesn’t need ……………….(iron)
18. One of the boys admitted ………………..(break) the window.
19. The boy’s father promised ……………..(pay) for the window to be repaired
20. “How did the thief get into the house?” “ I forgot …………….(shut) the window.
21. I’ve enjoyed ……………..(meet) you. I hope ……………….(see) you again soon.
22. The baby began ………………(cry) in the middle of the night.
23. Remember ……………..(do) your homework.
24. I remember ……………(do) the homework
25. She tries …………….(be) serious but she couldn’t help ……………….(laugh)

 26.I hope …………….(see) you again soon.

 27. When I am tired .I stop…….(work)

 28..Have you finished ………………(clean) the floor.

 29.They told me ………………(be) here at ten o’clock

 30. The police ordered the driver ………………..stop.

 31. He promised …………..(pick) me up this afternoon.

 32. Don’t try to avoid ……………..answer my question.

 33. We re going out for dinner .would you like…………….(go) with us?

 34. It ‘s hot in here Would you mind ………………..(open) the window please?

 35. Jame didn’t have any money, so he decided ……………(find) a job.

 36. The teacher remind the students …………….(do )their homework.

 37. Her boss expects her…………….(finish)her work as soon as possible.

 38. Our teacher seems ……………….(be)in a good mood today, don’t you think?

39. They delayed …………..(open) the doors of the examination room until exactly 9.00

40. I really dislike ……………(ask) to answer questions in class when I haven’t prepared my lesson.

41. When I was younger , I used to……………( wear) bright colors, now I’m accustomed to……………(dress) more properly.

42. The children enjoy ………………….(allow ) to stay up late when there ‘s something special on TV.

1. Sky drivers must have nerves of steel. I can’t imagine ……………(jump) out of a plane and ………………..(fall ) to the earth. What if the parachute didn’t open?

**XII. Supply the correct form of the verbs in parentheses: (the past tenses)**

1. She ……………….(be) born in 1980.
2. I ……………..(read) the novel written by Jack London several times before.
3. You ……………(watch) TV last night?
4. When I …………..(arrive) at his house, he still …………….(sleep)
5. While my father …………….(read) a newspaper, I ………………(learn) my lesson and my sister ………………(do) her homework.
6. He ……………(sit) in a café as I ………………..(see) him.
7. She said that she ………………………….(already, see) Dr Rice.
8. They ………………(go) home after they …………………..(finish) their work.
9. I ………………………(not write) to my friend a long time ago
10. She …………….(lose) her handbag in the train yesterday.
11. How long ago ……………(be) the second world war?
12. What …………..(be) he when he …………..(be) young?
13. It was the first time I ……………………(ever, see) such a beautiful girl.
14. Before Alice …………..(go) to sleep , she ……………….(call) her family.
15. When the phone ………………(ring), I ………………(have) dinner.
16. She ……………(win) the gold medal in 1986.
17. He ………….(teach) in this school before he ………………..(leave) for England.
18. Our teacher ……………..(tell) us yesterday that he ……………(visit) England in 1970.
19. What you ……………(do) at 6p.m yesterday?
20. My mother …………….(cook) in the kitchen while my father ………….(watch) TV in the living room.
21. He ……………..(watch) TV when the phone went off. Very unwillingly he …………..(turn) down the sound and ………………….(go) to answer it.
22. You looked very busy when I …………………(see) you last night. What you …………….(do) ?
23. The light ……………..(go) out while we ………………(have) dinner.
24. After they had gone, I ………………….(sit) down and ………………..(rest)
25. As we …………………(cross) the street, we ……………..(see) an accident.
26. I ……………..(be) very tired because I ………………(work) all day yesterday.
27. He …………..(ask) why we ………………(come) so early.
28. When John and I got to the theatre, the movie ………………..(start) already.
29. When your father ………………(die)?

 I ……………………..(not know) when he …………………(die)

 30. It ………………..(rain) when we ………………….(arrive)

 **XIII. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

* 1. I ………….(see) an accident when I …………..(wait) for you on this corner yesterday.

 2. Mr Smith ……………(teach) at this school since he …………………(graduate) in 1980.

3. People ……………………(speak) English in most of Canada.

4. Last month, I …………………(be) in the hospital for ten days.

 5. Up to then, I never ………………(see) such a fat man.

 6. My mother ………………(come) to stay with us next weekend.

7. My teacher wasn’t at home when I ………………..(arrive). He ……………..(just, go) out.

8. Miss Lee often ………………(write) when she was on holiday.

 9. How long Bob and Mary ………………..(be) married?

 10. My brother ………………(join) the army when he ……………..(be) young.

 11. She ……………(play) the piano when our guests …………………..(arrive) last night.

1. She just …………………….(come in) and ………………..(see) you in 5 minutes.
2. I ……………………(have) coffee for dinner, but now I …………………..(have, not) it
3. They ……………..(prepare) the Christmas dinner at the moment.
4. When the teacher came in, the pupils ……………….(play) games.
5. George …………….(work) at the university so far.
6. Violets ……………(bloom) in Spring
7. We ……………..(not live) in England for two years now.
8. You ……………………(speak) to Mrs Baker yesterday?

No, I ………………..(not see) her for a long time

I ……………………(not can) remember when I last ………………(see) her.

20. What you ………………(do) after you ………………(go) home last night?

21. I’m preparing to support anything he ………………(say) tomorrow.

22. Long ago, my young brother often ………………(cry)

23. Up to now, the teacher ……………………(give) our class five tests.

24. When I came in, they all …………….(sit) round the fire. Mr Pkie …………..(do) a crossword puzzle, Mrs Pike ……………….(knit), and the others ……………….(read)

25. He …………………(do) his homework before he went to the cinema.

26. She ………………(ask) me to tell about him several times.

27. At 4p.m yesterday? Well, I ………………(work) in my office at that time.

28. Hurry up! The train ………………..(come)

29. Bill said he …………..(forget) to buy a dictionary.

30. He felt asleep while he …………………….(do) his homework.

31. It ………………..(rain) when we arrived.

32. The house …………………(build) two years ago.

33. Why didn’t you listen while I ……………….(speak) to you?

34. My father ………………(not watch) TV every night.

35. They ……………..(sell) all the books when we got there.

36. The dog ……………………(wag) whenever he …………………(see) me.

37. My grandfather ………………(not, smoke) for 5 five years.

38. I …………………..(never forget) what you ………………(just tell) me.

39. Sometimes I …………………(get) up before the sun ……………..(rise)

40. David …………….(be) born after his father …………….(die)

41. When I …………………(be) a child, I ………………(want) to be a doctor.

42. After he ……………….(wash) his face and hands, he ………………(go) to breakfast. Now, he ……………(eat) his porridge and ……………..(drink) a cup of tea. Later, he ………………..(leave) the dining room.

43. After I ……………..(do) my homework, I …………….(go) to the theatre. Now, I …………..(read) a novel and later, I ……………(have) a hot cup of tea.

44. Some time ago, the baker …………..(mix) the dough; now, he ……………(pour) it in the tin; later, he ……………..(bake) it in the oven.

45. I ………………(not leave) Saigon since we …………….(go) to Dalat three years ago.

46. At this time next week, we ………………….(live) in USA

47. Some animals …………………..(not eat) during winter.

48. Where you …………………(spend) your holidays next summer?

49. The Browns ………………(live) in Paris for 7 years when the second World War II ………….(break) out.

50. You ………………..(receive) any letter from your parents yet?

**XIV/. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5**

**THE STORY OF COCA-COLA**

Coca-Cola was invented in 1886 by John Pemberton, a druggist living in Atlanta. The original drink was a type of syrup, using coca leaves, sugar and cola nuts, plus a few other secret ingredients! Pemberton sold it as a medicine; and with its coca (the source of cocaine), it must have made people feel good!Nevertheless, Pemberton’s medicine was not very successful, so he sold his secret formula to another druggist, Asa Candler. Candler was interested, because he had another idea that Pemberton’s “medicine” would be much better if it was mixed with soda. Candler was thus the man who really invented the drink Coca-Cola. Candler also advertised his new drink, and soon people were going to drugstores just to get a drink of Coca-Cola.Before long, other people became interested in the product, including a couple of businessmen who wanted to sell it in bottles. Candler sold them a licence to bottle the drink, and very quickly the men became millionaires. The famous bottle, with its very distinctive shape, was designed in 1916. And the famous Coca-Cola logo is the most famous logo in the world. Unlike any other famous commercial logos, it has not changed in 100 years!During the First World War, American soldiers in Europe began asking for Coca-Cola, so the Coca-Cola company began to export to Europe. It was so popular with soldiers that they then had to start bottling the drink in Europe.Today, Coca-Cola is made in countries all over the world, including Russia and China; it is the world’s most popular drink.As for the famous formula, it is probably the world’s most valuable secret! The exact ingredients for making Coca-Cola are only known to a handful of people. And as for the “coca” that was in the original drink, that was eliminated in 1903. It was a drug, and too dangerous. Today’s Coca-Cola contains caffeine, but not cocaine!

 **Question1:**  According to the passage, Coca-Cola was first introduced in \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** America | **B.** China | **C.** Europe | **D.** Russia |

 **Question 2:**  According to the passage, the original drink made people feel good because it contained \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** coca leaves | **B.** cola nuts | **C.** secret ingredients | **D.** Sugar |

 **Question 3:**  It is stated in the passage that Candler was interested in the product because he thought \_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| **A.** he could develop the original formula by adding soda. |
| **B.** he would sell it and quickly became a millionaire . |
| **C.** it was an useful medicine which made people feel good . |
| **D.** Pemberton’s medicine was very famous and successful. |

 **Question 4:**  When were the Coca-Cola’s bottle shape and logo designed according to the passage?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** in 1886 | **B.** in 1916 | **C.** in 1930 | **D.** in 1986 |

 **Question 5:**  According to the passage, what is NOT true about the formula of Coca-Cola ?

|  |
| --- |
| **A.** It is probably the world’s most priceless secret. |
| **B.** It was really invented by the druggist. Asa Candler. |
| **C.** Its exact ingredients are well known to many people. |
| **D.** Its ingredient was changed from cocaine to caffeine. |

**XV.** **Read the passage and choose the best option for each blank**

When you first arrive in a foreign culture, often your first reaction is completely positive . Everything seems exciting, different and fascinating. It’s an (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If you are just on a short holiday, you will probably never leave this phase.

(2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, if you stay longer, your attitude can start to change. As you start to realize (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ little you really understand the new culture, life can get frustrating . People misunderstand what you are trying to say, or they may laugh at you when you say something incorrectly. Even simple things, like posting a letter, can seem very difficult to you. Thus, you are likely to get angry or upset when things go wrong.

With time, though, you start to (4)\_\_\_ to become more comfortable with the differences and better able to handle frustrating situations. Your (5)\_\_\_ of humor reappears. Finally, you may feel enthusiastic about the culture once again, enjoy living in it, and even prefer certain aspects of the culture to your own.

 (Adapted from Navigate – Coursebook, OUP 2015)

1. A. adventure B. adventurous C. adventurer D. adventurously

2. A. Therefore B. Or C. However D. Nor

3. A. whether B. how C. if D. what

4. A. replace B. maintain C. adjust D. keep

5. A. taste B. sound C. touch D. sense

**CULTURE SHOCK**

Many people dream of living in a foreign country. It can be an amazing experience for those who are willing to settle down in a new place. (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_, there’s one potential problem you should be aware of: culture shock. Culture shock is the feeling we get from living in a place that is so different to where we grew up that we are not sure (2) \_\_\_\_ to deal with it. Societies are (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in many different ways. Customs and traditions can be very different and that can sometimes make it difficult to get on with local people who might not approve (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things you do and might object to things you say. You might be banned from doing things in another country that are perfectly legal in your own. For example, in Singapore people can be forced to (5) \_\_\_\_ a large fine just for dropping rubbish. Eventually, though, most people who live abroad fall in love with their adopted country and learn to accept its differences.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Although | D. Moreover |
| 2. A. what | B. when | C. How | D. why |
| 3. A. organize | B. organizing | C. organization | D. organized |
| 4. A. of | B. with | C. on | D. off |
| 5. A. spend | B. waste | C. pay | D. borrow |

**XVI/. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5**

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he **foresaw**its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before   his death·, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made **worthwhile** contributions to humanity. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original **legacy**of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from $30,000 to $125,000.
Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.
No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War 11. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

**Question 1:**The word “**foresaw**” in the first paragraph is nearest in meaning to          . **A.**prevailed              **B.**postponed            **C.**prevented                         **D.**predicted **Question 2:**The Nobel prize was established in order to          . **A.**recognize worthwhile contributions  to humanity            **B.**resolve political differences **C.**honor the  inventor of dynamite                                       **D.**spend money **Question 3:**In which area have Americans received the most awards? **A.**Literature             **B.**Peace                    **C.**Economics                       **D.**Science **Question 4:**All of the following statements are  true **EXCEPT**         . **A.**Awards vary in monetary value **B.**ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention **C.**Politics plays an important role in selecting the winners **D.**A few individuals have won two awards **Question 5:**In how many fields are prizes bestowed? **A.**2                           **B.**5                           **C.**6                                       **D.**10 **Question 6:**It is implied that Nobel's profession  was in         . **A.**economics            **B.**medicine               **C.**literature                           **D.**science **Question 7:**In the first paragraph, “**worthwhile**” is closest in  meaning to          . **A.**economic              **B.**prestigious            **C.**trivial                                **D.**valuable **Question 8:**How much money did Nobel leaves for the prizes? **A.**$30,000                **B.**$125,000              **C.**$155,000                          **D.**$9,000,000 **Question 9:**What is the main idea of this passage? **A.**Alfred Nobel became very rich when he invented dynamite. **B.**Alfred Nobel created awards in six categories for contributions to humanity. **C.**Alfred Nobel left all of his money to science **D.**Alfred Nobel made a lasting contribution to humanity **Question 10:**The word “**legacy**”  in  the second  paragraph means  most  nearly the same as           . **A.**legend                  **B.**bequest                 **C.**prize                                 **D.**debt

**UNIT 7: TOURISM**

**I. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH)**

**A. FORMS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Affirmative(+) | S + have / has + V3/ed**Ex:** *I have just finished my homework.* |
| Negative(-) | S + haven’t / hasn’t + V3/ed**Ex:** *I haven’t finished my homework yet.* |
| Questions(?) | Have / Has + S + V3/ed?**Ex:** *Have you finished your homework?* |

**B. USES**

- Diễn tả một hành động vừa mới hoàn thành.

- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và còn kéo dài đến hiện tại

- Diễn tả một hành động đã kết thúc mà thời điểm không xác định rõ rệt.

**C. ADVERBS**

- since + mốc thời gian, for + khoảng thời gian

- already, just, yet, recently, lately, ever, never…before, so far, up to now, several times

- for / during the last few years, recent years, this month

- This is the first/ second/ last time…

- This is + so sánh nhất

- How long…?

**D. THE PRESENT PERFECT & THE PAST SIMPLE**

**\*** Giống nhau: Cùng diễn tả hành động đã hoàn thành trong quá khứ.

**Ex:**

*- I* ***finished*** *“The Hobbit” last night. I really enjoyed it.*

*- I****’ve finished*** *“The Hobbit”. You can read it now.*

**\*** Khác nhau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **THE PRESENT PERFECT****(Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)** | **THE PAST SIMPLE****(Thì quá khứ đơn)** |
| - Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không có thời gian cụ thể.**Ex:** *Mary has lost her key. She is finding it.*- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, chưa kết thúc và còn tiếp diễn đến hiện tại.**Ex:** *I have known his family for 10 years.*- Nói về kinh nghiệm, trải nghiệm của ai đó trong quá khứ (có thể lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần).**Ex:** *I’ve been to Italy three times.* | - Diễn tả những hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ, thường có thời gian cụ thể.**Ex:** *I visted my cousin last Sunday.*- Diễn tả những hành động xảy ra liên tiếp trong quá khứ.**Ex:** *She turned on her computer, read the email and answered it.* |
| **\* Lưu ý:** - Chúng ta thường sử dụng **thì HTHT** để hỏi và trả lời về một trải nghiệm / kinh nghiệm và dùng **thì QKĐ** để đưa thêm thông tin cụ thể.**Ex:** *“Have you ever broken a bone?” - “Yes, I broke my leg when I was 12.”* |

**II. REPORTED SPEECH (CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT)**

**A. ĐỔI NGÔI**

**- Ngôi 1:** Đổi cùng ngôi với **chủ ngữ** của mệnh đề chính.

**- Ngôi 2:** Đổi cùng ngôi với **túc từ** của mệnh đề chính.

**- Ngôi 3:** giữ nguyên.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Ngôi** | **Chủ từ** | **Túc từ** | **Tính từ sở hữu** | **Đại từ sở hữu** | **Đại từ phản thân** |
| **SỐ****ÍT** | **1** | I | me | my | mine | myself |
| **2** | you | you | your | yours | yourself |
| **3** | he | him | his | his | himself |
| she | her | her | hers | herself |
| it | it | its | its | itself |
| **SỐ****NHIỀU** | **1** | we | us | our | ours | ourselves |
| **2** | you | you | your | yours | yourself |
| **3** | they | them | their | theirs | themselves |

**B. LÙI THÌ**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Câu trực tiếp** | **Câu gián tiếp** |
| ***Hiện tại đơn*** (am/ is/ are/ V-es,es,ng.mẫu/don’t/doesn’t) | ***Quá khứ đơn***(was/ were/ V2,ed/ didn’t) |
| ***Hiện tại tiếp diễn***(am/ is/ are + V-ing) | ***Quá khứ tiếp diễn***(was/ were + V-ing) |
| ***Hiện tại hoàn thành***(have/ has + V3,ed) | ***Quá khứ hoàn thành***(had + V3/ed) |
| ***Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn***(have/ has + been + V-ing) | ***Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn***(had + been + V-ing) |
| ***Quá khứ đơn***(V2,ed) | ***Quá khứ hoàn thành***(had + V3/ed) |
| ***Quá khứ tiếp diễn***(was/ were + V-ing) | ***Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn***(had + been + V-ing) |
| **Will** + V-ng.mẫu | **Would** + V-ng.mẫu |
| **Can** + V-ng.mẫu | **Could** + V-ng.mẫu |
| **Must** + V-ng.mẫu | **Had to** + V-ng.mẫu |

**C. ĐỔI TRẠNG TỪ**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Câu trực tiếp** | **Câu gián tiếp** |
| 1. today / tonight | 1. that day / that night |
| 2. - yesterday - last night - last week - the day before yesterday | 2. - the day before, the previous day - the night before, the previous night - the week before, the previous week - two days before |
| 3. - tomorrow - tomorrow night - next week (month,…) - that day after tomorrow | 3. - the day after, the next day, the following day - the night after, the next night, the following night  - the week after, the following week - in two days’ time |
| 4. - now - ago | 4. - then - before |
| 5. here  | 5. there |
| 6. this | 6. that |
| 7. these | 7. those |
| 8. right now | 8. at once |

**\* TƯỜNG THUẬT DẠNG CÂU KỂ:**

|  |
| --- |
| S + said (to O) + (that) + S(đổi ngôi) + V(lùi thì) told + O |

**Ex:**

1. He **said**: “**I like this** song.” 🡪 *He* ***said (that)******he liked that*** *song.*

2. She **said to** me: “**I must** do **this** work **now**.” 🡪 *She* ***told*** *me* ***she had to*** *do* ***that*** *work* ***then****.*

**\* LƯU Ý:** ***Những trường hợp KHÔNG thay đổi thì trong câu tường thuật.***

**1. Khi động từ tường thuật ở thì hiện tại đơn.**

Ex: My mom says to me, “You are my little pet.”

🡪 My mom tells me that I am her little pet.

**2. Sự thật hiển nhiên.**

Ex: My teacher said, “Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.”

🡪 My teacher said (that) water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

**3. Các động từ khiếm khuyết: could, would, should, might, ought to, had better.**

Ex: He said, “I might come.”

🡪 He said that he might come.

**4. Câu điều kiện loại 2,3 và cấu trúc “used to”.**

Ex: “If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world,” said the boy.

🡪 The boy said if he had a lot of money he would travel around the world.

**5. Thì quá khứ đơn nêu rõ thời gian cụ thể.**

Ex: She said to me, “My mother travelled to Japan in 2013.”

🡪 She told me her mother travelled to Japan in 2013.

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 1: Choose the best part (A, B, C, or D) to complete the sentence.**

1. Ha Long Bay is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with both Vietnamese and international tourists.

A. picturesque B. popular C. luxurious D. peaceful

1. Cuc Phuong, the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam, was officially opened in 1960.

A. mosque B. national park C. cathedral D. temple

1. During summer vacations, they volunteer to work in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas to provide education for children.

A. remote B. boring C. economic D. impressive

1. The plane will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an hour late because of the bad weather.

A. take up B. take out C. take after D. take off

1. I’ve made friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a woman who works in my department.

A. to B. of C. with D. from

1. She was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from her husband last year.

A. disappointed B. divorced C. separated D. interested

1. The Old Town has a whole collection of churches, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and mosques.

A. flights B. passports C. bays D. palaces

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tickets for his trip to Paris.

A. contained B. booked C. discovered D. mentioned

1. The farmer had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the apples before he took them to his neighbor to make cider.

A. harvested B. hired C. impressed D. attracted

1. In the [square](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/square) in [front](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/front) of the [hotel](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/hotel) [stands](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/stands) a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to all the [people](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/people) [killed](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/kill) in the [war](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/war).

A. castle B. monument C. aquarium D. festival

1. I received a letter sent from Australia from my pen pal.

A. local guide B. flight attendant C. pen friend D. travel agent

1. Before the plane takes off, the flight attendant asks the passengers to fasten their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. seat belts B. window seats C. local guides D. passports

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is in a beautiful location next to the beach.

A. backpack B. campsite C. suncream D. luggage

1. The airline’s flight attendants are trained to limit the number of drinks passengers receive on board.

A. tour guides B. engineers C. air hostesses D. visitors

1. The panda’s natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the bamboo forest.

A. environment B. tourist C. ecotourism D. habitat

**Exercise 2: Supply the correct form of the word in brackets.**

1. The (attract) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the moon for the earth causes the tides.
2. The dawns in the mountains are very (beauty) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Changes have taken place both (economical) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and politically.
4. It makes a very bad (impress) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you’re late for an interview.
5. We interviewed a number of candidates but none of them (impressive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us.
6. They took a walk, enjoying the (beautify) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the landscape.
7. He found it difficult to hide his (disappointing) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she didn't arrive.
8. They are able to offer (attraction) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ career opportunities to graduates.
9. He studied politics and (economy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Yale.
10. Trees, grasses, and other plant life play an important part in the (nature) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circulation of water.
11. We were [extremely](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/extremely) (disappoint) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to [receive](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/receive) this [information](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/information).
12. She [gazed](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/gaze) (peaceful) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at her [beloved](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/beloved) garden.
13. Their music still enjoys widespread (popular) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among teenagers.
14. The government is dealing with difficult (economy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problems.
15. Many (tour) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go on holiday in Da Lat in the summer.

**Exercise 3: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

1. Cuba (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a socialist country since 1959.
2. They (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in San Francisco since they (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the USA 20 years ago.
3. (you, work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on anything interesting lately?
4. Mary (not meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ John since he (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ married.
5. He got ill five weeks ago and (not recover) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yet.
6. I’m still waiting for an answer. They (not make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up their minds yet.
7. Someone (just crash) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into our garage door.
8. My brother (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new job last week.
9. Columbus (discover) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ America over 500 years ago.
10. She (leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the office very early last night.
11. Last night I (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in bed when I suddenly (hear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a scream.
12. We (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a house near the beach 2 years ago.
13. Our daughter (wear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lipstick since she (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_16.
14. George (fall) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off the ladder while he (paint) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling.
15. He (not allow) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us to go out in the boat yesterday because a strong wind (blow) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 4:Choose the best option for each of the following sentences.**

1. Jonathon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the news on TV every day and it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him with his English.

A. watches / helps B. is watching / helps

C. watched / helped D. watches / has helped

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until I’ve seen the teacher!

A. don’t leave B. didn’t leave C. won’t leave D. doesn’t leave

1. She usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ golf on Saturday afternoon, but this weekend she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up north to her relatives.

A. plays / travels B. plays / is travelling

C. played / has travelled D. played / travelled

1. Up to now, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three English course.

A. has finished B. finished C. will finish D. have finished

1. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a summer house in southern France at the moment.

A. is building B. build C. are building D. have built

1. Maisie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up the kitchen when John asked her to marry him.

A. cleaned B. was cleaning C. has cleaned D. cleans

1. Jackson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his homework before he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Harry.

A. finished / was calling B. had finished / called

C. finished / has called D. finished / called

1. He promises he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his homework before 11 p.m.

A. submits B. submitted C. is submitting D. will submit

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such a delicious meal before.

A. has never eaten B. never has eaten

C. have never eaten D. never have eaten

1. When the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the room, the students were talking.

A. entered B. enter C. entering D. to enter

1. What did you do since the accident \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. has occurred B. occurred C. occurs D. have occurred

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything since breakfast.

A. hasn’t eaten B. didn’t eat C. doesn’t eat D. wasn’t eating

1. Is this the third time he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his job?

A. has lost B. loses C. lost D. will lose

1. She said to me that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me the Sunday before.

A. wrote B. has written C. was writing D. had written

1. After they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home from their honeymoon, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ building their new house

A. came / started B. came / have started

C. have come / started D. had come / started

1. The teacher told us that Columbus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ America in 1492.

A. discovered B. had discovered C. was discovering D. would discover

1. He said, “Katherine is busy now.”

A. He said Katherine was busy then. B. He told that Katherine was busy then.

C. He said Katherine had been busy now. D. He told me that Katherine is busy now.

1. Anthony said, “I will pay attention to this matter.”

A. Anthony said that he would pay attention to this matter.

B. Anthony said that he paid attention to that matter.

C. Anthony said that he would pay attention to that matter.

D. Anthony said that he will pay attention to that matter.

1. “I am going out tonight.” My sister said.

A. My sister said that she was going out tonight. B. My sister said that she was going out that night.

C. My sister said that she is going out tonight. D. My sister said that she will be going out that night.

1. My friend said, “The concert ended yesterday.”

A. My friend said that the concert had ended yesterday.

B. My friend said that the concert ended the day before.

C. My friend told me that the concert had ended the previous day.

D. My friend told me that the concert had ended yesterday.

**Exercise 5: Choose the underlined words or phrases that need correcting.**

1. Unless it didn’t rain, Peter would pay us a visit.

A B C D

1. Don’t leave the house until I will get back.

 A B C D

1. I have learnt English since I have been 10 years old.

A B C D

1. Yesterday evening while I was watching, Mary prepares the dinner in the kitchen.

 A B C D

1. If you listen to the lesson carefully, you could understand it.

 A B C D

1. John’s friends had celebrated a farewell party for him last Sunday.

 A B C D

1. My parents always makes me prepare the lessons carefully before coming to class.

 A B C D

1. Jack will win the election if he campaigned harder.

 A B C D

1. The houses has been decorated very beautifully.

 A B C D

1. I told my dentist that I would like an appointment tomorrow.

 A B C D

**Exercise 6: Rewrite the following sentences.**

1. He said, “I met her about three months ago.”

🡪 He said

1. “I must go home to make the dinner,” said Alice to her friend.

🡪 Alice told

1. “A lot of houses have been built here since 2000,” the man said.

🡪 The man said

1. Johnny said to his mother, “I don’t know how to do this exercise.”

🡪 Johnny told

1. Mary said, “I can’t go to the movies with you, John.”

🡪 Mary said

1. “My uncle will not plant the vegetables tomorrow,” she said

🡪 She said

1. Galileo said, “The earth goes around the sun.”

🡪 Galileo said

1. “I want you to be here at two o’clock this afternoon,” said Fred to Sarah.

🡪 Fred told

1. “I will come here to take this book tonight,” he said

🡪 He said

1. “We went to the supermarket last month,” George said to Emma.

🡪 George told

1. “Pete and Sue got married 2 years ago,” Geoff told Gerard.

🡪 Geoff said

1. Jack said, “I can see the Eiffel Tower from one of the windows if my flat.”

🡪 Jack said

1. “Sue is working on the computer now,” said Tony to his brother.

🡪 Tommy told

1. Tom said to me, “My grandmother died in 1998.”

🡪 Tom told

1. “We are discussing the protection of the natural environment,” the students told their teacher.

🡪 The students said

**Exercise 7: Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.**

Tourism will always have an impact on the places visited. Sometimes the impact is good, but often **it** is negative. For example, if lots of people visit one place, then this can damage the environment. The question is - how can we minimize the problems without preventing people from travelling and visiting places?

The main aim of ecotourism is to reduce the negative impact that tourism has on the environment and local people. The idea is to encourage tourists to think about what they do when they visit a place.

It's great to talk about protecting the environment, but how do you actually do this? There are a number of key points. Tourists shouldn't drop litter, they should stay on the paths, they shouldn't interfere with wildlife and they should respect local customs and traditions.

Some people see ecotourism as a contradiction. They say that any tourism needs infrastructure - roads, airports and hotels. The more tourists that visit a place, the more of these are needed and, by building more of these, you can't **avoid** damaging the environment.

But, of course, things aren't so black and white. Living in a place of natural beauty doesn't mean that you shouldn't benefit from things like better roads. As long as the improvements benefit the local people and not just the tourists, and the local communities are consulted on plans and changes, then is there really a problem?

In 2002 the United Nations celebrated the "International Year of Ecotourism". Over the past twenty years, more and more people have started taking eco-holidays. In countries such as Ecuador, Nepal, Costa Rica and Kenya, ecotourism represents a significant proportion of the tourist industry.

1. ***What is the main idea of the passage?***

**A.**A brief introduction about ecotourism.   **B.**Some Don'ts for ecotourists.

**C.**Benefits and drawbacks of ecotourism.  **D.**Some Dos for ecotourists.

1. *In paragraph 1, the word****"it"****refers to \_\_\_\_\_.*

**A.**environment **B.**tourism **C.**damage **D.**impact

1. ***According to the passage, what does the ecotourism aim at?***

**A.**stopping ecotourism altogether **B.**finding a new form of tourism

**C.**reducing the tourism problems **D.**preventing tourists from travelling

1. *In paragraph 4, the word****"avoid"****is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.*

**A.**present   **B.**prevent **C.**pretend **D.**protest

1. ***Which of the following is TRUE about the author's opinion?***

**A.**New infrastructure could be accepted as long as it also helps local people.

**B.**Tourists are consulted about the plans to build new infrastructure.

**C.**Governments are consulted about the plans to build new infrastructure.

**D.**Building extra infrastructure in ecotourism areas must be prohibited.

**PRACTICE TEST FOR UNIT 7**

* **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

**I. PRONUNCIATION:**

**A. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. A. separated B. attracted C. contained D. harvested
2. A. temple B. mention C. gallery D. festival

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

1. A. theatre B.carnival C. journey D. contain
2. A. disappoint B. economy C. impression D. romantic

**II. VOCABULARY: Choose the best part (A, B, C, or D) to complete the sentence.**

1. Scientists have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how to [predict](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/predict) an [earthquake](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/earthquake).

A. developed B. discovered C. constructed D. guided

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ **sunburned** from a day on the beach.

A. gets B. takes C. makes D. turns

1. The best thing about living in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ is that there is a lot of space - I can ride my bicycle all day on our large ground.

A. luggage B. seat C. castle D. gallery

1. Sue went to the movie \_\_\_\_\_\_ with her cousin last weekend.

A. departure B. theater C. journey D. tower

1. The house has \_\_\_\_\_\_ to her family for three or four generations.

A. constructed B. contained C. mentioned D. belonged

1. That [song](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/song) was \_\_\_\_\_\_ with [people](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/people) from my father's [generation](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/generation).

A. popular B. impressive C. separated D. picturesque

1. The plane will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an hour late because of the bad weather.

A. take up B. take out C. take after D. take off

**Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. The building is designed to let in as much natural light as possible.

A. attractive B. artificial C. boring D. impressive

**Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. This destination is immensely popular with tourists.

A. empty B. famous C. peaceful D. strict

**III. STRUCTURE: Choose the best option for each of the following sentences.**

1. Linh \_\_\_\_\_\_ the room when her friend \_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

A. was entering / was having B. entered / was having

C. was entering / had D. entered / had

1. Diana is a wonderful ballet dancer. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ four.

A. danced / has been B. has danced / was

C. is dancing / is D. danced / had been

1. By the time we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the campsite, our friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for us more than two hours.

A. will arrive / has been waiting B. arrived / had been waiting

C. would arrive / was waiting D. arrive / will wait

1. My sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for dinner in the kitchen at the moment.

A. prepares B. has prepared C. prepared D. is preparing

1. Miss Linda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young children since 2015.

A. taught B. had taught C. has taught D. teaches

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ English fluently unless you practice it every day.

A. will speak B. will not speak C. can speak D. would speak

**IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: Choose the underlined words or phrases that need correcting.**

1. They have given me three bicycles since I start riding to school.

 A B C D

1. The doctor called this morning while you slept.

 A B C D

1. My family lived in Hue since 1990 to 1996, but now we are living in Ho Chi Minh City.

 A B C D

**V.** **READING COMPREHENSION: Read the following passage and choose the best option for each blank.**

I have been working (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a language assistant in Northern Spain for just over a month now and whilst I have enjoyed introducing myself and talking about culture in the UK, I have noticed that many Spanish students, teachers and friends of mine seem to think that the UK has only one place to visit – London!

While of course London is our capital city and a great place to visit, my personal opinion is that it is a big grey city with too many people and so I think that foreign visitors should really (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the UK a bit more! Living in Spain, I often have to explain to people that there are lots of other (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ places to visit in my country which also have impressive historical or architectural features.

For example, my home in the UK is in the historical city of Chester. In Spain, hardly anybody has heard of this city and so I describe the location by saying it is near Manchester (of Manchester United football club) and Liverpool (the home of The Beatles). Yet Chester is a beautiful and important city in itself! As it is a Roman city, we have city walls circling the city centre, Roman (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and even an amphitheatre! In addition, the majority of the buildings in the city centre were built in the 1300s which means that most of the houses and shops are very pretty black and white striped buildings.

1. A. on B. of C. as D. from
2. A. explore B. exploring C. to explore D. explored
3. A. beautify B. beautiful C. beauty D. beautifully
4. A. harvests B. sunglasses C. backpacks D. ruins
* **WRITING:**

**I. Supply the correct form of the word in brackets.**

1. They were extremely (disappoint) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the result of the game.
2. The main (attract) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the place is the nightlife.
3. The [country](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/country) is in the [midst](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/midst) of an (economy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [crisis](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/crisis).
4. You can (beauty) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your home or office without spending a lot of money.

**II. Rewrite the following sentences using the suggestions.**

1. He said, “Stephen is bringing some records to the party tonight.”

🡪 He said

1. “I want you to be here at two o’clock this afternoon,” said Fred to Sarah.

🡪 Fred told

1. Jenny said, “They were here 3 months ago.”

🡪 Jenny said

1. His father said to him: “You must study harder.”

🡪 His father told

1. “My uncle will not plant the vegetables tomorrow,” she said

🡪 She said

1. “My secretary didn’t finish the work,” Mr. Johnson said.

🡪 Mr. Johnson said

**UNIT 8: SCIENCE**

1. **CÔNG THỨC CHUNG:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active: S + V + O****Passive: S + be + V3.ed + by + O** | *Mary made this cake.* *🡪 This cake was made by Mary.* |
| **TENSES** | **ACTIVE** | **PASSIVE** |
| 1. Simple Present | **V (s.es.nguyên mẫu)** | **am/ is/ are** V3/ed |
| 2. Simple Past | **V2.ed** | **was/ were** V3/ed |
| 3. Present Continuous | **am/ is/ are + V-ing** | **am/ is/ are + be-ing** V3/ed |
| 4. Past Continuous | **was/ were + V-ing** | **was/ were +be-ing** V3/ed |
| 5. Present Perfect | **have/ has + V3.ed** | **have/ has + been** V3/ed |
| 6. Past Perfect | **had + V3.ed** | **had + been** V3/ed |
| 7. Simple Future | **will/ shall + V1** | **will/ shall + be** V3/ed |
| 8. Near Future | **am/ is/ are going to + V1** | **am/is/are going to +be** V3/ed |
| 9. Modals | **can/ could/ will/ would/ may/ might/ must + V1** | **can/ could/ will/ would/ may/ might/ must + be** V3/ed |

1. **LƯU Ý:**
* Nếu chủ từ trong câu chủ động là No one/ Nobody 🡺 khi viết lại câu bị động phải có NOT.
* Động từ trong câu chủ động có hai túc từ:
	+ Nếu đem túc từ trực tiếp lên làm chủ từ thì không cần dùng giới từ đứng sau động từ.

*Ex: She has given me some money. 🡪 I have been given some money.*

* + Nếu đem túc từ gián tiếp lên làm chủ từ thì phải thêm giới từ TO/ FOR sau động từ.

*Ex: She has given me some money. 🡪 Some money has been given TO me.*

* + Một số động từ đi chung với giới từ TO: **give, send, show, lend , pay, read, throw, wish, offer...**
	+ Một số động từ đi chung với giới từ FOR: **buy, get, make, do, leave, save...**

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 1**: **Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

1. If the teacher were here now, we’d ask him the difference \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “science” and “technology”.

A. among B. of C. between D. for

2. She needs to work on her interview \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if she wants to get the job.

A. technique B. technology C. technological D. technician

3. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me that I had better devote more time to science subjects such as physics, chemistry, and biology.

A. said B. talked C. spoke D. told

4. Science is used in all corners of the world for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people.

A. interest B. need C. profits D. benefit

5. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is an area of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concerned with making computers copy intelligent human behaviour.

A. learning B. study C. lesson D. invention

6. The protection of technologies and technological information has become \_\_\_\_\_for many nations.

A. the importance of a concern B. a concern of important

C. the importance concerning D. an important concern

7. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something, you should patent it as quickly as possible.

A. invented B. will invent C. have invented D. are inventing

8. The new invention could have a wide range of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in industry.

A. applications B. concerns C. goodness D. advance

**Exercise 2: Give the correct form of verbs in brackets to finish the sentences.**

1. Our teacher says that new technology (make) ……………….many workers jobless in the future.

2. If you use robots to do the housework, you (become) ………………..lazy and you (not get) ………………..enough exercise.

3. People say that technology (change) ……………….. our lives, but not all the changes are good for the environment.

4. Computers that once (take) ……………….. up entire rooms are now small enough to put on desktops and into wristwatches.

5. Look at those clouds – I think it (rain) …………………………….

6. I (watch) …………………………. a science fiction film on TV at 9.00 tonight.

7. This time next week, I (lie) ……………….. on a beach on Phu Quoc Island.

8. Thomas Edison said that none of his inventions (come) ……………….. by accident. They (be) ……………….. all the result of hard work.

**Exercise 3:** **Use the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.**

1. The calories in the food we eat are a form of (chemistry) …………….…… energy.

2. She said that it was (polite) …………….……  of him to ask her age.

3. Apple Inc., has been one of the (lead) …………….……  in the computer software field.

4. He has carried out extensive research into (renew) …………….……  energy sources (such as the water or wind energy).

5. My brother works as a lab (technique) …………….……  at a large company.

6. A scientist who studies numbers, shapes, amounts, and their relationships is a (mathematics) …………….……

 **Exercise 4:** **Read the conversation and choose the correct answer.**

Timothy: Hello, Hisa! How are you?

Hisa: Fine thanks, and you?

Timothy: Good. Hisa, you told me that you had a concern about Japan. What is it?

Hisa: It’s all the vending machines. Every day you come across many of them on the street. I don’t think we need that many. They’re all consuming energy, which really worries me.

Timothy: OK, so what would you like to happen with the vending machines? Would you like more laws against them, or...?

Hisa: Well, they really make the scenery uglier. If we all brought drinks and snacks from home, we could remove many of the machines. Then we would have more space for roads. At the moment our roads in Japan are so narrow. It’s dangerous!

Timothy: You said that you could see vending machines in strange places in Japan like remote places in the countryside or in the mountains?

Hisa: Yes. For example, there’s one on the summit of Mt. Fuji. It’s a shame.

Timothy: All the way on the top of Mt. Fuji?

Hisa: Yes. The mountain climbers don’t like that. They don’t want us to put vending machines on other mountains, either.

Timothy: Yeah, that’s crazy.

*1. What does Hisa say about vending machines?*

*A. There are not enough of them. B. There are too many of them. C. She is not concerned about them.*

*2. What do vending machines consume?*

*A. Energy B. Scenery C. Drinks*

*3. According to Hisa, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ looks worse with the vending machines.*

*A. city B. scenery C. road*

*4. How does she describe the roads in Japan?*

*A. They are wide B. They are safe. C. They are narrow.*

*5. Hisa says it is a shame to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. vending machines on Mt. Fuji*

*B. unsafe roads in Japan C. vending machines on other mountains*

**Exercise 5: Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

benefits science progress technology discovery

experiments explore invention create observations

1. My brother is very good at natural ……………….……subjects such as Chemistry and Physics.

2. Simply speaking, ………………..……is the tools and machines that help to solve problems.

3. The scientific method is a way to ask and answer scientific questions by making ………….……and doing experiments.

 4. While scientists study how nature works, engineers ………………………new things, such as products, websites, environments and experiences.

5. In science, you should repeat your ………………………several times to make sure that the first results weren’t just an accident.

6.Scientific ……………..………brings us many conveniences and advanced machines, such as computers, automobiles, and so on.

7. There are many ……………….………of technology in the classroom, especially as students are becoming increasingly digitally literate.
8. The ………………..……of penicillin is very useful because it have saved a lot of lives.

9. The key individuals responsible for the ……………..………of the double helix structure of DNA were Francis Crick and James Watson.

10. Scientists are planning to send people to …………………………Mars in the near future.

**Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with the present perfect passive form of the verbs in brackets:**

1. Our car (steal)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Two important new drugs (develop) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this year.

3. The bus stop (damage)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_again.

4. The boat (not see)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for two days.

5. All our money (spend)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. I hope that painting (not sell)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 7: Turn into passive voice:**

1. They grow rice in tropical countries.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mr. Green loves his children very much.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. People don’t speak French here.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Someone broke his windows last night.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. The police didn’t find the lost boy yesterday.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. About thirty million people are watching this live show now.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. They were carrying the injured player off the field at that time.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Jack has typed the article recently.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. The police haven’t found the murderer yet.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. You needn’t type that report today.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. Nobody has used this room for ages.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. No one can solve that problem.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. No one told us the news.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. Paul didn’t tell me the ending of the story.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. The teacher will give her a prize if she works well.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. Her mother bought her a doll last week.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. The police found the robber in the forest yesterday.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. People saw him steal your car.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. I have heard her sing this song several times.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. The teacher is watching them work.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PRACTICE TEST**

I. **Choose the best correct answer:**

1. Information technology is very......to our lives.

A. useful B. useless C. use D. usefully

2. When I came they......cards. They said they.......since 9 o'clock.

A. were playing - had played B. are playing - have been playing

C. were playing - had been playing D. are playing - had played

3. The students........ this problem already.

A. have been solved B. have solved

C. were solving D. were solved

4. The Internet will make it easier......English.

A. to learn B. learning C. learned D. to learning

5. They agree.........him some money to buy a new bike.

A. lending B. lend C. lent D. to lend

6. John.......to executive manager of an advertising company.

A. has just been promoted B. has just been promoting

C. has just promoted D. is promoting

7. Ann's mother........when she came home late.

Λ. worry B. worrying C. worried D. to be worried

8. How much money........for your vacation?

A. arc you saved B. have you been saved C. have you saved . D. were you saved

9. Attachments\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for ever.

A. can store B. can be stored C. storing D. stored

10. Roses, tulips and other flowers........perfume.

A. is used to make B. are used to make

C. has used to make D. have used to make

11. Computers are capable......doing almost anything you ask.

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

12. Do your parents permit you.......at night after 10 p.m?

A. to go out B. going out C. went out D. to going out

13. The first desktop computers.......in the late 1970s.

A. was developed B. was being developed

C. developed D. were developed

14. She.......her children do their homework before going out.

A. forces B. asks C. makes D. tells

15. This box.......for a long time yet.

A. hasn't been opened B. hadn't been opened

C. wasn't opened D. wasn't being opened

16. By the end of this month, we.......the training course.

A. have finished B. will have finished

C. would have finished D. will have been finishing

17.Fax machine...................send or receive letter quickly.

 A. is used for B. used to C. is used to D. used for

18.Internet cafes allow you ........................your web-based e-mail account.

 A. to access B. accessing C. access D. be accessed

19. The program must be new. I....................it before.

 A. have never been seen B. have ever seen C. have never seen D. have seen

20. When 1 arrived the theater, the play .................... . I missed the first part.

 A. had started B. started C. was starting D. has started

21. I...................... able to play tennis since I ....................my arm.

 A. wasn't/ broke B. haven't been/ had broken

C. wasn't/ had broken D. haven't been/ broke

22. I have to get my picture ......................... for my Website.

 A. take B. taken C. taking D. took

23.New telephone lines allow faster data....................... by fax or modern.

 A. calculation B. transmission C. entertainment D. development

24.Gates and fences are sometimes made of......

 A. glass B. iron C. leather D. silver

25. Shoes are often made of.......

 A. plastics B. gold C. leather D. diamond

**II. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.**

26. I (A) haven't (B) met him (C) since (D) a long time.

27. (A) This is (B) the first time (C) I (D) visited China.

28. So (A) when (B)did the (C)hospital (D)built?.

29. (A) A new hospital (B) for children (C) has built (D) in our city.

30. Here's (A) the computer program (B) about that (C) I (D) told you.

**III. Choose the correct sentence among A, B, C or D which has the same meaning as the given one.**

31. *She has just made this dress*.

A. Ihis dress has just been made by her. B. She didn't make this dress before,

C. She has never made any dress before. D. She could make this dress but she didn't.

32. *I have never seen such an interesting film*.

A. This is the first time I have seen such an interesting film. B. This film is the best 1 have ever seen.

C. This is the first time 1 saw such an interesting film. D. This is the best film that I saw.

33. *The traffic jam prevented me from going to work.*

A. I could go to work although there was traffic jam. B. There was traffic jam but 1 went to work on time.

C. I couldn't go to work because of the traffic jam. D. I went to work and there was traffic jam.

34. *Unlike her mother, she doesn't know how to cook*.

A. I ler mother doesn't want her to cook. B. Both her mother and she know how to cook.

C. Her mother knows how to cook but she doesn't. D. Her mother cooks every day but she doesn't.

35. *When they arrived, the bus had left*.

A. They arrived late enough to catch the bus. B. They didn’t catch the bus because they arrived too late.

C. They had to catch another bus. D. They couldn't catch the bus although they arrived early.

**C. READING**

**I. Read the text below and choose the correct word or phrase for each space. For each question, circle the letter you choose A, B, C or D**.

 Computers are helpful (36)......many ways. First, they are fast. They can work with information (37)......more quickly than a person. Second, computers can work with (38).......information at the same time. Third, they can (39).......information for a long time. They do not forget things the common people do. Also, computers are (40)......always correct. They are not perfect, of course, but they usually do not (41).......mistakes.

 These days, (42)......is important to know about computers. There are a number of things to learn. Some companies have classes (43)......work. Also, most universities offer day and night courses in computer science. (44) ......way to learn is from a book, or from a friend. (45)......a few hours of practise, you can work with computers. You may not be an expert, but you can have fun.

36. A. in B. by C. through D. on

37. A. hardly B. even C. wholly D. entirely

38. A. a lot B. a lot of C. plenty D. much of

39. A. stay B. remain C. hold D. keep

40. A. most B. mostly C. almost D. hardly

41. A. do B. take C. make D. have

42. A. this B. that C. they D. it

43. A. at B. in C. for D. with

44. A. Another B. Other C. Others D. The other

45. A. Within B. After C. For D. During

**II. Read the text and questions below. For each question, circle the letter you choose A, B, C or D.**

 Telecommuting is some form of computer communication between employees" homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is of no consequence. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in USA Today estimates that there are approximately 8.7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when Business Week published "The Portable Executive" as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become more popular?

 Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active resistance on the part of many managers. These executives claim ι that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

 It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many-are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

46. *With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned*?

A. The advantages of telecommuting B. A definition of telecommuting

C. An overview of telecommuting D. The failure of telecommuting

47. *How many American workers are involved in telecommuting*?

A. More than predicted in Business Week B. More than 8 million

C. Fewer than last year D. Fewer than estimated in USA Today

48. *The word resistance in the passage could best be replaced by*......

A. alteration B. participation C. opposition D. consideration

49. *The word them in the passage refers to*......

A. telecommuters B. systems C. executives D. responsibilities

50. *It can be referred from the passage that the author is*......

A. a telecommuter B. the manger of a group of telecommuters

C. a statistician D. a reporter