

E.g. Noone knows when and how this world **was created**.

- creative (a): /kri'eɪtɪv/ đầy sáng tạo

E.g A lot of Vietnamse students are hard -working and creative (adj).

- creativity (n): /kri'eɪ'tɪvəti/ sự sáng tạo

- mate (n) = friend /meɪt / bạn

- (to) get on **well with** s.o: hòa hợp tốt với ai

- birth certificate giấy khai sinh

Other Words:

calendar : /'kælɪndər/ lịch

identity card : chứng minh nhân dân căn cước công dân

reference letter : thư giới thiệu

originals : /ə'ɹɪdʒənəl/ bản gốc

school certificate : văn bằng, chứng chỉ

score : /skɔ:r/ điểm

result (n) /rɪ'zʌlt/ kết quả

=> result **in** (v) = **cause** = **lead to** kết quả là = gây ra = dẫn tới

E.g Careless driving may **result in** = **lead to** = **cause** serious road accidents

the letter of acceptance : giấy báo nhập học

proportion (n): /prə'pɔ:ʃn/ tỉ lệ

majority (n) /mə'dʒɑ:rəti/ (plural **majorities**) đa số ≠ **minority**: thiểu số

tutorial (a): /tu:'tɔ:riəl/ thuộc về việc dạy kèm

available (a): /ə'veɪləbl/ sẵn có

appointment (n): /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ cuộc hẹn

agricultural (a): /,ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl/ thuộc về nông nghiệp

rural : ≠ **urban** (a) /'rʊərəl/ thuộc nông thôn ≠ city / urban

tutor (n): /'tu:tər/ gia sư/ người trợ giảng

lecturer (n): /'lektʃərə/ giảng viên

local (a): /'ləʊkl/ địa phương

admission (n): /əd'mɪʃn/ sự chấp nhận

outline (n,v): /'aʊtlaɪn/ dàn bài

below : ≠ above /bɪ'loʊ/ bên dưới/ ≠ phía bên trên

introduction : /,ɪntrə'dʌkʃn/ sự giới thiệu

⇒ **(take) much /great interest in** : /'ɪntrəst/ (dành) nhiều sự quan tâm vào / đến việc gì đó

E.g My paernts **take much interest in** their children's schooling nowadays .

tertiary education : giáo dục đại học

mention (ed) :	/'menʃn/	đề cập
accommodation (n)	/əˌkɒmə'deɪʃn/	nơi ăn ở/ nơi cư ngụ
further information :		thông tin thêm
proficiency (n)	/prə'fɪʃnsi/	sự thành thạo
in conclusion :	/kən'kluːʒn/	kết luận (là)
polite to sb :	/pə'laɪt/	lịch sự
≠ rude to sb / impolite to sb		thô thiển/ bất lịch sự với ai
philosophy (n):	/fə'la:səfi/	triết học
sociology (n)	/ˌsəʊsi'ɑ:lədʒi/	xã hội học
psychology (n)	/saɪ'kɑ:lədʒi/	tâm lí học
archeology (n)	/ˌɑ:ki'ɒlədʒi/	khảo cổ học
sociolinguistics (n)	/ˌsəʊsiəlɪŋ'ɡwɪstɪks/	ngôn ngữ xã hội học
take place = happen (v) = occur (v)		diễn ra = xảy ra
fight back		nén , nhịn
graduate(d) from university :		tốt nghiệp đại học
take/took /taken part in : = participate(d) in		tham gia vào
on campus :		trong khuôn viên đại học
an increase in : (n)		sự tăng tiến về
≠ a decrease in (n)		sự sút giảm về
S (Người) be /feel /get excited about n/ v-ing :		Ai đó thì hào hứng về.....

E.g Many of the students are now **excited about being** back to school .

Many young school children are now **excited about** the days when they are back to school after the long days off , not going to school .

fill in :	điền vào
make use of :	tận dụng
on time := punctual(ly) ≠ late (a/adv)	đúng giờ ≠ chậm trễ
(be) afraid of : = (bev) scared of	sợ hãi (ai /cái gì)

E.g Most of the people now are **afraid of** getting sick by getting into covid-19 disease.

Note:

- (be) busy + v-ing: bận rộn (việc gì)	Ex: He is busy washing his car.
- seem + to-inf : hình như, có vẻ như	Ex: It seems to be a good job.
- blame something on someone:	đổ lỗi cái gì lên đầu ai đó
- blame somebody for something:	đổ lỗi cho ai về cái gì
E.g. Don't blame me for your own fault!	Đừng đổ lỗi cho tôi về lỗi của chính bạn !
- leave-left -left sth adj: leave the door open:	để cửa mở
- over and over: again	mãi mãi mãi

E.g . I want to kiss you **over and over** again.

- it **seems to be** : = it's **likely to verb** nó giống như là

E.g It **seems to rain** this afternoon

= It's **likely to rain** this afternoon .

~ Trời có vẻ sắp mưa chiều nay.

Tóm lại: từ vựng cần nhớ unit 5:

1. explain to s.o	ɪksˈpleɪn tuː ɛs.əʊ	giải thích cho s.o
2. be busy + v- ing	biː ˈbɪzi + viː-ɪŋ	bận rộn
3. fight back tears	fɑɪt bæk tiəz	kìm nước mắt
4. leave s.th + adj	liːv ɛs.th + adj	để lại
5. graduate from	ˈgrædʒʊət frɒm	tốt nghiệp từ
6. give s.o a chance + to v	ɡɪv ɛs.əʊ ə ʧɑːns + tuː viː	cho ai một cơ hội để làm...
7. plenty of opportunities	ˈplɛnti ɒv ˌɒpəˈtjuːnɪtiz	nhiều cơ hội

READING



HIGHER EDUCATION

Three students talk about their first impressions of university life. Read the passages, and then do the tasks that follow

Sarah

On the first weekend I went out with my new friends, walking around campus. It was exciting, thinking how I was at college, meeting people who could become good friends of mine. The most exciting thing was that I didn't have to explain to my parents where I was going, who with, or what time I'd be home!

On Saturday night, I followed my roommate to a party. The people at the party were busy playing some game, and no one seemed to notice my existence. I suddenly felt so lonely. Fighting back tears, I ran back to my room, thinking I would never feel at home at college.

Ellen

My roommate left the window open all the time, even when it was 10 degrees Celsius out, and went to bed at 10 every night. When she got sick after midterms, she blamed my typing and having a light on while she was trying to sleep.

At first, college was a little daunting. I graduated from a small school. After seeing the same people over and over for many years, it was amazing, but a little scary, to be in a place where it seemed like I never saw the same person twice.

Brenden

The first year at college was probably the best and most challenging year of my life. Academically, I enjoyed it thoroughly. Taking part in the Advanced Engineering project gave me a chance to use my creativity and knowledge to help society.

Socially, I made lots of new friends both through engineering and living at St John's College on campus. The social calendar of the colleges provides plenty of opportunities to meet non-engineering students as well as other engineers, many of whom have become my best mates.

Task 1. Complete the following sentences, using the right forms of the words in the box.

campus	blame	scary	challenge	amazing
--------	-------	-------	-----------	---------

1. The new library was built in the centre of the _____ .
2. They _____ the rise in oil prices for the big increase in inflation.
3. That's the _____ story I've ever heard.
4. Intelligent boys like to study something if it really _____ them.
5. The new car goes at an _____ speed.

Task 2. Find out who:

- a. attended a party on the first weekend at college.
- b. didn't get on very well with the roommate.
- c. was not used to meeting different people every day at college.
- d. liked having a chance to be creative.
- e. was very excited about going to college.
- f. enjoyed the first year at college.

Sarah: (1) _____ (2) _____
Ellen: (3) _____ (4) _____
Brenden: (5) _____ (6) _____

Task 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What did Sarah do on the first weekend?
⇒
2. Why did Sarah feel so lonely at the party?
⇒
3. What problems did Ellen have with her roommate?
⇒
4. What did Brenden think about his first year at college?
⇒
5. What does the social calendar of the colleges provide him?
⇒

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN)

I. Structures and usages of the three types.

1. Type 1:

Diễn tả sự việc **có** hoặc **không** có khả năng xảy ra ở tương lai.

If + S + V(s/es), S + will / can + V1

- a. *If you **study** hard, you **will pass** the exam.*
- b. *If you **don't water** these flowers, they **'ll die**.*

2. Type 2:

Diễn tả sự việc **không** có khả năng xảy ra ở hiện tại.

If + S + V2/ed, S + would / could + V1

- a. *If I **were** you, I **wouldn't talk** to him.*
- b. *If I **had** some money, I **could buy** that book.*

3. Type 3:

Diễn tả sự việc **không** có khả năng xảy ra ở quá khứ.

If + S + had V3/ed, S + would / could + have + V3/ed

- a. *If I **had been** outside yesterday, I **wouldn't have seen** you.*
- b. *If I **hadn't gone** out, I **would have met** my grandma.*

4. Unless

Unless có nghĩa là “trừ khi”, bằng với “if ... not”

*If you **don't** study hard, you **'ll fail** the exam.*

→ ***Unless** you study hard, you **'ll fail** the exam.*

II. Miscellaneous (wish sentences):

1. Future wish: **S + wish + S + would + V1**

a. I wish I *would become* a rich man in the future.

b. She wishes things *would change* soon.

2. Present wish: S + wish + S + V2/ed

a. I wish things *were* different *now*.

b. He wishes he *were* richer.

3. Past wish: S + wish + S + had + V3/ed

a. She wishes she *hadn't gone* to the club *last night*.

b. I wish I *had been* there when she *came*.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using conditional sentence type I. (SGK)

1. If you fail the GCSE examination, _____.

=> If you fail the GCSE examination, *you will not be allowed to take the entrance examination to the university.*

2. You won't be able to get into the examination room if _____

3. If you don't send the application form on time, _____

4. If you don't have a reference letter, _____

5. Unless you show your identity card, _____

Exercise 2. Express these situations using conditional sentence type II. (SGK)

1. She **doesn't have** a car. She **doesn't go** out in the evening.

=> If she **had** a car, she **would go** out in the evening.

2. Sarah **doesn't study hard**. She **hates school**.

_____.

3. I can't do the test. It is too difficult.

_____.

4. Peter doesn't read a lot. He can't find the time.

_____.

5. I can't translate this. I don't speak Korean.

_____.

6. They don't travel far a lot. They are afraid of flying.

_____.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (SGK)

1. If John had passed the GCSE examination, he _____(be) allowed to take the entrance examination to the university.

=> If John **had passed** the GCSE examination, he **would have been** allowed to take the entrance examination to the university.

2. If you had sent the application on time, they might _____(call) you for an interview. I can't understand why you didn't.

3. If John _____(install) an alarm, the thieves wouldn't have broken into his house.

4. I _____(make) a film with him if I had been a famous director, but I was not.

5. If you had told me earlier, I _____(give) it to you.

6. We would have sent you a Christmas card if we _____(have) your address.

Exercise 4: Conditional Sentence and Wish Clause

1. I wouldn't go there at night if I _____ you.

- A. am B. have been C. were D. B and C are correct

2. If I _____ get a pole, I'll go fishing.

- A. can B. could C. may D. might

3. If they had enough time, they _____ head south.

- A. will B. can C. must D. might

4. If you had the chance, _____ you go fishing?

- A. did B. may C. would D. do

5. If you _____ a choice, which country would you visit?
A. have B. had C. have had D. will have
6. Trees won't grow _____ there is enough water.
A. if B. when C. unless D. as
7. _____ she agreed, you would have done it.
A. If B. Had C. Should D. Would
8. If you _____ to be chosen for the job, you'll have to be experienced in the field.
A. want B. wanted C. had wanted D. wants
9. If the doctor had arrived sooner, the boy _____.
A. might be saved B. have been saved
C. was saved D. might have been saved
10. If you just approach the job with the right attitude, things _____ well.
A. would have turned out B. will turn out
C. would turn out D. turns out
11. The death rate would decrease if hygienic conditions _____ improved.
A. were B. was C. is D. A and B are correct
12. The education in Japan _____ if the basic principles of education had not been taken into consideration.
A. would go down B. would have gone down
C. went down D. had gone down
13. If there _____, the rice fields could have been more productive.
A. had been enough water B. were enough water
C. would be enough water D. are enough water
14. The patient could not recover unless he _____ an operation.
A. had undergone B. would undergo
C. underwent D. was undergoing
15. If she _____ him, she would be very happy.
A. would meet B. will meet C. is meeting D. should meet
16. If he _____ a thorough knowledge of English, he could have applied for this post.
A. had had B. had C. has D. has had
17. If I had enough money, I _____ abroad to improve my English.
A. will go B. would go C. should go D. should have to go
18. The bench would collapse if they _____ on it.
A. stood B. stand C. standing D. stands
19. If it _____ convenient, let's go out for a drink tonight.
A. be B. is C. was D. were

20. If you _____ time, please write to me.

- A. have B. had C. have had D. had

Exercise 5: *Conditional Sentence and Wish Clause*

1. If it _____ tomorrow, we may postpone going on a picnic.

- A. rains B. will rain C. shall rain D. raining

2. If you hadn't watched that late movie last night, you _____ sleepy now.

- A. wouldn't have been B. wouldn't be
C. might have not been D. wouldn't have been being

3. If you _____ as I told you, you _____ sorry now.

- A. did – would not be B. had done – had not been
C. do – would not be D. had done – would not be

4. If only I _____ him now.

- A. see B. saw C. have seen D. seen

5. If I _____, I'll let you know.

- A. am staying B. will stay C. do stay D. would stay

6. If only he _____ me a chance, I could have told him the truth.

- A. gave B. has given C. could give D. had given

7. Get me a glass of lemonade if you _____ to the kitchen.

- A. go B. will go C. going D. went

8. If I _____ you, I'd save some of your lottery winning.

- A. be B. am C. were D. have been

9. If the chair _____ break, Paul can fix it for you.

- A. might B. should C. may D. can

10. If the car _____ larger, we would have bought it.

- A. had been B. has been C. have been D. been

11. If only I _____ you wanted to invest money in business.

- A. had known B. knew C. have known D. know

12. If I were to leave my country, I _____ disappointed.

- A. probably be B. would have been
C. will be D. would be

13. If he hadn't wasted too much time, he _____ in his examination.

- A. would fail B. wouldn't fail
C. wouldn't have failed D. won't fail

14. If I had taken that English course, I _____ much progress.

- A. had made B. would have made
C. made D. would make

15. If I were in your place, I _____ a trip to England.
 A. will make B. had made
 C. would make D. made
16. If you inherited a million pounds, what _____ with the money?
 A. do you do B. will you do
 C. would you do D. are you going to do
17. If you _____ as I told you, you _____ in such predicament now.
 A. did – wouldn't be B. had done – had not been
 C. do – would not be D. had done – would not be
18. Come and work for my company if you _____ better to do.
 A. have nothing B. will have nothing
 C. had something D. had nothing
19. If he had got half a mark more, he _____ in the exam.
 A. wouldn't fail B. wouldn't have failed
 C. won't fail D. won't be failing

Exercise 6: *Conditional Sentence and Wish Clause*

1. "Did you need help with your math last night?" "If I had had, I _____ you."
 A. would call B. called
 C. would have called D. will call
2. "I'd really like some lunch but I have so much work to do." "_____ what you want and I can get it for you."
 A. Tell me B. If you would tell me
 C. You will tell to me D. If you tell me
3. "John went to hospital alone." "If _____, I would have gone with him."
 A. had he told me B. he had told me
 C. he has told me D. he would tell me
4. "Alice is moving to her new apartment next Saturday." "I'll be glad to help her, _____ need some help."
 A. should she B. if she will
 C. if she D. if she might
5. "Did you go sailing last weekend?" "No. We would have gone _____ nicer."
 A. had the weather been B. if the weather has been
 C. would the weather be D. if the weather might be
6. This sailboat _____ go faster if there were more wind.
 A. wouldn't B. shall C. will D. would

7. I won't lend you this money _____ you promise to pay it back.
A. if B. unless C. or D. or else
8. If Tony had come sooner, he could _____ eaten dinner with us.
A. has B. had C. have D. be
9. _____ me and I'll explain the homework to you.
A. Call B. I you call C. Calling D. To call
10. If a drop of oil is placed in a glass of water, it _____ float to the top.
A. would B. will C. shall D. should
11. "Are you thinking about going to Nha Trang for the holidays?" "No, but if I _____ the time, I would definitely go."
A. have B. had C. have had D. would have
12. "It's really raining." "Yes. If the weather _____, we'll have to camp somewhere else."
A. would get worse B. might get worse
C. get worse D. should get worse
13. "Why did you only send twenty dollars in the mail?" "If I had had more money, I _____ given you more."
A. will have B. would have C. would D. have
14. "My boss made me work overtime again." "If I were you, I _____ my job."
A. would quit B. will quit C. must quit D. quit
15. "Thank you for your help." "_____ want more information, call again tomorrow."
A. Were you B. Had you to C. Might you D. Should you
16. "Remember the day I drove you to airport?" "If you hadn't _____ me, I would have been late."
A. take B. taking C. took D. taken
17. "Sally finally got here from Chicago." "If she had come earlier, we _____ taken her to the play."
A. would be B. would have C. have had D. would had
18. "I don't know whether to take that mathematics course or not." "If _____ you, I'd take it."
A. I am B. I will be C. I had been D. I were
19. "My car broke down when I was leaving Detroit and I had to take the bus." "_____, we would have picked you up."
A. Had we known B. If we have known
C. We had known D. If we did know
20. "It's beginning to rain." "_____, we won't be able to finish the ball game."
A. If it stops B. Should it stop
C. Unless it stops D. If it didn't stop

Unit 6: Future Jobs

VOCABULARY

- nervous (a) ≠ **calm** (a): /'nɜːrvəs/ lo lắng
- nervous**ness** (n): /'nɜːrvəsənəs/ sự lo lắng
- particular (adj) := special /pəˈtɪkjələ/ cụ thể, đặc biệt
- particularly (adv) /pəˈtɪkjələrli/
- **honest** (a): h=câm /'ɑːnɪst/ trung thực
- honesty** (n): h = câm /'ɒnəsti/ sự trung thực
- self-confident (a): tự tin vào bản thân
- self-confidence (n): sự tự tin vào bản thân
- call for sth = need sth cần, đòi hỏi

E.g 1: The situation **calls for** prompt action . *Tình hình đòi hỏi hành động nhanh chóng.*

E.g 2: I've been promoted. " This **calls for** a celebration !".

Tôi đã được thăng chức. "Điều này đòi hỏi một sự ăn mừng!"

- impress (v): /ɪmˈpres/ gây ấn tượng
- => be /feel **impressed by / with** sb /sth
- => (**get**) the good /bad impress**ion**(n) of sb/sth: /ɪmˈpreʃn/ có ấn tượng tốt /xấu về ai /gì đó
- * He her with his sincerity.
- * We were all by her enthusiasm .
- * The interviewers **got the good impression of** the last candidate's good and clever answers.

(Những người phỏng vấn đã có ấn tượng tốt về câu trả lời tốt và thông minh của ứng cử viên cuối cùng.)

- vacancy (n) /'veɪkənsi/ = a job that is available vị trí trống/ cần tuyển người làm việc
- résumé /'rezjumei/ = curriculum vitae: bản tóm tắt, lý lịch (CV)
- candidate (n): /'kændɪdət/ ứng viên
- letter of recommendation: thư tiến cử
- qualify (v): /'kwɑːlɪfaɪ/ có tư cách, phẩm chất
- qual**ification** (n): /'kwɑːlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/ phẩm chất
- (to) relate **to**: có liên quan
- (to) concentrate **on**: tập trung vào

E.g: You should **concentrate on** what the interviewer is saying.

- be **on** time = be punctual ≠ be **late for** sth đúng giờ

E.g: You should be **on time** or a few minutes early.

- interview (v, n) /'ɪntərvjuː/ phỏng vấn, buổi phỏng vấn
- interview**er** (n) /'ɪntərvjuːər/ người phỏng vấn

- interview ee (n)	/,ɪntərvju: 'i:/	người được phỏng vấn
- shortcoming (n)	= weakness (n)	điểm yếu, khiếm khuyết
- enthusiasm (n)	/'ʃɔ:rtkʌmɪn/	sự nhiệt tình
- enthusiast (n)	/ɪn 'θu:ziæst/	người nhiệt tình
- enthusiastic (adj)	/ɪn,θu:zi 'æstɪk/	hăng hái, nhiệt tình
- enthusiastically (adv)		

📌 Phrases:

1. prepare for :	chuẩn bị cho	12. impression on	ấn tượng về
2. as much as possible	nhiều nhất có thể	13. concentrate on	tập trung vào
3. as soon as pos		14. work as + noun	nghề làm nghề
4. sible	càng sớm càng tốt	15. take care of = look after	chăm sóc
5. make sure (that) S + V	chắc chắn là	16. apply for	nộp đơn xin
6. blame sb for sth	đổ lỗi ai việc gì	17. available for	sẵn sàng cho
7. in term of	về mặt	18. be out	đi vắng
8. jot down	ghi nhanh	19. the reason for	lý do cho
9. move in	dọn (nhà) đến	20. ask for sb's money / advice / permission	hỏi xin tiền / lời khuyên / sự cho phép
10. move out	dọn (nhà) đi		
11. relate to	liên quan đến		

📌 Từ vựng unit 6 cần nhớ:

- be called for an interview	bi: kɔ:ld fɔ:r ən 'ɪntərvju:	được gọi phỏng vấn
- pieces of advice	'pi:si:z ɒv əd 'vaɪs	đôi chút khuyên bảo
- reduce the feeling of pressure	rɪ 'dju:s ðə 'fi:lɪŋ ɒv 'preʃə	giảm cảm giác áp lực
- create /give an impression	kri(:)'eɪt ən ɪm 'preʃən	tạo ấn tượng
- express one's interest	ɪks 'pres wʌnz 'ɪntrɪst	thể hiện sự quan tâm của một người
- candidate for a position/ the post	'kændɪ deɪt fɔ:r ə pə 'zɪʃən/pəʊst	ứng cử viên cho một vị trí / bài đăng
- jot down	dʒɒt daʊn	ghi lại
- concentrate on = focus on	'kɒnsəntreɪt ɒn = 'fəʊkəs ɒn	tập trung vào
- make an effort	meɪk ən 'efət	nỗ lực
- show one's best side	ʃəʊ wʌnz best saɪd	thể hiện mặt tốt nhất của một người
- sense of responsibility	sens ɒv rɪs pɒnsə'bɪlɪti	ý thức trách nhiệm
- be offered a job/position	bi: 'ɒfəd ə dʒɒb/pə 'zɪʃən	được mời làm việc/vị trí

Read the following passage

Preparing for a job interview can be stressful, particularly when you are called for the first interview. Below are some pieces of advice that can help you reduce the feeling of pressure and create a good impression on your interviewer.

Before the interview

You should find out as much as possible about the job and the vacancy. Before the interview, you have to send a letter of application and your resumes to the company to express your interest in the job and to show that you might be the most suitable candidate for the position.

When you come to the interview, remember to bring with you your school certificates and letters of recommendation from your teachers or your previous employers. In addition, you may jot down your qualifications and experience that can relate to the job and prepare for the questions that are often asked during the interview.

Make sure you know where the interview is and how to get there. Be on time or a few minutes early. Don't forget to dress neatly and formally.

During the interview

You should concentrate on what the interviewer is saying and make a real effort to answer all the questions the interviewer asks. Be clear, polite and honest. If you do not know something about the more technical aspects of the job, admit it and stress that you are willing to learn. Show enthusiasm when the job is explained to you. Always show your best side, your keenness to work and your sense of responsibility.

Don't forget to say goodbye to the interviewer before leaving the office.

After the interview

If you are offered the position, congratulations! If you do not get the job, try not to be too disappointed. Think about the interviewer's comments because they may help you prepare better when you are called for the next job interview. Good luck!

Task 1. These words are from the passage. Look back to the text and circle the best meanings A, B or C.

1. vacancy
 - A. a part of a newspaper where jobs are advertised
 - B. a job that is available
 - C. a seat that is available
2. résumé
 - A. a photocopy of academic certificates
 - B. a letter of recommendation
 - C. a short written account of someone's education and previous jobs
3. keenness
 - A. special interest
 - B. very quick understanding
 - C. sense of responsibility
4. jot down
 - A. mention
 - B. note down
 - C. type

Task 2. Work in pairs. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Try to reduce the feeling of pressure and make a good impression on your interviewer.
2. Find out as much information as you can about the job and the vacancy.
3. Bring with you a letter of application and your résumés to the interview.
4. Take all your certificates and letters of recommendation with you.
5. Remember to dress neatly and formally.
6. Your voice should be clear and polite.
7. Tell the interviewer about your shortcomings.
8. Remember to say goodbye to the interviewer before leaving the interview

Grammar: RELATIVE CLAUSES

(MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

I. Relative pronouns. (Đại từ quan hệ)**1. Who:**

Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người và làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

The woman who is standing over there is my mother.

2. Which:

- Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật và làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

a. She works for a company which makes shoes.

b. The book which I bought yesterday is very interesting.

3. Whom:

Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người và làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

The man whom you met yesterday is my father.

4. That:

Có thể thay thế cho vị trí của **who**, **whom** và **which** trong mệnh đề không giới hạn.

Mrs. Brown is the woman who / that owns that house.

5. Whose:

Là đại từ quan hệ sở hữu, đóng vai trò như tính từ sở hữu.

The girl whose father is a farmer is a doctor.

6. Where:

Mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ để nói đến một nơi chốn.

a. The hotel where we stayed wasn't very clean.

b. I'd like to live in a country where there is plenty of sunshine.

7. When:

Mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ để chỉ thời gian.

Do you still remember the day when we first met?

8. Why:

Mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ để nói đến lí do.

I don't know the reason why you didn't go to school yesterday.

II. Types of relative clause. (Các loại mệnh đề quan hệ)

1. Restrictive Relative clause (Mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định)

Dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước, là bộ phận quan trọng của câu. Nếu bỏ đi, mệnh đề chính không có ý nghĩa rõ ràng.

a. The book **which** I borrowed from you is very interesting.

b. This is the place **where** I was born.

2. Non-restrictive relative clause (Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định)

- Dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước, là phần giải thích thêm. Nếu bỏ đi, mệnh đề chính vẫn còn ý nghĩa rõ ràng. Mệnh đề này tách khỏi mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy.

- Đại từ **that** không được dùng trong mệnh đề quan hệ loại này.

a. My father, **who** is fifty years old, is a doctor.

b. I want to help Peter, **whose** father is a very good farmer.

Exercise 1. Add who, whoever, whose, whom or which to complete the following sentences.

1. There is one person to _____ I owe more than I can say.
2. It was the kind of accident for _____ nobody was really to blame.
3. _____ leaves last should turn off the lights.
4. Mary was late yesterday, _____ was unusual for her.
5. At 6.00 pm, _____ was an hour before the plane was due, thick fog descended.
6. I don't know _____ told you that, but they were wrong.
7. Mrs Brown was the first owner _____ dog won three prizes in the same show.
8. I've just spoken to Sally, _____ sends you her love.
9. On Sunday, _____ was my birthday, we went out for a meal.
10. The success of a shared holiday depends on _____ you share it with.

Exercise 2. Join the following sentences in two ways.

Example:

Look at the man. He is teaching in the classroom.

⇒ Look at the man **who** is teaching in the classroom.

⇒ Look at the man **teaching** in the classroom.

1. I read a book. It was written by a friend of mine.

_____.

2. A man got on the bus. He was carrying a lot of money in a box.

_____.

3. In the street there were several people. They were waiting for the shop to open.

_____.

4. Britain imports many cars. They were made in Japan.

_____.

5. There are a lot of people in your office. They want to talk to you.

_____.

6. The cowboy fell off his horse. He had been wounded by an arrow.

_____.

7. Most of the people recovered quickly. They were injured in the crash.

_____.

8. John looked anxiously at his watch. He wished he hadn't come to the party.

_____.

9. The children were playing football in the schoolyard. They were my students.

_____.

10. Vietnam exports a lot of rice. It is grown mainly in the south of the country.

Exercise 3:

A. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is similar in meaning to the original sentence.

1. The cleaners have just cleaned the upper windows.

=> The upper windows just

2. They are going to build a supermarket in this area.

=> A supermarket

3. They say that Thanh Lan has won the special singing prize.

=> Thanh Lan

4. You won't know what to do unless you read the instructions carefully.

=> If you

5. I won't be able to give you a lift home because I don't have a car.

=> If I had

6. We got lost yesterday because we didn't bring a city map.

=> If we

7. Those boys got bad marks because of not having worked hard on the previous lessons .

=> If those boys

8. Today isn't Sunday. So we have to go to work / school .

=> If today

9. Study hard day by day and you will surely pass the graduation examinations .

=> If you

10. The Vietnamese doctors have treated thousands of patients getting covid 19 diseases up to now.

=> Thousands of patients getting covid -19 diseases by the Vietnamese doctors up to now .

B. Join the sentences, using relative clauses.

1. A girl answered the phone. She told me you were out.

=> The girl

2. The glass window was broken two days ago. It has now been repaired.

=> The glass window

3. I saw some people. Their car had broken down on the way .

=> I saw the people

4. I recently went back to my hometown. I was born there. (Use where / in which)

=> I recently went back to visit my home town

5. We recently visited the university . We used to study there for five years

=> We recently visited the university

6. Some one had seen the boy in the park yesterday .The boy got lost three days ago .

=> Yesterday, someone had seen the boy

7. He paid attention to a girl . She had just come to the meeting .

=> He paid attention to the girl

8. Every one likes the boy. His name is John Smith .

=> Every one likes the boy

9. What's your place of birth ?

=> What's the place.....?

10. A friend of mine helped me to get this job . His father is the general director of the company.

=> A friend of mine ,,

14 I can describe natural disasters

A Types of disaster



Hurricane¹: this word is used especially of storms in the western Atlantic. It is a **violent** storm with very strong winds. In other parts of the world, especially Asia, it is called a **typhoon**.

Earthquake²: a **sudden** violent movement of the **ground** causing **damage**.

Tidal wave³: a very large ocean wave that is caused by a storm or

earthquake, and which **destroys** things when it reaches land.

Volcanic eruption⁴: a **volcano** is a mountain with a hole in the top, and when it **erupts**, hot gases and **lava** are forced out into the air and onto the **surrounding** land.

Drought⁵: a long period with no rain. **Crops** die, and people may **starve to death**.

Glossary

disaster a very bad event, causing harm or death.

violent very strong and usually causing damage. **violence** N.

sudden happening very quickly.

suddenly ADV.

ground the top part of the earth's surface that people walk on.

damage harm or injury caused when sth is broken. **damage** V.

destroy sth break sth completely so it can't be used again. **destruction** N.

erupt explode and throw out fire, burning rocks, etc.

lava hot liquid rock (*see picture*).

surrounding that is near or around sth. **surroundings** N.

crops plants that are grown for food, e.g. rice and potatoes.

starve (to death) suffer (or die) because you don't have enough food.

1 Combine five more pairs of words from the box to form compound words or phrases.

earth ✓ volcanic tidal surrounding starve land
eruption violent wave quake ✓ to death storm

▶ earthquake _____

2 What nouns are formed from these adjectives and verbs?

▶ volcanic volcano 2 violent _____ 4 surrounding _____
1 destroy _____ 3 erupt _____ 5 damage _____

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

- ▶ When the tidal wave reached land, it was over ten metres high.
- During the h_____, winds reached over 150 kph, and many homes were either completely d_____ or badly d_____. It was a terrible d_____ for the island.
 - They expect a period of d_____ : the c_____ will die and people could s_____.
 - The volcano e_____ without warning and the g_____ was covered in red, hot l_____.
 - There was a s_____ and v_____ storm. It was the beginning of the t_____.

B Effects

EARTHQUAKE HITS KASHMIR

Late last night a sudden earthquake **struck** the region of Kashmir on the borders of India and Pakistan, and hundreds of people are thought to have lost their lives as buildings **collapsed** while they slept.

Thousands have now been **evacuated**, but there are **fears** that many are still **trapped** inside their homes, so the **death toll** could rise. The damage has already been

considerable and the next 48 hours will be **crucial**, not only to **rescue** more people but also to try to **maintain supplies** of water and electricity.

Glossary

hit sth/sb	• make sudden violent contact with sth/sb. SYN strike sth/sb .
collapse	• If a building collapses , it falls to the ground. collapse N.
evacuate sb	• move sb away from a dangerous place. evacuation N.
fear	• a feeling that sth bad might happen. fear v.
trap sb	• If sb is trapped , they are inside sth and cannot get out.
death toll	• the number of people killed in a disaster, accident, etc.
considerable	• very large in size or amount.
crucial	• very important.
rescue sb	• take sb from a dangerous place to safety. SYN save sb .
maintain sth	• make sth continue at a certain level.
supply (PL. supplies)	• an amount of sth that you need.

5 Complete the text with words from the box in the correct form.

supply trap earthquake ✓ maintain strike/hit fear collapse evacuate rescue

When an ► earthquake (1) _____ a city, there is always a danger that buildings will (2) _____ and people will be (3) _____ inside. As soon as the immediate danger has passed, the first job is to (4) _____ people from the area, and (5) _____ those in danger. At the same time, the government will send in (6) _____ of food, water, and blankets to the disaster area. One of the hardest things of all is to (7) _____ a supply of clean drinking water, and there is always the (8) _____ that more people could die.

6 Replace the underlined words with a different word that has the same meaning.

- Many people are afraid that there will be more earthquakes. fear
- 1 Many buildings fell to the ground. _____
 - 2 It could be a very important decision. _____
 - 3 The villagers have all been moved from the village. _____
 - 4 There are people who are inside their homes and cannot get out. _____
 - 5 Scientists believe the hurricane will reach and attack Florida within 24 hours. _____
 - 6 The number of people killed could be as high as 2,000. _____
 - 7 The storm has done a great deal of damage. _____
 - 8 He was injured while trying to take his son to safety from the fire. _____

TOEFL JUNIOR READING

Type 2 : Biology. Practice set 5

Questions 1-7 are about the following article.

We have known for a long time that flowers of different plants open and close at different times of day. This is so familiar that there seems to be no need to ask the reason for it. Yet no one really understands why flowers open and close at particular times. The process is not as simple as we might think, as recent experiments have shown. In one study, flowers were kept in constant darkness. We might expect that the flowers, without any information about the time of day, did not open as they normally do. In fact, they continued to open at their usual time. This suggests that they have some mysterious way of knowing the time. Their sense of time does not depend on information from the outside world; it is, so to speak, inside them, a kind of "inner clock".

This discovery may not seem to be very important. However, it was later found that not just plants but also animals – including man have this "inner clock" which controls the working of their bodies and influences their activities. Men, then, are also influenced by this mysterious power. Whether we wish it or not, it affects such things in our life as our need for sleep and our need for food.

In the past, this did not matter very much because people lived in natural conditions. In the modern world, things are different; now there are spacemen, airplane pilots and, in ordinary life, a lot of people who have to work at night. It would be very useful, then, to know more about the "inner clock". Such ordinary things as flowers might help us understand more about ourselves.

1. A recent experiment showed that _____.

- (A) different flowers open and close at different times of day
- (B) for their opening and closing, flowers do not need information from the outside world
- (C) flowers are influenced by weak light even when they are in a dark room
- (D) flowers can be used for telling the time

2. In line 4, the word constant is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) instant
- (B) continuous
- (C) frequent
- (D) extreme

3. According to the article, which of the following is true about the "inner clock"?

- (A) It is an unimportant discovery.
- (B) It is only found in animals.
- (C) It has not been understood so far.
- (D) It has effects on humans.

4. Further study of the "inner clock" will be useful because _____.

- (A) it might help us to understand ourselves in some way
- (B) we do not yet understand plants and animals well enough
- (C) the number of spacemen and airplane pilots is fast increasing

(D) we should try to live more naturally than we do now

5. What can be inferred about the flowers if they are kept in constant darkness?

- (A) Flowers will not open or close as usual.
- (B) Flowers will not open any longer.
- (C) Flowers will open as they do in natural conditions.
- (D) Flowers will always remain in full blossom.

6. What have the mysterious power of knowing time without information from the outside world?

(A) Animals including man as well as plants

(B) All living things except man

(C) Only flowers

(D) Neither animals nor plants

7. In line 11, the word influences is closest in meaning to_____.

- (A) removes
- (B) changes
- (C) affects
- (D) transfers

Questions 8-14 are about the following passage.

Butterflies are one of the most extensively studied insects - about 90 percent of the world, butterflies have scientific names. Butterflies also have a favorable image with the general public. Hence, they are an excellent group for communicating information on science issues such as diversity.

Perhaps the diversity of butterflies that has received the most attention over the past century is the striking difference in species richness between tropical and temperate regions. For example, in 1875 one biologist pointed out the diversity of butterflies in the Amazon. He mentioned that about 700 species were found within an hour's walk, while the total number found on the exceed 66, and the whole of Europe had only 321. This early comparison British islands did not of tropical and temperate butterfly richness has been well confirmed.

A general theory of diversity would have to predict not only this difference between temperate and tropical zones, but also patterns within each region, and how these patterns vary among different animal and plant groups. However, for butterflies, variation of species richness within temperate or tropical regions, rather than between them, is poorly understood. Indeed, unlike comparisons between temperate and tropical areas, comparisons of numbers of species among the Amazon basin, tropical Asia and Africa are still in the documentation phase.

8. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The physical characteristics of butterflies
- (B) The names of butterflies
- (C) The variety of butterflies
- (D) Temperate and tropical regions

9. In line 1, the word extensively is closest in meaning to_____.

- (A) intensively
- (B) widely
- (C) traditionally
- (D) extremely

10. In line 6, the word striking is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) physical
- (B) confusing
- (C) noticeable
- (D) successful

11. In line 9, the word exceed is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) locate
- (B) allow
- (C) go beyond
- (D) come close to

12. In line 12, the phrase these patterns refers to ____.

- (A) patterns between temperate and tropical zones
- (B) patterns within each region
- (C) patterns among different animal and plant groups
- (D) patterns within tropical areas

13. Why does the author mention tropical Asia?

- (A) To point out that the behavior of butterflies varies with climate
- (B) To explain that the diversity of butterflies is affected by human populations
- (C) To give an example of a location where a general theory of butterfly diversity is still in the documentation phase
- (D) To note a place where documenting plant species is more difficult than documenting butterfly species

14. Which of the following is NOT well understood by biologists?

- (A) European butterflies' habitats
- (B) Variation of species richness between temperate and tropical regions
- (C) Variation of species richness within temperate or tropical regions
- (D) Comparisons of behavior patterns of butterflies and certain animal groups

Questions 15-20 are about the following passage.

The elephant is an animal that lives in groups. An elephant herd usually has from twenty to forty members. The elephants in the herd depend on one another for help in time of trouble.

The leader of the group is usually a wise and strong female. She travels at the head of the herd and is followed by the other females and their young. The bull elephants follow last. When danger threatens, the bulls form a circle around the weaker animals and guard them.

The members of the herd are loyal to one another. A sick or wounded elephant is not left behind to die. If an elephant is sick, the whole herd stops traveling until it gets well. When an elephant is injured, two others walk on both sides of it and support it with their bodies. A member of the herd may be caught in a trap. Then the others try to free it.

Elephants are fond of the youngsters in the group and give them special care. They help the young ones stay afloat when the herd crosses a river. They work together to rescue a calf that has wandered into a dangerous place.

A female elephant that is about to give birth to her young leaves the herd for a short time. However, she takes another female along to act as "aunt". The aunt stands guard and helps the mother with her newborn calf. In this way, the herd's newest member is protected.

15 In line 1, the word herd is closest in meaning to_____.

- (A) leader
- (B) member
- (C) group
- (D) baby

16. What is usually the leader of an elephant herd?

- (A) A young bull elephant
- (B) An elephant couple
- (C) A wise and strong female
- (D) A strong bull and its assistant

17. When danger threatens, what would the bull elephants do to protect others?

- (A) They would be the leader of the group.
- (B) They would fight with other animals.
- (C) They would form a circle to protect them.
- (D) They would attack with their tusks.

18. Why does the author mention "a sick or wounded elephant"?

- (A) To prove that elephants of a herd are loyal to one another
- (B) To demonstrate that a sick or wounded elephant would be deserted

(C) To explain that the elephant is not a strong and powerful animal

(D) To give an example of how a leader elephant would help the members

19. In line 11, the word rescue is closest in meaning to_____.

- (A) hurt
- (B) save
- (C) carry
- (D) protect

20. In line 12, the word wandered is closest in meaning to_____.

- (A) walked
- (B) developed
- (C) sent
- (D) driven

Vocabulary List 5**Verbs**

influence	'ɪnfluəns	ảnh hưởng
exceed	ɪk'si:d	quá
threaten	'θreɪn	đe dọa
guard	ɡɑ:d	bảo vệ
rescue	'reskjʊ:	cứu, giải thoát
wander	'wɒndə	đi lang thang

Nouns

butterfly	'bʌtəflaɪ	con bướm
insect	'ɪnsɛkt	côn trùng
diversity	daɪ'vɜ:sɪti	đa dạng
species	'spi:ʃi:z	loài
herd	hɜ:d	bầy đàn
leader	'li:də	lãnh đạo

Word clusters

depend on	dɪ'pend ɒn	phụ thuộc vào
in time of	ɪn taɪm ɒv	trong thời gian
give birth to	ɡɪv bɜ:θ tu:	sinh

Adjectives & Adverbs

particular	pə'tɪkjələ	đặc thù , riêng
recent	'ri:snt	gần đây
constant	'kɒnstənt	liên tục
inner	'ɪnə	bên trong
ordinary	'ɔ:dnri	bình thường
extensively		rộng rãi, một cách chuyên
	ɪks'tensɪvli	sâu
scientific	ˌsaɪəns'tɪfɪk	thuộc về khoa học
striking	'straɪkɪŋ	nổi bật
tropical	'trɒpɪkəl	nhiệt đới
temperate	'tempərɪt	khí hậu ôn hòa
wise	waɪz	khôn ngoan
loyal	'lɔɪəl	trung thành
wounded	'wu:ndɪd	bị thương

Choose the synonym for the underlined word.

1. He was affected by the sad news.

- (A) influenced
- (B) persuaded
- (C) changed
- (D) concerned

2. A His knowledge of history goes beyond mine.

- (A) overviews
- (B) expects
- (C) previews
- (D) exceeds

3. A helmet guards your head from injuries.

- (A) helps
- (B) stops

(C) protects

(D) prevents

4. He dived from the bridge to rescue the drowning child.

- (A) find
- (B) discover
- (C) save
- (D) help

5. The wounded bird was lying on the ground.

- (A) injured
- (B) damaged
- (C) upset

(D) depressed

(B) intensively

6. It would be wise not to join the club.

(C) expectedly

(A) smart

(D) considerably

(B) foolish

8. His eyes are his most striking feature.

(C) wisdom

(A) beating

(D) willing

(B) attractive

7. The universe has been extensively studied.

(C) hitting

(A) professionally

(D) special