

Trường THPT Đào Sơn Tây
Tổ Tiếng Anh

Tài liệu Kiến thức cơ bản
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UNIT 10: ENDANGERED SPECIES

I. VOCABULARY

1. available	(adj)	có sẵn
2. benefit	(n/v)	lợi ích, có lợi
3. challenge	(n/v)	thử thách, thách thức
4. commercial	(adj)	thuộc về thương mại
-> commerce	(n)	ngành thương mại
-> commercially	(adv)	về thương mại
5. conservation	(n)	sự bảo tồn
-> conservationist	(n)	người bảo tồn thiên nhiên
-> conserve	(v)	giữ gìn, bảo tồn
6. construction	(n)	sự xây dựng
-> construct	(v)	xây dựng
-> constructor	(n)	xây dựng
-> constructive	(adj)	mang tính xây dựng
-> constructively	(adv)	có tính chất xây dựng
7. contaminated	(adj)	bị ô nhiễm
-> contaminate	(v)	làm ô nhiễm
-> contaminant	(n)	chất gây ô nhiễm
-> contamination	(n)	sự ô nhiễm
8. deforestation	(n)	sự phá rừng
-> deforest	(v)	phá rừng
9. destruction	(n)	sự phá hủy, tàn phá
-> destroy	(v)	phá hủy, tàn phá
-> destructive	(adj)	có tính hủy diệt
-> destructively	(adv)	có tính hủy diệt
10. enact	(v)	ban hành (luật)
11. endangered	(adj)	gặp nguy hiểm
-> endanger	(v)	gây nguy hiểm
-> danger	(n)	nguy hiểm
-> dangerous	(adj)	nguy hiểm
12. exploitation	(n)	sự khai thác
-> exploit	(v)	khai thác, bóc lột
13. extinction	(n)	sự tuyệt chủng
-> extinct	(adj)	tuyệt chủng
14. fertile	(adj)	phù nhiều, màu mỡ
15. generation	(n)	thế hệ
16. globe	(n)	địa cầu, thế giới
17. habitat	(n)	môi trường sống
18. impact	(n)	ảnh hưởng, sức ép
-> impact	(v)	gây ảnh hưởng, sức ép
19. loss	(n)	sự mất mát, tổn thất
20. overhunting	(n)	việc săn bắt quá đà
21. primary	(adj)	đầu tiên, quan trọng nhất
22. rare	(adj)	quý hiếm
23. reserve= preserve	(n)	khu bảo tồn
-> reserve	(v)	duy trì, đặt chỗ trước
-> reservation	(n)	sự duy trì, đặt chỗ trước
24. seriously	(adv)	một cách nghiêm túc, nghiêm trọng

-> serious	(adj)	ng nghiêm túc, nghiêm trọng
-> seriousness	(n)	tính nghiêm túc, nghiêm trọng
25. survive	(v)	sống sót
-> survival	(n)	sự sống sót
-> survivor	(n)	người sống sót
26. toxic	(adj)	độc hại
27. urbanization	(n)	sự đô thị hóa
-> urbanize	(adj)	đô thị hóa
-> urban	(n)	thuộc về thành thị
28. on the verge of	(idiom)	sắp sửa
29. vulnerable	(adj)	yếu ớt, dễ bị nguy hiểm
30. a wide range of ST		nhiều loại khác nhau

II. GRAMMAR: MODAL VERBS

S+ MODALS+ (NOT) + V1 (hiện tại, tương lai)
S+ MODALS+ (NOT) +HAVE + V3/ED (quá khứ)

Ngoài những đặc tính như trợ động từ, động từ khuyết thiếu còn có thêm một số đặc tính riêng như sau:

1. Không có TO ở nguyên mẫu và không có TO khi có động từ theo sau.

Ex: They can speak French and English.

2. Không có S ở ngôi thứ ba số ít thì Hiện tại.

Ex: He can use our phone.

3. Chỉ có nhiều nhất là 2 thì: Thì Hiện tại và thì Quá khứ đơn.

Ex: She can cook meals.

Ex: She could cook meals when she was twelve.

A. MODAL VERBS MUST/ MUSTN'T

MUST là một động từ khuyết thiếu và chỉ có hình thức hiện tại.

1. MUST có nghĩa là "phải" diễn tả một mệnh lệnh hay một sự bắt buộc.

Ex: You must drive on the left in London.

2. MUST bao hàm một kết luận đương nhiên, một cách giải thích duy nhất hợp lý theo ý nghĩ của người nói.

Ex: Are you going home at midnight? You must be mad!

Ex: You have worked hard all day; you must be tired.

3. MUST NOT (MUSTN'T) diễn tả một lệnh cấm.

Ex: You mustn't walk on the grass.

4. Khi muốn diễn tả thể phủ định của MUST với ý nghĩa "không cần thiết" người ta sử dụng NEED NOT (NEEDN'T).

Ex: Must I do it now? - No, you needn't. Tomorrow will be soon enough.

5. CANNOT (CAN'T) được dùng làm phủ định của MUST khi MUST diễn tả ý nghĩa kết luận đương nhiên, một cách giải thích duy nhất hợp lý theo ý nghĩ của người nói như đã đề cập trong điểm 2 trên đây.

Ex: If he said that, he must be mistaken.

Ex: If he said that, he can't be telling the truth.

6. MUST và HAVE TO

a) HAVE TO dùng thay cho MUST trong những hình thức mà MUST không có.

Ex: We shall have to hurry if we are going to catch the twelve o'clock train.

b) HAVE TO không thể thay thế MUST khi MUST mang ý nghĩa kết luận đương nhiên, một cách giải thích duy nhất hợp lý theo ý nghĩ của người nói như đã đề cập trong điểm 2 trên đây. Người ta phải diễn tả bằng những cách khác.

Ex: He must be mad. (I personally thought that he was mad)

c) MUST và HAVE TO đều có thể dùng để diễn tả sự cưỡng bách, bắt buộc (compulsion). Tuy nhiên MUST mang ý nghĩa sự cưỡng bách đến từ người nói trong khi HAVE TO mang ý nghĩa sự cưỡng bách đến từ hoàn cảnh bên ngoài (external circumstances)

ex: You must do what I tell you.

Ex: Passengers must cross the line by the bridge. (Lệnh của Cục Đường Sắt)

Ex: Passengers have to cross the line by the bridge. (Vì không còn đường nào khác)

B. MODAL VERBS MAY - MIGHT

1. MAY và dạng quá khứ MIGHT diễn tả sự xin phép, cho phép (permission).

Ex: May I take this book? - Yes, you may.

Ex: She asked if she might go to the party.

2. MAY/MIGHT dùng để diễn tả một khả năng có thể xảy ra hay không thể xảy ra.

Ex: It may rain.

Ex: He admitted that the news might be true.

3. Dùng trong câu cảm thán MAY/MIGHT diễn tả một lời cầu chúc.

Ex: May all your dreams come true!

Trong cách dùng này có thể xem MAY như một loại Bàng Thái cách (Subjunctive).

4. MAY/MIGHT dùng trong mệnh đề theo sau các động từ hope (hy vọng) và trust (tin tưởng).

Ex: I trust (hope) that you may find this plan to your satisfaction.

Ex: He trust (hoped) that we might find the plan to our satisfaction.

5. MAY/MIGHT dùng thay cho một mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (adverb clauses of concession).

Ex: He may be poor, but he is honest. (Though he is poor...)

Ex: Try as he may, he will not pass the examination. (Though he tries hard...)

Ex: Try as he might, he could not pass the examination. (Though he tried hard...)

6. MAY/MIGHT thường được dùng trong mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích (adverb clauses of purpose). Trong trường hợp này người ta cũng thường dùng CAN/COULD để thay cho MAY/MIGHT.

Ex: She was studying so that she might read English books.

7. MIGHT (không dùng MAY) đôi khi được dùng trong câu để diễn tả một lời trách mắng có tính hờn dỗi (petulant reproach).

Ex: You might listen when I am talking to you.

(Làm ơn ráng mà lắng nghe tôi nói)

Ex: You might try to be a little more helpful.

(Làm ơn ráng mà tỏ ra có ích một chút)

8. Trong trường hợp cần thiết người ta dùng be allowed to, permit... tùy theo ý nghĩa cần diễn tả để thay cho MAY và MIGHT.

Ex: I shall be allowed to go to the party.

C. MODALS NEED

Có hai động từ NEED: một động từ thường và một động từ khuyết thiếu. Khi là động từ khuyết thiếu NEED chỉ có hình thức Hiện tại và có đầy đủ đặc tính của một động từ khuyết thiếu. Nó có nghĩa là "cần phải", tương tự như have to. Vì thế nó cũng được xem là một loại phủ định của must.

Ex: Need he work so hard?

Ex: You needn't go yet, need you?

Có một điều cần nhớ là động từ khuyết thiếu NEED không dùng ở thể xác định. Nó chỉ được dùng ở thể phủ định và nghi vấn. Khi dùng ở thể xác định nó phải được dùng với một từ ngữ phủ định.

Ex: You needn't see him, but I must.

Ex: I hardly need say how much I enjoyed the holiday.

III. EXERCISE

A. MULTIPLE

Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. bam <u>bo</u> o | B. <u>g</u> ood | C. <u>fo</u> ot | D. <u>co</u> ok |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> ake | B. pa <u>n</u> da | C. <u>f</u> ace | D. <u>l</u> ate |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> ocial | B. <u>s</u> cience | C. <u>s</u> our | D. <u>s</u> ure |

Circle the word whose stress part is placed differently from that of the others

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 4. A. reserve | B. schedule | C. wildlife | D. beauty |
| 5. A. derive | B. contain | C. leopard | D. prevent |

Make the correct choice:

6. Many plants and endangered species are now endangering of _____.
A. expression B. expulsion C. extinction D. extension
7. _____ is destroying larger areas of tropical rain forests.
A. Disforestation B. Deforestation C. Anti-forestation D. forests
8. A lot of different conservation efforts have been made to _____ endangered species.
A. save B. kills C. make D. do
9. It is reported that humans are the main reason for most species' declines and habitat _____ and degradation are the leading threats.
A. destroy B. destructive C. destructor D. destruction
10. There are more than 20 _____ working on the water treatment project.
A. researches B. researcher C. researchers D. research
11. John is not at home. He _____ go somewhere with Daisy. I am not sure.
A. might B. will C. must D. should
12. Almost half of turtles and tortoises are known to be threatened with _____.
A. extinct B. extinction C. extinctive D. extinctly
13. Many people _____ that natural resources will never be used up.
A. view B. consider C. believe D. regard
14. _____ is the protection of environment and natural resources.
A. Survival B. Commerce C. Conservation D. Extinction
15. I am not deaf. You _____ shout.
A. must B. mustn't C. need D. needn't
16. You _____ ask a woman about her age. It's not polite.
A. must B. need C. musn't D. needn't
17. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He _____ exhausted after such a long flight now.
A. must be B. must be being C. must have been D. should have been
18. The world's biodiversity is declining at an unprecedented rate, which makes wildlife _____.
A. prosperous B. prefect C. vulnerable D. remained
19. I'll lend you the money and you _____ pay me back till next month.
A. needn't B. mustn't C. need D. must
20. _____ I borrow your lighter for a minute? - Sure, no problem. Actually, you _____ keep it if you want to.
A. May / can B. Must / might C. Will / should D. Might / needn't
21. The lamp _____ be broken. Maybe the light bulb just burned out.
A. should not B. might not C. must not D. will not
22. You would rather _____ talking in class so as not to make your teacher angry.
A. stops B. stopping C. to stop D. stop
23. Toxic chemicals from factories are one of the serious factors that leads wildlife to the _____ of extinction.
A. wall B. fence C. verge D. bridge
24. Keep quiet. You _____ talk so loudly in here. Everybody is working.
A. may B. must C. might D. mustn't

25. Tell her that she _____ be here by six. I insist on it.
A. may B. must C. ought to D. might
26. They eventually realize that reckless _____ of the earth's resources can lead only to eventual global disaster.
A. exploit B. exploitable C. exploitation D. exploitative
27. Chemical wastes from factories are _____ that cause serious damage to species habitats.
A. pollutes B. pollutants C. pollutions D. polluters
28. He has refused, but he _____ change his mind if you asked him again
A. might B. may C. can D. must
29. Two parallel white lines in the middle road meant that you _____ not overtake.
A. must B. might C. may D. need
30. If an area is _____, all the trees there are cut down or destroyed.
A. endangered B. deforested C. contaminated D. polluted

Choose the underlined words that need correcting.

31. Although (A) species evolve differently, most of them adapt (B) to a specific habitat or environment that (C) best meets their survive (D) needs.
32. You needn't (A) forget to pay the rent (B) tomorrow. The landlord is (C) very strict about paying (D) on time.
33. Should (A) I have a day (B) off tomorrow? - Of course (C) not. We have a lot of things (D) to do.
34. If tomorrow (A) is (B) sunny, we would (C) go swimming. (D)
35. Were (A) she rich (B) , she can (C) travel around the world. (D)

Read the passage and choose the best answers.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) safeguards hundreds of species around the world, but we focus species attention on our flagship species: giant pandas, tigers, endangered whales and dolphins, rhinos, elephant, marine turtles and great apes. These species not only need species measures and extra protection in order to survive, they also serve as “umbrella” species: helping them helps numerous other species that live in the same habitats.

In addition to our flagship animals, we work to protect numerous species in peril around the world that live within our priority eco-regions. Large predators like snow leopards and grizzly bears, migratory species like whooping cranes and songbirds, and a host of other species facing threats also benefit from WWF's conservation efforts. Our wildlife trade experts at “traffic” work to ensure that trade wildlife products, doesn't harm a species, while also fighting against illegal and unsustainable trade.

WWF is known for acting sound science. Science leads and guides us strategies and approaches, from the way to restore tigers in viable, breed population to decide which areas need protection the most.

36. What does WWF stand for?
A. World Wildlife Food. B. World Wildlife Formation.
C. World Wildlife Fund. D. World Website Fund.
37. How many species do we pay much attention to?
A. 5 B. 8 C. 7 D. 9
38. What is the meaning of the world habitats in paragraph 1?
A. The place where animals or plants are normally found.
B. The place where animals or plants can drink and sleep.
C. The place where animals or plants can eat find their enemy.
D. The place where animals can find and keep their body warm.
39. What can science help us in safeguarding endangered species?
A. Find the way to kill all species easily.
B. Lead and guide strategies and approaches.
C. Discover another habitat of animal.
D. Search for a food source for animals.
40. Which of the following is not stated in the passage?
A. WWF safeguards hundreds of species around the world.
B. WWF is known for acting on sound science.
C. these above species need extra protection so as not to be extinct.
D. All species are so fierce that scientists can't take care of them.

Read and choose the appropriate option:

WHY DO ANIMALS GO EXTINCT?

Different kinds of animals have appeared and disappeared throughout Earth's history. Some animals go extinct because the climate (41) _____ they live changes. The climate may become wetter or drier. It may become warmer or cooler. If the animals cannot change, or adapt, to the new climate, they die.

Some animals go extinct because they cannot (42) _____ with other animals for food. Some animals go extinct because they are killed by enemies. New kinds of animals are always evolving. Evolving means that the animals are changing (43) _____ from generation to generation. Small differences between parents, children, and grandchildren slowly add up over many, many generations. Eventually, a different kind of animal evolves.

Sometimes many of the animals on Earth go extinct at the (44) _____ time. Scientists call this a mass extinction. Scientists think there (45) _____ at least five mass extinctions in Earth's history. The last mass extinction happened about 65 million years ago. This mass extinction killed off the dinosaurs.

41. A. where B. which C. when D. what
42. A. complete B. find C. compete D. exist
43. A. accidentally B. suddenly C. quickly D. slowly
44. A. same B. similar C. different D. various
45. A. has been B. have been C. will be D. are

Choose a, b, c, or d that best fills in the blank.

46. I have done this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key.

- _____
- A. The answer in the book should be wrong!
B. The book needn't have a wrong answer.
C. There is a wrong answer in the book.
D. The answer in the book must be wrong!

47. When I was a child, as we were having dinner, my grandmother always used to say, "_____."

- A. One must not eat with one's mouth open
B. You should have eaten with your mouth open.
C. Open your mouth and eating
D. One needn't open his mouth to eat

48. _____ We have still got plenty of food.

- A. You should have bought some more to eat.
B. You needn't have gone to the supermarket.
C. We must have bought some more food.
D. May I go to the supermarket?

49. John passed his exam with a distinction. _____.

- A. He was too lazy to succeed B. He can't have studied very hard
C. He must have studied very hard D. He needs studying harder

50. _____ We got there far too early.

- A. We needn't have hurried B. We should hurry up
C. Hurry up or we will be late D. We must have walked hurriedly

B. WRITING

I. Use the correct form of the word in brackets to fit each gap.

It was all about the problems (2) _____ (threaten) our environment.

He was shocked to find out how little he knew about (3) _____ (globe) warming or acid rain.

A / an _____ species is a population of an organism which is at risk of becoming extinct. (dangerous)

We have to suffer a lot of floods due to our serious _____ of forests. (destroy)

Farmers make their soil more productive by distributing _____. (fertile)

III. Rewrite the sentence in the same meaning:

1. Perhaps Susan know the address. (may)

Susan

2. It's possible that Joanna didn't receive my message. (might)

Joanna

3. The report must be on my desk tomorrow. (has)

The report

4. I managed to finish all my work. (able)

I
5. It was not necessary for Nancy to clean the flat. (didn't)
Nancy
6. The best thing for you to do is to sit down sit down. (better)
You

UNIT 11: BOOKS

I. VOCABULARY

1. amazingly	(adv)	ngạc nhiên
-> amaze	(v)	gây ngạc nhiên
-> amazed	(adj)	ngạc nhiên
-> amazing	(adj)	đáng ngạc nhiên
-> amazement	(n)	sự ngạc nhiên
2. belong to	(v)	thuộc về
3. character	(n)	nhân vật, nét đặc trưng
-> characteristic	(adj)	tiêu biểu
	(n)	đặc tính
4. chew	(v)	nhai, đọc nghiền ngẫm
5. class	(n)	loại, hạng
6. describe	(v)	mô tả
-> description	(n)	sự mô tả, lời mô tả
-> descriptive	(adj)	có tính mô tả
7. digest	(v)	tiêu hóa, đọc và suy ngẫm
-> digestion	(n)	sự tiêu hóa
-> digestive	(adj)	thuộc tiêu hóa
-> digestible	(adj)	dễ tiêu hóa, dễ hiểu
8. dip	(v)	nhúng vào, đọc lướt
9. distinct	(adj)	rõ ràng, phân biệt rõ
-> distinctly	(adv)	rõ ràng
-> distinction	(n)	sự tương phản, khác biệt
10. faithful	(adj)	trung thành, chung thủy
-> faithfully	(adv)	trung thành
-> faith	(n)	niềm tin, lòng trung thành
-> unfaithful	(adj)	phản bội, thiếu trung thành
-> unfaithfulness	(n)	sự phản bội,
11. fascinating	(adj)	hấp dẫn, thu hút
-> fascinatingly	(adv)	hấp dẫn, thu hút
-> fascinated	(adj)	bị hấp dẫn, say mê
-> fascinate	(v)	hấp dẫn, thu hút
-> fascination	(n)	sự hấp dẫn, say mê
12. journey	(n)	hành trình, chuyến đi
13. personality	(n)	tính cách, nhân cách
-> personal	(adj)	cá nhân, riêng tư
-> personally	(adv)	với tư cách cá nhân, riêng tư
-> personalize	(v)	làm riêng cho từng cá nhân
14. pick up	(v)	nhặt lên, cầm lên
15. pleasure	(n)	niềm vui, thú vui
-> please	(v)	làm vui lòng
-> pleasant	(adj)	vui vẻ, dễ chịu
-> pleasantly	(adv)	vui vẻ, dễ chịu
16. put down	(v)	đặt xuống
17. reunite	(v)	đoàn tụ, tái hợp
-> reunion	(n)	sự đoàn tụ, tái hợp
18. reviewer	(n)	nhà phê bình
-> review	(n)	bài phê bình, lời phê bình
19. swallow	(v)	nuốt, đọc gấu nghiền

20. taste

(v)

nếm, đọc thử

21. in a word

(idiom)

tóm lại

II. MODALS IN PASSIVE

HIỆN TẠI, TƯƠNG LAI

ACTIVE:

S+ MODALS+ (NOT) + V1+ O

PASIVE:

S+ MODALS+ (NOT) + BE +V3/ED + BY +O

QUÁ KHỨ

ACTIVE:

S+ MODALS+(NOT) + HAVE++ V3/ED+ O

PASIVE:

S+ MODALS+ (NOT) + HAVE+ BEEN +V3/ED + BY +O

E.g: I can use thi computer

-> This computer can be used (by me).

III. EXERCISE

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

UNIT 11: BOOKS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> ame | B. <u>t</u> aste | C. <u>s</u> wallow | D. <u>p</u> age |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> leep | B. <u>k</u> ee <u>p</u> | C. <u>p</u> leasure | D. <u>p</u> eople |
| 3. A. <u>t</u> oo | B. <u>b</u> oo <u>k</u> | C. <u>l</u> ook | D. <u>g</u> ood |
| 4. A. <u>d</u> escribed | B. <u>p</u> icked | C. <u>s</u> wallow <u>e</u> d | D. <u>i</u> nformed |
| 5. A. <u>w</u> ords | B. <u>r</u> eviewers | C. <u>d</u> escribes | D. <u>t</u> ypes |

Choose the word that has the stress pattern different from that of the rest.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 6. A. subject | B. swallow | C. story | D. digest |
| 7. A. example | B. holiday | C. careful | D. interest |
| 8. A. describe | B. chapter | C. wonder | D. easy |
| 9. A. understand | B. television | C. improvement | D. introduce |
| 10. A. imaginary | B. advantageous | C. information | D. incredible |

Choose the most suitable word or phrase (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence.

11. A book may be evaluated by a reader or professional writer to create a book _____.
A. review B. reviewing C. reviewer D. reviewed
12. Boy, stop reading. _____ the book down and go to bed.
A. Take B. Put C. Set D. Pick
13. It is a good book. I think it is interesting enough for you to _____.
A. put down B. swallow C. look up D. understand
14. Those letters _____ now. You can do the typing later.
A. need typing B. needn't be typed C. need to type D. needn't typing
15. The museum is open to everybody. It _____ between 9am and 5pm.
A. visits B. visited C. can visit D. can be visited
16. The train _____ by bad weather. I am not sure.
A. might delay B. might be delaying
C. might have delayed D. might have been delayed

- C. You needn't have brought your passport.
 D. Your passport must be lost.
34. My car keys are possibly in the kitchen.
 A. My car keys should be put in the kitchen.
 B. My car keys cannot be in the kitchen.
 C. I do not know whether my car keys are in the kitchen.
 D. My car keys might be in the kitchen.
35. Is it possible for me to come to your house at about 7pm?
 A. Must I come over to your house at about 7pm?
 B. Could I be come to your house at about 7pm?
 C. Can I come to your house at about 7pm?
 D. Will I come to your house at about 7pm?

Read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Today there are libraries in almost every towns in the world. Even in areas (36)_____ there are no libraries, there are often mobile libraries which take books from one village to (37)_____. But in the days when books were copied by hand (38)_____ than printed, libraries were very rare. The reason is simple: books took a very long time to produce, and there were far fewer copies of any given work around. The greatest library (39)_____ all, that in Alexandria, had 54,000 books.

In the ancient world, this number (40)_____ considered huge. It was the first time that anyone had collected so many books from all around the world (41)_____ one roof. There are many theories about why these books were lost. (42)_____ is that the library accidentally burned down. Another is that one of the rulers of the city ordered the books to be burned. They were taken to various places and it took six months to burn them. (43)_____ happened, the collection there was priceless. Many of the library's treasures were lost forever-some books were (44)_____ recovered. We cannot even know (45)_____ what the library contained.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 36. A. where | B. who | C. the place | D. which |
| 37. A. other | B. others | C. the other | D. another |
| 38. A. rather | B. else | C. more | D. much |
| 39. A. of | B. about | C. in | D. over |
| 40. A. is | B. was | C. were | D. has been |
| 41. A. in | B. under | C. over | D. below |
| 42. A. One | B. A theory | C. None | D. All |
| 43. A. Whoever | B. Whichever | C. whatever | D. wherever |
| 44. A. almost | B. never | C. already | D. yet |
| 45. A. exactly | B. really | C. detailedly | D. yet |

Read and choose the best answer.

There are books with fairy tales in many countries. Often the same stories are known and repeated in many languages. Some of the things that happens in these stories are remarkable, although not as remarkable as things that are truly happening in medicine and science today.

Most fairy tales begin with "Once upon a time" and end with "They lived happily ever after", so we will begin in the same way.

Once upon a time there was a girl called Cinderella who did all the work in the kitchen while her lazy sister did nothing.

One night, her sister went to a ball at the palace. Cinderella was left home, very sad. After a time her fairy godmother appeared and told Cinderella that she could go to the ball- but to return home by midnight.

So she went to the ball in a beautiful dress in a wonderful coach. She danced with the prince but at midnight she ran back home, leaving one of her shoes on the floor. The prince wanted to see her again

and went to every house in the capital until he found that the shoe was the right size for Cinderella. She and the prince were married and lived happily ever after.

46. Books with fairy are found in _____.
 A. our country only B. few countries
 C. all countries except ours D. many countries
47. According to the passage, things truly happening in medicine and science today are _____ things that happens in some fairy tails,
 A. More remarkable than B. less remarkable than
 C. as remarkable as D. not as remarkable as
48. The word "ball" in the first sentence means _____.
 A. a sport equipment B. a dancing hall
 C. a balloon D. sphere
49. Cinderella was very sad because _____.
 A. her sister did nothing C. her sister went to a ball and left her at home
 C. she did all the work in the kitchen D. her sister was invited to a hall
50. At the end of the story _____.
 A. Cinderella could go to the ball and it was so happened that she and the prince was married
 B. Cinderella's godmother came to comfort her
 C. one of Cinderella's sisters was married to the prince
 D. the prince invited Cinderella to the hall

B. WRITING

Exercise :Use the correct form of the words in brackets to fit each gap of the passage.

- After leaving school, many of us only read for _____.(please)
- The reviewer ____ Mathew's new novel as a new style of modern science fiction.(description)

II. Change into passive voice

- I can buy this house.
->
- Sam ought to clean his room.
->
- We will shut the door.
->
- Nina shall call you as soon as she arrives.
->
- Sam can bring it back this morning.
->
- They will pass their exam.
->
- Henry ought to leave a message on the table for me.
->
- Vicky can pay her bill next week.
->
- You should clean the windows.
->
- You will phone me later.
->

UNIT 12: WATER SPORTS

I. VOCABUALRY

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1. advance | (v) | đưa về phía trước, tiến lên |
| -> advanced | (adj) | tiên tiến |
| -> advance | (n) | sự tiến bộ, tiến lên |

2. at least	(prep)	ít nhất là
3. award	(v)	thưởng, trao phần thưởng
-> award	(n)	phần thưởng
-> awardee	(v)	người được thưởng
4. commit	(v)	phạm lỗi
5. crossbar	(n)	xà ngang
6. defensive player=defender	(n)	hậu vệ
-> defend	(v)	phòng thủ, bảo vệ
7. eject	(v)	đuổi ra
8. except	(prep)	ngoại trừ
-> exception	(n)	ngoại lệ
-> exceptional	(adj)	ngoại lệ, khác thường
9. foul	(n)	lỗi chơi xấu
-> foul	(v)	phạm lỗi
10. goal	(n)	khung thành
-> goalie= goalkeeper	(n)	thủ môn
11. interfere with	(v)	cản trở, truy cản
-> interference	(n)	sự truy cản, cản trở
-> interfering	(adj)	hay quấy rầy, phiền phức
12. major	(adj)	ng nghiêm trọng, chính yếu
-> majority	(n)	phần lớn, đa số
13. mark	(v)	đánh dấu
14. minor	(adj)	không quan trọng, thứ yếu
-> minority	(n)	phần ít, thiểu số
15. movement	(n)	sự di chuyển
-> move	(v)	di chuyển
-> moveable	(adj)	có thể di chuyển
16. opponent	(n)	đối thủ
17. overtime	(n)	thời gian bù giờ
18. pass	(v)	chuyên
19. penalize	(v)	phạt
-> penalty	(n)	phạt đền, hình phạt
-> penal	(adj)	liên quan đến hình phạt
20. punch	(v/n)	đấm, cú đấm
21. quarter	(n)	một phần tư
-> divide into quarters	(v)	chia làm 4 hiệp
22. range	(n)	phạm vi
	(v)	trong giới hạn
23. referee	(n)	trọng tài
24. score	(v/n)	ghi bàn, điểm
25. sprint	(v)	bơi, chạy nước rút
26. synchronized swimming	(n)	bơi nghệ thuật
27. throw	(v)	ném
28. tie	(n)	tỉ số hòa
29. vertical	(adj)	theo đường thẳng đứng
-> vertical posts	(n)	cột dọc
-> horizontal	(adj)	theo đường nằm ngang
30. water polo	(n)	môn bóng nước

II. GRAMMAR

INTRANSITIVE VERBS & TRANSITIVE VERBS

Tự/Nội Động từ & Tha/Ngoại Động từ

"Intransitive verbs" là những tự/nội động từ, không có túc từ/tân ngữ theo sau.

"Transitive verbs" là những tha/ngoại động từ, cần có túc từ/tân ngữ theo sau.

1. Intransitive Verbs: Subject + Verb

Nếu một hành động chỉ liên quan đến một người hay một vật, hay nói cách khác chủ từ thực hiện hành động đó. Những động từ mô tả hành động này được gọi là các tự/nội động từ (intransitive verbs) - đứng độc lập, câu vẫn đầy đủ nghĩa:

Eg : I waited and waited, but nobody came.

=> Chủ từ của mệnh đề chính "I" thực hiện hành động "waited"

=> Chủ từ của mệnh đề phụ "nobody" thực hiện hành động "came".

As the boy arrived, the girls departed.

The wind subsided, the sun came out and the water receded.

My shares have collapsed, so I'm going to have to economise.

His whole body was aching and his medical condition was deteriorating.

Lưu ý: Tự/Nội động từ có thể có một cụm giới từ hay một trạng từ/cụm trạng từ theo sau để cung cấp thêm thông tin về hành động đó: xảy ra khi nào, ở đâu, thế nào...

Eg : She wept bitterly on hearing this news. (How?)

I arrived at the station at a quarter past three. (Where and When?)

Ketie was standing in the corner and Justin was lying on the bed. (Where?)

It happened yesterday. Vicky behaved quite unacceptably.

2. Transitive Verbs: Subject + Verb + Object

Tha/Ngoại động từ không chỉ liên quan đến chủ từ, mà còn liên quan đến người nào khác hay vật/sự việc... gì khác nữa, người/vật/sự việc... khác này được gọi là túc từ (hay tân ngữ) - the OBJECT- nếu không có túc từ/tân ngữ, chỉ riêng các động từ này thôi thì câu không đủ nghĩa.

VD: She **has** many friends, but (she) **admires** Victoria most.

=> "have" (Who?) => many friends (object) (không thể nói "She has.")

=> "admires" (Whom?) => Victoria (object) (Không thể nói "(she) admires.")

"Blue suits you," she said.

=> "suits" (whom?) => you (object)

He could hardly raise the injured arm at all.

=> "raise" (what?) => the injured arm (object)

Một số tha/ngoại động từ có hai túc từ/tân ngữ, đó là túc từ gián tiếp (indirect object) được một túc từ trực tiếp theo sau (direct object) hoặc ngược lại (phải dùng giới từ trước túc từ gián tiếp).

Eg : She **brought** me my breakfast.

=> me: indirect object

=> my breakfast: direct object.

= She **brought** my breakfast **for** me.

He **promised** me a job.

=> me: indirect object

=> a job: direct object

= He **promised** a job **to** me.

I **lent** my younger sister all the money.

=> my younger sister: indirect object

=> all the money: direct object

= I **lent** all the money **to** my younger sister.

3. Intransitive or transitive:

Nhiều động từ có thể vừa là tự/nội động từ, vừa là tha/ngoại động từ. Và túc từ thường được hiểu ngầm giữa người nói và người nghe. Nhưng đôi khi cũng cần được thêm vào để làm rõ nghĩa.

I asked him to come in, but he did not **enter** (intransitive). He did not **enter** the room (transitive).

When he entered the room, she was **reading** (intransitive). She was **reading** a book about Buddhism (transitive).

He sat down at the computer and started to **type** (intransitive). He started to **type** an email to his half sister (transitive).

=> Trong những ví dụ trên, nghĩa của các ĐỘNG TỪ không thay đổi khi được dùng như một tự động từ

The bull was chasing him so he **ran** as quickly as he could. (intransitive)

Sue's been **running** a mail-order business for ten years. (transitive)

"Do you want any help?" "No thanks. I can **manage** perfectly well on my own." (intransitive)

He had been **managing** the business for six years before it made a profit. (transitive)

I was out when she **called**. (intransitive)

She **called** me a cheat and a liar. (transitive)

=> Trong những ví dụ trên, nghĩa của các ĐỘNG TỪ thay đổi khi được dùng như một tự động từ (intransitive) hay một tha động từ (transitive).

III. EXERCISE

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. interfere <u>d</u> | B. allowe <u>d</u> | C. visite <u>d</u> | D. playe <u>d</u> |
| 2. A. <u>w</u> ater | B. <u>s</u> wimming | C. betwee <u>n</u> | D. row <u>i</u> ng |
| 3. A. cap <u>s</u> | B. mete <u>r</u> s | C. swimme <u>r</u> s | D. line <u>s</u> |

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 4. A. interfere | B. penalty | C. referee | D. competition |
| 5. A. scuba-diving | B. swimming | C. gymnastics | D. skating |

Choose from the four options given (marked A, B, C, and D) one best answer

6. One of the four period of time in which a game of American football is divided is known as a ____.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|------------|----------|
| A. part | B. half | C. quarter | D. stage |
|---------|---------|------------|----------|

7. Suddenly, Julia jumped out of the car and sprinted for the front door.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| A. walked hurriedly | B. ran very fast | C. move slightly | D. ran slowly |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|

8. The ____ is the official who controls the game in some sports.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| A. player | B. captain | C. referee | D. defender |
|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|

9. The whole audience objected to their foul play during the football match.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| A. clumsy | B. dependent | C. imperfect | D. unfair |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|

10. Those two teams played so well and the scores were tied at 1-1 at last.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|------------|
| A. drew | B. put | C. kept | D. equaled |
|---------|--------|---------|------------|

11. A kick taken as a penalty in the game of football is called a penalty kick or ____ kick.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| A. punishment | B. foul | C. opposition | D. spot |
|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|

12. In water polo, a player is ejected after committing five personal fouls.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. punished | B. criticized | C. thrown out | D. defeated |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|

13. The referee had no hesitation in awarding the visiting team a ____.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| A. penalty | B. penalize | C. penal | D. penalization |
|------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|

14. In water polo, a shot is successful if the ball completely passes between the goal posts and underneath the ____.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| A. net | B. crossbar | C. ball | D. goalie |
|--------|-------------|---------|-----------|

15. Windsurfing or ____ is the sport of sailing on water standing on a windsurfer.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A. boat-sailing | B. sail-boarding | C. board-sailing | D. wind-sailing |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|

16. Their ____ play lost them the match against an amateur team.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|-------------|
| A. false | B. foul | C. wrong | D. mistaken |
|----------|---------|----------|-------------|

17. Don't ____ in matters that do not concern you.
A. interfere B. discuss C. question D. study
18. I don't know why he isn't here at the moment. He ____ stuck in the traffic jam.
A. must get B. may be C. should be D. must have got
19. A defensive player may only hold, block or pull a / an ____ who is touching or holding the ball.
A. audience B. referee C. goalie D. opponent
20. If a defender _____ a foul within the five meter area that prevents a likely goal, the attacking team is awarded a penalty throw or shot.
A. commits B. interferes C. punches D. touches
21. The more' goals the players _____, the more exciting the match became.
A. marked B. made C. scored D. sprinted
22. After a tie, there are two overtime periods of three minutes each.
A. penalty B. draw C. score D. goal
23. _____ is a sport in which people or teams race against each other in boats with oars.
A. Rowing B. Windsurfing C. Swimming D. Water polo
24. _____ players are not allowed to interfere with the opponent's movements unless the player is holding the ball.
A. Defense B. Defensive C. Defender D. Defensively
25. _____ is a sport in which two or more people perform complicated and carefully planned movements in water in time to music.
A. Rowing B. Windsurfing C. Diving D. Synchronized swimming
26. If the tie is not broken after two overtime _____, a penalty shootout will determine the winner.
A. opponents B. waves C. parts D. periods
27. Offensive players may be called for a foul by pushing off a defender to provide space for a _____ or shot.
A. pass B. crossbar C. box D. goal
28. A penalty shot is _____ when a major foul is committed inside the 5-meter line.
A. prevented B. awarded C. committed D. ranged
29. If a defender _____ with a free throw, holds or sinks an attacker, he is excluded from the game for twenty seconds.
A. punches B. passes C. plays D. interferes
30. Water polo balls _____ with a special texture so it will not slip from the hands of a player.
A. cover B. are covered C. are being covered D. covered
31. Alexis _____ next week.
A. is swimming in the state championship
B. is swimming the state championship
C. is swum the state championship
D. is swum the state championship
32. The news of war _____ and the world.
A. was shocked the nation B. was shocked by the nation
C. shocked the nation D. shocked by the nation
33. The player _____.
A. will reward for his hat-trick B. will be rewarded for his hat-trick
C. will reward his hat-trick D. will be rewarded his hat-trick
34. Before the end of the term, I _____ all the required reading.
A. was finished by B. had been finished by
C. had finished D. had been finished
35. They _____ by the sea.
A. are staying at a hotel B. are staying a hotel
C. are being stayed a hotel D. are being stayed at a hotel

Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers

Synchronized swimming is a **hybrid** of swimming, gymnastics, and dance. This sport has an artistic effect, and really relates to those three sports. It consists of swimmers performing a synchronized routine of elaborate and dramatic moves in the water, accompanied by music.

Synchronized swimming demands first-rate water skills, and requires strength, endurance, flexibility, grace, artistry and precise timing, not to mention exceptional breath control while upside down underwater. Developed in the early 1900s in Canada, it is a sport performed almost exclusively by women, although there is some participation by men. In its early form it was sometimes known as “water ballet”.

It is a Summer Olympic Games sport. First demonstrated in 1952, it has been an official event since 1984. Olympic and world Championship competition is not currently open to men, but other international and national competitions allow male competitors. Both USA Synchro and Synchro Canada allow men to compete with women.

Competitors point to the strength, flexibility, and aerobic endurance required to perform difficult routines for the judges, one technical and one free.

36. The word ‘**hybrid**’ in the first line could be best replaced by_____.

- A. continuity B. modernization C. mixture D. succession

37. Synchronized swimming is a sport that _____.

- A. relates to swimming, gymnastics, and dance
B. began in Canada in the early of the 20th century
C. is performed almost exclusively by women
D. All are correct

38. It’s untrue to say that _____.

- A. Synchronized swimming has completely influenced by ballet.
B. Synchronized swimming used to be known as “water ballet”
C. The requirements for synchronized swimmers are strength, endurance, flexibility, grace, artistry and precise timing
D. Men can also take part in synchronized swimming.

39. Which of sentences is **TRUE**?

- A. Besides demanding strength, endurance, flexibility, grace and artistry, synchronized swimming requires exceptional breath control.
B. Olympic and World Championship competition allow male synchronized swimmers.
C. Synchronized swimming emerged as an exhibition sport at the Olympic Games in 1984.
D. Competition for both events consists of difficult technical routines.

40. The best title for the passage is _____.

- A. History of Synchronized Swimming B. Competition Synchronized Swimming
C. The Requirement of Synchronized Swimming D. Synchronized Swimming

Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase

Rowing is a sport in which athletes race' against each other on river, lakes or on the ocean, (41) _____ on the type of race and the discipline. The boats are propelled by the reaction forces on the oar blades (42) _____ they are pushed against the water. The sport can be both recreational, focusing (43) _____ learning the techniques required, and competitive where overall fitness plays a large role. It is also one of (44) _____ oldest Olympic sports. In the United States, Australia and Canada, high school and collegial rowing is sometimes referred to as crew.

(45) _____ rowing, the athlete sits in the boat facing backwards, towards the stern, and uses the oars which are held in (46) _____ by the oarlocks to propel the boat forward, towards the bow. It is a demanding sport requiring strong core balance as well as physical (47) _____ and cardiovascular endurance.

Since the action of rowing (48) _____ fairly popular throughout the world, there are many different types of (49) _____. These include endurance races, time trials, stake racing, bumps racing, and the side-by-side format used in the Olympic Games. The many different formats are a result of the long (50)

_____ of the sport, its development in. different regions of the world, and specific local requirements and restrictions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. a. depending | b. creating | c. interesting | d. carrying |
| 42. a. but | b. because | c. as | d. as soon as |
| 43. a. of | b. on | c. with | d. about |
| 44. a. a | b. an | c. the | d. Ø |
| 45. a. Over | b. Of | c. During | d. While |
| 46. a. area | b. sight | c. part | d. place |
| 47. a. strong | b. strongly | c. strength | d. strengthen |
| 48. a. was become | b. has become | c. is become | d. is becoming |
| 49. a. competition | b. examination | c. test | d. round |
| 50. a. work | b. history | c. period | d. race |

B. WRITING

Fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- Mr. Brown defeated his _____ in the election. (*oppose*)
- _____ swimming was once called water ballet. (*synchronize*)
- He was paid for the _____ he worked. (time)
- Hard work brought him an _____ in pay. (*advance*)
- Speeding on city streets is _____, so don't drive too fast. (*penal*)
- Lava is a volcanic _____. (*eject*)
- In a tennis game, the umpire is the official _____ or scorekeeper. (*score*)

UNIT 13: THE 22ND SEA GAMES

I. VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1. admiration | (n) | sự thán phục |
| -> admire | (v) | thán phục, khâm phục |
| -> admirer | (n) | người khâm phục |
| -> admiring | (adj) | đáng khâm phục |
| -> admiringly | (adv) | thán phục |
| 2. athlete | (n) | vận động viên |
| -> athletics | (n) | các môn điền kinh |
| 3. bodybuilding | (n) | môn thể hình |
| 4. carry out | (v) | thực hiện |
| 5. compete | (v) | thi đấu, tranh tài |
| -> competition | (n) | cuộc thi |
| -> competitor | (n) | đối thủ |
| -> competitive | (adj) | có tính cạnh tranh |
| -> competitively | (adv) | cạnh tranh |
| 6. be composed of | (adj) | gồm có |
| 7. co-operation | (n) | sự hợp tác |
| -> co-operate | (v) | hợp tác |
| -> co-operative | (adj) | hợp tác |
| -> co-operatively | (adv) | một cách hợp tác |
| 8. defend | (v) | bảo vệ, phòng thủ |
| -> defence= defense | (n) | sự bảo vệ, phòng thủ |
| 9. energetic | (adj) | nhiệt tình, năng nổ |
| -> energetically | (adv) | manh mẽ, hăng hái |
| -> energy | (n) | năng lượng, sức lực |
| -> energize | (v) | làm mạnh mẽ, làm nhiệt tình |
| 10. facilities | (n) | các tiện nghi |

11. gain	(v)	giành được, đạt được
12. host	(v)	đăng cai tổ chức
13. in terms of	(prep)	xét theo nghĩa, xét về mặt
14. intensive	(adj)	chuyên sâu
15. outstanding	(adj)	xuất sắc, nổi bật
16. overwhelming	(adj)	mạnh mẽ, vượt trội
-> overwhelm	(v)	tràn ngập, áp đảo
-> overwhelmingly	(adv)	áp đảo
17. participate in	(v)	tham dự
-> participant	(n)	người tham dự
-> participation	(v)	sự tham dự
18. peace	(n)	hòa bình
-> peaceful	(adj)	hòa bình
-> peacefully	(adv)	một cách yên bình, thanh bình
19. perform	(v)	biểu diễn, trình diễn
-> performance	(n)	sự biểu diễn, trình diễn
-> performer	(n)	người biểu diễn
-> performing	(n)	biểu diễn, làm trò
20. precision	(n)	sự chính xác
-> precise	(adj)	chính xác
-> precisely	(adv)	chính xác
21. present sb with st	(v)	tặng ai cái gì
22. propose	(v)	đề nghị, cầu hôn
-> proposal	(n)	lời đề nghị, cầu hôn
23. prove	(v)	chứng minh
24. quantity	(n)	số lượng
25. reliable	(adj)	đáng tin cậy
-> reliably	(adv)	chắc chắn, đáng tin cậy
-> reliability	(n)	sự đáng tin cậy
-> unreliable	(adj)	không đáng tin cậy
-> rely on/upon	(adj)	tin cậy vào
26. rival	(n)	đối thủ
27. solidarity	(n)	tình đoàn kết
28. spectator	(n)	khán giả
29. spirit	(n)	tinh thần
30. title	(n)	danh hiệu, tước hiệu, nhan đề

II. GRAMMAR

DOUBLE COMPARISON

SO SÁNH KÉP

1. Comparative and comparative (càng ngày càng)

§ Để miêu tả sự việc ngày càng phát triển về chất lượng, số lượng, v.v ..., chúng ta dùng cấu trúc:

<i>short adjective- er and short adjective- er</i>
<i>more and more + long adjective</i>
<i>(ngày càng)</i>

Eg

- Because he was afraid, he walked **faster and faster**.
- The living standard is getting **better and better**.

- Life in the modern world is becoming **more and more complex**.
- The tests are **more and more difficult**.

2. **The comparative ... the comparative ...**(càng... thì càng...)

§ Khi hai vật hay hai sự việc thay đổi cùng cấp độ, chúng ta dùng hình thức so sánh hơn ở cả hai mệnh đề để diễn tả điều này.

Cấu trúc:

The + short adj. / adv. - **er** + S + V, **the** + short adj. / adv. - **er** + S + V
The more + long adj. / adv. + S + V, **the more** + long adj. / adv. + S + V
The + short adj. / adv. - **er** + S + V, **the more** + long adj. / adv. + S + V
The more + long adj. / adv. + S + V, **the** + short adj. / adv. - **er** + S + V

Eg

- The harder you study, the more you will learn.
- The older he got, the quieter he became.
- The more she studied, the more she learned.
- The warmer the weather is, the better I like it.
- The faster you drive, the more likely you are to have an accident.

III. EXERCISE

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

1. A. decision B. precision C. comprehension D. confusion
2. A. arrival B. vital C. tidal D. citadel
3. A. scoreboard B. science C. schedule D. scanner

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from that of the others.

4. A. president B. manager C. spectator D. counsellor
5. A. intelligent B. overwhelming C. imaginable. D. intangible

Choose the word that best fits blank.

6. The Southeast Asian Student Sport Festival is the biggest sport event _____ the youths in the region.
A. for B. on C. in D. of
7. Vietnam has a lot of _____ players who won many gold medals in The 22nd SEA Games.
A. outstanding B. outstretching C. outlying D. outgoing
8. The competitor _____ the bar and won a gold medal.
A. touched B. cleared C. threw D. kicked
9. _____ is held every two years.
A. The South Eastern Asian Games B. The Southern East Asian Games.
C. The Southeast Asian Games D. The Southeast Asia Games
10. Spectators had great _____ for the amazing results that Vietnam's sports delegation gained.
A. admire B. admirable C. admiration D. admiter
11. The results of _____ were satisfactory.
A. competitions B. competitor C. competitive D. compete.
12. Thailand _____ Vietnam just one goal in the final in The 22nd SEA Games.
A. won B. beat C. knocked D. scored
13. The Vietnamese were very satisfied with excellent performances of the young and _____ athletes.
A. energetic B. energy C. energetically D. energize
14. The athlete had tried his best to _____ his SEA Games title and records.
A. carry B. perform C. defend D. support
15. On behalf of the referees and athletes, they swore to an oath of "Solidarity, _____ and Fair Play"
A. Honest B. Honesty C. Honestly D. Dishonest
16. Earning money has always been the thing that pleases him most. _____ he becomes, he is.
A. The more rich / the more happy B. The richest / the happiest
C. The richer / the happier D. Richer and richer / happier and happier
17. Thanks to the encouragement and support, all Vietnamese athletes competed _____ high spirits.
A. for B. of C. on D. in

18. In 2006, Viet Nam made a deep impression _____ other countries in the region by successfully hosting the Southeast Asian Student Sport Festival.

- A. with B. for C. in D. on

19. The crowd are becoming _____ excited.

- A. less and least B. less and most C. more and more D. more and most

20. _____ live in Ho Chi Minh City than in the whole of the rest of the country.

- A. As much as people B. More people
C. As many as people D. People more

21. As she did so, her parents became _____.

- A. the angriest B. the most angry
C. the more angry D. angrier and angrier

22. To improve its athletes' _____, Viet Nam has regularly exchanged delegation of sport officials, coaches, referees and athletes with other countries.

- A. team B. competitor C. appearance D. performance

23. The second part of the program in the 22nd SEA Games opening ceremony was named "_____ for Peace".

- A. Cooperate B. Cooperation C. Cooperative D. Cooperatively

24. The larger a drop of water, _____ freezing temperature.

- A. the higher its B. the highest C. higher then its D. its higher

25. How many _____ took part in the 22nd SEA Games?

- A. compete B. competitors C. competition D. competitor

26. His house is _____ mine.

- A. twice as big as B. as twice big as
C. as two times big as D. as big as twice

27. Viet Nam is now willing to _____ part in the 24th SEA Games hosted by Thailand by the end of 2007 with a total of 958 athletes.

- A. play B. lose C. take D. enjoy

28. He became Jamaica's first Olympic gold medalist when he won the 400-meter _____ in 1948.

- A. distance B. title C. runner D. sport

29. Almost everyone has heard the most famous Olympic saying: "Stronger, Higher, _____".

- A. Fast B. Fastening C. Faster D. Fasten

30. The climber was seventy miles in the wrong direction and got _____.

- A. more panicked B. the more panicked
C. more than panicked D. more and more panicked

Read the passage and choose the best answers.

The 24th SEA Games was held from 6th to 15th December, 2007 in three provinces in Thailand, namely Nakhon Ratchasima, Bangkok, and Chon Buri. In fact, the 2007 SEA Games was to be hosted by Singapore, but Singapore gave up the chance, as its new national sports stadium is under construction and will not be completed in time for the next SEA Games. Thailand was then asked by The SEA Games Federation to host this regional sport event in place of Singapore.

The SEA Games takes place every two years, with 11 countries in Southeast Asia participating. Each member country, in alphabetical order, takes turn hosting this event. Let's look at the number of sports and gold medals in The SEA Games in recent years. The 21st SEA Games, hosted by Malaysia in 2001, had 32 sports with 391 gold medals. There were 32 sports with 439 gold medals in The 22nd SEA Games, held in Vietnam in 2003. The 23rd SEA Games, in The Philippines in 2005, had 40 sports with 439 gold medals.

The 24th SEA Games in Thailand this year, featuring 43 sports and 485 gold medals, had the highest number of sports and gold medals in The Asian Games and The Olympic Games. So The SEA Games is regarded as the largest regional sporting event in the world in terms of number of sports and medals.

31. How long did The 24th SEA Games last?

- A. A week B. 8 days. C. 2 weeks D. 10 days.

32. Which of the following is not stated in the passage?

- A. The 24th SEA Games was the largest regional sporting event in the world.
B. The 24th SEA Games was the highest number of sports and gold medals in the history of the SEA Games.
C. The 22nd SEA Games was held in Vietnam in 2003.
D. The 2007 SEA Games was to be hosted by East Timor.

33. How many sports were there in The 24th SEA Games?

A. 44 B. 485 C. 43 D. 42

34. How often does the SEA Games take place? Every _____.

A. 2 years B. 4 years C. 3 years D. 5 years

35. Where was The 21st SEA Games celebrated?

A. in Philippines B. in Vietnam C. in Malaysia D. in Singapore

Choose the suitable word to fill in each blank.

Divided into two parts, rites and festivals, the ceremony commenced at 19:00 with the song, "Vietnam— our Fatherland". The surprise appearance of parachutists, carrying the 11 (36)_____flags of the competing Southeast Asian countries, was greeted with thunderous applause from the audience.

All the stadium's lights suddenly came on, marking the start of the procession of Vietnam's flag and the 22nd SEA Games; symbol. The 11 sporting delegations then marched past the reviewing stand to excited applause from officials and spectators. { rites: nghi lễ, parachutist: người nhảy dù, delegations; đoàn đại biểu}

The sacred (37) _____, which symbolizes the humanity of the games and desire to compete with burning intensity, was taken from The Ho Chi Minh Museum and passed by some famous Vietnamese athletes and athletes from 10 regional countries to Nguyen Thuy Hien (wushu artist) who gave it to the Prime Minister, who in turn passed it to an athlete dressed like national (38) _____ Giong. { sacred: thiêng liêng}

From this athlete's hand, the official flame was lit at My Dinh National Stadium and will burn throughout the course of the Games.

Speaking at the (39) _____ ceremony, Minister-Chairman of the Physical Training and Sports Committee, who is also the head of the 22nd SEA Games Organizing Board, warmly welcomed Party and State leaders, delegates, domestic and international guests, and 11 sports delegations (40) _____ southeast Asian countries to the 22nd SEA Games.

36. A. nation B. nationality C. native D. national

37. A. flashlight B. torch C. lighter D. bulb

38. A. hero B. student C. communist D. actor

39. A. closing B. opening C. swimming D. sporting

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

Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.

41. There are more sports competed in this SEA Games than in last SEA Games.

a. The sports competed in this SEA Games are the same as those in last SEA Games.

b. Not as many sports were competed in last SEA Games as in this SEA Games.

c. In the last SEA Games there were some sports which were not competed.

d. In this SEA Games, there are less sports competed than in last SEA Games.

42. No one in the team can play better than John.

a. John plays well but the others play better.

b. John as well as other players of the team plays very well.

c. Everyone in the team, but John, plays very well.

d. John is the best player of the team.

43. He only feels happy whenever he does not have much work to do.

a. The more he works, the happier he feels.

b. The less he works, the happier he feels:

c. His work makes him feel happy.

d. He feels happier and happier with his work.

44. More petrol is consumed nowadays than ten years ago.

a. Not so much petrol was consumed ten years ago as nowadays.

b. Petrol consumption is going down nowadays.

c. We had more petrol ten years ago than we do nowadays.

d. We should consume as much petrol as possible.

45. I learn a lot but I cannot remember anything.

a. I learn more and more and remember more and more.

b. The less I learn, the more I remember.

c. The more I learn, the less I remember.

d. I remember not only what I have learnt.

B. WRITING

Fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. An_____ effort on the part of all members will ensure the success of our plan.(energy)
2. California has an_____ system of community colleges. (stand)
3. When you are ready to prepare your final copy, follow your teacher's instructions_____ (precise)
4. ____can accomplish many things which no individual could do alone. (cooperate)
5. Applicants face stiff_____ for university places this year. (compete)
6. Send Dick to the bank for money; he is a_____ boy. (rely)
7. Each correct answer gives the _____ a right to take a flower from the girl in the spotlight, (participate)

Rewrite these sentences

1. The apartment is big. The rent is high.
→ The bigger
2. We set off soon. We will arrive soon.
→ The sooner.....
3. The joke is good. The laughter is loud.
→ The better.....
4. She gets fat. She feels tired.
→ The fatter
5. As he gets older, he wants to travel less.
→ The older
6. The children are excited with the difficult games.
→ The more
7. People dive fast. Many accidents happen.
→ The faster
8. I meet him much. I hate him much
→ The more
9. My boss works better when he is pressed for time,
→ The less
10. As he has much money, he wants to spend much.
→ The more

UNIT 14: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

I. VOCABULARY

1. appal	(v)	làm kinh sợ, chấn động
-> appalling	(adj)	kinh sợ, khủng khiếp
-> appallingly	(adv)	kinh sợ, khủng khiếp
2. appeal	(v)	kêu gọi
-> appeal	(n)	lời kêu gọi
-> appealing	(adj)	hấp dẫn, quyến rũ
-> appealingly	(adv)	hấp dẫn, quyến rũ
3. aid	(n/v)	sự giúp đỡ, giúp đỡ
4. catastrophe	(n)	thảm họa
5. civilian	(n)	thường dân
	(adj)	thuộc dân sự
6. conference	(n)	hội nghị
7. convention	(n)	hiệp định
8. dedicate	(v)	cống hiến
-> dedicated	(adj)	tận tâm
-> dedication	(n)	sự tận tâm, tận tụy
9. devote	(v)	cống hiến
-> devoted	(adj)	tận tụy, hết lòng
-> devotedly	(adv)	một cách tận tụy
-> devotion	(n)	sự tận tâm, tận tụy
10. disaster	(n)	thảm họa
-> disaster- stricken	(adj)	bị thiên tai tàn phá
-> disastrous	(adj)	đầy tai họa, gây họa
11. emergency	(n)	tình trạng khẩn cấp
12. epidemic	(n)	dịch bệnh
13. famine	(n)	nạn đói
14. federation	(n)	liên đoàn
15. headquarters	(n)	trụ sở chính
16. hesitation	(n)	sự ngập ngừng, do dự
-> hesitate	(v)	ngập ngừng, do dự
-> hesitant	(adj)	ngập ngừng, do dự
-> hesitantly	(adv)	ngập ngừng, do dự
17. humanitarian	(adj)	nhân đạo
-> human	(adj/n)	con người
-> humanity	(n)	nhân loại, lòng nhân đạo
18. initiative	(n)	sáng kiến
-> initiate	(v)	khởi xướng, đề xướng
-> initiation	(n)	sự khởi xướng, đề xướng
19. injure	(adj)	bị thương
-> the injured	(n)	người bị thương
-> injury	(n)	sự tổn thương, vết thương
20. livelihood	(n)	sinh kế, nghề nghiệp
21. poverty	(n)	nghèo nàn
-> impoverish	(v)	làm cho nghèo khổ, xấu đi
-> impoverishment	(n)	sự làm cho nghèo khổ, kiệt quệ
22. prisoner	(n)	tù nhân
23. struggle	(v)	đấu tranh, chiến đấu
24. suffering	(n)	nỗi đau, sự đau khổ
25. symbol	(n)	biểu tượng

-> symbolic of	(adj)	đặc trưng cho
-> symbolize	(v)	làm biểu tượng cho
26. temporary	(adj)	tạm thời
-> temporarily	(adv)	một cách tạm thời
27. treatment	(n)	sự chữa trị, đối xử
-> treat	(v)	chữa trị, đối xử
-> treatable	(adj)	có thể chữa trị
-> untreated	(adj)	không được chữa trị
28. tsunami	(n)	sóng thần
29. victim	(n)	nạn nhân
30. wounded	(adj)	bị thương
-> the wounded	(n)	người bị thương

II. GRAMMAR

SOME COMMON PHRASAL VERBS (MỘT SỐ CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG GẶP)

1. account for: giải thích, kể đến
2. ask for : đòi hỏi, ask about: hỏi về
3. break down = fail , collapse : hỏng, suy sụp
4. break out = start suddenly : bùng nổ, bùng phát
5. bring up = raise and educate : nuôi nấng
6. bring about = cause sth to happen : xảy ra, mang lại
7. catch up / catch up with : bắt kịp , theo kịp .
8. call off : hủy bỏ
9. call on = visit : viếng thăm
10. call up : gọi điện
11. carry on : tiến hành
12. catch up with : theo kịp với
13. come along : tiến hành
14. come on : begin: bắt đầu
15. come out = appear : xuất hiện
16. come about = become lower: giảm xuống, sa sút
17. come over = visit : ghé thăm
18. come up with: think of : Nghĩ ra
19. cool off : (nhiệt tình) nguội lạnh đi , giảm đi .
20. count on = investigate , examine : tính, dựa vào
21. differ from = not be the same: không giống với
22. fall behind : thụt lùi , tụt lại đằng sau .
23. fill in : điền vào , ghi vào .
24. fill out = discover : khám phá ra
25. get over = recover from : vượt qua, khắc phục
26. get up : thức dậy
27. get along / get on with sth : have a good relationship with sb: hòa thuận
28. give in : nhượng bộ , chịu thua .
29. give up = stop : từ bỏ , bỏ
30. go after : theo đuổi
31. go by (thời gian) : trôi qua
32. go after = chase , pursue : theo đuổi, rượt đuổi
33. go ahead = be carried out : được diễn ra, tiến hành
34. go along = develop, progress : tiến bộ
35. go away : biến mất , tan đi .
36. go back = return : trở lại

37. go in : vào , đi vào .
38. go off (chuông) : reo , (súng , bom) : nổ , (sữa) : chua, hỏng , (thức ăn) , (đèn) tắt , (máy móc) : hư = explore
39. go on = continue : tiếp tục
40. go over : xem lại
41. go out (ánh sáng , lửa , đèn) : tắt
42. go up : lớn lên , trưởng thành = grow up , (giá cả) : tăng lên
43. go down : (giá cả) : giảm xuống
44. hold up = stop =delay : hoãn lại , ngừng
45. hurry up : làm gấp
46. keep on = continue : tiếp tục
47. keep up with : theo kịp , bắt kịp .
48. lie down : nằm nghỉ
49. jot down = make a quick note of something: ghi nhanh
50. look after : chăm sóc
51. look at : nhìn
52. look down on sb = coi thường
53. look up to sb = respect : kính trọng
54. look up : tìm , tra cứu (trong sách , từ điển)
55. look for : tìm kiếm
56. make out = understand : hiểu
57. make up = invent , put sth together : phát minh, trộn
58. pass away = die : chết
59. put on : mặc (quần áo) , mang (giày) , đội (mũ) , mở (đèn)
60. put out = make st stop burning , produce: dập tắt , sản xuất
61. put off = postpone : hoãn lại
62. put up = build : xây dựng
63. speak up : nói to , nói thẳng
64. set off = begin : khởi hành
65. set up = establish : thành lập
66. stand by : ủng hộ
67. take after = resemble : giống
68. take off : cởi (quần áo , giày , mũ) ; (máy bay) cất cánh
69. take over = take responsible for st /V-ing: đảm nhận trách nhiệm
70. take up = start doing : bắt đầu tham gia
71. try out : thử
72. try on : mặc thử (quần áo)
73. turn down : gạt bỏ, bác bỏ
74. turn off : khóa , tắt (đèn , máy móc , động cơ ...)
75. turn on : mở (đèn , máy móc , động cơ ...)
76. turn round : quay lại , thay đổi hướng
77. turn up : đến = arrive = appear (xuất hiện)
78. wait up (for) : thức đợi ai
79. wash up : rửa bát đĩa ., wash away: cuốn trôi
80. watch out : đề phòng , chú ý
81. wipe out = remove, destroy completely : xóa bỏ, phá hủy

III. EXERCISE

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest

1. A. catastrophe B. trophy C. notify D. recipe

2. A. famine B. determine C. mineral D. miner
 3. A. mission B. revision C. division D. collision

Circle the word which has a different stress pattern from that of the others

4. A. inhabitant B. interpreter C. imitation D. initiate
 5. A. stimulate B. sharpener C. festival D. disaster

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

6. Failure to win the championship will _____ in the dismissal of the coach.
 A. result B. happen C. affect D. cause
7. He tried to _____ to everyone to support him.
 A. make B. appeal C. persuade D. advise
8. There was a hold-up on the road because a bridge had been _____ away by the flood.
 A. washed B. flowed C. blown D. destroyed
9. He _____ his life to helping the poor.
 A. spent B. experienced C. dedicated D. used
10. The Red Cross is an organization whose purpose is to help people in war time and _____ disasters.
 A. commercial B. political C. military D. humanitarian
11. She ran in a marathon last week but _____ after ten kilometers.
 A. dropped out B. closed down C. broke up D. made up
12. Gertrude takes _____ her mother; she has blue eyes and fair hair, too.
 A. in B. up C. after D. down
13. It took him a long time to _____ the death of his wife.
 A. take away B. get over C. take off D. get through
14. There were so many kinds of cameras _____, and I didn't know which to buy.
 A. to choose B. choosing from C. chosen D. to choose from
15. Billy hasn't been working; he won't _____ his examinations.
 A. get off B. get through C. keep up D. keep off
16. If something urgent has _____ up, phone me immediately and I will help you.
 A. picked B. come C. kept D. brought
17. Paula applied for the post but she was _____.
 A. turned down B. checked out C. kept under D. pushed ahead
18. If orders keep coming in like this, I'll have to _____ more staff.
 A. give up B. add in C. gain on D. take on
19. Why do they _____ talking about money all the time?
 A. keep on B. side with C. take after D. work off
20. The passengers had to wait because the plane _____ off one hour late.
 A. took B. turned C. cut D. made
21. The organization was established in 1950 in the USA.
 A. come around B. set up C. made out D. put on
22. Within their home country, National Red Cross and Red Crescent societies assume the duties and responsibilities of a national relief society.
 A. take on B. get off C. go about D. put in
23. The bomb exploded in the garage; fortunately no one hurt.
 A. put on B. went off C. got out D. kept up
24. In times of war, the Red Cross is dedicated to reducing the sufferings of wounded soldiers, civilians, and prisoners of war.
 A. mounted B. excited C. devoted D. interested
25. _____ is a situation in which large numbers of people have little or no food, and many of them die.
 A. Disaster B. Famine C. Poverty D. Flood.
26. Go _____ this book because it has the information you need.
 A. over B. by C. off D. on
27. An international medical conference initiated by Davison resulted in the birth of the League of Red Cross Societies in 1991.
 A. started B. helped C. treated D. dedicated
28. Be careful! The tree is going to fall.
 A. Look out B. Look up C. Look on D. Look after

29. The _____ is an international organization that aims to fight and control disease.
 A. World Health Organization B. Word Health Organization
 C. World Healthy Organization D. World Health Organism
30. The International Red Cross helps to ensure respect for the human being, and to prevent and relieve human _____.
 A. protection B. enjoyment C. wealthy D. sufferings
31. The International Committee Red Cross has about 12,000 staff members worldwide, about 800 of them working in its Geneva _____.
 A. factories B. companies C. headquarters D. buildings
32. The Red Cross on white background was the original protection _____ declared at the 1864 Geneva Convention.
 A. poster B. billboard C. symbol D. signal
33. The Red Cross is an international organization that helps people who are suffering from the results of war, diseases or _____.
 A. victims B. disasters C. opportunities D. conditions

Choose the best answers the question.

UNICEF is the driving force that helps build a world where the rights of every child are realized. We have the global authority to influence decision-makers, and the variety of partners at grassroots to turn the most innovative ideas into reality. That makes us unique among world organizations, and unique among those working with the young. We believe that nurturing and caring for children are the cornerstones of human progress. UNICEF was created with this purpose in mind – to work with others to overcome the obstacles that poverty, violence, disease and discrimination place in a child's path. We believe that we can, together, advance the cause of humanity.

We advocate for measures to give children the best start in life, because proper care at the youngest age forms the strongest foundation for a person's future. We promote girls' education – ensuring that they complete primary education as a minimum – because it benefits all children, both girls and boys. Girls who are educated grow up to become better thinkers, better citizens, and better parents to their own children.

We act so that all children are immunized against common childhood diseases, and are well nourished, because it is wrong for a child to suffer or die from a preventable illness. We work to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS among young people because it is right to keep them from harm and enable them to protect others. We help children and families affected by HIV/AIDS to live their lives with dignity. We involve everyone in creating protective environments for children. We are present to relieve suffering during emergencies, and wherever children are threatened, because no child should be exposed to violence, abuse or exploitation.

UNICEF upholds the Convention on the Rights of the Child. We work to assure equality for those who are discriminated against, girls and women in particular. We work for the Millennium Development Goals and for the progress promised in the United Nations Charter. We strive for peace and security. We work to hold everyone accountable to the promises made for children.

We are part of the Global Movement for Children – a broad coalition dedicated to improving the life of every child. Through this movement, and events such as the United Nations Special Session on Children, we encourage young people to speak out and participate in the decisions that affect their lives. We work in 190 countries through country programmes and National Committees. We are UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

34. What does UNICEF stand for?
 A. The United National Children's Fund B. The United Nations Child's Fund
 C. The United Nations Children's Fund D. The United Native Child's Fund.
35. The word **unique** paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. honorable B. only one C. widespread D. good
36. Choose the word in the passage that means "the practice of treating somebody or a particular group in society less fairly than others"
 A. Discrimination B. Poverty C. Disease D. Citizen
37. They work to prevent the spread of _____ among young people
 A. flu B. cold C. stomach-ache D. HIV/AIDS
38. How many countries does UNICEF work in?
 A. 23 B. 190 C. 192 D. 52

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.

UNICEF was created in 1946 to help bring food and medicine to children who suffered during World War II in Europe. It began as a temporary agency, but became a permanent part of the United Nations in 1953 (39)_____ the need for its services around the world. UNICEF's primary concern is to help governments of developing countries improve the quality of life for (40)_____ one billion children. UNICEF's main office is in the United Nations offices in New York City, but it also has more than 40 offices and 100 programs (41)_____. In 1965, UNICEF won the Nobel Peace Prize for its work helping children and building brighter future.

UNICEF works with governments to provide three kinds of services. First, UNICEF plans and develops programs in developing countries. These programs serve the community (42)_____ providing health care, information about nutrition, basic education, and safe water and sanitation. Then UNICEF trains people to work in these programs. UNICEF also provides supplies and equipment that (43)_____ the programs to work.

39. A. due to B. instead of C. except for D. in spite of
 40. A. most B. the most C. almost D. all most
 41. A. in world B. worldwide C. on world D. worldly
 42. A. for B. with C. about D. by
 43. A. enable B. let C. make D. suggest

B. WRITING

Exercise :Fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets.

I keep a box of tools and a fire extinguisher in my car for use in an _____. (emerge)

Red Cross chapters provide_____ services to help people within communities lead safer, healthier, more self-reliant lives. (human)

Adding lime to lakes and rivers and their drainage areas_____ neutralizes their acidity. (temporary)

Conservationists work to save wilderness areas and wildlife from human _____ (destroy)

REWRITE THESE SENTENCES

1. I stopped smoking three years ago. (give)

→ _____

2. The meeting has been delayed until next Monday. (hold)

→ _____

3. The trouble with Frank is that he never arrives on time for a meeting. (turn)

→ _____

4. Adrian is just like his father. (take)

→ _____

5. Because of an accident, my train was delayed for several hours. (hold)

→ _____

6. John, could you take care of my handbag while I go to the toilet? (look)

→ _____

7. I'm trying to find my diary. (look)

→ _____

8. You're too young to stop working. (give)

→ _____

9. They'll have to postpone the game. (put)

→ _____

10. If you don't know the number, you can find it in the phone book. (look)

→ _____

UNIT 15: WOMEN IN SOCIETY

I. VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1. advocate | (v) | tán thành |
| 2. Age of Enlightenment | (n) | thời đại Khai Sáng |
| 3. argue | (v) | tranh luận |
| → argument | (n) | sự tranh luận, lập luận |
| 4. basis | (n) | nền tảng, cơ sở |
| → basic | (adj) | căn bản |
| → basically | (adv) | một cách căn bản |
| 5. belief | (n) | lòng tin, tín ngưỡng |
| → believe | (v) | tin |

→ believable	(adj)	đáng tin, có thể tin được
→ unbelievable	(adj)	không thể tin được
6. childbearing	(n)	việc sinh con
7. civilization	(n)	nền văn minh
→ civilize	(v)	khai sáng, cải thiện
8. deep-seated	(adj)	ăn sâu, lâu đời
9. discriminate	(v)	phân biệt đối xử
→ discrimination	(n)	sự phân biệt đối xử
→ discriminatory	(adj)	phân biệt đối xử với ai / cái gì
10. doubt	(v/n)	ngghi ngờ, sự nghi ngờ
→ doubtful	(adj)	đáng ngờ
→ doubtfully	(adv)	đáng ngờ
→ doubtless	(adj)	không còn nghi ngờ, chắc chắn
→ doubtlessly	(adv)	chắc chắn
11. deny	(v)	phủ nhận
→ denial	(n)	lời phủ nhận, sự từ chối
12. establish	(v)	thiết lập, củng cố
→ establishment	(n)	sự thiết lập
→ established	(adj)	có uy tín
13. female	(n /adj)	nữ giới
14. intellectual	(adj)	thuộc về trí tuệ, thông thái
15. involvement	(n)	sự dính líu
→ involve	(v)	dính líu, liên quan
→ involved	(adj)	có liên quan
16. male	(n/adj)	nam giới
17. philosopher	(n)	triết gia
→ philosophy	(n)	triết học
18. pioneer	(n)	người tiên phong
19. politics	(n)	chính trị
→ political	(adj)	về chính trị
→ politically	(adv)	về mặt chính trị
→ politician	(n)	chính trị gia
20. power	(n)	quyền lực, sức mạnh
→ powerful	(adj)	mạnh mẽ, đầy quyền lực
21. right	(n)	quyền lợi
22. role	(n)	vai trò
23. significant	(adj)	quan trọng, có ý nghĩa
→ significance	(n)	ý nghĩa, sự quan trọng
→ significantly	(adv)	đáng kể, có ý nghĩa
24. status	(n)	địa vị, tình trạng
25. suited for	(adj)	phù hợp, thích hợp
26. thinker	(n)	nhà tư tưởng
27. throughout	(prep)	ở khắp nơi, suốt
28. vary	(v)	thay đổi
→ various	(adj)	khác nhau
→ variety	(n)	sự đa dạng
29. vote	(v)	bầu, bỏ phiếu
→ voter	(n)	cử tri
30. widespread	(adj)	lan rộng, phổ biến

II. GRAMMAR

PHRASAL VERBS (part 2)

Account for	= explain (giải thích)
Blow up	= destroy sth with an explosion (làm nổ)
Break down	= lose control of one's emotion (suy sụp tinh thần)
Burst into	= begin suddenly (ồa lên, bùng lên)

Catch on (to sth)	= understand sth (hiểu điều gì)
Do without	= manage without sb (xoay sở mà không cần có ai)
Drop off	= fall into a light sleep (ngủ thiếp đi)
Get on	= get into a bus, a train, a plane, a ship (lên xe, tàu, máy bay)
Get off	= leave a bus, a train, a plane, a ship (xuống xe, tàu, máy bay)
Get through	= be successful in an exam (thi đậu)
Get up	= leave your bed and start the day (thức dậy)
Go ahead	= proceed, do what you want to do (tiến lên, theo đuổi)
Go away	= leave a place
Go down	= decrease or get smaller (giảm xuống)
Go up	= rise (tăng lên)
Laugh at	= make fun of; ridicule (cười nhạo)
Look down on	= think that one is better than sb (coi thường)
Make out	= manage to see sb/sth or read or hear sth; distinguish (hiểu, giải thích, tìm ra manh mối; phân biệt, nhận ra)
Make up for	= compensate for (bồi thường)
Name after	= give a baby the name of sb else (đặt tên theo ai)
Pass away	= die
Put off	= postpone (hoãn lại)
Take in	= (1) fool, deceive (đánh lừa) = (2) understand everything (hiểu rõ)
Take up	= start a job or a hobby (bắt đầu 1 công việc hoặc 1 sở thích)
Throw away	= get rid of sth that you no longer want (vứt bỏ)
Turn on	= start an electrical device working
Turn off	= stop an electrical device working
Wash up	= wash the dishes and cutlery (rửa chén bát)
Wear sb out	= make sb exhausted (làm ai mệt nhoài)
Work out	= think about a problem and find the answer

III. EXERCISE

1. Choose the best answer to complete these sentences:

- Mrs. Pike is a feminist, who _____ that women should be offered the same job opportunities as men.
A. varies B. advocates C. leads D. votes
- It is against the law to _____ on the basis of sex, age, marital status, or race.
A. suit B. discriminate C. believe D. gain
- The Prime Minister is to consider changes to sexually _____ laws to enforce equal opportunities.
A. discriminate B. discrimination C. discriminatory D. discriminated
- In former days, women were considered not to be suitable for becoming a _____.
A. politics B. political C. politically D. politician
- Childbearing is the women's most wonderful role.
A. Giving birth to a baby B. Having no child
C. Bring up a child D. Educating a child
- A _____ problem, feeling, or belief is difficult to change because its causes have been there for a long time.
A. deep-seated B. significant C. dependent D. intellectual
- _____ is the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live.
A. Politics B. Physics C. Business D. Philosophy
- When a woman works outside the home and makes money herself, she is _____ independent from her husband.
A. financially B. politically C. philosophically D. variously
- In some most Asian countries women are undervalued and they never have the same _____ as men.
A. formality B. basis C. limit D. status
- Women's status _____ in different countries and it depends on the cultural beliefs.
A. varies B. employs C. fixes D. establishes

11. Women's contribution to our society has been _____ better these days.
 A. differently B. naturally C. intellectually D. significantly
12. In some communities a husband's _____ over his wife is absolute.
 A. power B. powerful C. powerfully D. powered
13. People used to consider women to be better _____ for childbearing and homemaking.
 A. regarded B. suited C. understood D. kept
14. Please _____ the light, it's getting dark here.
 A. turn on B. turn off C. turn over D. turn into

2. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently.

1. A. dish B. pretty C. decided D. bill
 2. A. wear B. peach C. team D. niece
 3. A. fan B. fall C. tax D. crash
 4. A. lorry B. cost C. watch D. owe
 5. A. fine B. buy C. weight D. height

3. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from that of the others.

1. A. history B. natural C. pioneer D. business
 2. A. advocate B. consider C. cultural D. period
 3. A. position B. family C. century D. politics
 4. A. philosopher B. discriminate C. individual D. significant

WORD FORM

1. Sex _____ has always been a controversial issue for centuries. (DISCRIMINATE)
 2. The _____ impact of racial discrimination caused lots of damage to the black. (WIDE)
 3. Art is one way to promote one's _____ (BELIEVE)
 4. There is no _____ that there will never exist complete equality between men and women. (DENY)
 5. To preserve that _____, it was necessary to preserve the people that had created it. (CIVIL).
 6. In former days, women were considered not to be suitable for becoming a _____ (POLITICAL)
 7. In some communities a husband's _____ over his wife is absolute. (POWERFUL)

READING:

Choose the best answer to complete the blanks

Years ago, in their private family role, women quite often dominate the male members of the household. Women were quite (1) _____ to their families. However, the public role of women has changed (2) _____ since the beginning of World War II. During the war, men were away from home to the battle. As a (3) _____, women were in complete control of the home. They found themselves doing double and sometimes triple (4) _____. They began to take over the work of their absent husbands and to work outside. They accounted for 73% of the industrial labor force. Women were forced by economic realities to work in the factories. The women who worked there were (5) _____ low wages, lived in crowded and small dormitories. (6) _____, they found themselves a place as active members of society. Women, although they were ruthlessly exploited, became the key to the country's success. The feminist movement seems to have been (7) _____ important part in the demands (8) _____ women Equal Rights. The movement tends to have a way of changing men and women and their roles in society. It often redefines the role of women in society. Inventions, too, bring progress in society as (9) _____ as to the individual's life. In the late nineteenth century the invention of the typewriter gave women a new skill and a job outside the home. The Suffragettes in the turn of the century has become a (10) _____ for most women to be engaged in equality.

- Question 1: A. fascinated B. worried C. dedicated D. interested
 Question 2: A. unfortunately B. approximately C. nearly D. dramatically
 Question 3: A. change B. result C. success D. opportunity
 Question 4: A. duty B. job C. requirement D. career
 Question 5: A. made B. paid C. created D. delivered
 Question 6: A. Because B. Therefore C. However D. So
 Question 7: A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
 Question 8: A. for B. in C. with D. against
 Question 9: A. much B. long C. soon D. well
 Question 10: A. present B. souvenir C. symbol D. role

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

Today, more and more women are actively participating in social activities both in urban and rural areas. Specifically, they have shined brightly in even many fields commonly regarded as the man's areas such as business, scientific research and social management. In some areas, women even show more overwhelming power than men. The image of contemporary Vietnamese women with creativeness, dynamism, success has become popular in Vietnam's society. The fact reveals that the gender gap has been remarkably narrowed and women enjoy many more opportunities to pursue their social careers and obtain success, contributing to national socio-economic development. According to Ms. Le Thi Quy, Director of the Gender/and Development Research Centre under the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi National University, gender equity in Vietnam has reached a high level over the past decade. The rate of Vietnamese women becoming National Assembly members from the 9th term to the 11th term increased 8.7%, bringing the proportion of Vietnamese women in authority to 27.3%, the highest rate in Southeast Asia. There is no big gap in the level of literacy and schooling between men and women. Women account for about 37% of university and college graduates, 19.9% of doctoral degree holders and 6.7% of professors and associate professors.

The legitimate rights of women and children are ensured more than ever before with more complete legal documents including laws, conventions and national action plans, among which the laws on "gender equity" mark a turning-point in the empowerment of women.

Mass media also highlights the continued success of women in every field and honors their great importance in modern society, helping to do away with outdated perceptions about traditional women's duties. Many projects on reproductive health care, children protection, and family income improvement jointly conducted by various mass organizations, state agencies and non-governmental organizations have created favorable conditions for women to become involved.

1. The text is about

- A. the changes in the status of Vietnamese women
- B. the Vietnamese women's liberation
- C. the Vietnamese sex discrimination
- D. the discrimination that Vietnamese women have to face

2. Which adjective is not used to describe Vietnamese women?

- A. successful
- B. creative
- C. narrow
- D. dynamic

3. According to the data in the text,

- A. Vietnamese women do not take part in authority
- B. the level of literacy and schooling between men and women in Vietnam is the same
- C. there are more women in authority in Vietnam than those in any other countries in Southeast Asia .
- D. there are no female professors in Vietnam

4. Vietnamese women

- A. have few opportunities to develop their intellectual ability
- B. have only shined brightly in doing housework
- C. cannot do any scientific research
- D. are ensured their rights with laws, conventions and national action plans

5. Which is not mentioned in the text as a project to create condition for Vietnamese women?

- A. Traditional women's duties
- B. Reproductive health care
- C. Children protection
- D. Family income improvement

Rewrite these sentences:

1. The meeting has been postponed until next Monday. (put)

.....

2. I really respect my teacher. (look)

.....

3. Do you have a good relationship with your in-laws? (get)

.....

4. Barry has recovered from his illness now. (get)

.....

5. My father stopped smoking 3 months ago. (give)

.....

6. I'll come back in a minute. I just want to test my new dryer. (try)

.....

7. I couldn't understand what he had talked about because I was not used to his accent. (make)

8. Mrs. Jones's husband died fast Friday. We are all shocked by the news. (pass)

UNIT 16: THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

I. VOCABULARY

1. accelerate	(v)	thúc đẩy, tăng tốc
→ accelebration	(n)	sự tăng tốc
2. according to	(prep)	theo, y theo
3. account for	(v)	giải thích, chiếm số lượng
4. admit	(v)	nhận vào, thừa nhận
→ admittance	(n)	quyền được phép vào
→ admission	(n)	sự nhận vào (trường, bệnh viện...)
→ admittedly	(adv)	phải thừa nhận là, thú thật là
5. area	(n)	diện tích
6. association	(n)	hiệp hội, sự liên kết
→ associate	(v)	liên kết, hòa nhập
7. diverse	(adj)	đa dạng
→ diversify	(v)	làm đa dạng
→ diversity	(n)	sự đa dạng
8. enterprise	(n)	doanh nghiệp
9. estimate	(v)	ước tính
→ estimate	(n)	sự ước tính
10. finance	(n)	tài chính
→ financial	(adj)	về tài chính
→ financially	(adv)	về tài chính
11. forestry	(n)	lâm nghiệp
→ forest	(n)	rừng
→ deforestation	(n)	nạn phá rừng
12. forge	(v)	tạo dựng, giả mạo
13. found	(v)	thành lập, sáng lập
→ foundation	(n)	sự thành lập
→ founder	(n)	người sáng lập
14. gross domestic product (GDP)		tổng sản phẩm quốc nội
15. growth	(n)	sự tăng trưởng
16. integration	(n)	sự hòa nhập
→ integrate	(v)	hòa nhập
17. justice	(n)	sự công bằng
18. original	(adj)	đầu tiên
→ origin	(n)	nguồn gốc
→ originality	(n)	sự sáng tạo
→ originally	(adv)	trước hết, thoạt đầu
→ originate	(v)	bắt nguồn từ, xuất phát
19. pay attention to		chú ý đến
20. population	(n)	dân số
21. rate	(n)	tỉ lệ
22. realization	(n)	sự nhận thức, thành tựu
→ realize	(v)	nhận thức, thành đạt
23. record	(v)	ghi chép, ghi âm
24. relationship	(n)	mối quan hệ
25. respect	(n)	sự kính trọng
→ respectable	(adj)	đáng kính
→ respectably	(adv)	đàng hoàng, đứng đắn

→ respectful	(adj)	lễ phép, kính cẩn
→ respectfully	(adv)	lễ phép, kính cẩn
26. series	(n)	loạt, chuỗi
27. socio – economic	(adj)	về kinh tế xã hội
28. stability	(n)	sự ổn định
→ stable	(adj)	ổn định
29. statistics	(n)	số liệu thống kê
→ statistical	(adj)	về thống kê
→ statistically	(adv)	về thống kê
→ statistician	(n)	nhà thống kê
30. transportation	(n)	việc vận chuyển
→ transport	(v)	vận chuyển
→ transport	(n)	việc vận chuyển, phương tiện vận chuyển

II. GRAMMAR

ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF TIME (MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ THỜI GIAN)

1. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian là những mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng các liên từ chỉ thời gian như: when (khi, vào lúc), while, as (trong khi), until, till (cho đến khi), as soon as, once (ngay khi), before, by the time (trước khi), after (sau khi), as long as, so long as (chừng nào mà), since (từ khi) ...

Lưu ý: Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian có thể đứng đầu hoặc cuối câu. Nếu mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian đứng ở đầu câu sẽ ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy.

2. Cách dùng thì trong mệnh đề thời gian:

MAIN CLAUSE: Present simple	TIME-CLAUSE: Present simple / present progressive / present perfect	
1: I normally stay at home when it rains.		Cả 2 mệnh đề đều dùng thì hiện tại đơn để chỉ một thói quen ở hiện tại.
2: He usually sings aloud while he is having a bath.		Mệnh đề thời gian dùng với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để chỉ tính liên tục của hành động.
3: He only goes out for a walk after he has had dinner.		Mệnh đề thời gian dùng với thì hiện tại hoàn thành để nhấn mạnh sự hoàn tất của một hành động.

MAIN CLAUSE: Future tenses	TIME-CLAUSE: Present simple / present perfect	
1. We will go until you finish work. 2. We will go until you have finished work.		Mệnh đề chính: thì tương lai đơn. Mệnh đề thời gian: có thể dùng thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại hoàn thành.

4. ASEAN is an organization on the Southeast Asian region that aims to _____ economic growth, social progress, and cultural development.
a. account b. include c. accelerate d. respect
5. The Association of Southeast Asia which consists of 10 countries located in Southeast Asia was _____ on August 8, 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.
a. found b. founded c. invented d. discovered
6. Southeast Asia is a region of diverse cultures.
a. same b. adopted c. various d. respected
7. ASEAN has emphasized cooperation in the "three pillars" of security, socio cultural and economic _____ in the region.
a. organization b. production c. integration d. establishment
8. ASEAN has planned equitable economic development and reduced poverty and _____ disparities in year 2020.
a. socio-politic b. socio-cultural c. socio-linguistic d. socio-economic
9. The Governments of ASEAN have paid special attention _____ trade.
a. to b. on c. for d. with
10. 2007 was the 40th anniversary of the _____ of ASEAN.
a. found b. founder c. foundation d. founding
11. Vietnam asked for _____ to ASEAN in 1995.
a. admit b. admission c. admissive d. admissible
12. The local authority must face the _____ that they do not have enough conditions to develop economy.
a. trade b. statistics c. encouragement d. realization
13. After Jessica _____ her agree, she intends to work in her father's company.
a. will finish b. will have finished c. finishes d. is finishing
14. It seems that whenever I travel abroad I _____ to take something need.
a. forgot b. am forgetting c. forget d. had forgotten
15. When I see the doctor this afternoon, I _____ him to look at my throat.
a. will ask b. asked c. will have asked d. ask
16. I _____ all of the questions correctly since I began this grammar exercise on verb tenses.
a. am answering b. answer c. have answered d. answered
17. I will call you before I _____ over.
a. come b. will come c. will be coming d. came
18. After she graduates, she _____ a job.
a. got b. will get c. had got d. get
19. When I _____ him tomorrow, I will ask him.
a. saw b. have seen c. will see d. see
20. As soon as it _____ raining, we will leave.
a. stops b. stop c. had stopped d. stopped
21. By the time Bill _____ to bed tomorrow, he will have had a full day and will be ready for sleep.
a. had gone b. will go c. goes d. went
22. When they _____ in the garden, the phone _____.
a. worked/was ringing b. worked/rang c. were working/rang d. work/rings
23. Father _____ his pipe while mother _____ a magazine.
a. smoked/read b. was smoking/was reading c. had smoked/read d. smoking/reading
24. He _____ his house before he moved to France.
a. had sold b. has sold c. sold d. was selling
25. As soon as I finish my report, I will call you and we _____ out for dinner.
a. went b. will go c. will have gone d. go
26. Whenever I _____ her, I say hello.
a. see b. will see c. will have seen d. saw
27. By the time I return to my country, I _____ away from home for more than three years.
a. would be b. will have been c. will be d. am
28. After he _____ breakfast tomorrow, he will get ready to go to work.
a. will have had b. has c. will be having d. have
29. As soon as he finishes dinner, he _____ the children for a work to a nearby playground.
a. will take b. takes c. will be taking d. took

30. When Bill gets home, his children _____ in the yard.
a. played b. will play c. will be playing d. play
31. He will work at his desk until he _____ to another meeting in the middle of the afternoon.
a. went b. go c. will go d. goes
32. She _____ lunch by the time we arrived.
a. finished b. has finished c. had finished d. finishing
33. Bob will come soon. When Bob _____, we will see him.
a. come b. will come c. will be coming d. comes

2. Identify the underlined part that needs correction:

1. When (A) it raining, (B) I usually go (C) to school by bus. (D)
2. I learned (A) a lot of Japanese (B) while (C) I am (D) in Tokyo.
3. I have not been (A) well (B) since I return (C) home. (D)
4. I'll (A) stay here (B) until (C) will you (D) get back.
5. When Sam was (A) in New York, he (B) stays (C) with his cousins. (D)

3. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently.

1. A. wear B. waste C. one D. written
2. A. lazy B. revision C. lose D. cosy
3. A. failed B. worked C. looked D. passed
4. A. chemist B. school C. chef D. mechanic
5. A. peach B. team C. speed D. break

READING

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

On 8 August 1967, five leaders - the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand- sat down together in the main hall of the Department of Foreign Affairs building in Bangkok, Thailand and signed a document. By virtue of that document, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was born. The five Foreign Ministers who signed it have been considered as the founders of probably the most successful intergovernmental organization in the developing world today. The document that they signed would be known as the ASEAN Declaration.

It is a short, simply-worded document containing just five articles. It declares the establishment of an Association for Regional Cooperation among the Countries of Southeast Asia to be known as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and spells out the aims and purposes of that Association. These aims and purposes are about the cooperation in economy, society, culture, techniques, education and other fields, and in the promotion of regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the principles of the United Nations Charter. It stipulates that the Association will be open for participation by all States in the Southeast Asian region subscribing to its aims, principles and purposes. It proclaims ASEAN as representing the collective will of the nations of Southeast Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity. The goal of ASEAN, then, is to create, not to destroy.

The original ASEAN logo presented five brown sheaves of rice stalks, one for each founding member. Beneath the sheaves is the legend "ASEAN" in blue. These are set on a field of yellow encircled by a blue border. Brown stands for strength and stability, yellow for prosperity and blue for the spirit of cordiality in which ASEAN affairs are conducted. When ASEAN celebrated its 30th Anniversary in 1997, the sheaves on the logo had increased to ten -representing all ten countries of Southeast Asia and reflecting the colors of the flags of all of them. In a very real sense, ASEAN and Southeast Asia will be one and the same, just as the founders had envisioned.

1. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- A. consists of some Western nations
- B. was established by the Philippines
- C. was founded on 8 August 1967
- D. was established by the Minister of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Thailand
2. The pronoun it in the first paragraph refers to
- A. the Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- B. the most successful inter-governmental organization
- C. Bangkok
- D. the ASEAN Declaration
3. Which adjective can be used to describe the Association of Southeast Asian Nations?

- A. successful B. illegal C. nongovernmental D. developing
4. Which does not belong to the purpose and aim of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations?
A. friendship B. destruction C. creation D. cooperation
5. Up to 1997 how many countries there have been in ASEAN?
A. 5 B. 6 C. 8 D. 10

WORD FORM

1. The main goal of the association is to promote peace and _____ in the region and all over the world. (STABLE)
2. _____, there were five countries founding the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. (ORIGIN)
3. She was the only visitor _____ into the sick room. (ADMISSION)
4. They have agreed to provide _____ assistance for countryside schools. (FINANCE)

Rewrite these sentences:

1. The other passengers will get on the bus soon. Then we will leave. (as soon as)

2. I turned off the lights. After that, I left the room. (before)

3. Susan sometimes feels nervous. Then she chews her nails. (whenever)

4. The frying pan caught on fire. I was making dinner at that time. (while)

5. Shakespeare died in 1616. He had written more than 37 plays before then. (by the time)

6. I won't return my book to the library. I'll finish my research project first. (until)

The end