

TRƯỜNG THPT ĐÀO SƠN TÂY

TỔ TIẾNG ANH

TÀI LIỆU KIẾN THỨC CƠ BẢN
TIẾNG ANH 11

Năm học 2023 - 2024

UNIT 1: A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE

VOCABULARY

1. antibiotic	(n) /,æntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk/	: thuốc kháng sinh
2. bacteria	(n) /bæk'tɪəriə/	: vi khuẩn
3. balanced	(adj) /'bælənst/	: cân đối, cân bằng
4. cut down on	/kʌt daʊn ɒn/	: cắt giảm
5. diameter	(n) /daɪ'æmɪtə(r)/	: đường kính
6. disease	(n) /di'zi:z/	: bệnh
7. energy (n)	(n) /'enədʒi/	: năng lượng
→ energetic (adj)	(adj) /,enər'dʒetɪk/	: mạnh mẽ
→ energetically (adv)	(adv) /,enər'dʒetɪkli/	: một cách mạnh mẽ
8. examine	(n) /ɪg'zæmɪn/	: kiểm tra, khám (sức khỏe)
9. fitness	(n) /'fɪtnəs/	: sự khỏe khoắn
10. food poisoning	(n) /'fu:d pɔɪzənɪŋ/	: ngộ độc thức ăn
11. germ	(n) /dʒɜ:m/	: vi trùng
12. give up	(v) /ɡɪv ʌp/	: từ bỏ
13. illness	(n) /'ɪlnəs/	: sự đau ốm
14. infection (n)	(n) /ɪn'fekʃn/	: sự lây nhiễm
→ infectious (adj)	(adj) /ɪn'fekʃəs/	: truyền nhiễm
→ infectiously (adv)	(adv) /ɪn'fekʃəsli/	: dễ lây nhiễm
15. ingredient	(n) /ɪn'ɡri:diənt/	: thành phần, nguyên liệu
16. Life expectancy = life span = longevity	(n) /laɪv ɪk'spektənsi/	: tuổi thọ
17. Nutrient (n)	(n) /'nju:triənt/	: chất dinh dưỡng
→ nutritious (adj)	(adj) /nu'trɪʃəs/	: bổ dưỡng

18. Organism	(n) /'ɔ:gənizəm/	: sinh vật, thực thể sống
19. Properly	(adv) /'prə:pəli	: một cách điều độ, hợp lí
20. Regularly → [as] regular as clockwork: đều đặn như một cái máy [đồng hồ]	(adv) /'regjulə[r] li/	: đều, đều đặn
21. Recipe	(n) /'resəpi/	cách nấu nướng, công thức chế biến (món ăn, bánh trái...)
22. Spread	(n) (v) /spred/	: sự truyền bá, sự lan truyền
23. Strength → from strength to strength: thành công ngày càng tăng	(n) /streŋθ/	: sức mạnh
→ strong (adj)	(adj) /strɔ:ŋ/	: mạnh mẽ
24. Treatment	(n) /'tri:tment/	: sự điều trị; cuộc điều trị; thuốc điều trị
25. Work out	(v) (n) /wɜ:rk aʊt/	: tập thể dục

GRAMMAR

1. Phân biệt cách sử dụng Thì hiện tại hoàn thành và Thì quá khứ đơn

HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH	QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN
<p><i>Hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng có thể còn kéo dài tới hiện tại và tương lai</i></p> <p>Eg: I have learnt English for 10 years. (Tôi học tiếng Anh được 10 năm rồi.)</p>	<p><i>Hành động đã xảy ra và đã kết thúc trong quá khứ</i></p> <p>Eg: I learnt English 10 years ago. (Tôi đã học tiếng Anh 10 năm trước – và tôi không còn học nữa.)</p>

<p><i>Hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng còn ảnh hưởng tới hiện tại</i></p> <p>Eg: I have broken my leg. (Tôi đã bị gãy chân – nên bây giờ tôi nằm ở bệnh viện.)</p>	<p><i>Hành động đã xảy ra và không còn liên hệ gì với hiện tại</i></p> <p>Eg: 10 years ago, I broke my leg once. (10 năm trước, tôi đã bị gãy chân một lần)</p>
---	---

2. Cấu trúc Thì hiện tại hoàn thành và Thì quá khứ đơn

	HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH	QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN
(+)	<p><i>S + have/ has + V3/ed</i></p> <p>Eg: I have watched “Iron Man” several times. (Tôi đã xem Người Sắt vài lần.)</p>	<p><i>* Tobe: S + was/ were +</i></p> <p><i>* Verb: S + Ved +</i></p> <p>Eg: I watched “Iron Man” yesterday. (Hôm qua tôi đã xem Người Sắt.)</p>
(-)	<p><i>S + have/ has + not + V3/ed</i></p> <p>Eg: She hasn’t come up to now. (Đến giờ cô ấy vẫn chưa đến.)</p>	<p><i>* Tobe: S + wasn’t/ weren’t +</i></p> <p><i>* Verb: S + didn’t + Vinf +</i></p> <p>Eg: She didn’t go to school last week. (Tuần trước cô ấy đã không đi học.)</p>
(?)	<p><i>(Từ để hỏi) + have/ has + S + V3/ed?</i></p> <p>Eg: How long have you lived there? (Bạn sống ở đó bao lâu rồi?)</p>	<p><i>* Tobe: (Từ để hỏi) + was/ were + S +?</i></p> <p><i>* Verb: (Từ để hỏi) + did + S + Vinf +?</i></p> <p>Eg: When did you buy that book?</p>

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết Thì hiện tại hoàn thành và Thì quá khứ đơn

HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH	QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since + mốc thời gian • For + khoảng thời gian • Already (rồi) • Yet (chưa) • Before (trước đây) • Just (vừa mới) • So far (cho đến bây giờ) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • last night/ year/ month • yesterday • ... ago • in + năm <p>Eg: She bought the bike 2 years ago. (Cô ấy mua chiếc xe đạp 2 năm trước.)</p>

• Recently, lately (gần đây)
 Eg: He has just flown from New York.
 (Anh ấy vừa mới bay từ New York.)

A. PHONETICS

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. sugar B. consume C. muscle D. obesity
2. A. vitamin B. mineral C. diet D. fitness

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

3. A. prevent B. injure C. balance D. suffer
4. A. fitness B. disease C. treatment D. headache

B. VOCABULARY and GRAMMAR

I. 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. Children often get vaccinated so as to be immune to fatal diseases.
 A. susceptible B. vulnerable C. fragile D. resistant
2. This kind of fruit helps to boost the immune system.
 A. decrease B. reduce C. increase D. maintain
3. In Vietnam, life expectancy for both men and women has increased significantly over the last ten years.
 A. living standard B. longevity C. life skills D. lifeline

II. 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. Before you begin your yoga practice, you should do some warm-up exercises such as stretching.
 A. remaining B. maintaining C. performing D. shrinking
2. Stretching will relax your muscles and prevent your joints.
 A. allow B. avoid C. limit D. protest
3. Don't look down at your feet as you walk. This will cause you to slow down and cause back pain.
 A. result in B. result from C. lead to D. give off

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

1. The smallest _____ are about 0.4 micron in diameter.

- A. animals** **B. species** **C. bacteria** **D. diseases**
2. Vaccines are often used to prevent the _____ of diseases caused by viruses.
- A. development** **B. increase** **C. decrease** **D. spread**
3. Viruses can cause a range illness, from the common cold or the flu to more _____ diseases such as AIDS and Covid-19.
- A. infectious** **B. minimal** **C. serious** **D. benign**
4. Start by looking at food labels, paying attention to ingredients and _____ such as vitamins and minerals
- A. nutrients** **B. features** **C. types** **D. drinkables**
5. The screens _____ blued light that can prevent you from sleeping well.
- A. give away** **B. give out** **C. give in** **D. give off**
6. I forgot to wear a sun hat today and I got a _____.
- A. backache** **B. headache** **C. stomachache** **D. earache**
7. Many doctors recommend _____ as a way to reduce stress.
- A. medication** **B. thought** **C. stillness** **D. calmness**
8. Baking soda is considered the best home _____ for acne as it soothes itching and inflammation around spots.
- A. chemical** **B. medicine** **C. remedy** **D. substance**
9. Living to an average of 83 years old, Japan is the nation with the highest _____ in the world.
- A. life skills** **B. life work** **C. life force** **D. life expectancy**
10. The doctor put me on a low-salt _____ to reduce my blood pressure.
- A. weight** **B. food** **C. scale** **D. diet**
11. The acid in nonstick pans is associated with birth and developmental defects, _____ system problems, and cancer.
- A. immune** **B. immunity** **C. immunization** **D. immunized**
12. He eats a lot of burger and chips so he's putting on _____.
- A. weigh** **B. weightless** **C. weight** **D. weighting**
13. It is said that adults are often immune _____ such diseases as measles, whooping coughs, or mumps.
- A. at** **B. off** **C. over** **D. to**
14. Watching too much television is not good _____ your eyes.
- A. at** **B. for** **C. with** **D. to**
15. About 50,000 bicyclists suffer _____ serious head injuries each year.

A. on

B. from

C. at

D. about

GRAMMAR:

16. She _____ two miles and a half, and now she feels exhausted.

A. will have run

B. was running

C. has run

D. has been running

17. I haven't met him again since we _____ school ten years ago.

A. have left

B. leave

C. left

D. had left

18. In the past, people _____ to the beach more often.

A. have gone

B. used to go

C. were going

D. had gone

19. I haven't applied for this job _____.

A. Just

B. never

C. ever

D. yet

20. Has Mary listened to the song _____ 2 hours?

A. for

B. never

C. ever

D. yet

21. Peter _____ as a teacher for 2 years.

A. has work

B. has worked

C. have worked

D. have work

22. Mary _____ with her mother to go to the mall 1 hour ago.

A. goes out

B. gone out

C. went out

D. was gone

23. I _____ a writer since 2010.

A. was

B. has been

C. have been

D. had been

24. Linda _____ anything because she was full.

A. weren't eating

B. wasn't eat

C. didn't eat

D. doesn't eat

25. My close friend _____ my new watch yet.

A. haven't seen

B. didn't see

C. hasn't see

D. hasn't seen

26. Paul and Daisy are discussing life in the future.

Paul: "I believe space travel will become more affordable for many people in the future."

Daisy: "_____"

A. It doesn't matter at all.

B. There's no doubt about that.

C. It is very kind of you to say so.

D. I am sorry to hear that.

27. Jack: "Would you like to join our volunteer group this summer?" - Jill: "_____."

A. I wouldn't. Thank you.

B. Yes, I'd love to. Thanks.

C. Do you think I would?

D. Yes, you're a good friend

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

28. Without the particularly habitat, the species could not survive any more.

A. without

B. particularly

C. could

D. survive

29. I wash the dishes yesterday, but I have not had the time yet to do it today.

A. wash B. yesterday C. could not had D. today

30. The children have put away their toys but they didn't make their beds yet.

A. have put B. but C. but D. didn't make

IV. Write sentences, using the words given

1. They last wrote to each other five years ago.

→ They haven't

2. He started to learn English when he was in grade 6.

→ He has

3. I haven't visited the museum for three months.

→ I last

4. Tom is ill. He became ill three days ago

→ Tom

5. I haven't met my aunt since I was 10 years old.

→ I last

V. Word forms:

1. People with normal, healthy _____ systems generally can fight off certain diseases without drugs, and might not even feel sick. (immunity)

2. The rapidly _____ population will put a strain on the country's health care system. (age)

3. Remember that even simple _____ changes can boost our immune system. (diet)

4. What a pity! Thomas wasn't strong enough to _____ his own confidence.

5. His heart was beating _____ (regular)

C. READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

LIVING A HEALTHIER LIFE

Keeping fit and healthy may seem difficult, but there are few-easy-follow guidelines. Firstly, a balanced diet is absolutely essential. This means selecting food that is (1) _____ in salt and sugar.

Experts recommend reducing the amount of fat in your diet as too much can lead to heart problems. They also suggest increasing (2) _____ of high fiber food we eat. This comes in the form of fresh fruit, vegetables, whole meal bread and pasta. As well as being packed (3) _____ vitamins and minerals, they are delicious, too. Secondly, it's important to fit exercise in to your daily routine. This can be done by simply walking as much as possible and climbing stairs instead of (4) _____ the lift. Finally, staying relaxed is important for good health. Too much stress can lead to a variety of illness, from

headaches to high blood pressure. (5)_____possible, do things you enjoy and treat yourself occasionally. So the message is simple - enjoy yourself but learn to respect your body too. It's all a question of getting the balance right.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| 1. A. poor | B. short | C. small | D. low |
| 2. A. amount | B. figure | C. number | D. mass |
| 3. A. with | B. by | C. of | D. in |
| 4. A. catching | B. having | C. taking | D. going |
| 5. A. Whenever | B. Whichever | C. However | D. How |

II. Read the following passage 1 and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

Life expectancy is the period of time that a person can expect to live. Life expectancy varies greatly between genders and cultures. It used to be that women had a lower life expectancy than men (1 in every 4 women died in childbirth), but now they live an average of four to five years longer than men. Life expectancy has been increasing rapidly over the last centuries. With the advent of such modern miracles as sewers, medicine and a greater understanding of how diseases are spread, our life expectancy has increased by 25-30 years.

In developing countries like Swaziland, where there is a high HIV/ AIDS rate, life expectancy is as low as 32.6 years. In developed countries like Australia, life expectancy rates are as high as 81 years. There are an increasing number of factors which can cancel out the disadvantages you have. The one that we are looking at now is how your career can affect your life expectancy. Choosing the wrong career can result in a shorter life!

If you want your career to positively influence your life expectancy, you have to be made of money. That's right. Rich people in wealthy areas of England and France live 10 years longer than the people in poorer areas. Having a successful career has its drawbacks, too if the result of hard work is stress.

Stress can lead to a number of psychological disorders such as depression, anxiety, fatigue, tension and aggression. These conditions may result in a lack of concentration and an increase in serious injuries at work. They can also lead to high blood pressure and heart attacks which seriously affect life expectancy.

If you are worried that your job might decrease your life expectancy, you probably need to avoid careers on "dangerous jobs" list such as timber cutters, pilots, construction workers, roofer, truck drivers.

So if you don't want to **kick the bucket** at an early age, choose a career in something other than timber cutting, but above all, remember to relax.

From Pre-Essence Reading by Rachel Lee, Longman

1. The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. The definition of life expectancy
 - B. The comparison of life expectancy between women and men
 - C. The importance of a successful career
 - D. The effects of a career on one's life expectancy
2. The average life expectancy is 32.6 years in _____
- A. Swaziland B. France C. Australia D. England
3. Why does an increase in stress lead to an increase in workplace accidents?
- A. Workers like to take sick leave and stay home
 - B. It leads to a decrease in concentration and depression
 - C. Workers don't care as much as about their jobs
 - D. Workers are too busy to observe safety regulations
4. It can be inferred from the paragraph 3 that the disadvantage of a successful career is that _____
- A. You won't have to take a job on the "dangerous jobs" list
 - B. You are at the greater risk of being a victim of crime
 - C. There is a high number of work-related injuries
 - D. You are more likely to be under stress
5. The phrase "**kick the bucket**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____
- A. die B. relax C. live D. succeed

Phần ghi chép thêm

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 2: THE GENERATION GAP

VOCABULARY

1. Adapt	v	/ə'dæpt/	thích nghi, thay đổi cho phù hợp
→ Adaptability	n	/ə'dæp.tə'bil.ə.ti/	sự thích nghi
→ Adaptable	a	/ə'dæp.tə.bəl/	có khả năng thích nghi
2. Advice	n	/əd'vaɪs/	lời khuyên
→ Advise	v	/əd'vaɪz/	khuyến
3. Argue	v	/'ɑ:rg.ju:/	tranh luận, tranh cãi
→ Argument	n	/'ɑ:rg.jə.mənt/	sự tranh cãi
→ Argumentative	a	/,ɑ:rg.jə'men.tə.tɪv/	thích tranh cãi, tranh luận, tranh
→ Argumentatively	adv	/,ɑ:rg.jə'men.tə.tɪvli/	tụng một cách biện luận
4. Behavior(UK)	n	/bi'heɪ.vjər/	cách cư xử
behaviour (US)			
→ Behave	v	/bi'heɪv/	cư xử
5. Conflict	n,v	/'kɒn.flɪkt/	mâu thuẫn, sự xung đột, va chạm
6. Characteristic	a,n	/,ker.ək.tə'rɪs.tɪk/	đặc tính, đặc điểm
→ Characteristically	adv	/,ker.ək.tə'rɪs.tɪ.kəl.i/	tính cách đặc biệt
→ Character	n	/'ker.ək.tə-/	nhân vật
7. Critical	a	/'krɪt.ɪ.kəl/	: bình luận, chỉ trích
→ Critical thinking	n		tư duy phản biện
→ Criticism	n	/'krɪt.ɪ.sɪ.zəm/	sự chỉ trích
→ Criticize	v	/'krɪt.ɪ.saɪz/	chỉ trích, phê bình
8. Curious	a	/'kjʊr.i.əs/	tò mò, muốn tìm hiểu
→ Curiously	adv	/'kjʊr.i.əs.li/	một cách tò mò
→ Curiosity	n	/,kjʊr.i'ɑ:..sə.ti/	sự tò mò
9. Digital native	n	/'dɪdʒ.əl 'nei.tɪv/	người được sinh ra ở thời đại công nghệ và Internet
10. extended family	n	/ɪk'sten.dɪd 'fæm.əl.i/	gia đình đa thế hệ
nuclear family	n	/'nu:..kli:..ə 'fæm.əl.i/	gia đình hạt nhân
11. Experiment	n	/ɪk'sper.ə.mənt/	cuộc thí nghiệm

12. Footstep	n	/'fot.step/	bước chân
13. Gap	n	/gæp/	lỗ hổng, khoảng cách
Generation gap	n	/,dʒen.ə'reɪ.ʃən gæp/	khoảng cách thế hệ
14. Generation	n	/,dʒen.ə'reɪ.ʃən/	thế hệ
→Generational	a	/,dʒen.ə'reɪ.ʃən.əl/	thuộc thế hệ
→Generationally	adv	/,dʒen.ə'reɪ.ʃən.əl.i/	theo thế hệ
15. Hire	v,n	/haɪr/	thuê, mướn
16. Honesty	n	/'ɑ:.nə.sti/	sự tử tế
Honest # dishonest	a	/'ɑ:.nist/	tử tế # không tử tế
→Honestly	adv	/'ɑ:.nistli/	một cách tử tế
17. Individualism	n	/,ɪn.də'vɪdʒ.u.ə.lɪ.zəm/	chủ nghĩa cá nhân
→Individualist	n	/,ɪn.də'vɪdʒ.u.ə.lɪst/	người theo chủ nghĩa cá nhân
→Individualistic	a	/,ɪn.də'vɪdʒ.u.ə'lis.tɪk/	có tính chất CNCN
→Individual	a	/,ɪn.də'vɪdʒ.u.əl/	cá nhân, có tính cách đặc biệt
→Individually	adv	/,ɪn.də'vɪdʒ.u.əli /	một cách riêng lẻ, cá nhân
→Individualistically	adv	/,ɪn.də.vɪdʒ.u.ə'lis.tɪ.kəl.i/	theo quan điểm chủ nghĩa cá nhân
18. Influence	v,n	/'ɪn.flu.əns/	gây ảnh hưởng, sự ảnh hưởng
→Influencer	n	/'ɪn.flu.ən.sə/	người có sức ảnh hưởng
→Influential	a	/,ɪn.flu'en.ʃəl/	có nhiều thế lực
→Influentially	adv	/,ɪn.flu'en.ʃəl.i/	một cách có ảnh hưởng
19. Value	n	/'væl.ju:/	giá trị, coi trọng
→Valuable #	a	/'væl.jə.bəl/	đáng giá, có giá trị
inexpensive, cheap			# rẻ
→Valuably	adv	/'væl.jə.bli/	một cách có giá trị
20. View	n	/vju:/	quan điểm

GRAMMAR : MODAL VERBS : Must, Have to, Should

1.Must và Have to

Phân biệt Must và Have to	Must	Have to
	- Hai từ này đều có nghĩa là “ Phải làm gì”	

Giống nhau	- Cấu trúc: Must/Have to + Vo. Ex: It's 10p.m. I must/ have to go home now	
Khác nhau	- Dùng Must khi người nói nhận thấy việc đó điều cần được thực hiện Ex: I must clean my room before my friend comes to stay with me - Chỉ được dùng trong 2 thì HT và TL - Thể hiện sự bắt buộc mang tính chất chủ quan của người nói. Ex: I feel tired, so I must go to bed early - Must not (mustn't): Cấm Ex: You must not to drive after drinking alcohol.	- Dùng Have to khi người nói nhận thấy một việc thực hiện hành động đó là luật lệ/tình huống bắt buộc Ex: I have to clean my room everyday (my mother forces me to do it) - Được dùng tất cả các thì - Sự bắt buộc khách quan . Ex: I have to arrive at work at 9. My boss is very strict - doesn't/don't have to : không cần thiết phải làm Ex: You don't have to wait for me.

2. Should / shouldn't + Vo: Nên/không nên (diễn tả lời khuyên)

Ex: I think parents **should** limit their children's screen time

PRACTICE

I. 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. honesty | B. influence | C. argument | D. behavior |
| 2. A. value | B. limit | C. advice | D. curious |
| 3. A. conflict | B. behave | C. parent | D. honest |
| 4. A. tradition | B. generation | C. decision | D. experiment |
| 5. A. critical | B. curiosity | C. digital | D. dangerous |

II. Use Must (not), doesn't /don't have to, should (not) to complete the sentences

- I can stay in bed tomorrow afternoon because I _____ go to school
- Whatever you do, you _____ touch that switch. It's very dangerous
- I _____ do some ironing tonight.
- You _____ forget what my mother told you. It's very important
- We _____ put the rubbish in the bin

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

1. Young people _____ obey their parents.
A. must B. may C. will D. don't have to
2. I _____ go to school from Monday to Friday
A. mustn't B. have to C. shouldn't D. can
3. We _____ have lunch at school, so I sometimes go home
A. don't have to B. have to C. shouldn't D. must
4. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It _____ have cost a fortune.
A. must B. might C. will D. should
5. In class, we _____ shout, play or sing.
A. must B. mustn't C. have to D. should
6. If Sue wants to buy a car this summer, she _____ get a part-time job.
A. ought B. mustn't C. have to D. should
7. I don't think that's a very powerful _____.
A. argument B. argue C. argumentative D. argumentatively
8. The results of the new research would seem to _____ with existing theories.
A. search B. make C. conflict D. do
9. Unfortunately a big nose is a family _____ .
A. tradition B. honesty C. character D. characteristic
10. Babies are _____ about everything around them.
A. curious B. interested C. bored D. keen
11. After a _____ of five years, Juanita decided to go back to work full-time.
A. year B. gap C. generation D. term
12. The younger _____ smokes less than their parents did.
A. children B. adults C. people D. generation
13. I'd like you to give me an _____ answer
A. bad B. good C. honest D. powerful
14. People are dressing more _____ and creating their own style.
A. individualistically B. beautiful C. individual D. different
15. My grandmother had a strong _____ on my early childhood
A. method B. influence C. task D. dedication
16. She is very _____ of the way we bring up our children
A. interested B. patient C. bored D. critical
17. She's a young politician who manages to bridge the _____.

- A. generation gap B. house C. hometown D. generation
18. A wave of _____ those who have spent their entire lives surrounded by digital technologies is about to hit organizations worldwide.
- A. criticism B. footstep C. technology D. digital natives
19. For a new generation of journalists, bloggers, and online _____, services such as Facebook and Twitter help them draw attention to their work.
- A. employers B. influencers C. organizations D. generations
20. Poor families don't have enough money to _____ good lawyers
- A. hire B. buy C. play D. make
21. In my _____, her criticisms were completely justified.
- A. beauty B. view C. appearance D. job
22. Living in a/an _____ family provides me with more private space.
- A. nuclear B. extended C. poor D. rich

IV. Choose the answer which needs correcting:

1. When school finishes, I must to look after my little sister
2. What advise would you give on buying a new computer?

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. I don't want to get into an **argument** with you about this
A. disagreement B. attention C. employment D. duty
2. More than 100 staff currently **employed** in sales and marketing will lose their jobs.
A. borrowed B. hired C. passed D. got
3. He was a hardworking, **honest** family man who was only trying to do his duty.
A. confident B. bad C. good D. excited
4. The novel was **adapted** into a screenplay by the author.
A. changed B. failed C. played D. worked
5. His **attitude** towards authority has often got him into trouble.
A. conflict B. research C. view D. appearance

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. Diamonds are still **valuable**, even when they are flawed.
A. inexpensive B. invaluable C. employable D. reliable
2. Children with **supportive** parents often do better at school than those without.
A. critical B. attentive C. crucial D. important

3. I don't think he's really **experienced** enough for this sort of job

- A. honest B. necessary C. unpleasured D. inexperienced

4. The other kids **looked down on** me because my parents were divorced

- A. come on B. attented C. respected D. employed

5. There are definite **weaknesses** in their security arrangements.

- A. conflicts B. strengths C. generations D. duties

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

1. We live in a changing world and people must learn to _____ (adaptability).

2. I decided to follow her _____ and go to bed early. (advise)

3. The children had an _____ about what game to play. (argue)

4. I'd like you to give me an _____ answer. (honesty)

VIII. Rewrite each sentence using the word(s) in the brackets, without changing its meaning.

1. It is essential that you turn off the light before going out. (**must**)

You _____

2. She is not allowed to go out alone after 10 p.m. (**mustn't**)

She _____

3. It is not necessary for Jack to call Ben today. (**doesn't have to**)

Jack _____

4. Customers are advised to check their luggage before leaving the airport (**should**)

Customers _____

5. Ms. Ly is in charge of cleaning the floor every day. (**has to**)

Ms. Ly _____

IX. Read the passage and fill the suitable words into the blanks

should	building	gap	honest	on	generation
--------	----------	-----	--------	----	------------

How do you overcome the generation gap?

To overcome the generation gap, it's important to have open and (1) _____ communication, respect each other's beliefs and values, and find common ground. This can involve taking the time to listen to each other's perspectives and experiences, being willing to compromise, and recognizing that differences in opinion are natural and (2) _____ be valued. (3) _____ strong relationships based (4) _____ mutual understanding and respect can help bridge the (5) _____ and foster positive intergenerational interactions.

Phần ghi chép thêm

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 3: CITIES OF THE FUTURE

VOCABULARY

1	Article	noun	/ˈɑːtɪkl/	bài báo
2	Card reader	Np	/ˈkɑːd riː.də/	thiết bị đọc thẻ
3	City dweller	Np	/ˈsɪti - ˈdwelə(r)/	Người dân thành phố
4	Cycle path	Np	/ˈsaɪkl paːθ/	làn đường dành cho xe đạp
5	Efficiently = effectively → Efficient → Efficiency	Adv adv adj noun	/iˈfɪʃntli/ /ɪˈfektɪvli/ /ɪˈfɪʃnt/ /ɪˈfɪʃnsi/	Có hiệu quả cao Có năng suất cao Năng suất, hiệu suất
6	High-rise	Adj	/ˈhaɪraɪz/	cao tầng, có nhiều tầng
7	Infrastructure	noun	/ˈɪnfəstrʌktʃə(r)/	cơ sở hạ tầng
8	Interact (with) → Interaction → Interactive	Verb noun adj	/,ɪntərˈækt/ /ɪntərˈæktʃn/ /ɪntərˈæktɪv/	Tương tác Sự tương tác Tác động qua lại
9	Liveable	adj	/ˈlɪvəbl/	đáng sống
10	Neighborhood	noun	/ˈneɪbəhʊd/	khu dân cư

11	Operate → Operation → Operational	Verb noun adj	/ˈɒpəreɪt/ /ˈɒpər'eɪʃn/ /ɒpə'reɪʃənl/	hoạt động, vận hành, chạy (máy) sự vận hành, thao tác sẵn sàng hoạt động
12	Pedestrian	noun	/pi'destriən/	người đi bộ, khách bộ hành
13	Privacy → Private	Noun verb	/'prɪvəsi/ /'praɪvət/	sự riêng tư riêng tư, cá nhân
14	Roof garden	Np	/'ru:f ɡɑ:dn/	vườn trên sân thượng
15	Sense of community	Np	/sens əv kə'mju:nəti/	ý thức cộng đồng
16	Sensor	noun	/'sensə[r]/	cảm biến
17	Skyscraper	noun	/'skaɪskreɪpə[r]/	nhà chọc trời
18	Smart city	Np	/sma:t 'sɪti/	thành phố thông minh
19	Sustainable	Adj	/səs'teɪnəbl/	Bền vững
20	Urban centre	Np	/'ɜ:bn 'sentə/	khu đô thị, trung tâm đô thị
21	Upgrade	Verb	/'ʌpgreɪd/	nâng cấp
22	Urban planner	Np	/'ɜ:bən 'plænə(r)/	người / chuyên gia quy hoạch đô thị
23	Optimistic → Optimistically → Optimist → Optimism	Adj Adv Noun Noun	/ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/ /ɒptɪ'mɪstɪkli/ /'ɒptɪmɪst/ /'ɒptɪmɪzəm/	lạc quan lạc quan người lạc quan sự lạc quan
24	Overcrowded	Adj	/,əʊvə'kraʊdɪd/	chật ních, đông nghẹt
25	Pessimistic → Pessimistically → Pessimist → Pessimism	Adj Adv Noun Noun	/'pesɪ'mɪstɪk/ /'pesɪ'mɪstɪkli/ /'pesɪmɪst/ /'pesɪmɪzəm/	bi quan bi quan người bi quan sự bi quan
26	Quality of life	Np	/'kwɒləti əv laɪf/	chất lượng sống
27	Renewable	Adj	/rɪ'nju:əbl/	có thể tái tạo lại
28	Traffic jam	Np	/'træfɪk dʒæm/	Giao thông tắc nghẽn

PRONUNCIATION

Consonant-to-vowel linking:

It occurs between a word ending with a consonant sound and a word beginning with a vowel sound

Ex: He lives in the city centre.

A lot of people come to this city to walk across the famous bridge.

GRAMMAR

I. CAUSATIVE FORM - HAVE / GET SOMETHING DONE

1. Động từ cầu khiến/ khởi phát: có nghĩa là ai đó làm một việc gì cho chúng ta. Có thể là do việc đó khó, không thể làm được hay đơn giản là chúng ta không muốn làm việc đó. Chúng ta cũng dùng hình thức khởi phát/ cầu khiến để nói về những trải nghiệm xấu hoặc những rủi ro/ bất hạnh đã xảy ra; hay một trải nghiệm nói chung. Nếu chúng ta muốn đề cập đến người/ tác nhân thực hiện hành động này, chúng ta dùng "by + tác nhân"

HAVE + STH + PAST PARTICIPLE (V3/ed) + BY.....

Ex: She's having her house painted.

They've had their suitcases stolen at the airport

He's having his tattoo done by one of the best experts in the city.

HAVE/GET + STH + PP (V3/ed)

HAVE + SB + V0

GET + SB + To V

Ex: I'll have the porter bring your luggage up right away.

He got his son to mow the lawn for him.

He got the lawn mown by his son.

II. LINKING VERBS

1. Định nghĩa

- Động từ nối (Linking verbs) là các động từ dùng để diễn tả trạng thái / bản chất của chủ ngữ thay vì miêu tả hành động của chủ ngữ. Phía sau động từ nối là tính từ hoặc danh từ

S + LINKING VERBS + COMPLEMENT (ADJ/ N)

2. Những động từ nối thường gặp

be (thì, là, ở)	become (trở nên)	remain (vẫn)	stay (vẫn)
appear (dường như)	seem (dường như)	sound (nghe có vẻ)	taste (có vị)
feel (cảm thấy)	look (trông có vẻ)	smell (có mùi)	get (trở nên)
prove (tỏ ra)	grow (trở nên)	turn (trở nên)	

PRACTICE

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. capable

B. available

C. global

D. climate

2. A. disturbed B. censored C. detected D. solved

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. forecast B. design C. ignore D. detect
4. A. assignment B. attendance C. pollution D. privacy
5. A. sustainable B. optimistic C. pessimistic D. interactive

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

6. Public _____ in my town is good and cheap.
A. transport B. tour C. journey D. travel
7. Local authorities should find ways to limit the use of private cars and encourage city _____ to use public transport.
A. commuters B. planners C. dwellers D. people
8. Cities in poorer countries often lack basic _____. Without it, they are unable to function properly as cities.
A. structure B. construction C. infrastructure D. condition
9. We will need new technologies to generate _____ energy and use it in clean and safe ways, only from fully sources.
A. replaced B. controlled C. renewable D. endurable
10. New York has invested substantially in improving the _____ of its waterways in recent years.
A. quality B. quantity C. level D. feature
11. China has already been experimenting with ways to make its cities more _____ for the last two decades.
A. sustain B. sustainable C. survival D. available
12. The main goal of _____ planning is providing a healthier environment for people living in the city.
A. liveable B. urban C. rural D. sustainable
13. Vancouver is often considered to be one of the most _____ cities in the world.
A. fit B. liveable C. endurable D. suitable
14. The tap doesn't turn _____ and there is water all over the floor.
A. off B. on C. over D. in
15. It's difficult to cope _____ three small children and a job.
A. to B. in C. on D. with
16. We had the roof _____ last year.
A. mend B. mending C. mended D. being mended

17. What happened? You _____ terrible! Are you hurt?
 A. are B. be C. feel D. look
18. Tom sounded _____ when I spoke to him on the phone
 A. angry B. angrily C. to be angry D. to be angrily
19. Although the dish smelt _____, he refused to eat saying that he was not hungry.
 A. bad B. good C. well D. worse
20. Have her _____ these letters, please.
 A. type B. to type C. typed D. typing
21. We have just had the carpenter _____ this chair.
 A. made B. make C. to make D. making
22. The students got the librarian _____ books for them.
 A. buy B. to buy C. bought D. buying
23. The fish tastes _____. I won't eat it.
 A. awful B. awfully C. more awfully D. as awful
24. I'd like to have my shoes _____ at one.
 A. repair B. repairing C. repaired D. being repaired
25. "I believe people will have a better life in the future." – " _____ Life will be more enjoyable than it is today, won't it?"
 A. No, I don't think so. B. Not exactly.
 C. Yes, I agree. D. You can't be right.
26. "Oh, I'm sorry! Am I disturbing you?" – " _____ "
 A. Sure, you're a real nuisance! B. You're such a pain in the neck!
 C. No, never mind. D. No, you're OK.

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

27. Many optimist people have made predictions about the positive impact of the increasing mechanization on human life.
 A. optimist B. predictions C. positive impact D. on human life
28. I'd like to have my shoes repairing at once.
 A. like B. shoes C. repairing D. once
29. He is shouting at his friend. He seems very angrily.
 A. is shouting B. at C. very D. angrily

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.

30. An **efficient** transport system is vital to the smooth running of a country's economy.
 A. effective B. friendly C. cheap D. various
31. The government aims to **improve** public services, especially education.
 A. lessen B. enhance C. decrease D. reduce
32. We need to do more to make the neighborhood safer and more **livable**.
 A. inhabitable B. uninhabitable C. dangerous D. intolerable

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.

33. To reduce carbon emissions into the atmosphere, ways to limit the use of **private** cars must be found.
 A. individual B. personal C. public D. shared
34. People who live in towns and cities live in an **urban** environment.
 A. remote B. deserted C. suburban D. rural
35. Many new machines have been invented to help doctors to **detect** diseases early.
 A. notice B. recognized C. ignore D. cure

WORD FORM:

- There is no reason to be _____ about the future. (pessimism)
- He spoke _____ about better relations between the two countries. (optimism)
- There are _____ fantasy environments with multiple players who generally assume game identities. (interact)
- Consumption of alcohol impairs your ability to drive a car or _____ machinery. (operation)
- There are many ways to increase agricultural _____ in the poorer areas of the world. (efficiently)

REWRITE: USING CAUSATIVE FORM.

Ex: We have a carpenter make the desk.

→ We have the desk made by a carpenter.

- The mother has had her daughter make a dress.
 → The mother _____.
- Did you have anyone paint the chair?
 → Did you _____.
- The boss has had the servant wash his car.
 → The boss _____.
- Mrs Green has had May feed the cat.

→ Mrs. Green _____.

5. Please have someone carry my luggage to the airport.

→ Please have _____.

6. The shop delivers Alice's milk to her house.

→ Alice has _____.

7. The hairdresser cuts Rita's hair twice a year.]

→ Rita has _____.

8. Last month, the optician checked Mr Brown's eyes.

→ Last month, Mr Brown had _____.

9. Last week, the garage serviced Julie's car.

→ Last week, Julie had _____.

10. Stepmother had Cinderella separate the rice from the husk.

→ Stepmother had _____.

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Today's urban cities are practically bursting at the seams. According (1)_____research from the United Nations, 54 percent of the world's population lives in urban areas, a percentage (2)_____ is expected to increase to over 66 percent by 2050. In fact, India alone is projected to add 404 million urban dwellers to its population by 2050. This rapid (3) _____ of the urban population has caused daunting problems for city planners, such as overcrowded roads, excessive energy (4)_____ and unemployment. (5)_____, to build more sustainable cities and accommodate the growing number of residents, many city leaders are turning to the Internet of Things.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. to | B. at | C. on | D. from |
| 2. A. who | B. that | C. what | D. whom |
| 3. A. grown | B. growing | C. grow | D. growth |
| 4. A. consumable | B. consume | C. consumption | D. consumer |
| 5. A. Therefore | B. Moreover | C. However | D. Furthermore |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

A NEW CAPITAL

When the new state of Pakistan was founded in 1947, Karachi acted as the capital city. However, it was difficult for Karachi to remain in this role due to a number of drawbacks such as the climate and the state of the existing buildings. Rather than try to overcome these drawbacks, the government decided to

create a new capital city. In 1959, a commission was established to investigate the possible locations of this new city. The advisor appointed to the commission was Dr Doxiadis, a famous architect and city planner.

Dr Doxiadis and his colleagues looked at the various locations. They then produced a report suggesting two possible areas: one just outside Karachi and the other to the north of Rawalpindi. Both locations had advantages as well as disadvantages. Which site was it to be?

The choice between these two options was made after consideration of many factors, such as transportation, the availabilities of water, economic factors, and factors of national interest. Finally, the site north of Rawalpindi was chosen and on the 24th February 1960, the new capital was given the name of 'Islamabad' and a master plan was drawn up. This master plan divided the area into three different sections: Islamabad itself, neighbouring Rawalpindi, and the national park.

Each of these three sections had a different role. Islamabad would act as the national's capital and would serve its administrative and cultural needs, whereas Rawalpindi would remain the regional centre with industry and commerce. The third piece of the plan, the national park, was planned to provide space for education, recreation, and agriculture.

Today Islamabad is a thriving city of about 1 million people. It offers a healthy a pollution-free atmosphere, plenty of water, and many green spaces. Guide tree-lined streets, elegant public buildings, and well-organised bazaars and shopping centres. The new capital is a superb example of good urban planning.

1. Why was a commission founded in 1959?

- A. to overcome the drawbacks of Karachi as a capital city
- B. to create a new capital city for Pakistan
- C. to look into possibilities of the locations for a new capital city
- D. to appoint an advisor for planning the new capital city

2. How many places were suggested for the new capital city in the initial reports?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

3. Which of the following factors was NOT considered when choosing the location for the new capital city?

- A. the climate and the state of the existing buildings
- B. transportation and the availabilities of water
- C. economic issues
- D. issues of national interest

4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Islamabad would serve cultural needs.
- B. Rawalpindi would be the regional centre with industry and commerce.

C. The national park would provide space for agriculture.

D. Islamabad would play the most important role of all.

5. What does the passage primarily describe?

A. The history of the two capital cities of Pakistan.

B. The disappearance of the old capital city of Pakistan.

C. The reasons why Islamabad became the new capital city of Pakistan.

D. The choice and development of Islamabad as the modern capital of Pakistan.

Phần ghi chép thêm

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 4: ASEAN AND VIET NAM

VOCABULARY

1. ancestor	(n)	/'ænsesə(r)/	tổ tiên
2. area	(n)	/'eəriə/	lĩnh vực
3. apply (for)	(v)	/ə'plai (fə(r))/	xin việc, ứng cử
→ application	(n)	/,æplɪ'keɪʃn/	đơn xin
→ applicant	(n)	/'æplɪkənt/	người xin việc
4. ASEAN = The Association of Southeast Asian Nations		/'æsiən/ /ði ə'səʊsi'eɪʃn əv ,saʊθ'i:st 'eɪʒn 'neɪʃnz/	Hiệp hội các quốc gia Đông Nam Á

5. AYVP = The ASEAN Youth Volunteer Programme		/ði: 'æsiæn ju:θ ,vɒlən'tɪə(r) 'prəʊgræm/	Chương trình Thanh niên tình nguyện ASEAN
6. bamboo dancing	(n)	/ ,bæm'bu: 'dɑ:nsɪŋ/	nhảy sạp
7. Buddhist	(a)	/'bʊdɪst/	(thuộc) Đạo Phật
→ Buddhist calendar	(n)	/'bʊdɪst 'kælɪndə(r)/	Phật lịch
8. celebration	(n)	/ ,selɪ'breɪʃn/	lễ kỷ niệm, lễ tổ chức
→ celebrate	(v)	/'selɪbreɪt/	kỷ niệm
9. chance = opportunity	(n)	/tʃɑ:ns/ / ,ɒpə'tju:nəti/	cơ hội
10. community	(n)	/kə'mju:nəti/	cộng đồng
11. compliment	(n)	/'kɒmplɪmənt/	lời khen
12. conference	(n)	/'kɒnfərəns/	hội thảo
13. contribution → contribute (to/ towards)	(n) (v)	/ ,kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃn/ /kən'trɪbjʊ:t (tə/ tə'wɔ:dz)/ /'kɒntrɪbjʊ:t (tə/ tə'wɔ:dz)/	sự đóng góp, cống hiến đóng góp
14. culture → cultural → cultural exchange	(n) (a) (np)	/'kʌltʃə(r)/ /'kʌltʃərəl/ /'kʌltʃərəl ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	văn hóa thuộc/ liên quan văn hóa sự trao đổi văn hóa
15. current → currently	(a) (adv)	/'kʌrənt/ /'kʌrəntli/	hiện tại, đương đại hiện nay
16. development → develop	(n) (v)	/dɪ'veləpmənt/ /dɪ'veləp/	sự phát triển mở rộng
17. depend (on/ upon) → dependence → dependent	(v) (n) (a)	/dɪ'pend (ɒn/ ə'pɒn)/ /dɪ'pendəns/ /dɪ'pendənt/	phụ thuộc vào sự phụ thuộc phụ thuộc
18. eye-opening	(a)	/'aɪ əʊpənɪŋ/	mở mang tầm mắt
19. goal	(n)	/gəʊl/	mục tiêu
20. honour → honour	(v) (n)	/'ɒnə(r)/ /'ɒnə(r)/	thể hiện sự kính trọng sự tôn kính
21. issue	(n)	/'ɪʃu:/	vấn đề
22. monk	(n)	/mʌŋk/	thầy tu
23. lead	(v)	/li:d/	hướng dẫn

→ leader	(n)	/ˈliːdə(r)/	người lãnh đạo
→ leadership skills	(np)	/ˈliːdəʃɪp ˈskɪlz/	kỹ năng lãnh đạo
24. live-stream	(v)	/ˈlaɪv striːm/	phát sóng trực tuyến
25. politics	(n)	/ˈpɒlətiks/	chính trị
→ politician	(n)	/ˌpɒləˈtɪʃn/	chính trị gia
26. prepare (for)	(v)	/prɪˈpeə(r) (fə(r))/	chuẩn bị
→ preparation	(n)	/ˌprepəˈreɪʃn/	sự chuẩn bị
27. promote	(v)	/prəˈməʊt/	thúc đẩy, khuyến mãi, quảng bá
→ promotion	(n)	/prəˈməʊʃn/	sự khuyến khích, sự quảng cáo
28. proposal	(n)	/prəˈpəʊzl/	lời/ bản đề xuất
→ propose	(v)	/prəˈpəʊz/	đề xuất
29. prosperity	(n)	/prɒˈsperəti/	sự phát đạt
30. qualify	(v)	/ˈkwɒlɪfaɪ/	đủ tiêu chuẩn, đủ khả năng
→ qualification	(n)	/ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/	năng lực, chuyên môn
→ qualified (for)	(a)	/ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd (fə(r))/	đủ tiêu chuẩn
31. region	(n)	/ˈriːdʒən/	vùng
→ regional	(a)	/ˈriːdʒənl/	thuộc vùng
→ regionally	(adv)	/ˈriːdʒənəli/	theo vùng
32. relation	(n)	/rɪˈleɪʃn/	mối quan hệ
33. religion	(n)	/rɪˈlɪdʒən/	tôn giáo
→ religious	(a)	/rɪˈlɪdʒəs/	thuộc tôn giáo
34. represent	(v)	/ˌreprɪˈzent/	đại diện, tượng trưng
→ representative	(n)	/ˌreprɪˈzentətɪv/	người đại diện
35. stilt walking	(n)	/stɪlt ˈwɔːkɪŋ/	đi cà kheo
36. strengthen	(v)	/ˈstreŋkθn/	tăng cường, đẩy mạnh
→ strength	(n)	/streŋkθ/	sức mạnh
→ strong	(a)	/strɒŋ/	mạnh mẽ
→ strongly	(adv)	/ˈstrɒŋli/	mạnh, chắc chắn
37. support	(v)	/səˈpɔːt/	hỗ trợ
→ supporter	(n)	/səˈpɔːtə(r)/	người hỗ trợ
→ supportive	(a)	/səˈpɔːtɪv/	có tính hỗ trợ
38. theme	(n)	/θiːm/	chủ đề
39. tug of war	(n)	/ˌtʌg əv ˈwɔː(r)/	kéo co

40. participant	(n)	/pɑ:ˈtɪsɪpənt/	người tham dự
→ participation	(n)	/pɑ:ˌtɪsɪˈpeɪʃn/	sự tham dự
→ participate (in)	(v)	/pɑ:rˈtɪsəpeɪt (ɪn)/	tham gia
= take part (in)		/teɪk ˈpɑ:t (ɪn)/	
= join (in)		/dʒɔɪn (ɪn)/	
41. volunteer	(v,n)	/ˌvɒləntɪˈtɪə(r)/	tình nguyện, tình nguyện viên
→ voluntary	(a)	/ˈvɒləntɪ/	tự nguyện
→ voluntarily	(adv)	/ˈvɒləntɪrəli/, /ˌvɑ:lənˈterəli/	tình nguyện
42. workshop	(n)	/ˈwɜ:kʃɒp/	hội thảo
43. youth	(n)	/ju:θ/	tuổi trẻ
→ young	(a)	/jʌŋ/	non; trẻ

GRAMMAR

GERUNDS AS SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS

Gerund (Danh-động từ) là hình thức "**Verb-ing**", nhưng được dùng như danh từ. Có nghĩa là Gerund được dùng ở các vị trí mà danh từ có thể được dùng trong câu. Như vậy, Gerund có thể dùng:

1. Làm chủ từ (subject):

- **Reading** can help broaden your knowledge.

2. Làm bổ ngữ (complement) sau động từ to be:

- My hobby is **cycling**.

3. Làm túc từ (object) sau một số động từ hoặc sau giới từ:

- She always avoids **eating** fatty food.

- She left the party without **saying** goodbye to anyone.

*** NOTES:**

1. Một số động từ thông dụng được theo sau bằng gerund:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| - admit: thừa nhận | - involve: dính líu |
| - avoid: tránh | - keep (on): tiếp tục |
| - delay: trì hoãn | - miss: bỏ lỡ |
| - deny: phủ nhận | - postpone: hoãn lại |
| - detest: ghét | - practise: luyện tập |
| - dislike: không thích | - put off: hoãn lại |
| - enjoy : thích, khoái | - risk: đánh liều |

- feel like: cảm thấy thích
- finish: hoàn thành
- (not) mind: (không) ngại
- give up: từ bỏ
- imagine: tưởng tượng
- spend (time): dùng thì giờ
- suggest: đề nghị
- waste (time): phí thì giờ
- can't stand: không chịu nổi

Ex:

- Workers really enjoy **having** one more national holiday in April.
- Would you mind **not smoking** in this room?

2. Một vài cách nói thông dụng thường theo sau bằng gerund:

- be/get used to: quen với
- be accustomed to: quen với
- be excited about: phấn khích về
- be capable of: có khả năng
- be responsible for: chịu trách nhiệm về
- be interested in: thích thú, quan tâm
- be tired of: mệt, chán
- to look forward to: trông chờ
- be bored with: chán
- to insist on: cứ khẳng khẳng
- be fed up with: chán
- to succeed in: thành công về
- It's no use/good doing something: Không ích gì ...
- There's no point in doing something: Không cần thiết ...
- It's (not) worth doing something: Không đáng để làm ...

Ex: It's not worth queuing for the tickets.

3. Những động từ sau đây có thể theo sau bằng gerund hoặc to-infinitive mà ý nghĩa không thay đổi: start, begin, continue, intend, like, love, hate

Ex:

- Miss Ha started **teaching** / **to teach** in this school ten years ago.
- He continued **working** / **to work** even though it was very late.

4. VERBS + Gerund or To-infinitive

Các động từ sau có thể theo sau bằng gerund hoặc to-infinitive, nhưng ý nghĩa khác nhau:

- a. They stopped **working** because it was too late.
(Stop + Gerund: ngừng việc đang làm)
On his way to the office, he stopped **to buy** a newspaper.
(Stop + to-infinitive: ngừng lại để làm một việc khác)
- b. My grandmother still remembers **looking** after me when I was a baby.
(Remember + Gerund: nhớ lại việc đã xảy ra)
Please, remember **to post** my letter on your way to work.
(Remember + to-infinitive: nhớ việc cần phải làm)
- c. "I've got a bad headache." "Why don't you try **taking** an aspirin?"
(Try + Gerund: thử làm việc gì)
He's trying **to work** very hard to earn more money.
(Try + to-infinitive: cố gắng làm việc gì)
- d. If we catch the early train, it'll mean **getting** up at 5:30.
(Mean + Gerund: có nghĩa là)
I'm sorry, but I didn't mean **to hurt** you.
(Mean + to-infinitive: có ý định làm gì)
- e. The room is too dirty. It needs **cleaning**. (= It needs to be cleaned)
(Need + Gerund: (việc gì) cần phải được làm)
You need **to clean** the room. It's too dirty. (= You have to clean ...)
(Need + to-infinitive: (người nào) cần phải làm việc gì)
- f. She regretted **telling** him a lie.
(Regret + Gerund: ân hận vì đã làm gì)
I regret **to inform** you that your application has been unsuccessful.
(Regret + to-infinitive: lấy làm tiếc khi nói điều gì)
- g. She went on **talking** about her holiday all evening.
(Go on + Gerund: tiếp tục làm điều đang làm)
She spoke about her son, and then went on **to talk** about her daughter.
(Go on + to-infinitive: tiếp tục chuyển sang làm một việc khác)

5. Passive gerund

Passive gerund là hình thức câu bị động trong đó quá khứ phân từ theo sau "being" với dạng thức: "being + past participle". Passive gerund được dùng với các động từ theo sau bằng Gerund (Verbs + gerund) hoặc sau giới từ. Ex:

Active	Passive
She can't get used to people criticizing her.	She can't get used to being criticized.

EXERCISES:

PRONUNCIATION

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

1. A. ancessor B. applicant C. alendar D. celebrate
2. A. invited B. attended C. celebrated D. displayed
3. A. proofs B. looks C. lends D. stops

B. Choose a word that has different stress pattern

1. A. apply B. issue C. honour D. current
2. A. volunteer B. politics C. leadership D. compliment

VOCABULARY

Ex 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. ASEAN stands for _____.
A. The Association on Southeast Asia Nations
B. The Association on Southeast Asian Nation
C. The Association of Southeast Asia Nations
D. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations
2. There's no _____ between income and how much health care a person will use.
A. journey B. education C. politics D. relation
3. Severe winter weather is expected in the northeast _____ of the country.
A. culture B. prosperity C. region D. representative
4. In the _____ economic situation, switching careers may not be such a good idea.
A. physical B. current C. responsible D. refillable
5. Our economy will _____ faster if we can attract more investors.
A. avoid B. play C. propose D. develop
6. Despite his _____, he had travelled alone.
A. youngest B. youth C. youthful D. youthfully
7. I've asked Gemma to _____ the discussion.

- A. lead B. leaders C. leader D. leading
8. Layla is well qualified _____ her new role.
- A. in B. for C. at D. up
9. The island's economy depends _____ tourism.
- A. on B. of C. about D. up
10. A: "You look great!" – B: " _____ "
- A. Thank you! B. Don't worry! C. No problem. D. See you later.

Ex 2: 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.

1. She refused to take part in any of the activities.
- A. take off B. participate in C. count on D. look up
2. You'll have the opportunity to ask any questions at the end.
- A. area B. issue C. theme D. chance

Ex 3: 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.

1. He's strong enough to lift a car!
- A. weak B. healthy C. nice D. good
2. The exhibition has received a lot of compliments from the public.
- A. goals B. criticisms C. supporters D. investments

Ex 4: Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.

1. She wasn't fired – she left _____. (volunteer)
2. Teachers need to be aware of _____ differences. (culture)
3. We need to _____ for planning permission to build a garage. (application)
4. I'd like everyone to make a _____ towards the discussion. (contribute)
5. Their _____ to build a new airport has finally been rejected. (propose)

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage and fill the suitable words into the blanks

volunteers	in	support	be	up	cultural
------------	----	---------	----	----	----------

The AYVP aims to develop and (1) _____ the ASEAN Youth volunteerism for innovative solutions to the social, (2) _____, economic and environmental challenges facing communities across ASEAN. The programme's purpose is to send AYVP (3) _____ to carry out work in other ASEAN countries, priority has been given to Cambodia, Philippines, and Myanmar. The AYVP secretariat developed its first country programme (4) _____ Cambodia, developing some pilot tools, structure and

principles that can provide direction and (5) _____ replicated in different ASEAN countries with various partners.

GRAMMAR

Ex 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Do you _____ coming back in half an hour?
A. want B. mind C. expect D. plan
2. Young children enjoy _____ around the house.
A. to help B. helped C. helping D. to helped
3. He is responsible for _____ new staff.
A. trained B. training C. to train D. be train
4. The house needed _____.
A. to paint B. to painting C. painting D. to be paint
5. _____ old bottles is a strange hobby.
A. To collecting B. Collecting C. Collection D. Being collect
6. We walked on tiptoe for fear of _____.
A. discover B. discovering C. being discovered D. to be discovered
7. I dislike _____ by my friends.
A. deceiving B. being deceived C. to be deceived D. to deceive
8. You can't stand people hating you.
A. You can't stand being hated. B. You can't stand to being hated.
C. You can stand to be hated. D. You can't stand being hate.

Ex 2: 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.

1. He would like to do it himself instead of to be helped.
A. like B. do C. himself D. to be
2. You are wasting your time to trying to explain it to him.
A. to trying B. your C. him D. explain
3. It was an unpopular decision to postpone being build the new hospital.
A. to B. an C. new D. being build

Ex 3: Change these sentences into reported speech

1. We dislike people cheating us.
→ We dislike _____.
2. I don't mind you shouting at me.

→ I don't mind _____.

3. She hates people asking her about her past.

→ She hates _____.

4. She can't stand her parents watching her all day.

→ She can't stand _____.

5. I would like to go to the beach.

→ I enjoy _____.

6. Where would you like to go this evening?

→ Where do you feel _____?

7. Fiona was able to persuade her father to change his mind.

→ Fiona succeeded _____.

8. His sister usually listens to music in her free time.

→ His sister's hobby is _____.

9. It took Tom three years to finish his research.

→ Tom spent _____.

10. I really expect to hear from you soon.

→ I really look forward to _____.

Phần ghi chép thêm

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 5: GLOBAL WARMING

VOCABULARY

atmosphere	n	/ˈætməsfɪə/	khí quyển
balance → keep (loose) one's	n	/ˈbæləns/	sự cân bằng giữ (mất) thăng bằng
balance → balanced	adj	/ˈbælənst/	cân bằng
carbon dioxide	n	/ˌkɑːbən daɪˈɒksaɪd/	khí cacbonic (CO ₂)
coal	n	/kəʊl/	than đá
consequence → consequent	n adj	/ˈkɒnsɪkwəns/ /ˈkɒnsɪkwənt/	hậu quả, kết quả kết quả
→ consequently	adv	/ˈkɒnsɪkwəntli/	kết quả là, do đó
cut down		/kʌt ˈdaʊn/	chặt, đốn (cây)
deforestation → deforest	n v	/ˌdiːˌfɒrɪˈsteɪʃn/ /ˌdiːˈfɒrɪst/	sự phá rừng phá rừng
emission → emit	n v	/ɪˈmɪʃn/ /ɪˈmɪt/	sự phát thải phát thải
environment → environmental → environmentalist	n adj n	/ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/ /ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmentl/ /ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmentəlɪst/	môi trường liên quan tới môi trường người hoạt động vì môi trường
farming	n	/ˈfɑːmɪŋ/	nghề nông
farmland	n	/ˈfɑːmlænd/	đất chăn nuôi / trồng trọt
fossil fuel	n	/ˈfɒsl fjuːəl/	nhiên liệu hoá thạch
global warming	n	/ˌɡləʊbl ˈwɔːmɪŋ/	sự nóng lên toàn cầu
heat-trapping	adj	/hi:t ˈtræpɪŋ/	giữ nhiệt
human activity		/ˈhjuːmən ækˈtɪvəti/	hoạt động của con người
impact	n	/ˈɪmpækt/	tác động, ảnh hưởng
leaflet	n	/ˈliːflət/	tờ rơi
methane	n	/ˈmiːθeɪn/	khí methane (CH ₄)
pollutant → pollute → polluted	n v adj	/pəˈluːtənt/ /pəˈluːt/ 	chất gây ô nhiễm gây ô nhiễm bị ô nhiễm

→ pollution	n	/pə'lu:ʃn/	sự ô nhiễm
→ polluter	n	/pə'lu:tə(r)/	người gây ô nhiễm
release	v	/rɪ'li:s/	thoát ra, phát thải
renewable	adj	/rɪ'nju:əbl/	có thể tái tạo
→ renew	v	/rɪ'nju:/	tái tạo
sea level	n	/'si:levl/	mức nước biển
soil	n	/sɔɪl/	đất trồng
soot	n	/sʊt/	mồ / bồ hóng, muội
temperature	n	/'temprətʃə/	nhiệt độ
waste	n	/weɪst/	rác, chất thải

GRAMMAR

LÝ THUYẾT VỀ HIỆN TẠI PHÂN TỪ VÀ QUÁ KHỨ PHÂN TỪ

Phân từ gồm 2 loại: Hiện tại phân từ (present participle) và quá khứ phân từ (past participle)

- **Hiện tại phân từ có dạng V-ing** (còn được gọi là danh động từ, được thành lập bằng cách thêm “-ing” vào sau động từ.)

- **Quá khứ phân từ có dạng “V3/ed”** (Ved đối với các động từ có quy tắc) và các động từ nằm ở cột thứ 3 trong bảng liệt kê các động từ bất quy tắc.

Các cách sử dụng phân từ như sau:

Hiện tại phân từ (V-ing)	Quá khứ phân từ (V3/ed)
Dùng như 1 tính từ trong câu. <i>Ex: The film interests me. (interest là động từ)</i> <i>The film is interesting. (Mang nghĩa chủ động)</i> <i>I am interested in the film. (Mang nghĩa bị động)</i>	
Dùng trong các thì tiếp diễn, diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm nhất định <i>Ex:</i> - <i>She is cooking while I am reading.</i> - <i>I will be taking an exam at 8 tomorrow.</i> Dùng trong mệnh đề rút gọn với câu chủ động <i>Ex:</i>	Dùng trong các thì hoàn thành <i>Ex:</i> - <i>When I came, he had locked the door.</i> - <i>The bridge will have been finished by this time next year.</i> Dùng trong mệnh đề rút gọn với câu bị động <i>Ex:</i> - <i>Have you ever read any novel which was written by Marc Levy?</i>

<p>- The man who is sitting over there is my father. → The man sitting over there is my father.</p> <p>- The flowers which give off a fragrant perfume are not very expensive. → The flowers giving off a fragrant perfume are not very expensive.</p> <p>- Sử dụng sau các động từ chỉ giác quan: smell, hear, taste, feel,...</p> <p>- Sử dụng sau các động từ: catch, find, leave, see,... với cấu trúc: Catch/find/leave/... + O + V.ing</p> <p>- Sử dụng sau giới từ (in/ on/ at....) và các động từ: go, spend, waste, be busy...</p>	<p>→ Have you ever read any novel written by Marc Levy?</p> <p>- The newspaper which was edited by Jane was well-known. → The newspaper edited by Jane was well-known.</p> <p>- Sử dụng trong các câu cầu khiến bị động: Have/get + sth + V3/ed Ex: She gets the house repaired.</p>
Hiện tại phân từ	Quá khứ phân từ
<p>- Dùng để giảm mệnh đề có cùng chủ ngữ với câu chủ động.</p> <p>- Hành động diễn ra liên tục.</p> <p>Ex: She opened the door. She saw him crying. → <u>Opening</u> the door, she <u>saw</u> him crying.</p> <p>(1) (2)</p> <p>- Nhấn mạnh dạng hoàn thành, xảy ra trước một hành động khác.</p> <p>After they <u>finished</u> their homework, they <u>went</u> out. (1) (2) → <u>Having finished</u> their homework, they went out.</p>	<p>Dùng để giảm mệnh đề có cùng chủ ngữ với câu bị động.</p> <p>Ex: She was <u>punished</u> by her father. She <u>cried</u>. (1) (2) → <u>Punished</u> by her father, she cried. (Being punished by her father, she cried. Having been punished by her father, she cried.)</p>

Note: PHÂN TỪ HOÀN THÀNH (Having V3/ed)

Phân từ hoàn thành có chức năng là nhấn mạnh hành động xảy ra trước trong 2 hành động.

Ex: After she had bought a new book, she came back home.

⇒ Having bought a new book, she came back home. (Sau khi mua quyển sách mới, cô ấy trở về nhà).

EXERCISE

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. admit B. emit C. climate D. injure
2. A. infectios B. emission C. measure D. shortage
3. A. increase B. release C. please D. grease

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

4. A. balance B. capture C. release D. harvest
5. A. disruption B. pollutant C. emission D. atmosphere

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

6. We need to preserve the _____ of wildlife because each species has an important role to play.
A. diversity B. atmosphere C. population D. nuclear
7. It is high time we had to _____ some measures to protect endangered animals.
A. take B. bring C. hold D. use
8. Coal burning _____ a large amount of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
A. decreases B. reduces C. relaxes D. releases
9. Methane is a far more active _____ than carbon dioxide, but also one which is much less abundant in the atmosphere.
A. greenhouse damage B. danger area C. greenhouse gas D. greenhouse effect
10. The local authorities were blamed _____ ignored the pollution issues in the area
A. About having B. on having C. for having D. before having
11. Toxic waste is an example of a _____.
A. pollutant B. polluted C. pollution D. unpolluted
12. People should be told about the things that threaten the safety of ____ so that they can avoid doing them.
A. the wild B. wildness C. wild life D. wildlife
13. It's important for the developed countries to reduce energy _____ as much as possible.
A. exhaustion B. destruction C. consumption D. waste
14. Only a few of the many species at risk of extinction actually make it to the lists and obtain legal _____.
A. protect B. protection C. protective D. protector
15. 15,589 species (7,266 animal species and 8,323 plant species) are now considered _____ risk _____ extinction.

A. at / of B. on / in C. for / with D. in / at

16. The giant panda's natural _____ is the bamboo forest. Giant pandas like to eat bamboo leaves.

A. habitat B. conservation C. evolution D. biodiversity

17. The rainforests around the world are _____ threat of deforestation.

A. in B. by C. under D. on

18. Many measures have been taken to _____ people's awareness of conservation.

A. increase B. rise C. promote D. raise

19. _____ at by everyone, he was disappointed.

A. laughed B. laugh C. laughing D. In laugh

20. I really like horror films but my sister doesn't. She thinks they are very _____ and _____.

A. frightened/bores B. frightening/bored
C. frightened/boring D. frightening/boring

21. Since _____ his new business, Bob has been working 16 hours a day.

A. open B. opening C. opened D. of opening

22. _____ by the visitor, the clavichord could not be used.

A. Broken B. Break C. Breaking D. Broke

23. The energy _____ by the windmill drives all the drainage pumps.

A. that is producing B. which produces C. producing D. produced

24. When _____ to explain his mistake, the new employee cleared his throat nervously.

A. asking B. asked C. to be asked D. to be asking

25. The girl _____ behind you is naughty.

A. stands B. stood C. is standing D. standing

26. _____ their farm work, the farmers returned home.

A. Finished B. Finish C. Having finished D. Being finished

Indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

27. New particles are formed in the polluted air of major cities.

A. contaminated B. disappeared C. purified D. endangered

28. Older people are especially vulnerable to cold temperatures even inside their homes

A. well-protected B. immune C. susceptible D. shielded

29. Secondly, the wildlife has to compete with the surrounding agriculture for the habitat.

A. place of cooking B. place of traveling C. place of living D. place of working

Indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

30. It is predicted that the natural resources will run out by the end of the century.

- A. come in B. run short C. run away D. remain intact

31. These audio-visual methods have the added advantage of being independent of the availability of the system.

- A. benefit B. drawback C. characteristic D. danger

32. We should grow more trees so that they can absorb more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

- A. emit B. affect C. consume D. take in

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

33. As emissions increase, it trap more heat in the atmosphere, leading to a period of unprecedented warming.

34. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the average temperature has raised by about 0.8°C and this has far-reaching consequences.

35. It is claimed by scientists that climate change will affect the frequency and tension of extreme events.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The greenhouse effect is always reported as being a negative consequence of current human lifestyle practices. However there certainly have been numerous suggestions of positive consequences of the greenhouse effect.

A slight temperature increase in some of the colder parts of the world may improve conditions for agriculture and changing rainfall patterns may favor some species over others. However, they do not balance with overall negative impacts. The social, economic and ecological disorders brought about by such climatic changes worldwide are projected to greatly outweigh regional benefits.

The impacts of global warming and climate change could become a source of increased tension between nations and regions. While the developed, industrialized world is responsible for 75% of all CO₂ emissions, these impacts will most likely hit hardest upon the poorer, underdeveloped parts of the world. For example, as sea levels rise countries like Bangladesh will suffer much more from the loss of valuable and populated lands than European or North American countries, even though they have emitted only a tiny fraction of the greenhouse gases.

The effect of drowning coastlines could lead to hundreds of millions of climate refugees. Where will these refugees go? How will they be cared for? Undoubtedly, such a disaster will seriously worsen the already critical refugee problem in the world. A severe disorder of the world's food supplies through floods, droughts, crop failures and diseases brought about by climate change would lead to famines, wars and civil disorder in many countries.

36. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Greenhouse effect brings us more benefits than negative impacts.
 - B. Greenhouse effect brings us more negative impacts than benefits.
 - C. Current reports on the greenhouse effect are not accurate.
 - D. Reports should focus on suggestions of positions consequences of the greenhouse effect.
37. Which of the following will suffer most from the impacts of climate change?
- A. The developed countries
 - B. The developing countries
 - C. The countries with valuable and populated lands
 - D. European or North American countries
38. Why will there be an increased tension between countries?
- A. The developed countries are a source of disasters upon the underdeveloped countries.
 - B. The developed countries head lots of climate refugees to the underdeveloped countries.
 - C. The developed countries will suffer more than the underdeveloped countries.
 - D. The European or North American countries will lose more valuable and populated lands.
39. The word "**tiny**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. large
 - B. small
 - C. much
 - D. considerable
40. According to the passage, climate change will result in all of the following EXCEPT ____.
- A. coastline disorder
 - B. refugee problem
 - C. famine
 - D. crop failure

WORD FORM

41. People are destroying the environment by adding _____ to it. (pollute)
42. Their main objective is to promote _____ protection. (environment)
43. She failed her exams and was _____ unable to start her studies at college. (consequent)
44. Sulfur gases were _____ by the volcano. (emission)
45. Solar power is a _____ source of energy. (renew)

WRITING: Rewrite the second sentence so that it means similarly to the first one. Use present participle or past participle.

46. My friends asked me to wait for a second. She was finding her glasses.

→ _____

47. Mike was complained about by his parents. He was too lazy.

→ _____

48. The vase was broken by my dog. It no longer was used in my house.

→ _____

49. Peter had rescued the kids from the fire. People admired him for that.

→ People admired _____

50. When letters of credit are used in international trade, they are very convenient.

→ _____

Phần ghi chép thêm

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 6: PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE

VOCABULARY

ancient (adj)	/ˈeɪnʃənt/	cổ kính
appreciate (v)	/əˈpriːʃiət/	hiểu rõ giá trị, đánh giá cao
citadel (n)	/ˈsɪtədəl/	thành trì
complex (n)	/ˈkɒmpleks/	quần thể, tổ hợp
crowdfunding (n)	/ˈkraʊdfʌndɪŋ/	quyên góp, huy động vốn từ cộng đồng
festive (adj)	/ˈfestɪv/	thuộc về ngày lễ, có không khí lễ hội
fine (n)	/faɪn/	tiền phạt
folk (adj)	/fəʊk/	thuộc về dân gian
heritage (n)	/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/	di sản
historic (adj)	/hɪˈstɒrɪk/	quan trọng, có giá trị lịch sử
historical (adj)	/hɪˈstɒrɪkl/	thuộc về lịch sử, mang tính lịch sử
imperial (adj)	/ɪmˈpiəriəl/	thuộc về hoàng tộc

landscape (n)	/'ləndskeɪp/	phong cảnh
limestone (n)	/'laɪmstəʊn/	đá vôi
monument (n)	/'mɒnjumənt/	lăng mộ, đài kỷ niệm, công trình kiến trúc
performing arts (n)	/pə'fɔːmɪŋ 'ɑːts/	nghệ thuật biểu diễn
preserve (v)	/prɪ'zɜːv/	bảo tồn
restore (v)	/rɪ'stɔː/	khôi phục, sửa lại
state (n)	/steɪt/	hiện trạng, tình trạng
temple (n)	/'templ/	đền, miếu
trending (adj)	/'trendɪŋ/	theo xu hướng
valley (n)	/'væli/	thung lũng

GRAMMAR

MỆNH ĐỀ NGUYÊN THỂ (TO-INFINITIVE CLAUSE)

*** Một mệnh đề nguyên thể có thể được sử dụng để:**

A/ Biểu thị mục đích

VD:

He studied hard **to pass the exam**. (Anh ấy đã học tập chăm chỉ để đậu kỳ thi.)

I bought some souvenirs **to give to my parents**. (Tôi đã mua một số quà lưu niệm để đánh tặng bố mẹ tôi.)

B/ Bổ nghĩa cho một danh từ hoặc cụm danh từ mà đi với số thứ tự (**the first – thứ nhất, the second – thứ hai,...**), so sánh nhất, và “**next – kế tiếp**”, “**last – cuối cùng**”, “**only – duy nhất**”.

VD:

Ethan is usually the last **to understand the joke**. (Ethan thường là người cuối cùng hiểu ra câu chuyện đùa.)

PRACTICE

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

1. A. ancient B. appreciate C. citadel D. imperial
2. A. temple B. restore C. heritage D. festive

Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

1. A. preserve B. appreciate C. historical D. valley

2. A. limestone B. imperial C. complex D. citadel

Find the mistake that needs correction in each of the following sentences.

1. The Thang Long Imperial Citadel is built in the 11th century by the Ly Dynasty, marking the independence of Dai Viet.

- A. Imperial B. is C. marking D. of

2. Citadel of the Ho Dynasty represent an outstanding example of a new style of Southeast Asian imperial city.

- A. represent B. outstanding C. a D. of

3. One of the river's distinguishing features are that it emerges directly into the sea and its lower portion is subject to tidal influences.

- A. distinguishing B. are C. directly D. lower

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentences that best complete the exchanges.

1. A: What do you want to be in the future?

B: _____

- A. Tourguide is always my favourite job. B. I want to go on holiday.
C. An ecotour is the best choice for me. D. I hope to have a good trip.

2. A: _____

B: Good luck!

- A. We had an accident yesterday. B. I am very lucky.
C. We are going to have an exam tomorrow. D. How unlucky they are.

Use the correct form of the words given in brackets to complete sentences.

1. Efforts to _____ the peace have failed. (*preservationist*)
2. The paintings were in an excellent state of _____. (*preservationist*)
3. The measures are intended to _____ public confidence in the economy. (*restorative*)
4. The palace is closed for _____. (*restorative*)
5. The sound quality was poor so we couldn't fully _____ the music. (*appreciative*)
6. Take a tour of _____ sites in the old city. (*history*)
7. You must place these events in their _____ context. (*history*)
8. I would like to express my _____ and thanks to you all. (*appreciative*)
9. The whole town is in _____ mood. (*festivity*)
10. The _____ attracts thousands of visitors every year. (*festivity*)

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

1. She went to the shopping center. She wanted to buy new shoes.

=> _____

2. He turned on his MP3. He would like to listen to music.

=> _____

3. They met at the restaurant. They needed to have dinner.

=> _____

4. They used the printer. They decided to print out some photos.

=> _____

5. You went online. You had to log on to your email.

=> _____

6. She always comes to class earlier than other students everyday. (dùng mệnh đề "to V")

=> She is always the first _____

7. No one is better than him at solving this kind of problems. (dùng mệnh đề "to V")

=> He is the best _____

8. Only John helped me. (dùng mệnh đề "to V")

=> John was the only _____

9. After this person, the boy will play the game. (dùng mệnh đề "to V")

=> The boy will be the next _____

10. This is the cheapest snack in this shop, and we will buy it. (dùng mệnh đề "to V")

=> This is the cheapest snack _____

Choose the word with the same or similar meaning to the underlined word.

1. Much of the region's native vegetation has been damaged by developers who are building hotels along the coast.

- A. flora B. flower C. tree D. vegetable

2. The park features well-preserved tropical rainforest and savanna, resulting in a diverse ecosystem consisting of endangered large mammals.

- A. hiding B. surrounding C. covering D. comprising

Choose the opposite meaning of the underlined word.

1. The church was destroyed in the war

- A. damaged B. intact C. distinctive D. outstanding

2. Trees were plentiful and sawmills started appearing on area rivers, producing lumber for settlers

- A. many B. some C. rare D. abundant

Choose the word/phrase that best fits each blank.

1. A lot of visitors to Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park are keen on _____ exploration.

- A. islet B. cave C. citadel D. cuisine

2. Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park provides a lot of valuable information about the Earth's _____ development.
- A. geology B. geologist C. geological D. geologically
3. The _____ will last for several years as scholars believe that there are still relics buried in this site.
- A. excavation B. dynasty C. harmony D. landscape
4. Trang An Scenic landscape _____ includes both natural and cultural sites.
- A. park B. area C. complex D. heritage
5. Visitors should avoid shops selling unusual _____ from the sea.
- A. craftman B. lantern C. grotto D. relic
6. Because of its geological value, Phong Nha – Ke Bang was recognized as a World _____ Site by UNESCO in 2003.
- A. Heritage B. History C. Ancient D. Imperial
7. Trang An – Tam Coc – Bich Dong are famous for their magnificent landscape of _____ (mountain tops surrounded by valleys and steep rocks).
- A. hills B. limestones C. stones D. bones
8. The city, now in _____, was an important trading center between the 11th and 15th centuries, and was capital of the Bantu civilization.
- A. ruins B. general C. fact D. addition
9. The Royal City and _____ site is a spiritual and sacred site which has created strong feelings of national identity for several centuries.
- A. bury B. burying C. burial D. buried
10. Historic Center of Lima: The architecture and _____ combine the style of both the local population and Europe, such as in the Monastery of San Francisco, which was the site's original listing in 1988 before it was extended in 1991.
- A. decorate B. decoration C. decorating D. decorated
11. I need some information _____ the article on.
- A. to base B. base C. basing D. to bases
12. Your meals are all you have _____ for.
- A. pay B. to pay C. paying D. paid
13. I need a vase _____ these flowers in.
- A. put B. putting C. to puts D. to put
14. A ride on a London bus is the best way _____ the city.
- A. too see B. to see C. seeing D. see
15. I need to earn money _____ a dress.

- A. to buy B. two buy C. too buy D. buys
16. To do exercise is a best way _____ fit.
- A. keep B. for keep C. keep to D. To keep
17. The students knew where to go _____ at lunch.
- A. for eat B. to eat C. eating D. to eating
18. _____ safe during the Covid pandemic, people wash hands regularly.
- A. Stay B. For stay C. Staying D. To stay
19. She went home early _____ dinner.
- A. and cook B. to cooked C. cooked D. to cook
20. I had enough money _____ many masks in the Covid19.
- A. and buy B. to buy C. bought D. buy

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

<i>diversity</i>	<i>damaging</i>	<i>get around</i>	<i>fertile</i>	<i>as</i>
------------------	-----------------	-------------------	----------------	-----------

Visitors to Viet Nam would like to learn the long history and rich culture. If you are keen on visiting a place without (1) _____ the environment at the same time, think about taking a bicycle tour and you will find you are rewarded with a very special ecotourism experience.

There are many different cycle trips you can take but a particular favourite one is the tour of the Mekong Delta. The Mekong Delta has a rich (2) _____ of culture and tradition and you can see this (3) _____ you slowly travel through this very distinct part of the world. Vietnamese and Khmer people live alongside Chinese communities, and they all rely on the (4) _____ plains and tributaries of the majestic Mekong River. It is here that many of the villagers use bicycles to (5) _____.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer.

Tourism and Heritage Protection Travelling is a great thing to do. It helps us learn about different people and different places. Some people travel because they want to see nature. Others travel because they want to make friends and try great food. Of course, a lot of tourists are interested in traditional culture.

Tourism can be very good for traditional cultures. This is because when people travel to another country, they often want to learn more about that country's traditions, such as music, food, and history. Therefore, the local people in that country will keep their traditional culture alive. **They** will wear traditional clothing, and sell traditional food. They will also have shows for tourists. These shows can be dances, concerts, plays, or something else.

Tourism also helps people respect each other. If you understand another culture well, you will probably respect that culture much more. You will probably want to protect that culture as well. However, tourism is not always good for traditional culture. Many people say that tourism creates "**fake** traditional culture". This means that the local people wear traditional costumes, and do traditional dances only for tourists, but

that is not their real lifestyle. Their real lifestyles are similar to the tourists' lifestyle. They are just pretending because they want to make money.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Tourism is always good for traditional culture.
- B. Tourism is always bad for traditional culture.
- C. Tourism can be good and bad for traditional culture.
- D. Tourists don't care about traditional culture.

2. Why do local people want tourism?

- A. Tourists bring money.
- B. Tourists help teach local people.
- C. Tourists tell local people about business.
- D. Tourists destroy the traditional culture.

3. What is one problem that tourists create?

- A. They hurt local people.
- B. They steal money from local people.
- C. They hurt local businesses.
- D. They interfere with local lifestyles.

4. The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to_.

- A. tourists B. local people C. tourist guides D. dancers

5. The word "**fake**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to_.

- A. real B. not real C. very good D. very ba

Phần ghi chép thêm

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 7: EDUCATION OPTIONS FOR SCHOOL-LEAVERS

Vocabulary

1	academic (adj)	/,ækə'demɪk/	có tính chất học thuật, liên quan tới học tập
2	apprenticeship (n)	/ə'prentɪʃɪp/	thời gian học nghề, học việc thực tế
3	bachelor's degree (n)	/'bætʃələz dɪɡri:/	bằng cử nhân
4	brochure (n)	/'brəʊʃə/	ấn phẩm quảng cáo, giới thiệu
5	doctorate (n)	/'dɒktərət/	bằng tiến sĩ
6	entrance exam (np)	/'entrəns ɪɡ'zæm/	kì thi đầu vào
7	formal (adj)	/'fɔ:ml/	chính quy, có hệ thống
8	graduation (n)	/,grædʒu'eɪʃn/	khi tốt nghiệp, lễ tốt nghiệp
9	higher education (n)	/,haɪər edʒu'keɪʃn/	giáo dục đại học
10	institution (n)	/,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn/	cơ sở, viện (đào tạo)
11	manage (v)	/'mænɪdʒ/	cố gắng (làm được việc gì đó)
12	master's degree (n)	/'mɑ:stəz dɪɡri:/	bằng thạc sĩ
13	mechanic (n)	/mə'kænɪk/	thợ cơ khí
14	professional (adj)	/prə'feʃənl/	chuyên nghiệp, nhà nghề
15	qualification (n)	/,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	trình độ chuyên môn, văn bằng
16	school-leaver (n)	/'sku:l li:və/	học sinh tốt nghiệp trung học phổ thông
17	sixth-form college (n)	/'sɪksθ fɔ:m kɒlɪdʒ/	trường dành cho học sinh từ 16-19 tuổi và tập trung vào các trình độ A-levels nhằm chuẩn bị cho sinh viên vào các trường đại học
18	vocational school (n)	/vəʊ'keɪʃənl sku:l/	trường dạy nghề

Grammar

I. Perfect Gerund (Danh động từ hoàn thành)

1. Hình thức: having + V3/-ed

2. Chức năng: dùng thay cho hình thức hiện tại của danh động từ khi chúng ta đề cập đến hành động trong quá khứ

Ex: He was accused of having stealing their watch.

II. Perfect participle (Phân từ hoàn thành)

1. Hình thức: having + V3/-ed

2. Chức năng:

- dùng rút ngắn mệnh đề khi hành động trong mệnh đề đó xảy ra trước

Ex: He finished all his homework and then he went to school

-> Having finished all his homework, he went to school

- dùng rút ngắn mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian

Ex: After he had fallen from the tree, he was taken to hospital and had an operation.

-> After having fallen from the tree, he was taken to hospital and had an operation.

Exercise

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. ac <u>a</u> demic | B. bac <u>h</u> elor | C. ex <u>a</u> m | D. for <u>m</u> at |
| 2. A. voc <u>a</u> tional | B. pro <u>f</u> essional | C. doct <u>o</u> rate | D. pro <u>v</u> ide |
| 3. A. <u>ch</u> emist | B. bac <u>h</u> elor | C. me <u>ch</u> anic | D. arch <u>i</u> tect |

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 4. A. university | B. educational | C. qualification | D. independently |
| 5. A. apprenticeship | B. academic in | C. institution | D. systematic |

III. 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.

6. The UK offers a wide range of work-based training for students seeking to build careers in specific industries.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. hands-on | B. educational | C. exercising | D. competition |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|

7. It is clear from these figures that only a minority of older people participate in formal learning, and that even fewer engage in higher education.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. vocational education | B. tertiary education |
| C. early education | D. physical education |

IV. 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.

8. A Bachelor's degree is also known as a first university degree or an undergraduate degree.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|-------------|
| A. last | B. major | C. main | D. ordinary |
|---------|----------|---------|-------------|

9. The teachers at Edinburgh College encourage students to **collaborate** with others, experiment arts and find their own ideas.

- A. help B. improve C. involve D. separate

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

10. As well as studying on _____ in the UK, you can also choose to study outside the UK - for example by distance learning.

- A. campus B. accommodation C. building D. dormitory

11. Further education courses are usually described as either _____ or vocational.

- A. academic B. practical C. learning D. technical

12. He argued for better vocational education, saying many students were not interested in _____ courses.

- A. studying B. theory C. school D. academic

13. Humans do harm to the environment by _____ atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration by a third since the Industrial Revolution began.

- A. increasing B. having increased
C. having been increased D. being increased

14. _____ the desalination plant, the company could offer an effective solution to the problem of water scarcity.

- A. To build B. Having built C. Being built D. Having been built

15. The public praised the local farmers for _____ millions of trees on the surrounding hills.

- A. plant B. being planted C. being planting D. having planted

16. At most institutions in the UK, the _____ starts in September or October and runs until June or July.

- A. calendar year B. academic year C. leap year D. gap year

17. Further and higher education colleges offer courses and qualifications in a wide range of vocational and academic subjects at many _____.

- A. standards B. qualities C. levels D. positions

18. The Swedes regard _____ training as a part of a young person's education.

- A. work B. occupation C. vocation D. vocational

19. They don't forget _____ a short vacation in Cuc Phuong National Park last year.

- A. to spend B. having spent C. being spent D. having been spent

20. They are considering the problem of rising unemployment among _____.

- A. school-leavers B. school goers C. schoolmates D. schoolkids

21. On _____, Hoa became an art teacher.

- A. ceremony B. completion C. finish D. graduation

22. _____ trees around the house on the south and west sides, they can save up to about \$250 a year on cooling and heating.

A. To plant B. To have planted C. Having planted D. Being planted

23. We admired the Japanese _____ the city of Fukushima after the disaster.

A. to rebuild B. of having rebuilt C. to being rebuilt D. for having rebuilt

VI. Choose the underlined part in each sentence that needs correcting

24. This (A) is the most (B) embarrassed (C) problem that I have ever (D) seen.

25. Having (A) live (B) in city for (C) ten years, she is used to staying (D) up late.

B. READING. Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct words below.

academic year pursue proceed requirement prepare
lasts undertake pre-university compulsory degrees

School System of Singapore

Education in Singapore is 1 _____ for ten years, although university-bound students study for thirteen. Classes are taught in English and the 2 _____ runs from July to April.

Primary and secondary education 3 _____ for ten years and is compulsory. At the end of Grade 10, students sit the GCE O-level examinations. Students who complete secondary education may 4 _____ to pre-university education at the Junior Colleges, 5 _____ certificate or diploma studies at one of the Polytechnics, or leave school and enter the workforce. In the Singaporean education system, 6 _____ education lasts for three years. These three years will 7 _____ students for the GCE A-level examinations.

Upon completion of GCE A-levels, students may 8 _____ a bachelor's degree at one of Singapore's public or private universities, which is obtained after three to five years of study. Bachelor's 9 _____ in Engineering, Dentistry, Law, Building, Real Estate, Music and Architecture require four years, while Medicine requires five. The minimum English 10 _____ for entry to a bachelor's degree is IELTS 6.0 or equivalent.

C. WORD FORM: Use the correct forms of the words in the brackets.

1. _____ education prepares learners for jobs that are based in manual or practical activities.
(VOCATION)

2. Higher _____ refers to postsecondary education, which is offered at institutions such as colleges, universities, community colleges, and vocational-technical schools. (EDUCATE)

3. Weddings and graduations are considered _____ events. (FORMALITY)

4. _____ is a kind of job training that involves following and studying a master of the trade on the job instead of in school. (APPRENTICE)

5. He failed the interview because he didn't have a necessary _____ for the job. (QUALIFY)

D. WRITING

I. Rewrite the sentences using perfect gerunds or Perfect participle

1. Maybe they had stolen the money. They denied that.

They denied _____

2. I reminded you to buy some food. I remember that.

I remember _____

3. The phone had rung and she had answered it. Then she kept on eating.

She just kept on eating after _____

4. The thief got into the house because I hadn't locked the front door.

I forgot _____

5. I have said bad words to her. I regret it now.

I regret _____

6. The boys had broken the window. One of them admitted that.

One of the boys admitted _____

7. He had found no one at home. He left the house in a bad temper.

Having _____

8. The criminal had removed all traces of his crime. He left the building.

Having _____

9. Tom had missed the last bus. He began to walk.

Having _____

10. He had spent all his money. He decided to go home and ask his father for a job.

Having _____

Phần ghi chép thêm

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 8: BECOMING INDEPENDENT

I. VOCABULARY

1	belief	n	/bi'li:f/	lòng tin, đức tin; sự tin tưởng
	believe	v	/bi'li:v/	Tin, tin tưởng
2	Carry out		/'kæri 'aot/	tiến hành
3	Come up with		/kʌm 'ʌp wið/	nghĩ ra, nảy ra
4	contact	v	/'kɒntækt/	tiếp xúc, liên lạc (bằng điện thoại, thư từ...); gặp
5	(to) convince	v	/kən'vins/	thuyết phục
6	confidence	n	/'kɒnfɪdəns/	sự tin, sự tin cậy, sự tin tưởng
	confident	adj	/'kɒnfɪdənt/	tin, tin tưởng, tự tin
7	depend	v	/di'pend/	dựa vào, nhờ vào
	dependence	n	/di'pendəns/	sự tùy thuộc vào
	dependent	adj	/di'pendənt/	dựa vào, ỷ vào
	independent	adj	/,indi'pendənt/	độc lập
8	(to) encourage	v	/in'kærɪdʒ/	khuyến khích, khích lệ, cổ vũ
	encouragement	n	/in'kærɪdʒmənt/	sự khuyến khích, sự khích lệ, sự cổ vũ
9	Get around		/get/ ə'raʊnd/	đi lại
10	Get into the habit of			tạo thói quen
11	life skills			kỹ năng sống
12	Make use of		/meɪk ju:z əv/	tận dụng
13	Make effort		/meɪk 'efət/	nỗ lực
14	manage	v	/'mænɪdʒ/	quản lý, điều hành, trông nom
	management	n	/'mænɪdʒmənt/	sự quản lý, sự điều hành
15	Motivate	v	/'mɒtɪveɪt/	thúc đẩy
16	responsible	adj	/ri'spɒnsəbl/	chịu trách nhiệm
	responsibility	n	/ri,spɒnsə'biləti/	trách nhiệm
17	self-study	n	/self 'stʌdi/	sự tự học
18	self-motivated	adj	/self 'mɒtɪveɪtɪd/	năng động, năng nổ
19	trust (earn sb's trust)	v	/trʌst/	sự tin cậy, sự tín nhiệm

II. GRAMMAR

Câu chẻ (Cleft Sentences): được sử dụng với chức năng nhấn mạnh vào một thành phần của câu như chủ ngữ, tân ngữ hay trạng từ.

1. Câu chẻ nhấn mạnh chủ từ (Subject focus)

- Cấu trúc: *It + is/was + Chủ ngữ (Subject) + who, that, .. + V + O ...*

- Ví dụ:

+ My sister made me a cake.

→ It was my sister who made me a cake.

+ Her absence at the party made me sad.

→ It was her absence at the party that made me sad.

2. Câu chẻ nhấn mạnh tân ngữ (Object focus)

- Cấu trúc: *It + is / was + Tân ngữ (Object) + whom, that, .. + S + V...*

- Ví dụ:

+ I met Trang at the party.

→ It was Trang whom I met at the party.

+ My brother bought an old car from our neighbor.

→ It was an old car that my brother bought from our neighbor.

3. Câu chẻ nhấn mạnh trạng từ (Adverbial focus)

- Cấu trúc: *It + is / was + Adverbial phrase + that + S + V ...*

- Ví dụ:

+ I met him in this restaurant.

→ It was in this restaurant that I met him.

+ My father bought a new car last Sunday.

→ It was last Sunday that my father bought a new.

III. BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

VOCABULARY

Ex1: Choose the best answers to complete the sentences

1. Independent _____ plan their learning and set their own goals.
A. teachers B. learners C. parents D. neighbours
2. Is becoming independent as _____ as we may think?
A. challenging B. curious C. responsible D. academic
3. Self-study gives learners more _____ as they can decide what and when they should study.
A. challenge B. freedom C. difficulty D. confidence
4. My parents have always allowed me some _____.
A. self-study B. confidence C. responsibility D. independence

5. I've gained my parents' trust, and they believe that I'm _____ when I'm out and about.

- A. interesting B. dependent C. self-motivated D. responsible

6. They do part-time jobs to gain work experience and learn how to _____ money.

- A. manage B. lose C. plan D. provide

7. Babysitting and dog walking are good _____ for teenager.

- A. well-paid jobs B. chores C. part-time jobs D. life skills

8. This _____ app helps me create to-do lists and organise my tasks.

- A. time-management B. money-management

- C. skill-development D. self-study

9. Students who study online may have difficulty _____ with their classmates.

- A. developing relationship B. managing money

- C. challenging D. studying well

10. Students should _____ to relax and sleep to be healthy.

- A. gain work experience B. schedule enough time

- C. get around D. develop skills

Ex2: Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in the brackets

1. I don't know how to _____ my time and money. (management)

2. I don't have the skills to be _____ (dependence)

3. They thought I didn't have the _____ to deal with difficult situation. (confident)

4. I'm _____ when I'm out and about. (responsibility)

5. She always tries her best to _____ her goals. (achievement)

GRAMMAR

Ex1: Choose the best answers to complete the sentences

1. _____ I bought the purple dress.

- A. It was from this shop that B. It was this shop that
C. It was this shop which D. I was from this shop where

2. It was Jane _____ to help us.

- A. comes B. that comes C. to come D. who came

3. _____ the fireman had rescued from the fire.

- A. The boy B. The boy that C. It was the boy whom D. It is the boy whom

4. _____ my Dad gave me new computer.

- A. It was on my 15th birthday when B. It was my 15th birthday on that
C. It was my 15th birthday that D. It was on my 15th birthday that

5. _____ I first met Tom.

- A. It was in Japan that
C. It was Japan that
- B. It was in Japan where
D. It was Japan which
6. _____ on the phone.
- A. It is his father whom is
C. It was his father who is
- B. It was his father whom is
D. It is his father who is
7. It was on March 19th, 1876 ____ the first telephone call was made.
- A. that
B. when
C. then
D. which
8. Jenny will visit her grandparents next month.
- A. It will be Jenny who visits her grandparents next month.
B. It will be Jenny whom visits her grandparents next month.
C. It will Jenny who visit her grandparents next month.
D. It will be Jenny who will visit her grandparents next month.
9. Jane passed the English test last week.
- A. It was last week who Jane passed the English test.
B. It was last week that Jane passed the English test.
C. It is last week that Jane passed the English test.
D. It was last week that Jane will passed the English test.
10. Tom cleaned the house this morning.
- A. It was the house who was cleaned this morning.
B. It was the house it was cleaned this morning.
C. It was the house whom was cleaned this morning.
D. It was the house that Tom cleaned this morning.
11. I gave Tom a pen last night.
- A. It was Tom, whom I gave a pen last night.
B. It was Tom it I gave a pen last night.
C. It was Tom, I gave a pen last night.
D. It was Tom that I gave a pen last night.
12. My brother gave the glasses to Tom yesterday.
- A. It was Tom that my brother gave the glasses to yesterday.
B. It was my brother that gave the glasses to me yesterday.
C. It was my brother that gave the glasses yesterday to me.
D. It was Tom whose my brother gave him the glasses to yesterday.
13. My friends made some candies for my birthday party.
- A. It was my friends who made some candies for my birthday party.

- B. It was my friends they made some candies for my birthday party.
 C. It was candies who is made by my friends for my birthday party.
 D. It was candies who is made by my friends in my birthday party.
14. My neighbor usually complains about my friends whenever they go to my house.
 A. It is my neighbor whom usually complains about my friends whenever they go to my house.
 B. It is my neighbor and usually complains about my friends whenever they go to my house.
 C. It is my neighbor whose usually complains about my friends whenever they go to my house.
 D. It is my neighbor who usually complains about my friends whenever they go to my house.
15. My sister always makes noises at night.
 A. It is my sister whom always makes noises at night.
 B. It is my sister who always makes noises at night.
 C. It is my sister who is always makes noises at night.
 D. It is my sister and always makes noises at night.

Ex2: Choose the answers A, B, C, or D that needs correcting

1. It is last week that Hoa decided to start using a time-management app.
 A. is B. last week C. using D. time-management
2. Mai, who wants to become independence from her parents after she leaves school.
 A. who B. wants C. independence D. leaves
3. It is at the sports club we will attend a talk about a healthy lifestyle.
 A. is B. at the sports C. healthy D. lifestyle
4. It was yesterday who Mai taught Nam how to cook rice.
 A. was B. who C. taught D. to cook
5. Some people are never able to carry on their plans.
 A. are B. able to C. on D. plans

Ex3: Rewrite these sentences

1. **Mary** didn't pay for the meal, John did.
 => It _____ (Mary)
2. I can't stand **the noise**.
 => It's _____ (the noise)
3. **David** didn't pay for the wedding ring, **Anna** did.
 => It _____ (David)
 => It _____ (Anna)
4. Did **you** choose the furniture?
 => Was _____ (you)

5. **The waiter's attitude** made things worse.

=> It _____ (waiter's attitude)

READING

Read the text again. Decide whether the sentences are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG).

Being independent is being able to take care of yourself, and not having to rely on anyone else. That is what many young people strive for. However, the ability to live independently does not develop naturally: you need a number of life skills to stop relying on your parents and older siblings. Among those skills, time management is probably the most important one. With good time-management skills, you can build your confidence and self-esteem. These skills will also help you to perform your daily tasks, including your responsibilities at school and at home. If you can use your time wisely, you will not feel very stressed when exam dates are approaching. You can act more independently and responsibly, get better grades at school and have more time for your family and friends.

Time-management skills are not difficult to develop. First, make plans for the things you need to do on a planner or an app on your mobile device. Organise them in a schedule so that they can be checked later. Figure out how much time you will need for each of the things, and then put time limits on them. Second, prioritise your activities. If you have so much to do in a day or a week, you may be at a loss as to how to fit everything in. So decide what is important to you and give it the most of your time or add it to the top of your list. Third, develop routines, because once routines are developed, they take less time to do.

Time-management skills cannot be developed in one day. However, when you have them, they can help you to become independent.

- You need important life skills to become independent.
- Good time-management skills help you to build your confidence and self-esteem.
- Time-management skills are not difficult to develop.
- Mastering time-management skills has many benefits and there are three steps to develop them.

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
1. Elderly people don't strive for being independent.			
2. The ability to be independent comes naturally to a person when he / she grows up.			
3. Teenagers only need time-management skills to be independent.			

4. When teenagers are able to complete their daily tasks and duties at school and at home, they have more confidence and self-esteem.			
5. Having good time-management skills means you can use your time wisely.			

Phân ghi chép thêm

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 9: SOCIAL ISSUES

VOCABULARY

1	Admit	V	/ə'mit/	Thú nhận
	Admission	N	/əd'miʃn/	Sự thú nhận, sự thừa nhận
	admissible	A	/əd'misəbl/	Có thể thừa nhận
2	Alcohol	N	/'ælkəhɒl/	Đồ uống có cồn (rượu, bia)
	alcoholic	A	/,ælkə'hɒlik/	Có (chứa) rượu
3	Anxiety	N	/æŋ'zaɪəti/	Nỗi lo lắng
	anxious	A	/'æŋkʃəs/	lo lắng, áy náy
	anxiously	Adv	/'æŋkʃəsli/	1 cách lo lắng, áy náy
4	Ashamed	A	/ə'ʃeɪmd/	Xấu hổ
5	Awareness	N	/ə'wɛrnəs/	Nhận thức
	aware	V	/ə'weə[r]/	nhận biết, biết

6	Body shaming	N	/'bɒdi ʃeɪmɪŋ/	Sự chế nhạo ngoại hình của người khác
7	Bully	V	/'bʊli/	Bắt nạt
8	Campaign	N	/kæm'peɪn/	Chiến dịch
9	Crime	N	/kraɪm/	Tội phạm
	criminal	A	/'krɪmɪnl/	Có tội, phạm tội
10	Cyberbullying	N	/'saɪ.bəˌbʊl.i.ɪŋ/	Bắt nạt trên mạng
1	Depression	N	/di'preʃn/	Sự trầm cảm
	Depress	V	/di'pres/	làm chán nản, làm ngã lòng, làm phiền muộn
12	Hang out		/'hæŋaʊt/	Đi chơi
13	lie	N	/laɪ/	Lời nói dối
14	Make fun of		/meɪk//fʌn//əv/	Trêu chọc, chế giễu
15	Obey	V	ə'bei/	Tuân thủ
16	Offensive	A	/ə'fensɪv/	Gây xúc phạm
17	Overpopulation	N	/ˌoʊvəˌpɑːpjə'leɪʃən/	Sự quá tải dân số
18	Peer pressure	N	/piə[r]/ 'preʃə[r]/	Áp lực từ bạn bè
19	Physical	A	/'fɪzɪkl/	Về mặt thể chất
20	Poverty	N	/'pɒvəti/	Sự nghèo đói
21	Self-confidence	N	/ˌselfkən'fɪdəns/	Sự tự tin vào bản thân
22	Skip	V	/skip/	Trốn, bỏ trốn
23	Stand up to		/stænd//ʌp/tuː/	Đứng lên chống lại
24	struggle	V	/'strʌɡl/	Đấu tranh
25	The odd one out		/ðə/ʊd//wʌn/ /aʊt/	kẻ / người khác biệt
26	The poverty line	N	/ðə/'pɒvəti/laɪn/	mức nghèo đói
27	Verbal	A	/v'ɜːbl/	bằng lời
28	Victim	N	/'vɪktɪm/	nạn nhân
29	Violent	A	/'vaɪələnt/	Sử dụng vũ lực, bạo lực
	violence	N	/'vaɪələns/	Sự bạo lực

GRAMMAR

Linking words and phrases (từ và cụm từ nối)

Từ và cụm từ nổi được sử dụng nhằm mục đích kết nối ý tưởng của hai câu, hai mệnh đề hoặc hai phần trong một bài văn. Hai phần có thể đồng nghĩa, tương phản, mang tính so sánh – đối chiếu hoặc giả định, nhân nguyên – kết quả,...

Một số từ và cụm từ nổi thông dụng:

1/ To add ideas and information (thêm ý hoặc thông tin):

Besides (this/that), : Bên cạnh đó

Moreover, ...: hơn nữa

In addition (to + noun or gerund), ...: Thêm vào đó, ngoài ra

Ex: My wife is intelligent; **moreover**, she is very beautiful.

2/ To contrast ideas (đưa ra ý tương phản):

However, ...: tuy nhiên

Although ..., ...: mặc dù

In spite of/Despite (noun or gerund), ...: mặc dù

By contrast, ...: ngược lại

Ex: Daytime temperatures in the Sahara desert are very high. **By contrast**, the nights can be bitterly cold.

3/ To give reasons (đưa ra lí do):

Because ..., ...: bởi vì, vì

Because of (noun or gerund), ...: bởi vì, vì

As/Since..., ...:bởi vì, vì

Because of the parents' bad temper, the child grew up feeling insecure.

4/ To show results (chỉ kết quả):

As a result, ...: Kết quả là

As a consequence, ...: Hậu quả (của...) là

Therefore, ...: Vì thế

Ex: His bike is broken. **As a result**, he can't make it to the show.

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

I. Vocabulary

Ex1. Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

overpopulation	poverty	depression	crime
bodyshaming	bullying	peer pressure	alcohol

1. Many cities are facing the problem of _____ as more people are moving to large areas.
2. We should help the police to fight _____ if we want to live in a safe neighbourhood.

3. The best way to stop _____ is to accept differences in size and shape.
4. When my brother started coming home with bruises on his arms and legs, my parents thought he was a victim of physical _____.
5. The police found out that the taxi driver had drunk _____ before the accident.
6. The increasing number of young people suffering from _____ is worrying.
7. I don't say no to _____ because I want to try the things that my friends are doing.
8. We often organize charity events to raise money for people living in _____.

Ex2. Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. We are carrying _____ a campaign to encourage people to buy local products.
A. in B. out C. on D. with
2. You shouldn't be ashamed _____ your appearance.
A. of B. about C. with D. for
3. We should raise people's awareness _____ these social issues.
A. with B. in C. on D. of
4. Parents don't like their children hanging _____ with friends who always get in trouble.
A. out B. in C. on D. over
5. Not many people are brave enough to stand _____ bullies.
A. in with B. in on C. up with D. up to
6. _____ bullying includes using offensive language to embarrass or upset another person.
A. Physical B. Cyber C. Mental D. Verbal
7. Improving your self- _____ is one way to deal with body shaming.
A. confident B. confidence C. study D. importance
8. Peer _____ can have positive or negative effects on teenagers.
A. pressure B. stress C. influence D. anxiety

Ex3: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. Walking alone at night still causes _____ in girls and women. (anxious)
2. Avoid using _____ language, which may hurt people. (offense)
3. She is suffering from anxiety and _____. (depress)
4. The programme is too _____ to be shown to children. (violence)
5. We decided to start an _____ campaign to draw attention to a pressing social issue. (aware)

II. Grammar

Ex1: Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. Many people joined our campaign. _____, it was a huge success.
A. Moreover B. However C. As a result D. Besides

2. _____ the heavy police presence, there is an increase in crime in the city.
 A. Although B. Despite C. Because D. Because of
3. Overpopulation is a common problem in big cities. _____, the population in rural areas is declining.
 A. By contrast B. Besides C. In addition D. Although
4. Many parents today work long hours. _____, they miss seeing their children grow up.
 A. As a consequence B. Besides C. However D. Although
5. _____ my friend was a victim of bullying at school, he felt embarrassed to report the bully.
 A. Because B. Besides C. Although D. However
6. In addition _____, we also organise charity events to raise money.
 A. to awareness campaigns B. awareness campaigns
 C. starting awareness campaigns D. we started awareness campaign
7. _____ peer pressure, I never skipped classes or smoked cigarettes.
 A. In spite B. In spite of C. As a result D. In addition to
8. The world is facing many social issues nowadays. _____, we need to work together to solve them.
 A. Therefore B. In addition C. As a result D. By contrast
9. Despite _____ many complaints about bullying, the school hasn't introduced any anti-bullying policies.
 A. receiving B. received C. to receive D. we received
10. The countryside air is fresh, _____, it's not polluted.
 A. however B. whenever C. moreover D. beside
11. _____ he had to take her mother to the hospital, he still attended our party yesterday.
 A. Because B. In spite of C. Because of D. Although
12. The students couldn't do the test _____ its complicated problems.
 A. because B. in spite of C. because of D. though
13. _____ it got dark, they continued working.
 A. Because B. In spite of C. Because of D. Although
14. Tom couldn't get a job _____ he couldn't speak English well.
 A. because B. although C. because of D. in spite of
15. My car broke down on the way. _____, when I got the airport, the plane had taken off.
 A. Because B. However C. Therefore D. Although

Ex2: Rewrite these sentences

1. Mary came to class late. Her motorbike had puncture. (because)

2. Tom was very lazy. He passed the final examination as well. (although)

3. Daisy is very nice. All her friends love her very much. (therefore)

4. She earned her living by selling newspapers. She got a B.A degree. (although)

III. Reading

Read and read and fill in the blanks.

Living in cities has many benefits as well as challenges. Many cities are looking for creative solutions in order to solve their problems.

Lack of green spaces

Cities often don't have enough green spaces. This can have a bad effect on our physical and mental health. Some cities have looked upward in order to find room for trees. In 2015, Hamburg-Germany developed the Green Roof Strategy so that they would have green spaces on the rooftops of buildings. The city would give people up to a hundred thousand euros if they built green roofs. Their goal was to have gardens on at least 70% of suitable roofs.

Crime

You'll be surprised to know that green spaces can help reduce crime rates. In 2011, Youngstown-Ohio allowed people to turn its empty spaces into green spaces. Then, did a study and found out that crime decreased where the empty spaces were cared for. Community gardens helped reduce the crime rate in Youngstown the most.

Pollution

During the 2008 Summer Olympics, Beijing-China banned cars on different days depending on the license plate numbers. The result was a clear blue sky for the first time in ages. The city still continues this ban but only one day a week.

In Freiburg-Germany, the neighborhood of Vauban makes it very difficult to own a car so that people will walk, bike, or use the public transportation instead. Cars can only be parked in a garage on the edge of the neighborhood. In return for life without cars, people can buy cheap houses and enjoy free bus and train rides.

1. A city in Germany gave people money so that they would build _____.
2. A green space that is taken care of can help reduce _____.
3. In Beijing, cars are _____ for one day a week.
4. A neighborhood in a city in Germany makes owning cars _____.

Phần ghi chép thêm

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 10: THE ECOSYSTEM

WORD	WORD CLASS	PRONUNCIATION	MEANING
1. biodiversity	(n)	/ˌbaɪəʊdaɪˈvɜːsəti/	đa dạng sinh học
-> biology	(n)	/baɪˈɒlədʒi/	môn sinh học
-> biological	(a)	/ˌbaɪəˈlɒdʒɪkl/	thuộc sinh vật học
2. conservation	(n)	/ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃn/	sự bảo tồn thiên nhiên
-> conserve	(v)	/kənˈsɜːv/	bảo tồn
3. coral reef	(np)	/ˌkɒrəl ˈriːf/	rạn san hô
4. delta	(n)	/ˈdeltə/	đồng bằng
5. destroy	(v)	/dɪˈstrɔɪ/	phá huỷ
-> destruction	(n)	/dɪˈstrʌkʃn/	sự phá huỷ
-> destructive	(a)	/dɪˈstrʌktɪv/	có tính phá huỷ
6. ecosystem	(n)	/ˈiːkəʊˌsɪstəm/	hệ sinh thái
7. endangered	(adj)	/ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/	bị nguy hiểm
-> endanger	(v)	/ɪnˈdeɪndʒə(r)/	gây nguy hiểm
-> danger	(n)	/ˈdeɪndʒə(r)/	sự nguy hiểm
8. fauna	(n)	/ˈfəʊ.nə/	động vật
9. flora	(n)	/ˌflɔːrə/	thực vật
10. food chain	(n)	/ˈfuːd tʃeɪn/	chuỗi thức ăn

11. green	(adj)	/grɪːn/	(lối sống) xanh
12. habitat	(n)	/'hæbɪtæt/	khu vực sống
13. living things	(np)	/'lɪvɪŋ θɪŋz/	các sinh vật sống
14. mammal	(n)	/'mæml/	động vật có vú
15. national park	(n)	/,næʃnəl 'pɑːk/	rừng quốc gia
16. native (adj)	(n)	/'neɪtɪv/	tự nhiên
17. natural resources	(np)	/,nætʃrəl rɪ'zɔːsɪz/	tài nguyên thiên nhiên
18. pangolin	(n)	/pæŋ'gəʊlɪn/	con tê tê
19. resource	(n)	/rɪ'sɔːs/, /rɪ'zɔːs/	nguồn lực
20. species	(n)	/'spiːʃiːz/	loài
21. tropical forest	(np)	/,trɒpɪkl 'fɒrɪst/	rừng nhiệt đới
22. wildlife	(n)	/'waɪldlaɪf/	động vật hoang dã

GRAMMAR

COMPOUND NOUNS (DANH TỪ GHÉP)

Danh từ ghép là danh từ gồm hai hay nhiều từ kết hợp với nhau. Danh từ ghép có thể được viết thành hai từ riêng biệt, có dấu gạch ngang ở giữa hai từ hoặc kết hợp thành một từ.

Cấu trúc 1: Danh từ + danh từ: Noun + noun

E.g.

boyfriend	bạn trai
football	bóng đá
taxi-driver	người lái xe taxi

Cấu trúc 2: Tính từ + danh từ: Adjective + Noun

E.g.

greenhouse	nhà kính
software	phần mềm
full moon	tuần trăng tròn

Cấu trúc 3: Danh từ + danh động từ: Noun + -ing form

E.g.

weight-lifting	việc nâng tạ
bird-watching	việc quan sát nhận dạng chim
fruit-picking	việc hái quả

Cấu trúc 4: Danh động từ + danh từ: -ing form + noun

E.g.

washing machine	máy giặt
dining room	phòng ăn
living room	phòng khách

Cấu trúc 5: Động từ + giới từ: verb + preposition

E.g.

breakdown	sự suy sụp
feedback	phản hồi
make-up	việc trang điểm

EXERCISES:**PRONUNCIATION****A. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest**

1. A. nations B. resources C. conserves D. animals
2. A. biology B. habitat C. wildlife D. rhinoceros
3. A. delta B. essential C. projet D. endanger

B. Choose a word that has different stress pattern

4. A. develop B. destruction C. tropical D. resource
5. A. survive B. danger C. species D. natural

VOCABULARY

Ex 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. According to the IUCN Red List, the migratory monarch butterfly was declared _____ due to dams and poaching.
A. dangerous B. danger C. endangered D. dangerously
2. Some tourists incline to go hiking along the rough track to challenge themselves and experience _____ and wildlife.
A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. native
3. A change in the earth's weather conditions is _____.
A. climate change B. natural resources C. raw material D. weather forecast
4. Things that exist in nature and can be used by people are _____.
A. destruction B. national parks C. natural resources D. mammals
5. Tropical forests usually have a great variety of flora and _____.

- A. flowers B. fauna C. plants D. mammals
6. Many young people are really interested in wildlife _____ nowadays.
- A. conversation B. danger C. species D. pangolin
7. Koalas and kangaroos are _____ to Australia only.
- A. native B. nation C. internationally D. natively
8. Cuc Phuong National Park has many plant _____ that can be used as medicine.
- A. flora B. fauna C. green D. species
9. Some groups of _____, including lions and tigers, eat mainly meat.
- A. rhinoceros B. mammals C. birds D. flora
10. Healthy ecosystems provide us _____ goods.
- A. with B. for C. about D. at
11. U Minh Thuong National Park is famous _____ its rare and rich biodiversity.
- A. at B. about C. for D. with
12. Plants play an important role _____ ecosystems.
- A. in B. on C. at D. for

Ex 2: 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.

1. In addition to exploring the caves and grottos, and seeing its flora and fauna, visitors can also enjoy mountain climbing.
- A. flowers and plants B. plants and animals C. plants and vegetation D. flowers and grass
2. The greatest danger to tigers now is through loss of habitat.
- A. natural resources B. natural environment C. conservation effort D. national park

Ex 3: 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.

1. Reusing and recycling glass, plastic, paper and other products help to reduce waste and pollution, and conserve natural resources.
- A. preserve B. protect C. converse D. destroy
2. We must be careful not to do anything that might endanger the economic recovery.
- A. destroy B. damage C. protect D. aim

Ex 4: Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.

1. Endangered species could prove useful to maintenance of _____. (BIOLOGY)
2. Current extinction rates are at least 100 to 1,000 times higher than _____ rates found in the fossil record. (NATURE)

3. It is reported that humans are the main reason for most species' declines and habitat _____ and degradation are the leading threats. (DESTROY)
4. _____ is a branch of Natural Science, and is the study of living organisms and how they interact with their environment. (BIODIVERISTY)
5. A / an _____ species is a population of an organism which is at risk of becoming extinct. (DANGER)

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage and fill the suitable words into the blanks

endangered	as	dangerous	destruction	allowed	conservation
------------	----	-----------	-------------	---------	--------------

The Belize Barrier Reef was once described (1) _____ the most amazing reef in the West Indies. It is home to a large diversity of plants and animals. It is Belize's top tourist destination, popular for scuba diving and snorkelling, and a UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site. Between 2009 and 2018, it was declared (2) _____ because of pollution and the (3) _____ of its ecosystems. However, because of (4) _____ efforts, a large part of the reef is now protected. There are seven marine reserves. Belize has also stopped oil drilling near the Barrier Reef, banned plastic products, and created 'no-take zones', where removing plants and animals is not (5) _____.

GRAMMAR

Ex 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The person who does housework is _____.
A. housewife B. houses-wife C. wife-house D. house's wife
2. The completely black haired cat is the _____.
A. cat black B. black cat C. black's cat D. cat's black
3. When you are away and need someone to look after the house is _____.
A. homes keeping B. home-keeping C. keeping's home D. house's keeping
4. _____ is a thick forest in tropical parts of the world that have a lot of rain.
A. rainfall B. rainforest C. rainy forest D. rainy world
5. _____ is the number of years that a person is likely to live.
A. life long B. long life C. life expectancy D. life length
6. _____ is an area of coral, the top of which can sometimes be seen just above the sea.
A. coral ocean B. coral bay C. coral reef D. coral gulf
7. _____ is the activity of visiting interesting buildings and places as a tourist.
A. sight loving B. sight traveling C. sight see D. sight seeing

8. _____ is the process or art of making a film.
 A. filmmaker B. filmmaking C. film make D. filmer
9. _____ is a phone which is connected to the phone system by radio instead of by a wire, and can be used anywhere that signals can be received.
 A. mobile radio B. mobile signal C. phone mobile D. mobile phone
10. _____ is a gradual increase in the earth's temperature, caused by gases, esp. carbon dioxide, surrounding the earth.
 A. global increase B. gradual warming C. global warming D. warming earth
11. A: Shall we use paper plates and cups for our class party this Saturday? – B: _____.
 A. No, thanks B. I'm busy C. Yes, I like your idea D. Sounds terrible!
12. A: Insects play an important role in the ecosystem. Why don't we just observe them and take photos of them? – B: _____.
 A. Thanks. I'm full. B. That sounds bad. C. I don't know. D. Great idea. I love it!

Ex 2: Mark the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. It is suggested that tourists should explore U Minh Thuong National Park during the floated water season of the region.
2. Level sea is the average height of the sea, used as the basis for measuring the height of all places on land.
3. She was waiting at a stop bus when her friend saw her.

Ex 3: Rewrite the following sentences

1. It is the moon when it appears as a full circle.
 _____.
2. It is the place where you go to at an airport to leave your bags, cases, etc. and show your ticket.
 _____.
3. It is a machine which is used to wash clothes.
 _____.
4. It is a pool that has been created for people to swim in.
 _____.

Phần ghi chép thêm

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The end