

Trường THPT Đào Sơn Tây
Tổ Tiếng Anh

TÀI LIỆU KIẾN THỨC CƠ BẢN
TIẾNG ANH 10

Năm học 2023 - 2024

UNIT 1: FAMILY LIFE VOCABULARY

1. Benefit	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	(n)	lợi ích
→ Benefit	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	(v)	giúp ích cho, làm lợi cho
→ Beneficial	/ˌbenɪˈfɪʃl/	(adj)	hữu ích, có lợi, sinh lãi
2. Bond	/bɒnd/	(n)	sự gắn bó, kết nối
3. Breadwinner	/ˈbredwɪnə(r)/	(n)	người trụ cột gia đình
4. Character	/ˈkærəktə(r)/	(n)	tính cách
→ Characteristic	/ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪk/	(n)	nét đặc trưng, đặc điểm
→ Characteristic		(adj)	tiêu biểu, điển hình
5. Cheer up	/tʃiə(r) ʌp/		cổ vũ, làm vui lên
6. Damage	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/	(v)	làm hư, gây thiệt hại, phá hỏng
→ Damage		(n)	sự thiệt hại, sự hỏng hóc
7. Gratitude	/ˈgrætɪtjuːd/	(n)	sự biết ơn, lòng ghi ơn
8. Grocery	/ˈgrəʊsəri/	(n)	thực phẩm & tạp hóa, cửa hàng tạp hóa
→ Grocer	/ˈgrəʊsə(r)/	(n)	người bán tạp hóa
9. Heavy lifting	/ˌhevi ˈlɪftɪŋ/	(n)	việc mang vác nặng
10. Homemaker	/ˈhəʊmmeɪkə(r)/	(n)	người nội trợ
11. Laundry	/ˈləʊndri/	(n)	quần áo, đồ giặt ủi
→ Launderer	/ˈləʊndərə(r)/	(n)	người / tiệm giặt ủi
→ Launder	/ˈləʊndə(r)/	(v)	giặt ủi
→ Launderette	/ˌləʊndəˈret/	(n)	cửa hiệu giặt ủi tự động
12. Manner	/ˈmænə(r)/	(n)	tác phong, cách ứng xử
13. Responsible	/rɪˈspɒnsəbl/	(adj)	có trách nhiệm, chịu trách nhiệm
→ responsibility	/rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti/	(n)	tinh thần trách nhiệm
→ irresponsible	/ˌɪrɪˈspɒnsəbl/	(adj)	vô trách nhiệm, tắc trách
→ irresponsibility	/ˌɪrɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti/	(n)	sự thiếu tinh thần trách nhiệm
14. Routine	/ruːˈtiːn/	(n)	thường lệ, công việc hàng ngày
15. Rubbish	/ˈrʌbɪʃ/	(n)	rác
16. Spotlessly	/ˈspɒtləsli/	(adv)	một cách rất sạch
→ Spotless		(adj)	sạch không tì vết
17. Strengthen	/ˈstreŋkθn/	(v)	củng cố, tăng cường
→ Strong	/strɒŋ/	(adj)	mạnh mẽ
→ Strength	/streŋkθ/	(n)	sức mạnh
18. Support	/səˈpɔːt/	(v)	ủng hộ, hỗ trợ
→ Support		(n)	sự ủng hộ, sự hỗ trợ
→ Supporter	/səˈpɔːtə(r)/	(n)	người hỗ trợ
→ Supportive	/səˈpɔːtɪv/	(adj)	có tính hỗ trợ
19. Truthful	/ˈtruːθfl/	(adj)	trung thực
→ Truth	/truːθ/	(n)	sự thật, sự chính xác, sự đúng đắn
→ True	/truː/	(adj)	thực, đúng, chính xác
20. Value	/ˈvæljuː/	(n)	giá trị
→ Valuable	/ˈvæljuəbl/	(adj)	có giá trị
21. Washing-up	/ˌwɒʃɪŋ ˈʌp/	(n)	việc rửa chén bát

GRAMMAR

I. Thì hiện tại đơn - Present simple

- Dùng để nói về thói quen; việc thường hay làm; sự thật hiển nhiên; thời gian biểu; thời khóa biểu.

Cấu trúc:

Động từ Be	Động từ thường
(+) S + am / is / are + O.	(+) S + V1 / V_{s/es} + O.
(-) S + am not / isn't / aren't + O.	(-) S + don't / doesn't + V1 + O.
(?) Am / is / are + S + O?	(?) Do / Does + S + V1 + O?

- **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** usually, always, every day, often, never, seldom, sometimes...

Ví dụ: My father teaches me English everyday.

Lưu ý: Những từ tận cùng là O, S, Z, CH, X, SH => thêm “es” thay vì “s”

II. Thì hiện tại Tiếp diễn - Present continuous

- Dùng để nói về sự việc đang diễn ra ở hiện tại, hoặc sự việc xảy ra khác bình thường.

Cấu trúc:

(+) S + am / is / are (not) + V-ing + O.
(-) S + am not / isn't / aren't + V-ing + O.
(?) Am / Is / Are + S + V-ing + O?

- **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** now, at the moment, at present, right now, ...

Ví dụ: My father is not teaching me English now. He is working at the school.

Lưu ý: Không dùng Thì Hiện tại Tiếp diễn với các động từ chỉ nhận thức, trạng thái như “like, love, need, want, know, agree...”

PRONUNCIATION

/br/	/kr/	/tr/
<u>b</u> right /brɑ:t/	<u>c</u> reature /'kri:tʃər/	<u>t</u> rick /trɪk/
<u>b</u> rush /brʌʃ/	<u>c</u> rown /kraʊn/	<u>t</u> rack /træk/
<u>b</u> racket /'brækɪt/	<u>k</u> rill /krɪl/	<u>t</u> ravel /'trævl/
<u>b</u> rain /breɪn/	<u>c</u> redit /'kredit/	<u>a</u> ttact /ə'trækt/
Fe <u>b</u> ruary /'februəri/	<u>a</u> cross /ə'krɒs/	<u>e</u> ntrance /'entrəns/

PRACTICE

I. Pronunciation

1. Put the word into the correct sound

Trash, crash, brush, train, crane, brain, tread, create, bread, true, crew, brew, cream, brother, truth.

/br/	/kr/	/tr/

2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. laundry | B. breadwinner | C. support | D. value |
| 2. A. truthful | B. routine | C. manner | D. strengthen |
| 3. A. responsibility | B. gratitude | C. breadwinner | D. spotlessly |

II. Put the verbs into the correct form (present simple tense).

- Mr. Nam often (teach) the dogs new tricks.
- We always (throw) our litter in the bin.
- The referee usually (stop) the game after 90 minutes.
- The children always (hurry) to open their gifts.
- He (speak) English well.

III. Put the verbs in the present continuous tense.

1. He (read) a book about American history at the moment.
2. I can't help you now. I (work)
3. Listen! The neighbors (have) an argument again.
4. Sally (wear) her new T-shirt today.
5. I (not sleep) very well at the moment.

IV. Choose the correct options to complete the following sentences.

1. My mother is ____ for taking care of the home and the family.
A. responsible B. takes the responsibility C. take the duty D. Both B & C are correct.
2. He ____ trying to pass his driving test but fails every time.
A. keeps B. kept C. is keeping D. had kept
3. Kate ____ her dog for a walk. Her brother ____ it.
A. never takes/ always does B. never doesn't take/ always does
C. never take/ does always D. never don't take/ always do
4. I usually ____ my younger sisters when my parents are away on business.
A. pick B. take care of C. look for D. take charge of
5. Ms. Mai asked me how she could ____ household chores equally in her family.
A. make B. divide C. give D. contribute
6. In my family, my father always takes charge of doing the ____ lifting.
A. strong B. hard C. heavy D. huge
7. My mother told me to do the ____ yesterday but I forgot about it since I had much homework to finish.
A. wash-up B. laundry C. childcare D. exercises
8. My wife is going on her business next week so I have to ____ the chores around the house.
A. distribute B. hold C. take D. handle
9. Mr. Hoang found it difficult to be in charge of the household ____.
A. financial B. financially C. finances D. financier
10. ____ is a person who works at home and takes care of the house and family.
A. Breadwinner B. Homemaker C. Servant D. Houseman
11. When his wife gave birth to a baby boy, Mr. Nam became the sole ____.
A. housemaid B. housekeeper C. father D. breadwinner
12. After eating dinner, I have to do the ____ and then do my homework every day.
A. washing-up B. wash-up C. washings-ups D. washings-up
13. Hoang ____ his email four times a week in order not to miss anything important.
A. checks B. will check C. is checking D. check
14. Nowadays, people ____ social networks with more and more caution.
A. uses B. are using C. used D. use
15. At the moment, my sister ____ her homework, my brother ____ games.
A. is making - is playing B. is doing - is playing C. does - plays D. makes - is playing
16. It's 7.00 p.m. now and we ____ meal together. We usually ____ dinner at that time.
A. have - eat B. have - are eating C. are having - eat D. are having - are eating
17. I ____ a bike to school every day but today I ____ to school by bus because it was stolen yesterday.
A. rode - went B. ride - am going C. ride - go D. is riding - am going
18. All staff in this restaurant ____ an urgent meeting right now.
A. are attending B. is attending C. attends D. attend
19. After the physics lesson, the children know that water ____ at 100 degrees C.
A. will boil B. is boiling C. boils D. boil
20. My mom ____ to the supermarket every Sunday for shopping.
A. goes B. go C. is going D. are going
21. Look! Minh ____ on stage. She looks so beautiful.
A. sings B. are singing C. is singing D. sang
22. Bich sometimes ____ chicken noodle soup for breakfast.
A. are having B. is having C. have D. has
23. Jenny often ____ jeans and T-shirt at school but she ____ a gorgeous dress today.
A. wears - is wearing B. is wearing - wears C. wear - is wearing D. wears - wears
24. Hurry up! Linh. Other friends ____ for us.

- A. are waiting B. waits C. wait D. is waiting

V. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. We always devide the housework equally - my mom cooks, my dad cleans the house and I do the washing-up.

- A. join B. break C. share D. pick up

2. Parents are recommended to collaborate with teachers in educating children.

- A. part B. cooperate C. separate D. disagree

3. Newborn infants are more vulnerable to illness than others.

- A. easily hurt B. strong C. safe D. hard to affect

4. In spite of poverty, we manage to raise our children properly.

- A. give up B. go up C. make up D. bring up

5. It is advisable that everyone in family shares the household duties.

- A. views B. ideas C. jobs D. chores

VI. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. In my view, husbands should contribute to the household duties in order to reduce burden on their wives.

- A. minimise B. lower C. decrease D. increase

2. We try to create an atmosphere of comfort and security for our children.

- A. safety B. harmony C. danger D. shelter

3. In my family, my mother always does the cooking and shopping, my father has responsibility for mending things, especially electrical devices.

- A. impairing B. fixing C. repairing D. curing

4. When having days off, he always helps his wife tidy up the house.

- A. clear up B. sort out C. arrange D. mess up

5. Setting and clearing the table, making bed and taking out the trash are suitable chores for 8- to 10-years-old children.

- A. inappropriate B. proper C. acceptable D. reasonable

VII. Mark the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. Be quiet! my baby sleeps. Don't wake her up.

2. The workshop is so interesting that we aren't wanting to leave now.

3. As a single mom, she have to be both the homemaker and the breadwinner.

4. My younger brother is unhappy that he makes the washing-up by himself.

5. My mom is busy today, so I prepare the meal for the whole family.

VIII. Give the correct form of the words to complete the sentences.

1. A good diet is _____ to health. (benefit)

2. The rooms are _____ kept. (spot)

3. The exercises are designed to _____ your stomach muscles. (strong)

4. She was very _____ during my father's illness. (support)

5. Luckily, nothing _____ was stolen. (value)

Phần ghi chép thêm

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UNIT 2: HUMANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

I. VOCABULARY

1. adopt	/ə'dɒpt/	(v):	áp dụng, làm theo, nhận nuôi
→ adoption	/ə'dɒpʃən/	(n):	sự làm theo, sự chấp nhận
2. awareness (of)	/ə'weənəs/	(n):	sự nhận thức, ý thức
→ be aware of sth	/ə'weə(r)/		ý thức được việc gì
# unaware			
3. benefit (n,v)	/'benəfit/	(n) :	sự có ích, có lợi
= advantage	/əd'væntɪdʒ/		
→ beneficial	/benə'fɪʃəl/	(a) :	có ích, có lợi
= helpful, useful			
→ beneficially	/benə'fɪʃəli/	(adv):	hữu ích, có ích
4. clean up (sth) or clean (sth) up			dọn dẹp, làm sạch
5. carbon footprint	/ˌkɑːbən 'fʊtprɪnt/	(n):	lượng khí thải cacbon
6. cut down on			giảm bớt
= reduce			
7. compulsory	/kəm'pʌlsəri/	(a) :	ép buộc, cưỡng bách
→ compulsorily	/kəm'pʌlsərili/	(adv):	1 cách ép buộc
→ compulsiveness	/kəm'pʌlsɪvnəs/	(n) :	tính chất ép buộc
8. environment	/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	(n):	môi trường
→ environmental	/ɪnˌvaɪrən'men.təl/	(a):	thuộc về môi trường
9. energy	/'enədʒi/	(n) :	năng lượng, nghị lực
→ energetic	/'enə'dʒetɪk/	(a) :	manh mẽ, đầy nghị lực
→ energetically	/'enə'dʒetɪkəli/	(adv):	1 cách mạnh mẽ
→ energise(UK)			
energize(US)	/'enədʒaɪz/	(v) :	làm mạnh mẽ
10. Eco-friendly	/'iː.kəʊˌfrendli/	(a) :	thân thiện với môi trường
11. explosion	/ɪk'spləʊʒn/	(n) :	vụ nổ
→ explosive	/ɪk'spləʊ.sɪv/	(a):	gây nổ, dễ nổ
→ explode	/ɪk'spləʊd/	(v):	làm nổ
12. harmful	/'hɑːm.fəl/	(a):	gây ra thiệt hại # harmless
→ be harmful to sb/sth			gây hại đến ai hoặc cái gì
→ harmfully	/'hɑːm.fəli/	(adv):	một cách có hại
→ harmfulness	/'hɑːm.fəl.nəs/	(n):	sự có hại
→ harm	/hɑːm/	(n,v):	sự tổn hại, thiệt hại
13. household appliance	/'haʊs.həʊld ə'plaɪ.əns/	(n):	đồ điện gia dụng
14. improve	/ɪm'pruːv/	(v) :	cải thiện
→ improvement	/ɪm'pruːvmənt/	(n):	sự cải thiện
15. litter	/'lɪt.ər/	(n,v) :	rác, vứt rác
16. method	/'meθəd/	(n) :	phương pháp
→ methodical	/mə'θɒd.ɪ.kəl/	(a) :	có phương pháp
17. natural resources	/'nætʃərəl 'riːsɔːrsɪz/	(n):	nguồn tài nguyên thiên nhiên
18. organise (UK)			
– organize (US)	/'ɔːrgənəɪz/	(v):	tổ chức
→ organization	/'ɔːr.gən.ə'zeɪ.ʃən/	(n):	sự tổ chức
19. organic	/'ɔːr'gænɪk/	(a) :	hữu cơ
→ organical	/'ɔːr'gæn.ɪ.kəl/	(a):	thuộc hữu cơ
→ organically	/'ɔːr'gænɪkəli/	adv):	hữu cơ
20. polluted	/pə'luː.tɪd/	(a) :	bị ô nhiễm
→ pollute	/pə'luːt/	(v):	làm ô nhiễm
→ pollution	/pə'luː.ʃən/	(n):	sự ô nhiễm
= contamination			
→ pollutant	/pə'luː.tənt/	(n):	chất gây ra ô nhiễm
21. pick up	/pɪk ʌp/		nhặt, lượm, đón, nâng
22. raise + Object	/reɪz/	(v):	nâng lên
= pick up (If the baby cries, pick him up)			
23. reduce	/rɪ'duːs/	(v):	giảm

24. refillable	/ˌriːˈfɪləbl/	(adv) :	có thể làm đầy lại
→ refill	/ˌriːˈfɪl/	(n,v) :	làm đầy
25. raw material	/rɑː məˈtɪəriəl/	(n):	vật liệu thô
26. rubbish	/'rʌbɪʃ/	(n) :	rác rưởi
→ rubbish bin		(v):	chê bai, coi thường
27. sort	/sɔːt/	(n):	thùng rác
28. set up		(v):	phân loại
29. sustainable	/səˈsteɪ.nə.bəl/	(a):	thiết lập, thành lập
→ sustainably	/səˈsteɪ.nə.bli/	(adv):	có thể chống đỡ được
→ sustainability	/səˈsteɪ.nəˈbɪl.ə.ti/	(n):	1 cách bền vững
→ sustain	/səˈsteɪn/	(v):	sự bền vững
30. take part in sth		(idiom):	chống đỡ, giữ vững
= participate in	/pɑːrˈtɪsəpeɪt/		tham gia, tham dự

II. GRAMMAR

1. WILL và BE GOING TO + V_o: đều nói đến 1 sự việc hay hành động xảy ra ở tương lai, nhưng :

a. Will : - đưa ra quyết định ngay thời điểm nói

Ex : A: Mary, we haven't got any bread left

B: Alright mom, I **will** buy some bread.

- dự đoán dựa trên quan điểm cá nhân

Ex: I think she **will** come here soon

b. Be going to :

- đưa ra quyết định trước thời điểm nói (có kế hoạch)

Ex: We **are going to** watch an online concert tonight.

- dự đoán dựa trên những gì nghe, nhìn tại thời điểm nói (có chứng cứ)

Ex: The sun is shining bright, **it's going to** be hot today

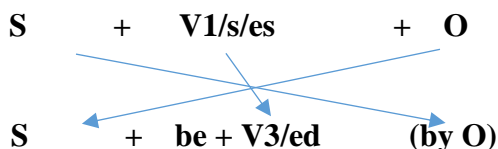
2. PASSIVE VOICE

Common Structure:

Active(chủ động) :



Passive (bị động):



Thì	Chủ động	Bị động
1. HTĐ	S + V1/s/es + O.	S + is/am/are + V3/ed + (by O)
2. QKĐ	S + V2/ed + O.	S + was/were + V3/ed + (by O)
3. Modals	S + will + V1 + O	S + will + be + V3/ed + (by O)
4. be going to	S + is/am/are going to + V1 + O.	S + is/am/are going to + be + V3/ed + (by O)

Note : - Nếu chủ ngữ trong câu chủ động là các ngôi (I, We, They...), people, everyone, someone, etc.
=> được bỏ đi trong câu bị động

Ex: **Someone** cleans the floor everyday

-> The floor is cleaned everyday.

-Nếu chuyển qua câu bị động mà có cụm từ chỉ thời gian (time) và nơi chốn (place) thì công thức sẽ như sau :

S + be + V3/ed + Adverbs of place + (by O) + Adverbs of time

Ex: My sister will read the books in the library tomorrow.

->The books will be read in the library by my sister tomorrow.

EXERCISES

* PHONETICS:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. decided | B. stopped | C. watched | D. looked |
| 2. A. energy | B. study | C. apply | D. primary |
| 3. A. cleans | B. interests | C. laughs | D. walks |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 4. A. organic | B. pollution | C. improvement | D. organise |
| 5. A. environment | B. beneficial | C. refillable | D. compulsory |

*** VOCABULARY:**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. The discovery of oil brought many _____ to the town
A. ideas B. benefits C. policies D. plans
7. It's important to protect your skin from the _____ effects of the sun.
A. harmful B. harmless C. harm D. harmfully
8. About two percent of fast-food packaging ends up as _____
A. plastic B. litter C. food D. Letter
9. We're not doing enough to protect the _____ from pollution
A. chemical B. animal C. environment D. rubbish
10. We could not get enough people to take part _____ the meeting, so we canceled it.
A. on B. at C. about D. in
11. We must improve the built environment through _____ design and greener buildings.
A. sustainability B. sustainable C. sustainably D. sustain
12. They've _____ up a fund for victims of the earthquake.
A. put B. look C. set D. get
13. Sales of _____ food have increased dramatically in recent years.
A. organise B. cheap C. expensive D. organic
14. People are becoming far more _____ environmental issues.
A. aware of B. take part in C. cut down on D. clean up
15. Since I started eating more healthily, I've got so much more _____
A. ability B. energy C. passion D. hobby

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

16. English is compulsory for all students, but art and music are optional
A. mandatory B. beautiful C. educational D. energetic
17. She wanted her money to be used for the benefit of poor children.
A. disadvantage B. advantage C. unemployment D. environment
18. These eco-friendly businesses help recycle your old stuff.
A. harmful B. useful C. environmentally friendly D. environmental

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. Wearing the correct type of clothing will reduce the risk from radiation.
A. decrease B. increase C. lessen D. lower
20. Conditions for foreign investors are also gradually improving.
A. get better B. enhance C. progress D. worsen
21. Smoking is harmful to your health.
A. harmless B. useless C. careless D. hopeless

*** GRAMMAR**

22. It's very hot. _____ the window. please?
A. Are you opening B. Are you going to open C. Will you open D. Won't you open
23. On Sunday at 8 o'clock I _____ my friend.
A. meet B. am going to meet C. will be meeting D. will meet
24. Wait! I _____ you to the station.
A. am driving B. drive C. is going to drive D. will drive
25. I _____ my sister in April as planned.
A. have seen B. will see C. am going to see D. see
26. "Look at those dark clouds!" - "Yes, it _____ in some minutes."
A. will rain B. is going to rain C. are going to rain D. is raining

27. I _____ my parents at the weekend. I already bought a train ticket.
 A. visit B. am going to visit C. visited D. will visit
28. The road to our village widened next year.
 A. is B. will C. can D. will be
29. My wedding ring _____ of yellow and white gold.
 A. is made B. is making C. made D. makes
30. If your brother, he would come.
 A. invited B. was invited C. were inviting D. invite
31. Mr. Wilson is as Willie to his friend.
 A. knowed B. knew C. known D. is known
32. This house is going by my mother.
 A. sold B. to be sold C. to sold D. to sell

Choose the words that need correcting:

33. Many (A) accidents is (B) caused by (C) careless driving.(D)
 34. She was gave (A) a (B) box full (C) of (D) chocolate.
 35. Look at (A) the dark clouds (B). I'm sure (C) it will rain (D) soon.
 36. The (A) teacher was punished (B) the student for (C) lying.(D)

*** WORD FORM:**

Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.

37. The largest effect was on the poor population who were drinking _____ water (pollute)
 38. Tom is a very _____ person and writes lists for everything. (method)
 39. He is very _____, isn't he?(energy)
 40. It would not be _____ in the long term (sustain)
 41. Fortunately there was no one in the house at the time of the _____(explode)

*** WRITING**

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

42. They use this room only on special occasions.
 → This room _____
43. They are going to change the date of the meeting again.
 → The date of the meeting _____
44. The local government will open the new school soon.
 → The new school _____
45. They held a meeting in the village hall yesterday.
 → A meeting _____
46. Someone will drive you to the airport.
 → You _____
47. They don't grow rice everywhere in China.
 → Rice _____
48. My friends played football in the schoolyard last week.
 → Football _____
49. My parents are going to buy a new house next month.
 → A new house _____
50. I didn't do my homework last night.
 → My homework _____

Phần ghi chép thêm

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UNIT 3: MUSIC

VOCABULARY

1. air	/eə[r]/	(v)	phát thanh/ hình
2. audience	/'ɔ:diəns/	(n)	khán/ thính giả
3. biography	/baɪ'ɒgrəfi/	(n)	tiểu sử
4. celebrity panel	/si'lebrəti 'pænl/		ban giám khảo gồm những người nổi tiếng
5. clip	/klɪp/	(n)	một đoạn phim/ nhạc
6. composer	/kəm'pəʊzə[r]/	(n)	nhà soạn nhạc
7. contest	/kən'test/	(n)	cuộc thi
8. conquer	/'kɒŋkə[r]/	(v)	chinh phục, chiến thắng
conqueror	/'kɒŋkərə[r]/	(n)	người chinh phục
9. debut album	/'deɪbjʊ: 'ælbəm/	(np)	tập nhạc tuyển đầu tay
10. fan	/fæn/	(n)	người hâm mộ
11. global	/'gləʊbl/	(adj)	trên thế giới
globe	/gləʊb/	(n)	thế giới
12. idol	/'aɪdl/	(n)	thần tượng
13. inspirational	/,ɪnspə'reɪʃənl/	(adj)	truyền cảm hứng
inspire	/'ɪn'spaɪə[r]/	(v)	truyền cảm hứng
14. instrumental music	/,ɪnstrə'mentl/'mju:zɪk/		nhạc không lời
instrument	/'ɪnstrʊmənt/	(n)	nhạc cụ
15. judge	/'dʒʌdʒ/	(n)	ban giám khảo
16. phenomenon	/fə'nɒmɪnən/	(n)	hiện tượng
17. platinum	/'plætɪnəm/	(n)	đĩa bạch kim
18. patriotic	/,pætri'ɒtɪk/	(adj)	yêu nước
patriotism	/,pætri'ɒtɪzəm/	(n)	lòng yêu nước
19. post	/pəʊst/	(v)	đưa lên Internet
20. process	/'prəʊses/	(n)	quy trình
21. prominent	/'prɒmɪnənt/	(adj)	quan trọng, nổi tiếng
22. smash hit	/smæʃ/'hit/	(np)	thành công lớn
23. reality TV Show	/ri'æləti/ ,ti:'vi:/'ʃəʊ/		chương trình truyền hình thực tế
24. renowned	/ri'naʊnd/	(adj)	nổi tiếng
25. release	/ri'li:s/	(v)	công bố

GRAMMAR

TO-INFINITIVE AND BARE INFINITIVE

A. Infinitive with "To"

“To-infinitive” (động từ nguyên mẫu có “To”) thường được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

1. Verbs + To-infinitive:

1- afford: có đủ tiền	15- hope: hy vọng
2- agree: đồng ý	16- learn: học
3- appear: xuất hiện, có vẻ như	17- manage: xoay xở
4- arrange: sắp xếp	18- offer: tự nguyện
5- attempt: cố gắng	19- plan: dự định
6- ask: hỏi, yêu cầu	20- pretend: giả vờ
7- choose: chọn	21- promise: hứa
8- decide: quyết định	22- refuse: từ chối
9- demand: đòi hỏi	23- resolve: quyết tâm
10- determine: quyết tâm	24- seem: dường như
11- expect: mong đợi	25- threaten: đe dọa
12- fail: thất bại	26- want: muốn
13- happen: xảy ra	27- wish: mong muốn
14- hesitate: do dự	28- would like: muốn

2. Verbs + O + To-infinitive:

1- advise sb. (not) to do sth.: khuyên	11- persuade sb. to do sth.: thuyết phục
2- allow sb. to do sth.: cho phép	12- remind sb. to do sth.: nhắc nhở ai làm việc gì
3- ask sb. (not) to do sth.: yêu cầu	13- request sb. to do sth.: yêu cầu
4- enable sb. to do sth.: tạo điều kiện	14- tell sb. (not) to do sth.: bảo
5- encourage sb. to do sth.: khuyến khích	14- urge sb. to do sth.: thúc giục
6- forbid sb. to do sth.: cấm	15- want sb. to do sth.: muốn
7- force sb. to do sth.: bắt	16- warn sb. (not) to do sth.: cảnh báo
8- invite sb. to do sth.: mời	17- would like sb. to do sth.: muốn
9- order sb. to do sth.: ra lệnh	
10- permit sb. to do sth.: cho phép	

“To-infinitive” được dùng sau một số cấu trúc khác như:

- a/ It is + adj + (for sb.) + To-infinitive.
- b/ It + cost/take + O+ To-infinitive.
- c/ Too + adj/adv + (for sb.) + To-infinitive.
- d/ S + V + adj/adv + enough + (for sb.) + To-infinitive.
- e/ S + V + enough + noun + To-infinitive.
- f/ S + V + how / what / when / where / which / why + To-infinitive.

B. Infinitive without “To” = “Bare infinitive” (động từ nguyên mẫu không “To”) thường được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

- 1. Sau các trợ động từ “do / don’t / does / doesn’t / did / didn’t + V1”
“can / could / would / may / might / must / should / ought to / would rather / had better + V1”.
- 2. “Bare infinitive” được dùng sau động từ “Make/Let/ + O+ V1” / Help+ O+ to V1/to V1
- 3. “Bare infinitive” được dùng sau một số động từ chỉ giác quan như sau:
See/hear/smile/feel/notice/watch+O+V1

EXERCISES

I. PHONETICS

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- 1. A. banned B. cleared C. kissed D. conquered
- 2. A. performed B. released C. received D. adored
- 3. A. request B. arrest C. honest D. invest

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- 4. A. concert B. award C. release D. compose
- 5. A. contest B. talent C. album D. debate

II. VOCABULARY

- 1. The best singer _____ went to Alan Walker for “Faded”.
A. rank B. prize C. reward D. award
- 2. My teacher assigned us a writing task about _____ of our favorite singers.
A. biology B. biography C. biodiversity D. biochemist
- 3. I passionately love the show “Familiar Faces” and this is the 4th _____ I’ve seen.
A. show B. chapter C. season D. episode
- 4. Lina, the _____ album of the new music band in our city, will be uploaded on the website next week. I’m looking forward to listening to it.
A. debut B. only C. best-selling D. individual
- 5. The _____ cheered loudly when the singers came out on the stage.
A. audience B. spectator C. public D. watcher
- 6. No longer did Pokémon Go become the widespread _____ in Viet Nam.
A. effect B. phenomenon C. invention D. news

7. That the young talented pianist won the Pulitzer Prizes has attracted ____ attention.
A. worldwide B. scientific C. undue D. careful
8. Vietnamese ____ music is extremely diverse, including Quan Ho, Dan Ca, Ca Tru, Chau Van and others.
A. country B. folk C. traditional D. gospel
9. They had a global ____ hit with their album concept about “The dark side of the Moon”.
A. top B. song C. smash D. popular
10. The young singer has ____ several singing competitions, but she still desires to compete in The Voice of Vietnam this year.
A. sung B. conquered C. achieved D. signed

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) SIMILAR in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

11. This reality TV show soon became a worldwide phenomenon. The underlined word has the closest meaning to:
A. nation B. national C. global D. globe
12. This will be a hopeful season of this entertainment format to air in the near future. The underlined word has the closest meaning to:
A. breathe out B. breathe in C. broadcast D. inhale
13. This TV series has different versions all over the world.
A. originals B. copies C. categories D. kinds

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

14. The band's debut album was a smash hit.
A. great success B. failure C. disappointment D. fame
15. Some contestants are truly talented and make relentless efforts.
A. hard-working B. incompetent C. gifted D. beautiful
16. Nicholas Sparks is a famous author. People love and respect him for his novels and personalities.
A. notorious B. renowned C. remarked D. unknown

III. GRAMMAR

1. Tom said that he could ____ me with this assignment.
A. helped B. helping C. to help D. help
2. John made me ____ a lot with his hilarious jokes.
A. laughing B. to laugh C. laugh D. laughed
3. I'd like ____ all of you to enjoy my party on this Friday.
A. to invite B. inviting C. invite D. not invite
4. We expect Linh ____ to the airport late as the plane will take off in 15 minutes.
A. to come B. not to come C. not coming D. coming
5. I'm happy ____ that you've passed your driving test. Congratulations!
A. not hearing B. hear C. hearing D. to hear
6. My mother said that she would rather ____ to Hoi An than Nha Trang.
A. to travel B. travelling C. not to travel D. travel
7. I allow my little daughter ____ with her friends in the flower garden.
A. not to play B. to play C. playing D. play
8. You'd better ____ out with your friends in the morning as it is very dangerous in the evening.
A. went B. go C. going D. to go
9. My parents let my sister ____ camping with her friends in the mountain.
A. not go B. going C. go D. to go
10. We intend ____ him the truth for fear that he'll fly into a fit of madness.
A. to tell B. telling C. not tell D. not to tell
11. It took my teacher nearly 3 years ____ his research on motivating students in learning English by using word games.
A. complete B. to completing C. completed D. to complete
12. She kindly offer ____ me how ____ to the station.
A. to show/ to get B. to show/ get C. showing/ to get D. showing/ get
13. “They made Peter to create a Quan Ho performce” has the closest meaning to:
A. Peter made to create a Quan Ho performce
B. Peter was made to create a Quan Ho performce

D. Peter was created a Quan Ho performce

14. Three days ago, (A) Mary asked her (B) teachers give (C) her some advice.(D)

15. She lets (A) her children (B) to go (C) out late at the weekends.(D)

1. It's not easy to _____ such a big competition. (CONQUEROR)

2. I love _____ songs because they give enthusiasm and ideas to what I do.(INSPIRE)

3. A majority of his songs which praise _____ were written during wartime.(PATRIOTIC)

4. Although he is a talented singer, he can't play any musical instrument. (INSTRUMENTAL)

5. Taylor's new single is a real smash hit. (GLOBE)

1. He's very ill; he can't eat anything.

→ He's too ill _____

2. You won't get up early so you never catch the fast train.

→ You won't get up early enough

3. I want to sit in the front row.

→ I'd rather _____

4. My boss wouldn't let me leave early.

→ My boss refused

5. They spend four months finding this shop.

→ It takes _____

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

UNIT 4: FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY (Vì một cộng đồng tốt đẹp hơn)

I. VOCABULARY

1. advertisement	/əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/	(n):	sự quảng cáo, rao vặt
→ advertise	/'ædvətaɪz/	(v):	quảng cáo, rao vặt
2. announcement	/ə'naʊnsmənt/	(n):	sự thông báo
→ announce	/ə'naʊns/	(v):	thông báo
3. apply	/ə'plai/	(v):	nộp đơn xin việc
4. balance	/'bæləns/	(v):	làm cho cân bằng
5. by chance	/baɪ - tʃɑ:ns/	(np):	tình cờ, ngẫu nhiên
6. community	/kə'mju:nəti/	(n):	cộng đồng
7. concerned	/kən'sɜ:nd/	(a):	lo lắng, quan tâm
8. creative	/kri'eɪtɪv/	(a):	sáng tạo
→ creation	/kri'eɪʃn/	(n):	sự sáng tạo
9. dedicated	/'dedɪkətɪd/	(a):	tận tâm, tận tụy
10. development	/dɪ'veləpmənt/	(n):	sự phát triển
→ develop	/dɪ'veləp/	(v):	phát triển
11. disadvantaged	/,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒd/	(a):	thiệt thòi
12. donate	/dəʊ'neɪt/	(v):	cho, tặng
→ donation	/dəʊ'neɪʃn/	(n):	sự cho, tặng
13. employment	/ɪm'plɔɪmənt/	(n):	việc tuyển dụng
14. excited	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	(a):	phấn khởi, phấn khích
15. facility	/fə'sɪləti/	(n):	cơ sở vật chất, trang thiết bị
16. fortunate	/'fɔ:tʃənət/	(a):	may mắn
→ (Un)fortunately	/(ʌn)'fɔ:tʃənətli/	(adv):	may mắn thay/ không may
17. handicapped	/'hændɪkæpt/	(a):	tàn tật, khuyết tật
18. helpful	/'helpfl/	(a):	hữu ích
19. hopeless	/'həʊpləs/	(a):	vô vọng
20. interact	/,ɪntər'ækt/	(v):	tương tác
→ interaction	/,ɪntər'ækʃn/	(n):	sự tương tác
21. interested	/'ɪntərəstɪd/	(a):	quan tâm, hứng thú
→ interest	/'ɪnrəst	(n):	sự quan tâm, hứng thú
22. interesting	/'ɪnrəstɪŋ/	(a):	hay, thú vị
23. invalid	/ɪn'vælɪd/	(n):	người tàn tật, người khuyết tật
24. leader	/'li:də(r)/	(n):	người đứng đầu, nhà lãnh đạo
→ lead	/li:d/	(v):	hướng dẫn, lãnh đạo
25. martyr	/'mɑ:tə(r)/	(n):	liệt sỹ
26. meaningful	/'mi:nɪŋfl/	(a):	có ý nghĩa
27. narrow-minded	/,nærəʊ'maɪndɪd/	(a):	nông cạn, hẹp hòi
28. non-profit	/,nɒn'prɒfɪt/	(a):	phi lợi nhuận
29. obvious	/'ɒbvɪəs/	(a):	rõ ràng, hiển nhiên
→ obviously	/'ɒbvɪəsli/	(adv):	một cách rõ ràng, hiển nhiên
30. opportunity	/,ɒpə'tju:nəti/	(n):	cơ hội, dịp
31. passionate	/'pæʃənət/	(a):	say mê, đam mê
→ passion	/'pæʃn/	(n):	niềm say mê, đam mê
32. patient	/'peɪʃnt/	(a):	kiên trì, kiên nhẫn
33. position	/pə'zɪʃn/	(n):	vị trí, địa vị, chức vụ
34. post	/pəʊst/	(n):	vị trí, địa vị, chức vụ
35. priority	/praɪ'ɒrəti/	(n):	việc ưu tiên hàng đầu
→ prior	/'praɪə(r)/	(a):	có tính ưu tiên hàng đầu
36. public	/'pʌblɪk/	(a):	công cộng
37. remote	/ri'məʊt/	(a):	xa xôi, hẻo lánh
38. running water	/'rʌnɪŋ'wɔ:tə(r)/	(np):	nước máy

II. GRAMMAR

1. PAST SIMPLE (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN):

a. Form:

Với động từ thường	Với động từ To Be
(+) S + V2/ed + O.	(+) S + was/were + O.
(-) S + didn't + V1 + O.	(-) S + wasn't/weren't + O.
(?) Did + S + V1 + O?	(?) Was/were + S + O?

b. Usage:

- Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và hoàn toàn kết thúc trong quá khứ có thời gian xác định rõ ràng.

Ex: She **was born** in 1980.

- Diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ. Trong trường hợp này thì quá khứ đơn mang nghĩa của *used to*.

Ex: I always **got up** at six *in those days*. (= **used to get**)

- Diễn tả một chuỗi hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Ex: Yesterday morning, I **got up** at 5 o'clock. First I **did** some jogging. Next I **took** a bath, **had** breakfast and then **went** to school.

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết: last, yesterday, ago, in + năm ở quá khứ, in the past...

*** Note:** "ED" pronunciation /ɪd/; /t/; /d/

1. /ɪd/	2. /t/	3. /d/
Âm cuối là /t/ /d/	Âm cuối là /f/ /k/ /p/ /s/ /tʃ/ /ʃ/ (tương ứng với các chữ: f, ph, k, x, p, s, ce, ch, sh)	Âm cuối là những âm còn lại (trừ trường hợp 1 và 2)
Ex: waited, added	Ex: watched, coughed, talked, typed, brushed	Ex: entered, robbed, managed, agreed, caused, arrived

2. PAST PROGRESSIVE (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN):

a. Form:

(+) S + was / were + V-ing + O.
(-) S + wasn't/ weren't + V-ing + O.
(?) Was/ were + S + V-ing + O?

b. Usage:

- Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

Ex: - **A:** What **were** you **doing** at 7 o'clock last night?

- **B:** I **was driving** home from work.

- Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ thì bị một hành động khác cắt ngang thường đi với **when / while**

Ex: - I **met** her **when/ while** we **were working** for the same company.

- Diễn tả hai hành động tiếp diễn song song xảy ra cùng một lúc trong quá khứ thường đi với **while**.

Ex: - I **was listening** to music *while* my parents **were watching** TV last night.

***Note:** Với cách dùng này **while** thường đứng giữa câu.

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết: at that time, at 8 a.m yesterday...

EXERCISES

* PHONETICS:

Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>beard</u> | B. <u>search</u> | C. <u>pearl</u> | D. <u>heard</u> |
| 2. A. <u>hikes</u> | B. <u>lasts</u> | C. <u>hides</u> | D. <u>skips</u> |
| 3. A. <u>handicapped</u> | B. <u>interested</u> | C. <u>dedicated</u> | D. <u>excited</u> |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 4. A. donate | B. apply | C. provide | D. study |
| 5. A. dedicate | B. fortunate | C. practical | D. volunteer |

*** VOCABULARY:**

6. It is ____ that all the students in class 10A choose to do a project on 'Helping the needy'.
A. surprising B. surprised C. surprise D. surprisingly
7. If you can do something to help others, you will find your life ____.
A. meaningful B. meaningless C. helpless D. interested
8. Most of the students in that special school are making good progress, but Michael is a ____ case.
A. hopefully B. hopeless C. hopeful D. hopelessly
9. Luckily, I got some ____ advice on how to make a presentation on 'For a better community' from my class teacher.
A. useless B. useful C. usefulness D. uselessness
10. This charity provides financial support and mental comfort to ____ children.
A. advantaged B. disadvantaged C. advantageous D. disadvantageous
11. You can ____ books, clothes, medicine and money to this charity.
A. donor B. donate C. devote D. dedicate
12. Local people in this neighborhood have been supplied with ____ for five years now.
A. pipes B. river water C. running water D. rainwater
13. Building necessary ____ such as hospitals, schools and parks is important.
A. facilities B. services C. equipment D. utensils
14. A/an ____ is a person who needs others to take care of him/her, because of illness that he/she had for a long time.
A. patient B. martyr C. invalid D. addict
15. Mr. Chen is more ____ because he has finally agreed to allow his daughter to join an overseas volunteer organisation in Africa.
A. single-minded B. narrow-minded C. absent-minded D. open-minded

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

16. I got the teaching job in the Happy Child Charity Centre just by chance.
A. accidentally B. purposefully C. easily D. immediately
17. Every month, the volunteer group go to remote and mountainous areas to help those in need.
A. empty B. faraway C. crowded D. poor
18. Mother Teresa devoted herself to caring for the sick and the poor.
A. spent B. contributed C. gave up D. dedicated

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. Many people who do volunteer work think they are more fortunate than others.
A. lucky B. blessed C. unlucky D. uncomfortable
20. Public service announcement is a special advertisement for the community, normally about health or safety matters.
A. Open B. Private C. Secret D. Popular
21. We are looking for camp helpers who are hard-working, energetic, and able to organise activities for young children.
A. active B. dynamic C. passive D. reluctant

*** GRAMMAR:**

22. My father _____ me this T-shirt on his trip to Nha Trang last summer.
A. buy B. buys C. bought D. will buy
23. John _____ to school last week because he was ill.
A. go B. goes C. doesn't go D. didn't go
24. What _____ in Paris in 2004?
A. did you do B. were you doing C. you did D. were you
25. Last Sunday, our volunteer team _____ a lot of food packages to homeless people in the flood-hit region.
A. were bringing B. brought C. have brought D. had brought
26. What _____ when you injured your finger? - I was playing volleyball.
A. did you do B. were you C. you did D. were you doing
27. Richard _____ TV when the phone _____.
A. watched - rang B. watched - was ringing
C. was watching - rang D. was watching - was ringing

28. All the kids _____ their homework when the volunteer team _____.
 A. were doing - arrived B. did - arrived
 C. were doing — were arriving D. did - were arriving
29. We _____ in silence when he suddenly _____ me to help him.
 A. were walking - was asking B. were walking - asked
 C. walked – asked D. walked - was asking
30. I _____ near the fence when suddenly I _____ the voices.
 A. stood – heard B. stood - was hearing
 C. was standing – heard D. was standing - was hearing golf.
31. While Tom and I _____, someone _____ at the door.
 A. were talking - knocked B. were talking - was knocking
 C. talked - knocked D. talked - was knocking
32. When I _____ my best friend, she _____ as a voluntary teacher in Dream Homeless Shelter.
 A. met - was working B. was meeting - was working
 C. met - worked D. was meeting – worked

Choose the underlined words / phrases that need correcting

33. When (A) he was calling (B) me, I was doing (C) the (D) cooking for dinner.
34. While (A) we talked, (B) someone (C) in the same room was recording (D) our conversation.
35. We played (A) some games, teaching (B) the disadvantaged (C) children and gave clothes (D) to them.
36. While (A) Hung arrived (B) at (C) the airport, his family and close friends were waiting (D) for him.

*** WORD FORM:**

37. I'm _____ in reading comic books. (**interest**)
38. The _____ between performers and their audience is very necessary. (**interact**)
39. He _____ thousands of pounds to charity last week. (**donation**)
40. _____, he was very soon offered another job. (**Fortunate**)
41. They were so _____ about joining the local volunteer group that they couldn't sleep last night. (**excite**)

*** WRITING**

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

42. I was writing a letter. The telephone rang. (**when**)
 → _____
43. They were planting the trees in the garden. It started to rain. (**while**)
 → _____
44. He was helping people in remote areas. He saw many unhappy children. (**while**)
 → _____
45. We were visiting some poor villages. We decided to help build a community centre for young people. (**when**)
 → _____
46. Mary was doing the examination. She suddenly began to feel ill during the examination. (**while**)
 → _____

Phần ghi chép thêm

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UNIT 5. INVENTIONS (Những phát minh)

VOCABULARY

1. AI (Artificial Intelligence)	/ˌɑːrtɪfɪʃl ɪn'telɪdʒəns/		trí tuệ nhân tạo
2. application	/ˌæplɪ'keɪʃn/	(n)	ứng dụng
→ apply	/ə'plaɪ/	(v)	áp dụng
3. bulky	/'bʌlki/	(a)	to lớn, kèn càng
4. collapse	/kə'ləps/	(v)	xếp lại, sụp lại
5. earbud	/'iəbʌd/	(n)	tai nghe
6. economical	/ˌiːkə'nɒmɪkl/	(a)	tiết kiệm, không lãng phí
7. fabric	/'fæbrɪk/	(n)	vải, chất liệu vải
8. generous	/'dʒenərəs/	(a)	rộng rãi, hào phóng
9. headphones	/'hedfəʊnz/	(n)	tai nghe qua đầu
10. imitate	/'ɪmɪteɪt/	(v)	bắt chước
→ imitation	/ˌɪmɪ'teɪʃn/	(n)	sự bắt chước
11. inspiration	/ˌɪnspə'reɪʃn/	(n)	nguồn cảm hứng
→ inspire	/ɪn'spaɪər/	(v)	truyền cảm hứng
12. install	/ɪn'stɔːl/	(v)	cài đặt
13. invention	/ɪn'venʃn/	(n)	sự phát minh, vật phát minh
→ invent	/ɪn'vent/	(v)	phát minh
→ inventor	/ɪn'ventər/	(n)	nhà phát minh
14. laptop	/'læptɒp/	(n)	máy tính xách tay
15. patent	/'pætnt/	(n,v)	bằng sáng chế; được cấp bằng sáng chế
16. portable	/'pɔːtəbl/	(a)	dễ dàng mang, xách theo
17. principle	/'prɪnsəpl/	(n)	nguyên tắc, yếu tố cơ bản
18. submarine	/ˌsʌbmə'riːn/	(n)	tàu ngầm
19. valuable	/'væljuəbl/	(a)	có giá trị
20. velcro	/'velkrəʊ/	(n)	một loại khóa dán

GRAMMAR

I. THE PRESENT PERFECT (THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH)

(+) S + **have/has** + **V3/ed** + O.

(-) S + **haven't/hasn't** + **V3/ed** + O.

(?) (Wh-) + **have/has (not)** + S + **V3/ed** + O?

• Cách dùng

- Sự việc vừa mới xảy ra, thường dùng với **just, recently, lately**
- Hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng có hậu quả liên quan đến hiện tại, thường dùng với **yet, already, ever, never**
- Hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ nhưng chưa kết thúc và có thể tiếp tục trong tương lai, thường dùng với **so far, up to now, for, since, how long**

Ví dụ: They **have just built** a hospital in this area.

II. INFINITIVES AND GERUNDS (ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU VÀ DANH ĐỘNG TỪ)

GERUND là hình thức “**động từ + ing**” được dùng như danh từ. Các danh động từ được dùng như chủ ngữ, túc từ sau một số động từ và được dùng sau giới từ.

ex: Reading helps you learn English.

I dislike **working** on Sundays.

Stella is very good at **dancing**.

VERBS + GERUND (động từ + V-ing)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| - Admit (thừa nhận) | - imagine (tưởng tượng) |
| - Avoid (tránh) | - keep (on) (tiếp tục) |
| - Consider (cân nhắc) | - mind (ngại, phiền) |

- Delay (hoãn lại)
- Deny (phủ nhận)
- Dislike (không thích)
- Enjoy (thích)
- feel like (cảm thấy thích)
- finish (hoàn thành)
- give up (từ bỏ)
- miss (bỏ lỡ)
- postpone (hoãn lại)
- practice (luyện tập)
- put off (trì hoãn)
- suggest (đề nghị)
- stop (ngừng)
- can't stand (không chịu nổi)
- can't help (không nhịn được)

VERBS + TO-INFINITIVE

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Afford (có đủ tiền) | - offer (tự nguyện) |
| Agree (đồng ý) | - plan (dự định) |
| Arrange (sắp xếp) | - pretend (giả vờ) |
| Ask (yêu cầu) | - promise (hứa hẹn) |
| Decide (quyết định) | - refuse (từ chối) |
| Expect (trông đợi) | - seem (dường như) |
| Fail (thất bại) | - threaten (hăm dọa) |
| help (giúp đỡ) | - want (muốn) |
| hope (hi vọng) | - wish (ước muốn) |
| learn (học) | - would like (muốn) |
| manage (xoay sở) | |

PRONUNCIATION: stress in three-syllable nouns

Đối với danh từ có ba âm tiết, nếu **âm tiết thứ hai** có chứa âm /ə/ hoặc /i/ thì **trọng âm** sẽ rơi vào **âm tiết thứ nhất**.

Ex: paradise (/ˈpærədaɪs/), pharmacy (/ˈfɑːrməsi/), controversy (/ˈkɑːntroʊvɜːrsi/), holiday (/ˈhɑːlədeɪ/), resident (/ˈrezɪdənt/)...

Nếu các danh từ có **âm tiết thứ nhất** chứa âm ngắn (/ə/ hay /i/) hoặc có **âm tiết thứ hai** chứa nguyên âm dài/ nguyên âm đôi thì **trọng âm** rơi vào **âm tiết thứ hai**.

Ex: computer (/kəmˈpjʊːtər/), potato (/pəˈteɪtəʊ/), banana (/bəˈnænə/), disaster (/dɪˈzɑːstər/)

EXERCISES

I. PHONETICS

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. cost <u>l</u> y | B. fast <u>e</u> ner | C. port <u>a</u> ble | D. smart <u>ph</u> one |
| 2. A. ben <u>e</u> fit | B. gen <u>e</u> rous | C. inven <u>t</u> or | D. vid <u>e</u> o |
| 3. A. com <u>p</u> any | B. com <u>p</u> ose | C. com <u>p</u> rise | D. com <u>p</u> uter |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 4. A. robot | B. hotel | C. traffic | D. smartphone |
| 5. A. emotion | B. computer | C. furniture | D. recognize |

II. VOCABULARY

6. It is convenient for you to read _____ when you travel.
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. e-books | B. laptops | C. online game | D. smartphones |
|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
7. Many young people carry a pair of earbuds as they are small, light, and _____.
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| A. chargeable | B. economical | C. portable | D. transferable |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|

8. Some people like a small screen, as it is portable, but the other ones want a _____ one to watch films conveniently with big images.
A. bulky B. difficult C. complete D. creative
9. Velcro has gradually become a familiar _____ for shoes, jackets, and even spacesuits.
A. button B. fastener C. locker D. zipper
10. Studies have shown that _____ for invention mostly comes from natural world.
A. inspire B. inspiration C. inspirational D. inspired
11. A digital camera is quite _____ because you do not have to spend money on rolls of film.
A. economic B. economy C. economical D. economics
12. You can send and receive e-mails from a _____.
A. charger B. printer C. smartphone D. USB
13. The _____, which can travel underwater, is very useful for scientists to learn about the undersea world.
A. aeroplane B. electronic car C. spaceship D. submarine
14. In 1999, the king's Chaipattana Aerator obtained Thai _____ for his rain-making techniques.
A. certificates B. charters C. licenses D. patents
15. Thomas Edison, Benjamin Franklin, James Watt are among of the greatest _____ of all time.
A. inventions B. inventiveness C. inventors D. invents

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

16. This device imitates the movements of the mockingbirds.
A. inspires B. steals C. mimics D. contrasts
17. A digital camera is more economical than a film camera since you don't have to buy rolls of films.
A. worse B. cheaper C. safer D. stronger
18. When collapsing the wings, a flying car is just a little bit bigger than a normal car.
A. dropping B. fixing C. folding D. opening

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. A smartphone is too costly for him to even have a normal one.
A. economical B. expensive C. priceless D. valuable
20. Many people are afraid that computers with superhuman intelligence will destroy humanity.
A. awareness B. perception C. stupidity D. wisdom
21. Speakers are too bulky. You cannot put them in your bag or your pocket.
A. giant B. heavy C. large D. tiny

III. GRAMMAR

22. I _____ this washing machine for five years now. It looks old, but it still works well.
A. have B. had C. is having D. have had
23. Have you ever read the Wuthering Heights? - Oh. That's my favourite. I _____ it many times, at least four.
A. read B. have read C. was reading D. used to read
24. _____ you _____ the shoplifter to the police yet?
A. Do – report B. Have – reported C. Are – reporting D. When – reported
25. He _____ for the Google since 2014.
A. has worked B. is working C. was working D. worked
26. I have never _____ to Paris
A. been B. go C. was D. went
27. I have lost my mobile phone. Someone _____ it.
A. has steal B. has stole C. has stolen D. have stole
28. How long _____ your best friend?
A. did you know B. do you know C. have you known D. are you knowing
29. YouTube _____ to become the world most popular video-sharing website since 2005.
A. has grown B. have grown C. grew D. grows
30. A correction pen is used for _____ your writing mistakes.
A. cover B. covered C. covering D. to cover
31. Sun-Young avoids _____ underwear at the thrift store.
A. buy B. to buy C. bought D. buying
32. Huy finished _____ homework and then he went to the party with George and Bill.

A. do B. to be done C. to do D. doing

33. In the end we decided _____ in.

A. staying B. to stay C. stayed D. to be stay

34. The Tesla Coil is used (A) for create (B) extremely (C) powerful electrical (D) fields.

35. Vaccination has (A) been used (B) for a long time (C) for prevent (D) diseases.

36. Since the Internet was first created (A) in the 1960s, (B) it changed (C) people's lives a lot.(D)

IV. WORD FORM

37. The invention would have a wide range of _____ in industry. (APPLY)

38. He didn't even have the _____ to call for an ambulance. (INTELLIGENT)

39. By visiting schools, the actors hope to _____ children to put on their own productions. (INSPIRATION)

40. He made a career as an _____ of quick-selling gadgets. (INVENTION)

V. WRITING

41. Please don't use the shower after midnight.

Would you mind ?

42. Could you please turn off the television?

Would you mind ?

43. Would you like to go to the cinema?

Do you feel like ?

44. Our class looks forwards to spending the holiday in Da Lat.

Our class expects

45. We started cooking for the party four hours ago.

We have

46. She started using this washing machine last year.

She has

47. The last time she sent me an email was 5 months ago.

She has

48. It is a long time since we last met.

We have

Phần ghi chép thêm

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UNIT 6: GENDER EQUALITY

I. Vocabulary:

1. Career	(n)	/kə'riːr/	việc làm
2. cosmonaut	(n)	/'kɒzmənɔ:t/	nhà du hành vũ trụ
3. domestic violence	(n)	/də'mestɪk 'vaɪələns /	bạo lực gia đình
→ violent	(a)	/'vaɪələnt/	bạo lực
4. equal	(a)	/'i:kwəl:/	bình đẳng
→ equality	(n)	/'i:kwɒləti:/	sự bình đẳng
→ inequality	(n)	/'ɪnɪ'kwɒləti/	sự bất bình đẳng
5. eyesight	(n)	/'aɪsaɪt/ :	thị lực
6. firefighter	(n)	/'faɪəfaɪtə/ :	lính cứu hỏa
7. fitness	(n)	/'fɪtnəs/	khỏe mạnh, cân đối
8. focus on	(v)	/'fəʊkəs/	tập trung
9. force	(v)	/fɔ:s/	ép buộc
→ force	(n)	/fɔ:s/	lực lượng
→ enforce	(v)	/'ɪn'fɔ:s/	buộc thi hành
10. individual	(n)	/,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/	cá nhân
11. improve	(v)	/'ɪm'pru:v/	cải thiện, nâng cao
→ improvement	(n)	/'ɪm'pru:vmənt/	sự cải thiện
12. kindergarten	(n)	/'kɪndəɡɑ:tn/ :	trường mẫu giáo
13. mental	(a)	/'mentl/ :	thuộc tinh thần, tâm thần
→ mentality	(n)	/'men'tæləti/	trí lực
→ mentally	(adv)	/'mentli/	về tinh thần
14. officer	(n)	/'ɒfɪsə/ :	sĩ quan
15. operation	(n)	/,ɒpə'reɪʃn/ :	cuộc phẫu thuật
→ operate	(v)	/'ɒpəreɪt/	phẫu thuật, vận hành
→ co-operate	(v)	/'kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt/	hợp tác
16. opportunity	(n)	/,ɒpə'tʃu:nəti/	cơ hội
17. parachute	(v)	/'pærəʃu:t/ :	nhảy dù
→ parachutist	(n)	/'pærəʃu:tɪst/ :	người nhảy dù
18. patient	(n)	/'peɪʃnt/ :	bệnh nhân
19. physical	(a)	/'fɪzɪkl/ :	thuộc thể chất
20. pilot	(n)	/'paɪlət/ :	phi công
21. promote	(v)	/prə'məʊt/	đẩy mạnh, thăng cấp
→ promotion	(n)	/prə'məʊʃən/	sự thăng chức
22. salary	(n)	/'sæləri/	tiền lương
23. secretary	(n)	/'sekrəteri/	thư kí
24. shop assistant	(n)	/'ʃɒp ə'sɪstənt/ :	người bán hàng
25. skillful	(a)	/'skɪfl/:	lành nghề, khéo léo
→ skill	(n)	/'skɪl/	kỹ năng
26. Soviet	(n, a)	/'səʊviət/ :	Liên Xô, thuộc Liên Xô
27. surgeon	(n)	/'sɜ:dʒən/:	bác sĩ phẫu thuật
28. tend to	(v)	/tend/	có xu hướng
→ tendency	(n)	/'tendənsi/	xu hướng
29. treat	(v)	/tri:t/	đối xử
→ treatment	(n)	/'tri:tmənt/	sự đối xử, sự chữa trị
30. uneducated	(a)	/'ʌn'edʒukertɪd/ :	ít học
→ education	(n)	/'edʒʊ'keɪʃən/	sự giáo dục
→ educate	(v)	/'edʒukeɪt/	giáo dục
31. victim	(n)	/'vɪktɪm/ :	nạn nhân

II. Pronunciation:

Stress in three-syllable adjectives and verbs: (dấu nhấn ở tính từ và động từ có 3 âm tiết)

1 từ kết thúc bằng -ize hoặc -ate thì trọng âm đặt trước 2 âm tiết

Ex: 'Celebrate, 'passionate, 'specialize

1 từ kết thúc bằng -ic, hoặc -ical thì trọng âm đặt ngay trước nó

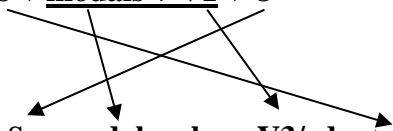
Ex: Fan'tastic, 'physical

III. Grammar:

Passive voice with modals: Bị động với động từ khiếm khuyết

Modals: would, should, could, may, might, must, can.....

Active: S + modals + V1 + O



Passive: S + modals + be + V3/ed + trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn + (by O) + từ chỉ thời gian.

Ex: We should clean the house. (active)

→ The house should be cleaned. (passive)

Exercise:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. cleaneded B. promoteded C. denieded D. improveded
2. A. parachuteded B. neededed C. focuseded D. trusteded

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. opposite B. develop C. organize D. benefit
4. A. expensive B. fantastic C. encourage D. medical
5. A. discover B. specialize C. physical D. parachute

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. _____ against women and men should be eliminated when government and people co-operate.
A. Equality B. Discrimination C. Dissatisfaction D. Disbelief
7. She has a preference _____ a teacher over a doctor.
A. for B. in C. at D. of
8. The team paid a _____ price for its lack of preparation.
A. heavy B. dirty C. light D. expensive
9. In order to _____ a man's job, Brenda had to work very hard.
A. work B. pursue C. enroll D. prefer
10. Men and women should be given equal rights _____ education and employment.
A. in B. to C. for D. at
11. He had to _____ a heavy price to win the scholarship to the USA.
A. pay B. address C. advocate D. discriminate
12. Educated women are likely to get _____ jobs and become more important at home.
A. well-trained B. well-paid C. well-prepared D. well-educated
13. In some rural areas, women and girls are _____ to do most of the housework.
A. invited B. left C. forced D. put
14. If women have to do too much housework, they cannot _____ or work effectively.
A. pursue B. distract C. focus D. ignore
15. Women do not yet have _____ rights in the family in this area.
A. variable B. dirty C. different D. equal
16. Cigarettes _____ at a bakery.
A. must buy B. cannot buy C. cannot be bought D. should not buy
17. The afternoon meeting _____ because three of the five committee members unable to attend.
A. might postpone B. might postponed C. might be postpone D. might be postponed
18. Many parents think that food _____ in schools
A. should not sold B. should not be sell C. should be not sold D. should not be sold
19. The return of assignment, exams and final grades _____ by lecturers' time.
A. could affected B. could be affected C. could affect D. could be affect
20. A common reason that someone _____ more for similar work is because of his or her experience or "length of service".
A. may be paid B. should not be paid C. can be paid D. must be paid
21. True gender equality _____ when both men and women reach a balance between work and family.
A. can achieve B. should be achieved C. can be achieved D. should achieve
22. Women with high qualifications _____ to managers.

- A. must promote B. must be promoted C. most move D. must be moved
23. Bicycles _____ in the driveway.
- A. must not leave B. must not be leaving C. must not be left D. must not be leave
24. Gender equality _____ only when women and men enjoy the same opportunities.
- A. will achieve B. achieves C. achieve D. will be achieved
25. In Muslim countries, changes _____ to give women equal rights to natural or economic resources, as well as access to ownership.
- A. may make B. will make C. must be made D. can make
26. In order to reduce gender inequality in South Korean society, women _____ more opportunities by companies.
- A. will prove B. should provide C. may be provided D. should be provided
27. Child marriage _____ in several parts in the world because it limits access to education and training.
- A. must stop B. will be stopped C. must be stopped D. can be stop
28. In Egypt, female students from disadvantaged families _____ scholarships to continue their studies.
- A. will be given B. can give C. may be give D. must given
29. Discrimination on the basis of gender _____ from workplaces.
- A. should be removed B. must be remove C. can removed D. will remove
30. I think fast food _____ in schools
- A. shouldn't be sold B. should be sell C. can sold D. will sold

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

31. It's time we banned discrimination at work.
- A. bias B. equity C. fairness D. similarity
32. Female firefighters are sometimes the targets of laughter and anger from the coworkers and local people.
- A. reasons B. sources C. directions D. victims
33. We should encourage women to join more social activities.
- A. prevent B. stimulate C. permit D. forbid

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

34. The United Kingdom still faces challenges in gender equality.
- A. fairness B. inequality C. evenness D. equilibrium
35. The gender gap in primary education has been eliminated.
- A. variety B. inconsistency C. difference D. similarity
36. We should not allow any kind of discrimination against women and girls.
- A. inequality B. hatred C. unbiased feeling D. intolerance

Word form:

- He was an experienced _____ who had done over 150 jumps. (parachute)
- They had to _____ on my arm because it was broken in two places. (operation)
- The people are _____ and rude. (educate)
- Few people have daily contact with _____ disabled people. (mentality)
- It is generally recognized that gender _____ in education is in many respects different from inequality of class. (equal)

Rewrite:

- We should allow girls to enroll in this school.
Girls _____
- Parents ought to encourage children to play sports.
Children _____
- You mustn't force kids to do what they don't want.
Kids _____
- Government must eliminate hunger and poverty.
Hunger _____
- Jane can make a cake.
A _____
- We should not discriminate gender.
Gender _____
- They may demolish this building in the future.

This building _____
8. My mother will buy a new laptop.
A _____
9. Asian countries should balance the gender equality.
The _____
10. They mustn't reduce the amount of energy.
The _____

Phần ghi chép thêm

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UNIT 7: VIETNAM AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Việt Nam và các tổ chức quốc tế)

I. VOCABULARY

1. Aim (v, n)	/eɪm/	Mục tiêu, đặt ra mục tiêu
2. Commit (v)	/kə'mɪt/	Cam kết
3. Competitive (a)	/kəm'petətɪv/	Tính cạnh tranh
→ Competition (n)	/ˌkɑ:m.pə'tɪʃ.ən/	Sự cạnh tranh
→ compete (v)	/kəm'pi:t/	Cạnh tranh
4. Economic (a)	/ˌi:kə'nɒmɪk/	Thuộc về kinh tế
→ Economy (n)	/ɪ'kɒnəmi/	Nền kinh tế
5. Enter (v)	/ˈentə(r)/	Thâm nhập, đi vào
6. Essential (a)	/ɪ'senʃl/	Cần thiết, cấp thiết
7. Expert (a)	/ˈekspɜ:t/	Thuộc về chuyên môn
8. Harm (v, n)	/hɑ:m/	Hiểm họa, sự nguy hiểm
→ harmful (a)	/hɑ:m/	Có hại
9. Invest (v)	/ɪn'vest/	Đầu tư
→ investment (n)	/ɪn'vest.mənt/	Sự đầu tư, vốn đầu tư
→ investor (n)	/ɪn'ves.tə/	Nhà đầu tư
10. Peacekeeping (n)	/ˈpi:ski:pɪŋ/	Việc gìn giữ hoà bình
11. Poverty (n)	/ˈpɒvəti/	Tình trạng đói nghèo
→ poor (a)	/pʊr/	Nghèo
→ poorly (adv)	/ˈpʊr.li/	Một cách tồi tàn, xấu
12. Promote (v)	/prə'məʊt/	Quảng bá, khuyến trương
→ Promotion (n)	/prə'moʊ.ʃən/	Sự quảng cáo, sự xúc tiến
→ Promotional (a)	/prə'moʊ.ʃən.əl/	Thuộc về quảng cáo
13. Quality (n)	/ˈkwɒləti/	Chất lượng
14. Region (n)	/ˈri:.dʒən/	Vùng, miền
→ Regional (a)	/ˈri:dʒənəl/	Thuộc về khu vực
15. Relation (n)	/rɪ'leɪʃn/	Mối quan hệ
16. Respect (v)	/rɪ'spekt/	Tôn trọng, ghi nhận
17. Technical (a)	/ˈteknɪkl/	Thuộc về kĩ thuật
18. Trade (n)	/treɪd/	Thương mại
19. Vaccinate (v)	/ˈvæksɪneɪt/	Tiêm vắc-xin
20. Welcome (v)	/ˈwelkəm/	Đón chào, hoan nghênh
21. Participate in (v)	/pɑ:r'tɪs.ə.peɪt/	Tham gia vào
→ Participation (n)	/pɑ:ˌtɪs.ɪ'peɪ.ʃən/	Sự tham gia
→ Participant (n)	/pɑ:r'tɪs.ə.pænt/	Người tham gia
22. Organize v)	/ˈɔ:r.gən.aɪz/	Tổ chức, thiết lập
→ Organization (n)		Cơ quan, tổ chức
→ Organizational (a)	/ˌɔ:r.gən.ə'zeɪ.ʃən/	(thuộc) tổ chức, cơ quan
	/ˌɔ:r.gən.ə'zeɪ.ʃən.əl/	
23. Environment (n)	/ɪn'vaɪ.rən.mənt/	Môi trường
→ Environmental (a)	/ɪnˌvaɪ.rən'men.təl/	Thuộc về môi trường
→ Environmentally (adv)	/ɪnˌvaɪ.rən'men.təl.i/	Về phương diện môi trường
24. achieve (v)	/ə'tʃi:v/	Đạt được
→ Achievement (n)	/ə'tʃi:v.mənt/	Thành tích, thành tựu
25. Practical (a)	/ˈprækt.ɪ.kəl/	Thiết thực
26. attract (v)	/ə'trækt/	Thu hút

→Attractive (a)	/ə'træk.tɪv/	Hấp dẫn, lôi cuốn
→Attraction (n)	/ə'træk.ʃən/	Sự thu hút, sức lôi cuốn
27. donate (v)	/'doʊ.neɪt/	Cho, tặng (từ thiện)
→Donation (n)	/doʊ'nei.ʃən/	Vật tặng
→Donor (n)	/'doʊ.nə/	Người tặng, người biếu

II. GRAMMAR

1. Equality comparison (so sánh bằng)

S1 + V + as + adj/ adv + as + S2 (be / auxiliary verb)

Note : ở thể **phủ định và nghi vấn** ta có thể dùng **so + adj / adv as**

Ex: He is as tall as his father.

His job is not so difficult as mine.

Ex: Mary doesn't write her lessons as badly as she did last year.

Last year, Mary didn't write her lessons as carefully as she does.

2. Superiority comparison (so sánh hơn)

a. Đối với tính từ và trạng từ ngắn vẫn

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

Ex: Today it is hotter than it was yesterday.

Ex: She drives faster than her sister (does).

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

Ex: We are happier than he (is).

b. Đối với tính từ và trạng từ dài vẫn

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

Ex: She is more careful than her mother (is).

Are you more tired than I am?

3. Superlative comparison (so sánh nhất)

a. Đối với tính từ và trạng từ ngắn vẫn

S + V + the + adj/ adv + est + in/of + N.

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

She works **the hardest** in her company.

b. Đối với tính từ và trạng từ dài vẫn

S + V + the + most adj/ adv + in/of + N.

Ex: Miss Venezuela is **the most beautiful** in the Miss World contest.

He is **the most careless** driver that I have ever met.

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

Adj / Adv	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
good / well	Better	the best
bad / badly	Worse	the worst
many / much	More	the most
far	farther/ further	the farthest/ furthest
little	less	the least

EXERCISES

* PHONETICS:

Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. expert B. essential C. economic D. employ
2. A. acts B. likes C. enters D. stops
3. A. needed B. invested C. competed D. organized

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

4. A. participant B. voluntary C. economy D. traditional
5. A. intelligence B. environmental C. responsibility D. communication

* VOCABULARY:

6. The primary goal of this organization is to reduce _____ and improve people's lives.
A. poverty B. prosperity C. wealth D. affluence
7. Our economy will develop faster if we can attract more _____.
A. investors B. invest C. investment D. investing
8. What are the _____ benefits for our country as a member of the WTO?
A. economy B. economic C. economical D. economically
9. We need to find new ways to _____ our local products and services in order to attract more customers.
A. promotion B. promote C. promoted D. promotional
10. UNICEF aims to support the most _____ children in the world.
A. advantaged B. disadvantaged C. advantageous D. disadvantageous
11. Now we can provide _____ goods and services in isolated areas.
A. unnecessary B. necessary C. necessity D. necessitate
12. Some universities in Viet Nam have become more _____ to foreign students than before.
A. attract B. attraction C. attractive D. unattractive
13. UNDP provides _____ support, expert advice and training to help in developing countries to have a better life.
A. technical B. economic C. political D. educational
14. Joining the WTO helps Vietnam gain more _____ benefits.
A. cultural B. religious C. economic D. political
15. It is time for every country to take _____ for keeping the world peace.
A. care B. control C. action D. responsibility

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

16. Now we can provide essential goods and services in remote areas.
A. necessary B. harmful C. dangerous D. disadvantageous
17. As a member of the WTO, Viet Nam commit to follow its rules.
A. break B. adhere C. participate D. respect
18. This organization aim is to create opportunities for disadvantaged teenagers to continue their education.
A. generate B. compete C. invest D. admit

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. The first aim of this organization is to reduce poverty and improve people's lives.
A. decrease B. decline C. grow D. fall
20. Viet Nam is trying to sell more products in global markets.
A. international B. domestic C. overseas D. worldwide
21. The United Nations is the largest international organisations
A. biggest B. smallest C. greatest D. vastest

* GRAMMAR:

22. The United Nations is the _____ international organisations.
A. larger B. large C. largest D. more large
23. Now our organization is trying to provide _____ support to disadvantaged people than before.
A. more practical B. most practical C. practical D. less practical
24. Some imported goods are _____ than locally produced goods.

- A. cheaper B. less cheap C. cheap D. the cheapest
25. Foreign products are _____ than local ones.
A. competitive B. least competitive C. more competitive D. most competitive
26. No one in the class is _____ than he.
A. disadvantaged B. the disadvantaged C. most disadvantaged D. more disadvantaged
27. Of the four economy, Vietnam develop _____.
A. fast B. faster C. the fastest D. fastly
28. Vietnam is the _____ country in the South Asia.
A. happiest B. most happy C. happier D. least happy
29. Vietnam invests _____ money in education than Lao.
A. most B. more C. least D. many
30. Viet Nam has become one of _____ destinations for foreign tourists in Asia.
A. the popular B. less popular C. the most popular D. more popular
31. They will choose _____ experts to join the peacekeeping activities in the region.
A. better B. worse C. the best D. the worst
32. As our organization gets _____, we will need more volunteers.
A. bigger B. big C. bigger D. more big

Choose the word(s) that need(s) correcting:

33. This city becomes (A) crowded (B) in the (C) summer than in other seasons.(D)
34. European market (A) are (B) much (C) more competitive than (D) Asian ones.
35. This city has (A) become one of the more attractive (B) destinations (C) for foreign visitors.(D)
36. Viet Nam is (A) trying to sell (B) more (C) products in globe (D) markets.

*** WORD FORM:**

37. If we can attract more (invest) _____, our economy will develop faster.
38. Viet Nam has become one of the most (popularity) _____ destinations for foreign tourists in Asia.
39. The (responsible) _____ of every country is to keep the world peace.
40. Organizing distinct festivals (promotion) _____ local customs and values.
41. (particular) _____, the aim of this organization is to help children in need.

*** WRITING**

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

42. Foreign products are more competitive than local ones. (less competitive)
→ _____
43. No trade organization in the world is larger than the WTO. (the largest)
→ _____
44. In the past, Vietnam did not attract as many foreign investors as it does today. (more foreign investors)
→ _____
45. No job market in the region is as active as Ho Chi Minh. (the most active)
→ _____
46. Imported goods are not as good as domestic ones. (better than)
→ _____

Phần ghi chép thêm

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UNIT 8. NEW WAYS TO LEARN

I. VOCABULARY

1. blended learning	/ˌblendɪd 'lɜːnɪŋ/	(n)	: phương pháp học tập kết hợp
2. communicate	/kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt/	(v)	: giao tiếp, trao đổi
→ communication	/kə'mjuːnɪ'keɪʃn/	(n)	: sự giao tiếp
→ communicative	/kə'mjuːnɪkətɪv/	(adj)	: cởi mở, thích trò chuyện
→ communicator	/kə'mjuːnɪkeɪtə(r)/	(n)	: người giao tiếp
3. control	/kən'trəʊl/	(n)	: sự kiểm soát
4. digital	/'dɪdʒɪtl/	(adj)	: kỹ thuật số
5. distract (sb/st from st)	/dɪ'strækt/	(v)	: làm cho xao nhãng
→ distraction	/dɪ'strækʃn/	(n)	: sự xao nhãng, sự mất tập trung
6. exchange	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	(v)	: trao đổi
7. face-to-face	/ˌfeɪs tə 'feɪs/	(adj)	: trực tiếp
8. flow chart	/'fləʊ tʃɑːt/	(n)	: lưu đồ, sơ đồ
9. focus (on)	/'fəʊkəs/	(v)	: tập trung
10. high-speed	/'haɪ 'spiːd/	(adj)	: tốc độ cao
11. immediately	/'ɪ miːdiətli/	(adv)	: ngay lập tức
12. improve	/'ɪm'pruːv/	(v)	: cải thiện, cải tiến
→ improvement	/'ɪm'pruːvmənt/	(n)	: sự cải thiện
13. install	/'ɪn'stɔːl/	(v)	: lắp đặt
14. interact (with)	/'ɪntər'ækt/	(v)	: tương tác
→ interaction (between A and B)	/'ɪntər'ækʃn/	(n)	: sự tương tác
→ interactive	/'ɪntər'æktɪv/	(adj)	: ảnh hưởng lẫn nhau
15. online learning	/'ɒn'laɪn 'lɜːnɪŋ/	(n)	: học trực tuyến
16. original	/'ɔːrɪdʒənəl/	(adj)	: sáng tạo, độc đáo
17. preparation	/'prepə'reɪʃn/	(n)	: sự chuẩn bị
→ prepare (for)	/'priːpeə(r)/	(v)	: chuẩn bị
18. real-world	/'riːəl wɜːld/	(adj)	: thực tế
19. resource	/'riːsɔːs/, /'riːzɔːs/	(n)	: nguồn lực
20. schedule	/'ʃedjuːl/	(n)	: lịch trình
21. strategy	/'strætədʒi/	(n)	: chiến lược
22. teamwork	/'tiːmwɜːk/	(n)	: hoạt động nhóm
23. voice recorder	/'vɔɪs rɪ'kɔːdə(r)/	(n)	: máy thu âm

II. PRONUNCIATION

Sentence stress is the emphasis on certain words in a sentence. We usually stress content words such as main verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

Ex: I'll 'go to the 'cinema on 'Friday.

III. GRAMMAR: RELATIVE CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

1. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. Who: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ, sau Who là "be/V".

Ex: The man is Mr. Pike. He is standing over there.

=> The man who is standing over there is Mr. Pike.

2. Whom: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ, sau Whom là "S + V + O".

Ex: That is the girl. I told you about her.

=> That is the girl whom I told you about.

Note: Whom có thể được bỏ đi trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

3. Which: which dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ.

Ex: The dress is very beautiful. I bought it yesterday.

=> The dress which I bought yesterday is very beautiful.

Note: Which làm tân ngữ có thể được bỏ đi trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

4. That: là đại từ chỉ cả người và vật, đứng sau danh từ để làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ex: This is the book. I like it best.

=> This is the book that I like best.

Note: + Sau dấu phẩy không bao giờ dùng **that**

+ **That** luôn được dùng sau các danh từ hỗn hợp (gồm cả người lẫn vật), sau *everything, something, anything, all little, much, none* và sau dạng so sánh nhất.

5. Whose: là đại từ quan hệ chỉ sở hữu. **Whose** đứng trước danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật và thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu hoặc sở hữu cách trước danh từ. **Sau whose là 1 danh từ.**

Ex: John found a cat. Its **leg** was broken.

=> John found a cat **whose leg** was broken.

NOTE: Relative adverbs

1. When: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ thời gian, When được thay cho *at/on/in* + **danh từ thời gian** hoặc **then**.

Ex: May Day is a day. People hold a meeting on that day.

=> May Day is a day **when** people hold a meeting.

2. Where: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ nơi chốn, When được thay cho *at/on/in* + **danh từ nơi chốn** hoặc **there**.

Ex: Do you know the country? I was born.

=> Do you know the country **where** I was born?

3. Why: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ lí do. **Why** thay cho *for which*.

Ex: I don't know the reason. She left him alone.

=> I don't know the reason **why** she left him alone.

2. TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES (các loại mệnh đề quan hệ)

1. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)

Được dùng để chỉ rõ người hoặc vật nào muốn đề cập, do đó, mệnh đề xác định không thể thiếu trong câu, nếu không có nó sẽ không rõ nghĩa. Chúng ta **không** dùng dấu phẩy trước và sau mệnh đề xác định.

Ex: The picture which is stolen is worth millions of dollars.

2. NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)

Được dùng cho thêm thông tin, khi mệnh đề chính đã đủ nghĩa, thường được tách biệt bằng dấu phẩy. Mệnh đề không xác định được dùng sau **Tên riêng, This That These Those, Tính từ sở hữu (my, your, our, their, Lan's...)**

Ex: **Mr Dan**, who teaches English, has written several books.

This company, which makes computer, was found 20 years ago.

My cousin, who has just passed the final exam, is going to study abroad.

EXERCISES

PRONUNCIATION

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. talk <u>ed</u> | B. nak <u>ed</u> | C. ask <u>ed</u> | D. lik <u>ed</u> |
| 2. A. you <u>ng</u> | B. abou <u>t</u> | C. accou <u>nt</u> | D. sou <u>nd</u> |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 3. A. borrow | B. agree | C. await | D. prepare |
| 4. A. although | B. carnation | C. communicate | D. different |
| 5. A. government | B. condition | C. Parliament | D. fortunate |

VOCABULARY

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. Teachers can use some _____ to get students more interested in the lessons.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------------|----------|
| A. plans | B. tasks | C. strategies | D. notes |
|----------|----------|---------------|----------|

7. In _____ learning, students may have class discussions, take online tests and submit homework online.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. normal | B. blended | C. traditional | D. face-to-face |
|-----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|

8. Online courses give students the chance to work at their own _____.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| A. rate | B. notes | C. mind | D. pace |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|

9. They're excellent learning _____. You can store information, take notes, write essays and do calculations.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|---------------|
| A. equipments | B. tools | C. gadgets | D. techniques |
|---------------|----------|------------|---------------|

10. In English class yesterday, we had a discussion _____ different cultures.

- A. around B. about C. for D. from
11. On the web you can read ____ newspapers or magazines; you can watch videos, download music or buy anything.
- A. virtual B. online C. digital D. offline
12. The phrase '____ natives' refers to people who are familiar with computers and the Internet from an early age.
- A. fast B. smart C. different D. digital
13. Several students who are able to touch and interact ____ the smart table at the same time will work together more effectively.
- A. on B. about C. with D. under
14. Teachers need to prepare their students to deal with ____ situations outside the classroom.
- A. real-world B. imaginative C. virtual D. original
15. The project will be completed on ____ this summer.
- A. point B. timetable C. schedule D. shift

GRAMMAR

16. We captured a town ____ is in Spain.
- A. whom B. where C. which D. it
17. The farmers ____ we saw were in the field.
- A. whose B. which C. they D. whom
18. I don't understand the assignment ____ the professor gave us last Monday.
- A. which B. that C. Ø D. All are correct
19. "Could you lend me some money?" – "I'd like you to give me one good reason ____ I should."
- A. that B. which C. why D. who
20. There are sites ____ you can record your own voice and listen to yourself.
- A. where B. when C. that D. which
21. Mr. Brown has created a list of the most useful apps for the classroom, ____ is available on his blog.
- A. that B. which C. who D. whose
22. The school maintains learning profiles ____ provide detailed information about each student's strengths and weaknesses, ____ teachers use to personalize learning.
- A. who - that B. they - that C. that - which D. whose - they
23. My youngest son, ____ may be quiet or shy in a classroom, may become active in a social learning situation made possible by digital devices.
- A. that B. who C. whose D. whom
24. Some teachers ____ levels of IT are not very high may resist teaching with electronic devices.
- A. who B. whom C. whose D. which
25. "Why do you like Tania so much?" – "Well, she's one of the few people to ____ I can really talk."
- A. which B. whom C. that D. who
26. "What do you want to do this summer?" – "I think we should go somewhere ____ has plenty of sun and sand."
- A. who B. where C. when D. that
27. Student social life revolves around the Student Union, ____ is the large yellow building opposite the library.
- A. Ø B. which C. that D. it

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

28. Before I came (A) to England, I hadn't had (B) the opportunity to speak to (C) people their (D) native tongue is English.
29. No one has (A) said anything (B) would (C) persuade me to change (D) my mind.
30. The woman sitting (A) on the red chair is (B) the person to who (C) you must (D) give this envelope.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

31. Personal electronic devices which distract students from their classwork are banned in most schools.
- A. forbid B. prohibit C. divert D. neglect
32. For very young children, electronic devices may help improve listening and speaking skills.
- A. advertise B. popularize C. discourage D. promote

33. One advantage of learning going **digital** is that students no longer have to carry the weight of papers and textbooks with them to school.

- A. online B. electric C. computer-based D. modernized

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

34. Being able to use computers and the Internet can lead to an **improved** quality of life.

- A. increased B. enhanced C. promoted D. deteriorated

35. Each exercise **focuses on** a different grammar point.

- A. attracts B. distracts C. repeats D. neglects

36. Do not download and **install** programs from websites that you are unfamiliar with.

- A. add B. remove C. complete D. store

Word form:

1. Teachers are always looking at new ways to develop and _____ their teaching. (improvement)

2. There are _____ activities which are available to be downloaded from the Internet. (interact)

3. He believes that he is creating something wholly _____. (origin)

4. I _____ thought of him when I saw this on the news. (immediate)

5. I find it hard to work at home because there are too many _____. (distract)

Rewrite: use relative clause to rewrite the sentences

1. Most of the people speak German. They live in Australia.

→ _____

2. This bus isn't running today. It goes to Hung Yen.

→ _____

3. I don't like the man. He is going out with my sister.

→ _____

4. Michelangelo is one of Italy's greatest artists. He lived until he was 90.

→ _____

5. Let me see the pictures. You took them at Peter's wedding.

→ _____

6. The person asked me some very difficult questions. He interviewed me.

→ _____

7. Charlie Chaplin became a very rich man. He was from a poor family.

→ _____

8. That bike was too expensive. He wanted to buy it.

→ _____

9. The girl looked very upset. Her electronic dictionary broke down.

→ _____

10. The man stole £10,000 from a bank. The police have caught him.

→ _____

Phần ghi chép thêm

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UNIT 9: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

VOCABULARY

1. apologize	/ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/	(v)	xin lỗi
→ apology	/ə'pɒlədʒi/	(n)	lời xin lỗi
2. affect	/ə'fekt/	(v)	ảnh hưởng
3. aware	/ə'weə(r)/	(a)	nhận thấy, có ý thức
→ aware + of			
→ awareness	/ə'weənəs/	(n)	nhận thức
4. balance	/'bæləns/	(n)	sự cân bằng
5. biodiversity	/ˌbaɪəʊdaɪ'vɜːsəti/	(n)	đa dạng sinh học
6. climate change	/'klaɪmət ˌtʃeɪndʒ/	(n)	sự thay đổi khí hậu
7. consequence	/'kɒnsɪkwəns/	(n)	hậu quả
→ consequently	/'kɒnsɪkwəntli/	(adv)	do đó (= therefore /'ðeəfɔː(r)/)
8. damage	/'dæmɪdʒ/	(n)	sự tàn phá, sự thiệt hại
→ damage		(v)	gây thiệt hại
9. danger	/'deɪndʒə(r)/	(n)	sự nguy hiểm
→ dangerous	/'deɪndʒərəs/	(adj)	nguy hiểm
→ endanger	/'ɪnˈdeɪndʒə(r)/	(v)	gây nguy hiểm
→ endangered	/'ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/	(adj)	bị nguy hiểm
→ endangered species	/'ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd 'spiːʃiːz/	(n)	những loài có nguy cơ bị tuyệt chủng
10. deforestation	/ˌdiːˈfɒrɪˈsteɪʃn/	(n)	nạn phá rừng
→ deforest	/ˌdiːˈfɒrɪst/	(v)	phá rừng
11. destroy	/dɪ'strɔɪ/	(v)	tàn phá, phá hủy
→ destruction	/dɪ'strʌkʃn/	(n)	sự tàn phá hoặc phá hủy
→ destructive	/dɪ'strʌktɪv/	(adj)	có tính hủy diệt
12. ecosystem	/'iːkəʊˌsɪstəm/	(n)	hệ sinh thái
13. environment	/'ɪnˌvaɪrənmənt/	(n)	môi trường
→ environmental	/'ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentl/	(adj)	thuộc về môi trường
→ environmentalist	/'ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentəlɪst/	(n)	nhà môi trường học
→ environmental protection	/'ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentl prə'tekʃn/	(np)	bảo vệ môi trường
14. extreme	/ɪk'striːm/	(adj)	cực đoan, khắc nghiệt
→ extremely	/ɪk'striːmli/	(adv)	cực kì
15. forest	/'fɒrɪst/	(n)	rừng
→ forester	/'fɒrɪstə(r)/	(n)	người trông coi rừng
16. giant	/'dʒaɪənt/	(adj)	to lớn, không lồ
17. globe	/gləʊb/	(n)	thế giới, trái đất
→ global	/'gləʊbl/	(adj)	thuộc về thế giới
→ global warming	/'gləʊbl 'wɔːmɪŋ/	(n)	sự nóng lên toàn cầu
18. gorilla	/gə'rɪlə/	(n)	khỉ đột
19. habitat	/'hæbɪtæt/	(n)	môi trường sống
20. heatwave	/'hiːtˌweɪv/	(n)	sóng nhiệt, đợt không khí nóng
21. ice melting	/aɪs 'meltɪŋ/	(n)	sự tan băng
22. identify	/aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/	(v)	nhận dạng
23. impact	/'ɪmpækt/	(n)	sự tác động
24. issue	/'ɪʃuː/	(n)	vấn đề
25. lead to	/liːd tə/	(v)	dẫn tới (= result in /rɪ'zʌlt ɪn/)
26. nature	/'neɪtʃə(r)/	(n)	tự nhiên
→ natural	/'nætʃrəl/	(adj)	thuộc về tự nhiên
→ naturally	/'nætʃrəli/	(adv)	một cách tự nhiên
27. panda	/'pændə/	(n)	gấu trúc
28. pollution	/'pɒ'ljuːʃn/	(n)	sự ô nhiễm
(= contamination /kənˌtæmə'neɪʃn/)			
→ polluted	/'pɒ'ljuːtɪd/	(adj)	bị ô nhiễm
→ pollutant	/'pɒ'ljuːtənt/	(n)	chất gây ô nhiễm
→ pollute	/'pɒ'ljuːt/	(v)	gây ô nhiễm

(= contaminate /kən'tæmɪneɪt/)

29. practical	/ˈpræktɪkl/	(adj)	thực tế, thiết thực
30. protect	/prəˈtekt/	(v)	bảo vệ, che chở
→ protection	/prəˈtekʃn/	(n)	sự bảo vệ, sự che chở
→ protective	/prəˈtektɪv/	(adj)	bảo hộ
→ protector	/prəˈtektə(r)/	(n)	người bảo vệ; dụng cụ bảo hộ
31. research	/rɪˈsɜːtʃ/	(v)	nghiên cứu
→ research	/rɪˈsɜːtʃ/	(n)	cuộc nghiên cứu
	/ˈriːsɜːtʃ/		
→ researcher	/rɪˈsɜːtʃə(r)/	(n)	nhà nghiên cứu
	/ˈriːsɜːtʃə(r)/		
32. respiratory	/rəˈspɪrətəri/	(adj)	thuộc về hô hấp
	/ˈrespərətəri/		
33. tortoise	/ˈtɔːtəs/	(n)	con rùa
34. solution	/səˈluːʃn/	(n)	giải pháp, cách giải quyết
35. trade	/treɪd/	(n)	buôn bán
36. upset	/ʌpˈset/	(v)	làm rối loạn, xáo trộn
37. wildlife	/ˈwaɪldlaɪf/	(n)	động vật hoang dã

GRAMMAR

REPORTED SPEECH (câu gián tiếp)

Câu gián tiếp là câu dùng để thuật lại nội dung của lời nói trực tiếp.

* Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì **quá khứ** thì khi chuyển sang câu gián tiếp ta đổi ngôi, thì của động từ, trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn.

I. Thay đổi ngôi (Đại từ nhân xưng, Đại từ sở hữu và Tính từ sở hữu)

1. Ngôi thứ nhất: dựa vào chủ từ của mệnh đề tường thuật; thường đổi sang ngôi thứ ba.

I → He / She me → him / her my → his / her

We → They us → them our → their

Ex: He said: “**I learned** English.” → He said that **he had learned** English.

2. Ngôi thứ hai: (You, your)

- Xét ý nghĩa của câu và đổi cho phù hợp, thường đổi dựa vào túc từ của mệnh đề tường thuật.

Ex: Mary said to me: “**You are** late again.” Mary said to me that **I was** late again.

3. Ngôi thứ ba (He / She / Him / Her / His / They / Them / Their) thì giữ nguyên, không đổi.

II. Thay đổi về thì trong câu:

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Simple present – V1/s/es	Simple past – V2/ed
Present progressive – am/ is/ are + V_{ing}	Past progressive – was/ were + V_{ing}
Present perfect – have/ has + V3/ed	Past perfect – had + V3/ed
Present perfect progressive – have/ has been + V_{ing}	Past perfect progressive – had been + V_{ing}
Simple past – V2/ed	Past perfect – had + V3/ed
Past progressive – was/ were + V_{ing}	Past perfect progressive – had been + V_{ing}
Simple future – will + V1	Future in the past – would + V1
Future progressive – will be + V_{ing}	Future progressive in the past – would be + V_{ing}
Modals – will/ can/ may + V1	Past modals – would/ could/ might + V1

III. Thay đổi các trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn:

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Now	Then
Here	There
This	That
These	Those
Today	That day
Yesterday	The day before/ the previous day
Last year	The year before/ the previous year
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The following day/ the next day/ the day after

Next month Ago	The following month/ the next month/ the month after Before
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*** NOTE:**

Một số trường hợp không thay đổi “thì” của động từ

- Lời nói trực tiếp diễn tả một chân lý, sự thật hiển nhiên

Ex: He said, “The sun rises in the East.” → He said (that) the sun rises in the East.

- Lời nói trực tiếp là các câu điều kiện loại II và III

Ex: “If I were you, I would meet her”, he said.

→ He said that if he were me, he would meet her.

Ex: “If you had tried your best, you would have won,” she told John.

→ She told John that if he had tried his best, he would have won.

- Lời nói trực tiếp là cấu trúc “wish + past simple/ past perfect”

Ex: “I wish I lived in Ho Chi Minh City”, she said.

→ She said she wished she lived in Ho Chi Minh City.

- Lời nói trực tiếp có các động từ khiếm khuyết (could/ would/ should/ might/ ought to/ had better/ used to...)

Ex: Miss Lan said, “You should study hard.” → Miss Lan said I should study hard.

* Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì **hiện tại** thì khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp ta chỉ đổi ngôi; không đổi thì của động từ và trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn.

Ex: “**I am writing** a letter **now**.” Tom says. → Tom says that **he is writing** a letter **now**.

CÁC LOẠI CÂU TRONG LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP

1. STATEMENT (Câu trần thuật)

Direct:	S + V + (O) : “S + V + ...”
Indirect:	S + said to/ told + O + (that) + S + V _(lời thì) + ...
	S + said + (that) + S + V _(lời thì) + ...

Ex: Tom said, “I **want** to visit my friend this weekend.”

→ Tom said (that) he **wanted** to visit his friend that weekend.

2. QUESTIONS (Câu hỏi)

Yes – No question

Direct:	S + V + (O) : “Aux. V + S + V + ...?”
Indirect:	S + asked + (O) + IF / WHETHER + S + V _(lời thì) + ...

Ex: He asked: “**Have you ever been** to Japan, Mary?”

→ He asked Mary **if/whether** she **had ever been** to Japan.

Wh – question

Direct:	S + V + (O): “ Wh- + Aux. V + S + V + ...?”
Indirect:	S + asked + (O) + Wh- + S + V _(lời thì) + ...

Ex: “How long **are** you **waiting** for the bus?” he asked me.

→ He asked me how long I **was waiting** for the bus.

3. COMMANDS / REQUESTS (Câu mệnh lệnh, câu đề nghị)

- Mệnh lệnh khẳng định:

Direct:	S + V + O: “V ₀ + O ...”
Indirect:	S + asked / told + O + to + V ₀ +

Ex: He said to her: “**Keep** silent, please.” → He told her **to keep** silent.

- Mệnh lệnh phủ định:

Direct:	S + V + O: “Don’t + V ₀ + ...”
Indirect:	S + asked / told + O + not to + V ₀

Ex: “**Don’t forget** to phone me this afternoon,” he said.

→ He reminded me **not to forget** to phone him that afternoon.

* Tùy theo ngữ cảnh trong lời nói động từ tương tự said hoặc said to có thể đổi thành told, asked, advised, persuaded, directed, begged, encouraged, ...

EXERCISES:

PRONUNCIATION

A. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>de</u> stroy | B. <u>ex</u> trême | C. conse <u>qu</u> ence | D. up <u>se</u> t |
| 2. A. inv <u>ite</u> d | B. att <u>end</u> ed | C. celebrat <u>e</u> d | D. display <u>e</u> d |
| 3. A. proof <u>s</u> | B. look <u>s</u> | C. lend <u>s</u> | D. stop <u>s</u> |

B. Choose a word that has different stress pattern

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. aware | B. balance | C. climate | D. damage |
| 2. A. forester | B. pollutant | C. endangered | D. protective |

C. Mark the stressed syllables in the words

1. Tell me the time.
2. Show me the way.
3. Come for a swim.
4. It's not the one I want.
5. If you don't have the best, make the best of what you have.

VOCABULARY

A. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Some people think that we are not doing enough to protect the _____ from pollution.
A. extinction B. existence C. destruction D. environment
2. The company claims it is not responsible for the _____ in the river.
A. pollute B. pollution C. polluted D. polluting
3. Half the world's rain forests have already been _____.
A. melted B. eroded C. found D. destroyed
4. He would never do anything to _____ the lives of his children.
A. danger B. dangerous C. endanger D. endangered
5. I am fully aware _____ the fact that change needs time.
A. in B. of C. at D. up
6. We need everybody's help to raise money for this _____ campaign.
A. environment B. environmental C. environmentalist D. environmentally
7. During the last hundred years we have done great _____ to the environment.
A. injury B. flood C. damage D. hurt
8. Eating too much sugar can lead _____ health problems.
A. to B. of C. about D. upon
9. The gradual rise in the Earth's temperature is known as _____.
A. greenhouse effect B. global warming C. ozone layer D. acid rain
10. There will be _____, too. Some areas will become wetter while others will become much drier.
A. weather changes B. weather forecasts C. climatic changes D. climate changes

B. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

11. Contamination is threatening the park and many species of animals living in it.
A. Population B. Pollution C. Elimination D. Distribution
12. She didn't explain it clearly – consequently, he didn't understand.
A. though B. because of C. however D. therefore
13. Regular exercise can lead to a loss of weight.
A. take off B. break down C. result in D. look up

C. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

14. Fresh water is very important to life because no one can live without it. Yet it is one of the limited and most endangered natural resources on our planet.
A. Clean B. Drinkable C. Polluted D. Running
15. Efforts have been made to protect endangered nature.
A. harm B. raise C. save D. ban
16. The match was shown on a giant screen outside the town hall.

A. big B. small C. fat D. enormous

D. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.

- Many people are very concerned about the _____ of the rainforests. (destroy)
- Taking these drugs could seriously _____ your health. (endangered)
- They played _____ well. (extreme)
- The rise of sea level due to _____ warming is considered one of the main natural threats for human society. (globe)
- After his parents died, he became the _____ of his sisters. (protect)

GRAMMAR

A. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- The stranger asked me where I _____ from.
A. come B. coming C. to come D. came
- Ms. Nga wanted to know what time _____.
A. does the movie begin B. the movie begins C. the movie began D. did the movie begin
- Mary said she _____ there the day before.
A. is B. had been C. will be D. would be
- Mai asked Quang _____.
A. when he will come back B. when he would come back
C. when he comes back D. when he is coming back
- She told me _____ her up at six o'clock.
A. please pick B. to pick C. should pick D. I can pick
- He said that he and his friend _____ married _____.
A. were getting/ tomorrow B. are getting/ the next day
C. were getting/ the next day D. will get/ the day after
- He asked me when _____ there.
A. did I arrive B. will I arrive C. I had arrived D. I can arrive
- The teacher said, "I didn't see her."
→ The teacher said _____ her.
A. he had seen B. I hadn't seen C. he didn't see D. he hadn't seen
- I wondered _____ the right thing.
A. whether I was doing B. was I doing C. am I doing D. if I am doing
- Tom _____ that his mother was in hospital.
A. told me B. told to me C. said me D. asked me
- "I am planning to make a presentation this weekend.", said the biologist.
A. The biologist said he was planning to make a presentation that weekend.
B. The biologist said he was planning to make a presentation this weekend.
C. The biologist said he is planning to make a presentation that weekend
D. The biologist said I was planning to make a presentation that weekend.
- He asked me, "Why didn't you answer my letter?"
A. He asked me why I hadn't answered his letter.
B. He asked me why I didn't answer his letter.
C. He asked me why didn't I answer his letter.
D. He asked me why hadn't I answered his letter.

B. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

- Two days ago, the weather forecaster warned us that a tornado is coming.
A. warned B. us C. that D. is coming
- My friend said me that she wanted to go home.
A. said B. that C. wanted D. to go
- She said that the book in the library would be available tomorrow.
A. that B. in C. would be D. tomorrow

WRITING: Change these sentences into reported speech

- My mom said, "I work 5 days a week."
→ My mom said _____.
- They said, "We are going to have a party next Sunday."

→ They said _____

3. "I was very tired," she said.

→ She said

4. "I cannot drive them home," he said.

→ He said

5. “Where are you going?” he asked her.

→ He asked _____

6. "Is the bus station far away?" the girl asked.

→ The girl wanted to know _____

7. “What are you going to do next summer?” she asked us.

→ She asked us

8. “Did Mr. Brown send the potatoes to you?” Mary asked me.

→ Mary asked me _____

9. "Please! Open the door." He said to them.

→ He told

10. “Don’t leave the window open, Mary”, I said.

→ I told _____

Phần ghi chép thêm

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UNIT 10: ECOTOURISM

VOCABULARY

1. Aware (adj)	/ə'weə(r)/	có nhận thức, ý thức được
→ Awareness (n)	/ə'weənəs/	ý thức, sự nhận thức
2. Brochure (n)	/'brəʊʃə(r)/	tờ quảng cáo
3. Craft (n)	/kra:ft/	đồ thủ công
4. Crowd (v)	/kraʊd/	đổ về, kéo về, xúm lại, tụ tập
→ Crowd (n)		đám đông
→ Crowded (adj)		đông đúc, tràn đầy
5. Culture (n)	/'kʌltʃə(r)/	văn hóa
→ Cultural (adj)	/'kʌltʃərəl/	thuộc / liên quan văn hóa
→ Cultured (adj)		có học thức, có văn hóa, có giáo dục
6. Damage (v)	/'dæmɪdʒ/	làm hư, gây thiệt hại, phá hỏng
→ Damage (n)		sự thiệt hại, sự hỏng hóc
7. Ecotourism (n)	/'i:kəʊtʊərɪzəm/	du lịch sinh thái
→ Ecotourist (n)	/'i:kəʊtʊərɪst/	khách du lịch sinh thái
8. Explore (v)	/ɪk'splɔ:(r)/	khám phá
→ explorer (n)	/ɪk'splɔ:rə(r)/	người khám phá
→ exploration (n)	/ɪksplə'reɪʃn/	sự khám phá
→ exploratory (adj)	/ɪk'splɒrətɪ/	mang tính thám hiểm, có tính thăm dò
9. Floating market (n)	/'fləʊtɪŋ 'mɑ:kɪt/	chợ nổi
10. Follow (v)	/'fɒləʊ/	đi theo
→ follower (n)	/'fɒləʊə(r)/	người theo dõi, kẻ bắt chước, người đi theo
11. Host (n)	/həʊst/	chủ nhà
→ host (v)		đăng cai tổ chức, tiếp đãi, chiêu đãi
12. Hunt (v)	/hʌnt/	săn bắn
→ hunter (v)	/'hʌntə(r)/	thợ săn
→ hunting (n)	/'hʌntɪŋ/	việc săn bắt
13. Impact (n)	/'ɪmpækt/	sự tác động
→ impact (v)	/ɪm'pækt/	tác động, ảnh hưởng
14. Local (adj)	/'ləʊkl/	tại địa phương
15. Mass (adj)	/mæs/	theo số đông
16. Path (n)	/pɑ:θ/	lối đi
= pathway /pɑ:θweɪ/		
17. Profit (n)	/'prɒfɪt/	lợi nhuận
→ profit (v)		làm lợi cho, kiếm lời
→ profitable (adj)	/'prɒfɪtəbl/	mang lại lợi nhuận, có ích
→ profitability (n)	/'prɒfɪtəbli/	sự có ích, việc có lãi
18. Protect (v)	/prə'tekt/	bảo vệ
→ protective (a)	/prə'tektɪv/	mang tính bảo vệ
→ protector (n)	/prə'tektə(r)/	người bảo vệ
→ protection (n)	/prə'tekʃn/	sự bảo vệ
19. Responsible (adj)	/'rɪ'spɒnsəbl/	có trách nhiệm, chịu trách nhiệm
→ responsibility (n)	/'rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/	tính thần trách nhiệm
→ irresponsible (adj)	/'ɪrɪ'spɒnsəbl/	vô trách nhiệm, tắc trách
→ irresponsibility (n)	/'ɪrɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/	sự thiếu tính thần trách nhiệm
20. Souvenir (n)	/'su:və'niə(r)/	quà lưu niệm
21. Stalactite (n)	/'stæləktɪt/	thạch nhũ
22. Trail (n)	/treɪl/	đường mòn
23. Waste (v)	/weɪst/	lãng phí
→ waste (n)		rác thải
24. Weave (v)	/wi:v/	dệt, đan, kết lại
→ weaver (n)	/'wi:və(r)/	thợ dệt

GRAMMAR:

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (Câu điều kiện)

I. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 1

Câu điều kiện loại 1 diễn tả những tình huống có khả năng xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Cấu trúc: If + S + V (các thì hiện tại) + O, + S + will / can + V1 + O.

= S + will / can + V1 + O + if + S + V (các thì hiện tại) + O.

Ví dụ: If he doesn't work hard, he will not pass the exam.

= He will not pass the exam if he doesn't work hard.

II. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 2

Câu điều kiện loại 2 diễn tả những tình huống không có thật ở hiện tại.

Cấu trúc: If + S + V 2/ed + O, + S + would / could + V1 + O.

= S + would / could + V1 + O + if + S + V 2/ed + O.

Ví dụ: If they weren't lazy, they wouldn't fail the exam.

= They wouldn't fail the exam if they weren't lazy.

LƯU Ý: Chúng ta có thể dùng "WERE" thay cho "WAS" trong mệnh đề IF của câu điều kiện loại 2.

EXERCISE

I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. culture B. public C. brochure D. hunt
2. A. profit B. local C. host D. brochure
3. A. craft B. trail C. path D. market
4. A. explore B. weave C. waste D. souvenir
5. A. waste B. impact C. stalactite D. damage

II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

6. A. floating B. follow C. aware D. local
7. A. ecotourism B. souvenir C. stalactite D. impact
8. A. explore B. culture C. brochure D. damage
9. A. profit B. market C. nature D. protect
10. A. litter B. behind C. idea D. tomorrow

III. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the given verb.

1. If you (send)_____ this letter now, she (receive)_____ it on Friday.
2. I will pass my English test if I (work)_____ hard.
3. She (go)_____ shopping if she (have)_____ free time, but she's very busy now.
4. If people (continue)_____ to cut down trees, they (cause)_____ a lot of damage to the environment.
5. If I (be)_____ 14 again, I (spend)_____ more time reading books.
6. If you (want)_____ to go scuba-diving, you (need)_____ breathing equipment.
7. If he (have)_____ enough money, he (go)_____ on an eco tour to Cuc Phuong national park, but now he's on a tight budget.
8. There (not be)_____ so much damage to the natural landscape if tourists (be)_____ more responsible.

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. You can see different kinds of rare animals in this park.
A. priceless B. half-cooked C. unlimited D. limited
2. A sustainable forest is a forest where trees that are cut are replanted and the wildlife is protected.
A. pre-tested B. preserved C. reserved D. protested
3. When you take part in an eco-tour, you learn more about the cultural traditions of the local people and the natural habitat of some rare animals.
A. participate B. conduct C. enjoy D. depart
4. I am very much interested in learning more about ecotourism and its benefits.
A. problems B. advantages C. dangers D. issues
5. Tourists enjoy the beauty of wildlife without harming it.
A. fostering B. damaging C. protecting D. preserving
6. Ecotourism can be beneficial to local people.
A. bad B. good C. different D. meaningless
7. Ecotourism helps tourists learn how to protect the environment.
A. damage B. change C. adapt D. save
8. Ecotourism activities have had negative impacts on the environment and people in the area.
A. influences B. factors C. criteria D. stimuli

9. The worst impact is the **massive** loss of land.

A. minimal B. tiny C. heavy D. acceptable

V. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Mass tourism has contributed to the **destruction** of the environment.

A. organization B. structure C. construction D. devastation

2. Hunting animals may lead to their **extinction**.

A. reduction B. imprisonment C. death D. survival

3. If animals become less careful about other animals, they are at risk of being **harmed** by their natural predators.

A. attacked B. endangered C. protected D. threatened

VI. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. If (A) businesses want to (B) protect the environment, they (C) will aid the local community and (D) educating travellers.

2. Nowadays, (A) many of us (B) tried to live in a way that will (C) damage the environment (D) as little as possible.

3. Ecotourism must (A) benefits the (B) local people and (C) involve the (D) local community.

4. Ecotourism (A) must be sustainable, (B) that is make a profit (C) without destroy (D) natural resources.

5. (A) Ecotourism must provide (B) an experiences that (C) tourists want to (D) pay for.

6. In a true ecotourism project, (A) a nature reserve allows a small number of tourists (B) to visiting its rare animals and uses the money that (C) is generated to (D) continue with important.

7. The (A) local people have jobs in the nature reserve (B) as guides and wardens (C) and also has a voice in (D) how the project develops.

8. (A) Tourists stay in local houses (B) with local people, not in (C) special built hotels.

9. (A) Tourists experience the (B) local culture and do not (C) take precious energy and water away from (D) the locally population.

10. Tourists (A) travel by foot, (B) by boat, bicycle or elephant (C) so that (D) there is no pollution.

11. (A) Ecotourism brings tourists (B) a specially experience that they will remember all of their lives.

12. (A) This type of tourism can (B) only involve (C) small number of people so it can (D) be expensive.

13. (A) Tourists (B) should learn about (C) the place that they (D) going to visit.

14. (A) Remember the phrase "Leave (B) nothing behind you except footprints (C) and taking nothing away (D) except photographs".

VII. WRITING

1. Peter doesn't know her address. He can't send her a package.

If _____

2. There are too many tourists visiting the area. The beach is heavily polluted.

If _____

3. Jack doesn't show respect to the local cultures. The people there get offended.

If _____

4. Hoa keeps putting things off. She misses the deadline of the project.

If _____

5. Tourists use local services. They help to create more jobs for the locals.

If _____

6. Be hurry or you will miss the train.

If _____

7. Work hard otherwise you will regret it later.

If _____

8. Animals are forced to participate in performances to entertain tourists. They are harmed and injured.

If _____

VIII. WORD FORM

1. There was an almost complete lack of _____ of the issues involved. (aware)

2. They suddenly became _____ of people looking at them. (aware)

3. A small _____ had gathered outside the church. (crowd)

4. Thousands of people are _____ the narrow streets. (crowd)

5. The main beach can get really _____ in summer. (crowd)

6. The film examines the _____ of ancient civilisations. (culture)
7. Teachers need to be aware of _____ differences. (culture)
8. Mrs Ramsay was a _____ woman who travelled a great deal. (culture)
9. The building suffered extensive _____ by fire in 1925. (damage)
10. Smoking seriously _____ your health. (damage)
11. Westerners did not set out to _____ the world until the fifteenth century. (explore)
12. Budgets for space _____ have been cut back. (explore)
13. Early _____ traded directly with native people. (explore)
14. A _____ is a person who hunts wild animals for food or sport. (hunt)
15. In 1966, the commercial _____ of blue whales was banned. (hunt)
16. Cavemen had to _____ for their food. (hunt)
17. The television station earns a _____ from its advertising. (profit)
18. It is usually more _____ to sell direct to the public. (profit)
19. Our aim is to _____ the jobs of our members. (protect)
20. These people remain under the _____ of the police. (protect)
21. Workers should wear full _____ clothing. (protect)
22. Mike is _____ for designing the entire project. (responsible)
23. Act _____ to show you can be trusted. (responsible)
24. It's time for someone to take _____ and get the job done. (responsible)

IX. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. If she _____ hard, she will pass the exam.
A. work B. will work C. works
2. If it rains, we _____ the match.
A. cancelled B. will cancel C. would cancel
3. If she _____ late, we _____ without her.
A. is - will go B. will be - go C. will be - will go
4. If you _____, I _____ the police.
A. don't go - will call B. won't go - call C. won't go - will call
5. Nobody _____ if you _____ a mistake.
A. notices - will make B. will notice - makes C. will notice - make
6. What _____ if you miss the plane?
A. are you doing B. will you do C. would you do
7. You _____ the bus if you _____.
A. will miss - don't hurry B. won't miss - don't hurry C. miss - won't hurry
8. If I _____ hungry, I _____ something to eat.
A. was - will get B. am - will get C. will be - get
9. If I were you, I _____ him.
A. will marry B. marries C. would marry
D. married
10. Would you buy this house if you _____ a million dollars?
A. have B. had C. will have

Phần ghi chép thêm

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