

# Unit 10: LEARNING

## A. VOCABULARY (Từ vựng)

### A1. Subjects (Các môn học)



1. **mathematics**

*toán học*



2. **numbers**

*các con số*



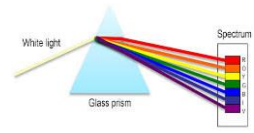
3. **physics**

*vật lý*



4. **heat**

*nhiệt*



5. **light**

*ánh sáng*



6. **energy**

*năng lượng*



7. **chemistry**

*hóa học*



8. **chemicals**

*các chất hóa học*



9. **biology**



10. **living things**

*các sinh vật sống*



11. **literature**

*văn học*



12. **literary works**

*các tác phẩm văn học*



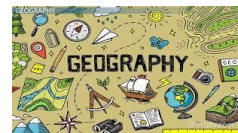
13. **history**

*lịch sử*



14. **the past**

*quá khứ*



15. **geography**

*địa lý*



16. **places**

*các nơi chốn*



17. **foreign language**

*ngoại ngữ*



18. **English**

*tiếng Anh*



19. **IT**

*information technology*



20. **computers**

*máy vi tính*

### A2. Science and invention (Khoa học và phát minh)



1. **invisible car**

*ô tô vô hình*



2. **invisible object**

*vật thể vô hình*



3. **medicine**

*thuốc*



4. **mobile phone**

*điện thoại di động*



5. **robot**

*người máy*



6. **self-driving car**

*xe tự lái*



7. **teleporting**

*dịch chuyển tức thời*



8. **telescope**

*kính viễn vọng*



9. **the Internet**

*mạng toàn cầu*



10. **wheel**

*bánh xe*

**A3. Learning (Học)**1. **design** (v.)

thiết kế

2. **discover** (v.)

khám phá

3. **fail** (v.)

trượt, rớt môn

4. **forget** (v.)

quên

5. **invent** (v.)

phát minh

6. **know** (v.)

biết

7. **learn** (v.)

*học* (việc học để bạn am hiểu, sử dụng kiến thức hoặc có được kỹ năng)

8. **memorize**

ghi nhớ

9. **pass** (v.)

đậu, qua môn

10. **practise**

luyện tập

11. **remember**

nhớ lại, nhớ ra

12. **study** (v.)

*học* (việc học liên quan đến đọc hiểu, cố gắng ghi nhớ, học ở trường lớp)

13. **teach** (v.)

dạy

14. **test** (v.)

kiểm tra

15. **train** (v.)

đào tạo

16. **understand**

hiểu

**A4. Daily habits (Thói quen hàng ngày)**1. **drink lots of coffee every day**

uống nhiều cà phê mỗi ngày

2. **brush your teeth twice a day**

đánh răng 2 lần mỗi ngày

3. **swim every morning**

bơi mỗi buổi sáng

4. **sing in the shower**

hát trong lúc tắm

5. **bite your fingernails**

cắn móng tay

6. **eat chocolate**

ăn sôcôla

7. **smoke cigarettes**

hút thuốc lá

8. **put sugar in tea**

bỏ đường vào trong trà

9. **not eat breakfast**

không ăn sáng





10. **check your phone during meals**  
*xem điện thoại trong suốt các bữa ăn*



11. **buy the same newspaper every day**  
*mua cùng một tờ báo mỗi ngày*



12. **practice the guitar for thirty minutes a day**  
*tập chơi ghi-ta 30 phút mỗi ngày*

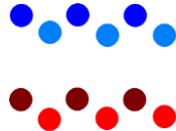


13. **learn ten new English words every day**  
*học 10 từ tiếng Anh mới mỗi ngày*

#### A5. Email addresses and websites (Địa chỉ email và trang web)



@ at



. dot



/ slash



- dash



\_ underscore

## B. SPEAKING QUESTIONS (Câu hỏi Nói)

### Yes/No questions:

1. Do you like art?
2. Are you interested in astronomy?
3. Would you like to be a neuroscientist?
4. Do you remember life before mobile phones and the internet? Describe it.
5. Would you ever leave your mobile phone at home?
6. Have you ever used a paper map?
7. Is there any kind of technology that you think has made our lives more difficult? What is it?/What are they?
8. Have you ever stayed anywhere that did not have electricity?

### Wh- questions:

9. What kind of art you like?
10. What is a landline? Do you have a landline at home?
11. What's your favourite piece of technology?
12. What machine could you not live without?
13. **In your opinion, which is the most important invention? Why?** (Theo ý kiến bạn, thứ gì là phát minh quan trọng nhất? Tại sao?)

## C. GRAMMAR (Ngữ pháp)

### C1. Present perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

- Cấu trúc chung: **S + have/has + V<sub>3</sub>/V-ed**

- Chúng ta hình thành thì hiện tại hoàn thành với trợ động từ *have/has* + quá khứ phân từ (*V<sub>3</sub>/V-ed*).

- Với các động từ thường (có quy tắc), quá khứ phân từ tận cùng bằng **-ed**. Chúng nó tương tự như dạng quá khứ đơn:
  - /id/     *want* → *wanted*     *need* → *needed*
  - /t/       *watch* → *watched*     *laugh* → *laughed*     *look* → *looked*
  - /d/       *play* → *played*     *learn* → *learned*     *call* → *called*
- Nhiều động từ có dạng quá khứ phân từ bất quy tắc. Chúng nó (ở cột 3) thường, nhưng không phải luôn luôn, khác biệt so với dạng quá khứ đơn (ở cột 2):
  - become* → *became* → *become*
  - buy* → *bought* → *bought*
  - come* → *came* → *come*
  - do* → *did* → *done*
  - forget* → *forgot* → *forgotten*
  - go* → *went* → *gone*
  - make* → *made* → *made*
  - read* → *read* → *read*
  - see* → *saw* → *seen*
  - teach* → *taught* → *taught*
  - understand* → *understood* → *understood*
  - write* → *wrote* → *written*

Khẳng định	Phủ định	Nghi vấn	Trả lời ngắn
I/You/We/They've <b>(have)</b> sent a letter.	I/You/We/They <b>haven't (have not)</b> used a public telephone.	<b>Have</b> I/you/we/they <b>seen</b> that film?	<b>Yes</b> , I/you/we/they <b>have</b> . <b>No</b> , I/you/we/they <b>haven't</b> .
He/She/It's <b>(has)</b> gone to Spain.	He/She/It <b>hasn't (has not)</b> come back.	<b>Has</b> he/she/it <b>arrived</b> ?	<b>Yes</b> , he/she/it <b>has</b> . <b>No</b> , he/she/it <b>hasn't</b> .

- Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành để nói về những trải nghiệm trong quá khứ mà không rõ chính xác thời gian xảy ra.

- I've made a YouTube video.* (Tôi đã thực hiện một video trên YouTube.)
- I haven't booked a holiday at a travel agent.* (Tôi chưa đặt một kỳ nghỉ nào tại 1 đại lý du lịch.)

- Với thì hiện tại hoàn thành, chúng ta thường dùng **ever** (= đã từng trong đời) trong câu hỏi, và **never** (= chưa bao giờ trong cuộc đời) trong câu khẳng định.

- Have you ever been to Brazil?* (Bạn đã bao giờ đến Brazil chưa?)
- He's never downloaded a film.* (Anh ấy chưa bao giờ tải một bộ phim nào.)
- I've never been to Greece.* (not ~~I haven't never been to Greece.~~) → câu khẳng định

- Từ '**go**' (đi) có hai ý nghĩa quá khứ phân từ:

- She's been to China.* = She went to China and come back.  
(Cô ấy đã đến Trung Quốc rồi. = Cô ấy đã đi đến Trung Quốc và quay trở về.)
- She's gone to China.* = She went to China and is in China now.  
(Cô ấy đã đi Trung Quốc. = Cô ấy đã đi đến Trung Quốc và hiện đang ở Trung Quốc.)

**C2. Present perfect and past simple** (Hiện tại hoàn thành và quá khứ đơn)

<b>Thì hiện tại hoàn thành (Present perfect)</b>	<b>Thì quá khứ đơn (Past simple)</b>
Khẳng định: <b>S + have/has + V<sub>3</sub>/Ved + O</b> Phủ định: <b>S + haven't/ hasn't + V<sub>3</sub>/V-ed + O</b> Nghi vấn: <b>Have/ Has + S + V<sub>3</sub>/V-ed + O?</b>	Khẳng định: <b>S + V<sub>2</sub>/V-ed + O</b> Phủ định: <b>S + didn't + V<sub>1</sub> + O</b> Nghi vấn: <b>Did + S + V<sub>1</sub>?</b>
Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra tại một thời điểm không xác định trong quá khứ. <i>Mary has come to Viet Nam.</i> (Mary vừa đến Việt Nam.)	Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra tại thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ, và đã dứt điểm rồi. <i>She graduated from the university last year.</i> (Cô ấy đã tốt nghiệp vào năm ngoái)
Diễn tả các hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, vẫn còn ở hiện tại và có thể tiếp tục trong tương lai. <i>She has lived in Ho Chi Minh city for 2 years.</i> (Cô ấy đã sống ở TP.HCM được 2 năm rồi.)	Diễn tả một hành động diễn ra lặp đi lặp lại hoặc xảy ra thường xuyên trong quá khứ và bây giờ không xảy ra nữa. <i>When I was a child, I used to go fishing with my father.</i> (Khi còn nhỏ, tôi thường đi câu với bố.)
Thường đi kèm với: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>since + mốc thời điểm</i></li> <li><i>for + khoảng thời gian</i></li> <li><i>ever</i> (đã bao giờ), <i>never</i> (chưa bao giờ)</li> <li><i>already</i> (rồi), <i>just</i> (vừa mới), <i>yet</i> (vẫn chưa), <i>recently</i> (gần đây), <i>lately</i> (gần đây), <i>so far</i> (mới đây), <i>until now</i>, <i>up to now</i> (tới giờ)...</li> </ul>	Thường đi kèm với: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>yesterday</i> (ngày hôm qua)</li> <li><i>time + ago</i> (2 days ago, 3 months ago...)</li> <li><i>in + past time</i> (in 1975, in 2021...)</li> <li><i>last + thời gian</i> (last year, last weekend...)</li> </ul>

**D. MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (Câu hỏi trắc nghiệm)**

- This type of science is the study of the past.  
 (A) literature (B) history (C) geography (D) English
- This type of science is the study of heat, light, and energy.  
 (A) thermodynamics (B) physics (C) microbiology (D) chemistry
- This type of science is the study of literary works.  
 (A) literature (B) history (C) geography (D) English
- This type of science is the study of places in the world.  
 (A) literature (B) history (C) geography (D) English
- This type of science is the study of living things.  
 (A) mathematics (B) physics (C) chemistry (D) biology
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the science of numbers, forms, amounts, and their relationships.  
 (A) mathematics (B) physics (C) chemistry (D) biology
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the science and activity of using computers and software to store and send information.  
 (A) mathematics (B) IT (C) technology (D) foreign language
- This type of science is the study of chemicals.  
 (A) mathematics (B) physics (C) chemistry (D) biology
- The company began its \_\_\_\_\_ banking service three years ago.  
 (A) invisible (B) online (C) offline (D) self-driving

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ the file as soon as I had finished working on it.  
(A) pressed (B) charged (C) plugged in (D) uploaded
11. I got my bag caught in the \_\_\_\_\_ of my bicycle.  
(A) electricity (B) knife (C) fire (D) wheel
12. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a brand name for a type of MP3 player.  
(A) CD (B) GPS (C) iPod (D) iPad
13. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a machine that cleans floors and other surfaces by sucking up dust and dirt.  
(A) MP3 player (B) podcast (C) vacuum cleaner (D) search engine
14. I'm always \_\_\_\_\_ because I need to email the people I work with regularly.  
(A) plug into (B) online (C) offline (D) push
15. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ our holiday photos so all our friends can see them?  
(A) upload (B) download (C) recharge (D) switch on
16. He braked suddenly, causing the front \_\_\_\_\_ to skid.  
(A) wheels (B) iPods (C) doors (D) vacuum cleaners
17. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ how to print on this computer?  
(A) design (B) discover (C) understand (D) know
18. She explained the whole idea again, but I still didn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) forget (B) know (C) fail (D) understand
19. She suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ that her keys were in her other bag.  
(A) knew (B) invented (C) learned (D) remembered
20. Let me write down that date before I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
(A) memorize (B) forget (C) remember (D) pass
21. Next term we will \_\_\_\_\_ plants and how they grow.  
(A) practice (B) study (C) remember (D) teach
22. I've \_\_\_\_\_ a lot about computers since I started work here.  
(A) tested (B) trained (C) learned (D) understood
23. My mother didn't \_\_\_\_\_ how to use a mobile phone so I taught her.  
(A) forget (B) know (C) understand (D) remember
24. Sorry, I'm not sure that I \_\_\_\_\_ what you're saying. Please go over it again.  
(A) study (B) learn (C) work (D) understand
25. I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework yet.  
(A) have finish (B) has finished (C) did finished (D) haven't finished
26. My father is on the way. He \_\_\_\_\_ home yet.  
(A) haven't arrived (B) hasn't arrived (C) didn't arrived (D) arrived
27. I am not hungry. I have \_\_\_\_\_ eaten.  
(A) yet (B) now (C) just (D) ever
28. I have never \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris.  
(A) been (B) went (C) go (D) was
29. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever been to New York?

- (A) Are (B) Were (C) Do (D) Have

30. I am still working. I haven't finished my work \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) already (B) yet (C) still (D) never

31. I am looking for my pen. I \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- (A) have lost (B) lost (C) did lost (D) was lost

32. During the two years David \_\_\_\_\_ ten different jobs.

- (A) has has (B) has had (C) have had (D) have has

33. I \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher since 2012.

- (A) was (B) have be (C) have been (D) had be

34. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ my new dress yet.

- (A) haven't seen (B) didn't see (C) hasn't see (D) hasn't seen

35. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you born?

- (A) did (B) were (C) are (D) have

36. A: Where \_\_\_\_\_ that jacket? - B: In that new clothes shop in Piazza Kennedy.

- (A) did you buy (B) have you bought (C) has you bought (D) you have bought

37. How long \_\_\_\_\_ your best friend?

- (A) do you know (B) have you known (C) did you know (D) have you knowed

38. A: I lived in Milan when I was younger. - B: Really? How long \_\_\_\_\_ there?

- (A) did you live (B) lived you (C) have you lived (D) did you lived

39. Gladstone \_\_\_\_\_ the Prime Minister of Great Britain 5 times during the reign of Queen Victoria.

- (A) was (B) has been (C) had been (D)

40. My grandmother, who died five years ago, \_\_\_\_\_ abroad

- (A) was never going (B) has never been (C) never went (D) has never gone

41. Why \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ his last job?

- (A) did, leave (B) does, left (C) do, leave (D) did, left

42. Where \_\_\_\_\_ Jack and Dorothy \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend?

- (A) did, go (B) have, gone (C) do, go (D) has, gone

43. Anna \_\_\_\_\_ to the store. She'll be back in about fifteen minutes.

- (A) had gone (B) haven't gone (C) have gone (D) has gone

44. I \_\_\_\_\_ your husband. Is that him over there?

- (A) have met (B) hasn't met (C) haven't met (D) has met

45. How long \_\_\_\_\_ Paul \_\_\_\_\_ in Taiwan?

- (A) do, stay (B) did, stay (C) do, stayed (D) does, stayed

46. They / went to / a famous / Vietnamese restaurant / . / in Ha Noi / to try / some of / their / dishes

- (A) They went to a famous Vietnamese restaurant in Ha Noi to try some of their dishes.  
 (B) They went to Ha Noi in a famous Vietnamese restaurant to try some of their dishes.  
 (C) They went to some famous Vietnamese restaurant in Ha Noi to try of their a dishes.  
 (D) They went to their restaurant in Vietnamese to try some of a famous Ha Noi on dishes.

Choose the correct answers to complete the short passage.

### Leaning Tower of Pisa

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is one of (47) ---- architectural structures from medieval Europe. It is in the Italian town of Pisa. Pisa is (48) ---- of the most visited European cities. It is close to other big cities of Italy, such as Florence and Lucca. Tower of Pisa is 60 meters high and it is a major tourist (49) ---- . It is located next to the Cathedral of Pisa. Visitors (50) ---- the tilted staircase to upper levels of the tower and enjoy the spectacular view. Construction on the Leaning Tower of Pisa (51) ---- in 1173 and stopped in 1185 because Pisa had gone to war (52) ---- Florence. The tower was (53) ---- completed in 1319. The landmark (54) ---- to the public in 2001 and can be entered and climbed for an entrance fee. In 2008, after engineers removed (55) ---- hundred tons of earth from underneath it and stabilized (56) ---- foundation, the tower was estimated to remain stable for the next 200 years.

- |                        |                        |                 |                  |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 47. A. more remarkable | C. the most remarkable |                 |                  |
| B. remarkabler         | D. the remarkablest    |                 |                  |
| 48. A. one             | B. most                | C. each         | D. any           |
| 49. A. attraction      | B. invitation          | C. foundation   | D. declaration   |
| 50. A. have to climb   | B. mustn't climb       | C. can climb    | D. needn't climb |
| 51. A. has begun       | B. will begin          | C. began        | D. begins        |
| 52. A. with            | B. under               | C. between      | D. for           |
| 53. A. quickly         | B. richly              | C. considerably | D. eventually    |
| 54. A. is opened       | B. was opened          | C. opens        | D. has opened    |
| 55. A. several         | B. much                | C. a little     | D. few           |
| 56. A. it's            | B. it has              | C. its          | D. it            |

Read the passage and choose the correct options according to the reading.

Dear Matilda,

It's been a month I haven't heard from you. I hope you are well. I had a terrible day at school yesterday. My friends and I were playing volleyball in the school yard when I suddenly fell and twisted my ankle. At first I didn't feel much pain, but later on it started hurting badly. I had difficulty walking so my friends helped me around. They took me to a hospital and stayed with me until my mom and dad arrived. The doctor said it was broken and I needed to rest for a month. We came home last night and I feel better now. This incident also made me realize how valuable friendships are. I don't know what I would do without them. So I want to say I feel very happy to have such good friends like you.

57. Why does the girl feel happy?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. Because she was at school.            | C. Because her friends helped her.        |
| B. Because she fell and injured herself. | D. Because the ambulance arrived on time. |

58. Which of the followings is incorrect?

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| A. She hurt her arm.      | C. Her friends helped her get to a hospital.      |
| B. She injured her ankle. | D. She won't be able to go to school for a month. |

59. What does the girl want to emphasize in her e-mail?

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| A. The importance of friendship.       | C. The terrible day she had. |
| B. She should stop playing volleyball. | D. The importance of school. |