

mới

VŨ THỊ PHƯỢNG

BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

DỰA THEO MÔ HÌNH TRƯỜNG HỌC MỚI TẠI VIỆT NAM (VNEN)

- ✓ Biên soạn theo sách giáo khoa dựa trên chương trình và cải cách giáo dục mới
- ✓ Tài liệu tham khảo dành cho học sinh, giáo viên và phụ huynh
- ✓ Phụ lục có đáp án dành cho các em học sinh



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN THANH NIÊN

VŨ THỊ PHƯỢNG

BÀI TẬP
TIẾNG ANH 7
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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Tiếng Anh - ngôn ngữ toàn cầu không chỉ đóng vai trò quan trọng trong giao tiếp hàng ngày mà còn là một bộ môn thiết yếu trong chương trình giáo dục các cấp ở nước ta hiện nay. Để học tốt tiếng Anh, các em cần có sự kết hợp cân đối giữa lý thuyết và thực hành.

Cuốn sách "**Bài tập tiếng Anh 7**" được biên soạn dựa theo chương trình chuẩn và mới nhất của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo nhằm giúp các em học sinh lớp 7 có thể củng cố, thực hành và vận dụng kiến thức đã học để đạt kết quả tốt nhất trong các bài kiểm tra cũng như các bài thi.

Bài tập tiếng Anh 7 được chia thành các đơn vị bài học bám sát chương trình mới của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo, cụ thể mỗi đơn vị bài học gồm:

- * GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP
- * VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG
- * EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH
- + PART 1. PHONETICS
- + PART 2. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR
- + PART 3. READING
- + PART 4. WRITING

Hy vọng cuốn sách này sẽ là người bạn đồng hành thân thiết và hữu ích trên chặng đường chinh phục bộ môn tiếng Anh của các em. Chúc các em học thật tốt và đạt nhiều điểm cao trong bộ môn này.

Trân trọng!

Tác giả

Mời bạn vào trực tuyến tại: **khangvietbook.com.vn** để có thể cập nhật và mua online một cách nhanh chóng, thuận tiện nhất các tựa sách của Công ty Khang Việt phát hành.

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UNIT 1: MY HOBBIES

A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

I. THE PRESENT SIMPLE - Thị hiện tại đơn

1. Cấu trúc thị hiện tại đơn với động từ "To be"

1.1 Câu khẳng định

S + is/ am/ are + ...

- Trong đó: S (subject) = Chủ ngữ

* CHÚ Ý:

- Khi S = I + am

- Khi S = He/ She/ It + is

- Khi S = We/ You/ They + are

Ví dụ:

➤ I am a student. (*Tôi là sinh viên.*)

Ta thấy với chủ ngữ khác nhau động từ "to be" chia khác nhau.

1.2 Câu phủ định

S + is/ am/ are + not + ...

* CHÚ Ý:

- am not: không có dạng viết tắt

- is not = isn't

- are not = aren't



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Ví dụ:

➤ He isn't my little brother. (*Cậu ấy không phải là em trai của tôi.*)

1.3 Câu nghi vấn

Am/ Is/ Are + S+ ...?

Trả lời: Yes, I + am. - Yes, he/ she/ it + is. - Yes, we/ you/ they + are.

No, I + am not. - No, he/ she/ it + isn't - No, we/ you/ they + aren't.

Ví dụ:

➤ Are you Jananese? (*Bạn là người Nhật đúng không vậy?*)

- No, I am not. I'm Vietnamese. (*Không. Tôi là người Việt Nam.*)

2. Cấu trúc thị hiện tại đơn với động từ thường

2.1 Câu khẳng định

S + V(s/es)

Trong đó: - S (subject) = Chủ ngữ

- V (verb) = Động từ

* CHÚ Ý:

- S = I, We, You, They, danh từ số nhiều thì động từ ở dạng nguyên thể

- S = He, She, It, danh từ số ít thì động từ thêm "S" hoặc ES"

Ví dụ:

➤ We go to school by bus everyday. (*Chúng tôi đến trường bằng xe buýt hàng ngày.*)

Trong câu này, chủ ngữ là "She" nên động từ chính "go" phải thêm "es".

2.2 Câu phủ định

S + don't/ doesn't + V (nguyên thể)

Lưu ý:

- don't - do not
- doesn't - does not

CHÚ Ý:

- S = I, We, You, They, danh từ số nhiều - Ta mượn trợ động từ "do" + not
- S = He, She, It, danh từ số ít - Ta mượn trợ động từ "does" + not
- Động từ (V) theo sau ở dạng NGUYÊN THỂ không chia.

* **Ví dụ:**

- I don't usually go swimming. (*Tôi không thường xuyên đi bơi.*)
- She doesn't like football. (*Cô ấy không thích bóng đá.*)

2.3 Câu nghi vấn

Do/ Does + S + V(nguyên thể)?

Trả lời: Yes, I/we/you/they + do./ Yes, he/she/it + does.

No, I/we/you/they + don't/ No, he/she/it + doesn't.

CHÚ Ý:

- S = I, We, You, They, danh từ số nhiều - Ta mượn trợ động từ "Do" đứng trước chủ ngữ
- S = He, She, It, danh từ số ít - Ta mượn trợ động từ "Does" đứng trước chủ ngữ
- Động từ chính trong câu ở dạng NGUYÊN THỂ.

* **Ví dụ:**

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- Do you stay with your family? (*Bạn có ở cùng với gia đình không?*)
- Yes, I do./ No, I don't. (*Có, tôi ở cùng với gia đình./ Không, tôi không ở cùng.*)
Trong câu này, chủ ngữ là "you" nên ta mượn trợ động từ "Do" đứng trước chủ ngữ, động từ chính "stay" ở dạng nguyên thể.
- Does your mother like cooking? (*Mẹ của bạn có thích nấu ăn không?*)
- Yes, she does./ No, she doesn't. (*Có, bà ấy thích nấu ăn./ Không, bà ấy không thích.*)
Trong câu này, chủ ngữ là "your mother" (tương ứng với ngôi "she") nên ta mượn trợ động từ "Does" đứng trước chủ ngữ, động từ chính "like" ở dạng nguyên thể.

3. Cách sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn

⌚ Diễn tả một hành động, sự việc diễn ra thường xuyên, lặp đi lặp lại hay một thói quen.

Ví dụ:

- They drive to the office every day. (*Hàng ngày họ lái xe đi làm.*)
- She doesn't come here very often. (*Cô ấy không đến đây thường xuyên.*)
- ⌚ Diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý

Ví dụ:

- The sun rises in the East and sets in the West. (*Mặt trời mọc ở đông và lặn ở tây.*)

Đây là một sự thật hiển nhiên nên ta sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn để diễn tả. Chủ ngữ là "the sun" (số ít, tương ứng với "ít") nên động từ "rise" và "set" ta phải thêm "s".

⌚ Diễn tả sự việc sẽ xảy ra theo lịch trình, thời gian biểu rõ ràng như giờ tàu, máy bay chạy...

Ví dụ:

- Christmas Day falls on a Monday this year. (*Năm nay Giáng sinh rơi vào ngày thứ Hai.*)
- The flight starts at 7 am tomorrow. (*Chuyến bay sẽ bắt đầu vào lúc 7h sáng ngày mai.*)
- **Điển tả suy nghĩ, cảm xúc, cảm giác.**

Ví dụ:

- I think he is a good boy. (*Tôi nghĩ cậu ấy là một chàng trai tốt.*)
- She feels very tired now. (*Bây giờ cô ấy cảm thấy rất mệt.*)

4. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì hiện tại đơn

* Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ tần suất:

- always:	luôn luôn
- usually:	thường thường
- normally:	thường thường
- often:	thường xuyên
- frequently:	thường xuyên
- sometimes:	thỉnh thoảng
- rarely:	hiếm khi
- seldom:	hiếm khi
- every day/ week/ month/ year:	hàng ngày, hàng tuần, hàng tháng, hàng năm
- once:	một lần (once a month: một tháng 1 lần)
- twice:	hai lần (twice a week: hai lần 1 tuần)
- three times:	ba lần (three times a day: 3 lần 1 ngày)
- never:	không bao giờ
- first..., then...:	trước tiên ..., sau đó ... (khi yêu cầu mô phỏng, đưa ra chỉ dẫn cụ thể để thực hiện một việc nào đó)

* **Chú ý:** từ “ba lần” trở lên sử dụng: số đếm + times

Ví dụ:

- She sees grandparents four times a month. (*Cô ấy đến thăm ông bà 1 tháng 4 lần.*)

* Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tuần suất trong câu:

- Các trạng từ: *always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom...* - đứng trước động từ thường, đứng sau động từ "to be" và trợ động từ.

Ví dụ:

- He is usually at home in the evening. (*Anh ấy thường ở nhà vào buổi tối.*)
- I don't often go out with my friends. (*Tôi không thường xuyên ra ngoài với bạn bè.*)

5. Quy tắc thêm "s" hoặc "es" sau động từ

- Thông thường ta thêm "s" vào sau các động từ.

Ví dụ:

work - works read - reads

like - likes dance - dances

- Những động từ tận cùng bằng: -s; -sh; -ch; -z; -x; -o ta thêm "es".

Ví dụ:

miss - misses watch - watches

wash - washes buzz - buzzes

- Nhữn động từ tận cùng là "y":

+ Nếu trước "y" là một nguyên âm (a, e, i, o, u) - ta giữ nguyên "y" + "s"

Ví dụ: play - plays; buy - buys; pay - pays

+ Nếu trước "y" là một phụ âm - ta đổi "y" thành "i" + "es"

Ví dụ: fly - flies; cry - cries; fry - fries

- Trường hợp đặc biệt:

Ta có: **have - has**

Động từ "have" khi đi với chủ ngữ là ngôi thứ 3 số ít sẽ không thêm "s" mà biến đổi thành "has".

Ví dụ:

➤ She has three cats. (*Cô ấy có 3 con mèo.*)

II. THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE (THI TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN)

1. Câu trúc

1.1 Câu khẳng định

S + will + V (nguyên thể)

Trong đó:

{ S (subject): Chủ ngữ
will: trợ động từ
V (nguyên thể): động từ ở dạng nguyên thể

* CHÚ Ý

{ I will = I'll; They will = They'll; It will = It'll
He will = He'll; We will = We'll
She will = She'll; You will = You'll

Ví dụ:

➤ My mother will help me care for my babies tomorrow. (*Ngày mai mẹ tôi sẽ chăm sóc bạn trẻ giúp tôi.*)

➤ She will bring you a cup of tea soon. (*Cô ấy sẽ mang cho bạn một tách trà sớm thôi.*)

1.2 Câu phủ định

S + will not + V (nguyên thể)

Câu phủ định trong thì tương lai đơn ta chỉ cần thêm "not" vào ngay sau "will".

CHÚ Ý:

will not = won't

Ví dụ:

➤ I won't tell him the truth. (*Tôi sẽ không nói với anh ấy sự thật.*)

➤ We won't finish our report in 2 days. (*Chúng tôi sẽ không thể hoàn thành bài báo cáo trong vòng 2 ngày.*)

1.3 Câu nghi vấn

Will + S + V (nguyên thể)?

Trả lời: **Yes, S + will./ No, S + won't.**

Câu hỏi trong thì tương lai đơn: ta chỉ cần đảo "will" lên trước chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ:

- Will they come here tomorrow? (*Họ sẽ đến đây vào ngày mai chứ?*)
Yes, they will./ No, they won't. (*Đúng, họ sẽ đến.* / *Không, họ không đến.*)
- Will you take me to the zoo this weekend? (*Mẹ sẽ cho con đến vườn bách thú chơi vào cuối tuần này chứ mẹ?*)
Yes, I will./ No, I won't. (*Ư, được.* / *Không được.*)

2. Cách sử dụng của thì tương lai đơn

⌚ Nói về một hành động hay một sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

Ví dụ:

- She'll be twenty on Sunday. (*Cô ấy sẽ tròn 20 tuổi vào Chủ Nhật tới.*)

⌚ Diễn tả một quyết định, một ý định nhất thời xảy ra ngay tại thời điểm nói.

Ví dụ:

- What would you like to drink? I'll have a mineral water. (*Anh muốn uống gì? Tôi sẽ uống nước suối.*)

⌚ Diễn tả một dự đoán không có căn cứ.

Ví dụ:

- She supposes that she will get a better job. (*Cô ấy tin rằng cô ấy sẽ kiếm được một công việc tốt.*)

⌚ Diễn tả một lời hứa hay lời yêu cầu, đề nghị.

Ví dụ:

- I promise I will return school on time. (*Tôi hứa tôi sẽ trở về trường đúng giờ.*)
- Will you please bring me a cup of coffee? (*Bạn làm ơn mang cho tôi một tách cà phê được không?*)

⌚ Sử dụng trong điều kiện loại một, diễn tả một giả định có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại và tương lai.

Ví dụ:

- If it stops raining soon, we will go to the cinema. (*Nếu trời停 mưa sớm thì chúng tôi sẽ đi xem phim.*)

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai đơn

Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai như:

- In + thời gian: trong... nữa (in 2 minutes: trong 2 phút nữa)
- Tomorrow: ngày mai
- Next day: ngày hôm sau
- Next week/ next month/ next year: tuần sau/ tháng sau/ năm sau
- The day after tomorrow: ngày sau
- Soon: chẳng bao lâu nữa
- Someday: một ngày nào đó

Trong câu có những động từ chỉ quan điểm như:

- think/ believe/ suppose/...: nghĩ/ tin/ cho là
- perhaps: có lẽ
- probably: có lẽ

III. VERB FOLLOWED BY GERUND (ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU BỞI V-ING)

Cấu trúc: S + like/ love/ enjoy/ hate +V-ing

Ví dụ:

- I like swimming. (*Tôi thích bơi lội.*)
 - She hates washing clothes. (*Cô ấy ghét giặt quần áo.*)
 - My father doesn't like mountain - climbing. (*Bố tôi không thích leo núi.*)
- Ngoài ra, sau những động từ chỉ sở thích này chúng ta cũng có thể dùng **to - infinitive** mà nghĩa của câu không hề thay đổi.

Ví dụ:

- My sister loves to make model. (Chị gái tôi thích công việc làm người mẫu.)

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
gymnastics	/dʒɪm'næstɪks/	thể dục
gardening	/'ga:dniŋ/	làm vườn
camping	/'kæmpɪŋ/	cắm trại
take photos	/teɪk 'fəʊtəʊ/	chụp ảnh
basketball	/'bæskɪtbɔ:l/	bóng rổ
cycle	/'sɜ:kəl/	đạp xe
skating	/'skeɪtɪŋ/	truột băng
table tennis	/'terbl 'tenɪs/	bóng bàn
bird - watching	/'bɜ:rdwā:tʃɪŋ/	ngắm chim
aerobics	/e'roubiks/	thể dục nhịp điệu
chess	/tʃes/	cờ vua
swimming	/'swɪmɪŋ/	bơi
walk	/wɔ:k/	đi bộ
talk	/tɔ:k/	nói chuyện
go	/gou/	đi
paint	/peɪnt/	vẽ
collect	/kə'lekt/	sưu tập
dance	/dæns/	nhảy, múa
ride	/raɪd/	đạp xe
watch	/wɑ:tʃ/	xem
listen	/'lɪsn/	nghe
play	/pleɪ/	chơi
eat	/i:t/	ăn
to hang out with friends	/hæŋ aʊt wið frendz/	ra ngoài với bạn
to chat with friends	/tʃæt wið frendz/	nói chuyện với bạn
to do sports	/də spɔ:t /	chơi thể thao
to play computer games	/pleɪ kəm'pjū:tər geimz/	chơi game
to walk the dog	/wɔ:k ðə dɒg/	dắt chó đi dạo
to play the guitar	/pleɪ ðə gr'i:ta:(r)/	choi ghi-ta
to play the violin	/pleɪ ðə ,vaɪə'lɪn /	chơi violin
Vũ Thị Phương to go shopping	/gou 'ʃɒpɪŋ /	đi mua sắm

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into two groups.

again	first	family	bird	her
learn	American	world	student	never
assistant	birthday	teacher	heard	camera
dependent	after	girl	neighbour	person

/ə/	/ɜ:/

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

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. future | B. return | C. picture | D. culture |
| 2. A. hobby | B. collect | C. doll | D. over |
| 3. A. collect | B. concern | C. combine | D. convey |
| 4. A. piano | B. fish | C. like | D. badminton |
| 5. A. arrange | B. game | C. make | D. skate |



PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Match the nouns from the box with the correct verb.

stamps	coins	camping	board games
research	chess	cartoons	jogging
violent	boating	gymnastics	football
shopping	judo	flute	buttons
dolls	Aerobics	bowling	fishing

1. Go:
2. Do:
3. Collect:
4. Play:

2. Circle A, B, C or D for each picture.

1. 	4. 
A. mountain- climbing B. skating C. horse- riding D. dancing	A. walking B. swimming C. taking photos D. bowling

2.



- A. gardening
B. singing
C. arranging flowers
D. bird-watching

5.



- A. playing the guitar
B. making models
C. collecting coins
D. cycling

3.



- A. carving wood
B. painting
C. eating
D. taking

6.



- A. talking
B. doing experiment
C. listening to the radio
D. watching a movie

3. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. watching TV | B. playing games | C. collecting | D. cartoon |
| 2. A. paint | B. listen | C. take | D. flower |
| 3. A. cycling | B. music | C. skating | D. climbing |
| 4. A. pottery | B. photo | C. love | D. wood |
| 5. A. gymnastics | B. camping | C. fishing | D. horse-riding |

4. Puts the verbs in brackets in the correct verb form.

- I (think) _____ that mountain-climbing is very dangerous.
- My father (like) _____ collecting stamps so much.
- She (take) _____ a lot of photos when she (go) _____ on holidays.
- I like drawing very much. My hobby is (paint) _____.
- My mother says when she (retire) _____, she (go) _____ back to her village to do the gardening.
- _____ your sister (like) (make) _____ model in her free time?
- My brother (promise) _____ that he (give) _____ me a nice doll on my birthday.
- Duong says he loves horse-riding but he (not/ continue) _____ this hobby from next year.
- My aunt (play) _____ the guitar once a week.
- Don't worry. I (dance) _____ with you next Sunday.

5. Fill each blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

go	chess	camping	cooking	music
gymnastics	books	dolls	bottles	fishing

- I like _____. I usually play against my brother. I also play against other people on the Internet

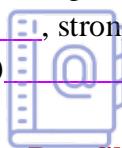
2. My younger sister likes collecting _____. Now she has more than 50.
3. I'm interested in _____. My idol is My Tam.
4. My girl friend likes doing _____, so she has a nice body.
5. I never _____ skiing.
6. My father like reading _____. His favorite writer is Van Cao.
7. My hobby is _____ with my friends when I have some days off.
8. My family usually goes _____ on weekends.
9. He likes collecting _____, especially glasses.
10. My mother likes _____. She can cook lots of delicious dishes.

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

gardening	feel	planting	seeing	blooming
myself	exercise	rejuvenate	healthy	watering

My favourite hobby is (1)_____ and I like so much (2)_____ new plants and (3)_____ them in daily morning. I enjoy seeing flowers (4)_____ and plants (5)_____. I really (6)_____ sense of great achievements and realize the fact of life. It helps me keep (7)_____ fit, (8)_____, strong and (9)_____. Watering plants and gardening on daily basis is a best (10)_____ for me which positively moulds my mind and body.



2. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to fill each blank in the following passage.

My favourite hobby is coin (1)_____. It is also one of the oldest (2)_____ of the world and is also called 'hobby of the Kings', as in the old times, it was only done by kings and elite class of the society. It started for me some years back when my father used to come back (3)_____ his foreign tours and give me coins of (4)_____ countries. I started collecting them in my money box and after that I always used to wait for my new coins as much I used to wait for my father. Since then, it has become my favourite hobby. This hobby has given me information about different countries of the world. I feel extreme pleasure in (5)_____ my collection to (6)_____. It has also taught me this lesson that A LIFE (7)_____ A HOBBY IS JUST (8)_____ FOOD WITHOUT SALT.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. collecting | B. collection | C. collected | D. collectors |
| 2. A. hobby | B. hobbies | C. game | D. games |
| 3. A. after | B. in | C. from | D. of |
| 4. A. other | B. different | C. unlike | D. diverse |
| 5. A. showing | B. show | C. shown | D. to show |
| 6. A. other | B. another | C. others | D. person |
| 7. A. with | B. about | C. without | D. of |
| 8. A. as | B. like | C. if | D. likes |

3. Read the article and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or (F).

After school Kien usually goes swimming. He goes to the swimming pool five times a week. His swimming pool is very good. The pool is 25 metres long and has six lanes. More than a thousand children have swimming lessons there every month.

His swimming instructor is experienced and friendly, but she is also strict. She

Lessons last 45 minutes, but he usually trains for an hour and a half. During the lesson he swims about two kilometers. His favourite swimming styles are crawl and backstroke.

He practices a lot to improve his swimming skills. He wants to achieve good results. Last month he participated in a swimming competition. Ten swimmers from three schools took part in the competition. He won first prize.

Swimming is his favourite sport. Swimming is interesting and pleasant, and it helps him to keep fit.

True or False?

Kien goes to home after school.

He practices swimming five times a month.

His swimming instructor is so hard.

He swims about five kilometers during the lesson.

The best friend won first prize in the swimming competition.

PART 4: WRITING

1. Make up sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. when/ I/ ten/ begin/ play football.

2. in/ future/ my father/ go abroad.

3. read/ books/ free time/ is/ favourite/ hobby.

4. I/ think/ skate/ more/ interesting/ mountain - climbing.

5. I /not/ know/ why/ my mother/ cook.

6. He/ collect/ books/ whenever/ have/ money.

7. How many/ paintings/ she/ paint?

8. I/ love/ flowers/ so/ I/ plant/ around/ house.

UNIT 2: HEALTH

A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

I. IMPERATIVES WITH MORE AND LESS (Câu mệnh lệnh với more và less)

1. Cấu trúc: VERB + MORE/LESS + NOUN

2. Cách sử dụng

Câu mệnh lệnh dùng để hướng dẫn, ra lệnh, yêu cầu hoặc gợi ý.

Ví dụ:

- Watch less TV! (*Xem tivi ít thôi*)
- Do more exercises! (*Làm nhiều bài tập hơn nữa*)
- Spend less time playing computer games. (*Chơi trò chơi máy tính ít thôi.*)

II. COMPOUND SENTENCE (Câu ghép)

Câu ghép là câu có hai hay nhiều mệnh đề độc lập được nối với nhau bằng liên từ.

Cách thành lập câu ghép:

1. Dấu chấm phẩy (semicolons)

- Dấu chấm phẩy (;) được dùng nối hai mệnh đề độc lập để tạo thành câu ghép
- Nếu không dùng từ nối như cách 1 thì cần dùng dấu "chấm phẩy", không được dùng dấu phẩy



Ví dụ:

- The bus was very crowded; I had to stand all the way.
(*Xe buýt đông quá nên tôi phải đứng cả đoạn đường.*)

2. Từ nối (conjunctions)

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- Các mệnh đề độc lập được nối với nhau bằng các từ nối: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so để tạo nên câu ghép
- Đặt dấu phẩy trước từ nối

Ví dụ:

- The bus was very crowded, so I had to stand all the way.

3. Trạng từ nối (conjunctive adverbs)

- Cách thứ 3 để nối hai mệnh đề độc lập tạo thành câu ghép là dùng trạng từ nối
- Trạng từ nối phải được đứng sau dấu ";" và trước dấu ","

Ví dụ

- The bus was very crowded; therefore, I had to stand all the way.

Một số từ nối thông dụng:

; accordingly, ; also, ; as a matter of fact, ; clearly, ; consequently, ; finally, ; first, ; for instance,	; for example. ; furthermore, ; hence, ; however, ; in addition, ; in fact, ; in general,	; in other words, ; in short, ; moreover, ; nevertheless, ; obviously, ; of course, ; otherwise,	; similarly, ; still, ; then, ; therefore, ; thus, ; unfortunately
---	---	--	---

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
allergy	/'ælədʒi/	dị ứng
backache	/'bækəeɪk/	bệnh đau lưng
toothache	/'tu:θeɪk/	đau răng
headache	/'hedeɪk/	đau đầu
earache	/'ɪreɪk/	đau tai
bruise	/bru:z/	vết thâm tím
cold	/kəʊld/	cảm lạnh
cough	/kɒf/	ho
cut	/kʌt/	vết đứt
dizziness	/'dɪzɪnəs/	chóng mặt
fever	/'fi:və(r)/	sốt
temperature	/'temprətʃər/	sốt
flu (viết tắt của influenza)	/flu:/	cúm
obesity	/əʊ'bɪ:səti/	bệnh béo phì
sore throat	/sɔ:(r) θrəʊt /	đau họng
sick/ ill	/sɪk/ /ɪl/	bệnh
brush the teeth regularly	/brʌʃ ðə ti:θ 'regjələli/	đánh răng thường xuyên
have regular medical check up	/həv 'regjələr 'medik(ə)l tʃek ʌp/	đi khám định kì
take some medicine	/teɪk səm 'medisin/	uống thuốc
go to see a doctor	/gəʊ tu: si: ə 'dɒktə/	gặp bác sĩ
go to see a dentist	/gəʊ tu: si: ə 'dentist/	gặp nha sĩ
do more exercise	/du: mɔ: 'eksərsaɪz/	tập thể dục nhiều hơn
sleep more	/sli:p mɔ:/	ngủ nhiều hơn
eat healthy food	/i:t 'helθi fu:d/	ăn đồ tốt cho sức khỏe
medicine	/'medisin/	thuốc
to bleed	/bli:d/	chảy máu

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>of</u> | B. <u>coffee</u> | C. <u>leaf</u> | D. <u>fault</u> |
| 2. A. <u>cough</u> | B. <u>laugh</u> | C. <u>enough</u> | D. <u>through</u> |
| 3. A. <u>knee</u> | B. <u>knife</u> | C. <u>king</u> | D. <u>knitting</u> |
| 4. A. <u>daughter</u> | B. <u>weigh</u> | C. <u>rough</u> | D. <u>thought</u> |
| 5. A. <u>kniyes</u> | B. <u>draught</u> | C. <u>flu</u> | D. <u>tough</u> |

2. Put the words in the box into two groups.

knife	cough	phone	knives	leave
of	laugh	live	life	food
vase	flower	fruit	leaves	very

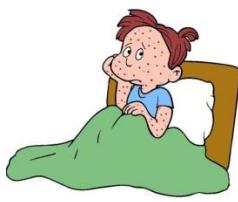
/v/	/f/

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. temperature | B. ill | C. headache | D. flu |
| 2. A. sick | B. ill | C. unhealthy | D. backache |
| 3. A. and | B. or | C. however | D. so |
| 4. A. hurt | B. weak | C. sleepy | D. tired |
| 5. A. pain | B. hurt | C. itchy | D. burn |

2. Circle A, B, C or D for each picture.

1. 	2. 
A. have a cough B. have a temperature C. have earache D. have sore throat	A. sleepy B. fat C. tired D. weak
3. 	4. 
A. have a headache B. have a sore throat C. have an allergy D. have a stomachache	A. feel sick B. feel tired C. feel sleepy D. fell unhealthy
5. 	6. 

A. spending less time on computer games B. doing exercise C. wearing sun hat D. watching less TV	A. seeing the dentist B. take medicines C. brushing teeth D. washing face
---	--

3. Fill in the blank with a word in the box.

put on	exercise	spending	sun hat	allergic
obesity	rest	tooth decay	clean	bright eyes

- If you brush your teeth regularly you will not have _____.
- You look tired. You should _____ more.
- Today the weather is cold, so you should _____ your warm clothes.
- Some people are _____ to crab.
- If you want to be healthy, you should eat less fast food and do more _____.
- Today it is very hot. Please wear a _____ when you go out.
- Eating too many sweets and fast foods causes health problems such as tooth decay, _____.
- Eating carrots regularly will help you have _____.
- You can avoid some diseases by keeping your hands _____.
- _____ more time on computer games may lead to sore eyes.

4. Complete the sentences using *more* or *less*.

- You should eat _____ fruits and vegetables because they are good for your health.
- She looks very tired after coming back from work. She should rest _____.
- We should spend _____ time on computer games.
- Drink _____ green tea and _____ coffee.
- Smoking can lead to lung cancer, so smoke _____.
- If you wash your hands _____ than you will be less chance of having flu.
- Eat _____ high-fat food keep you from getting fat.
- Which activity burns _____ calories, walking or riding a bicycle?

5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

- It is important (eat) _____ well.
- It (be) _____ very cold today. You should wear your warm clothes when you (go) _____ out to prevent cold.
- Do morning exercise every day and you'll (feel) _____ better.
- I have a lot of homework to do this evening, so I (not have) _____ time to watch the football match.
- (Eat) _____ junk food and inactivity (be) _____ the main causes of obesity.
- I (have) _____ a headache and I need to rest more.
- I (have) _____ a toothache so I (have to/ see) _____ the dentist.
- I have to take medicines because I (be) _____ sick.
- Japanese (eat) _____ more fish instead of meat, so they (stay) _____ more healthy.

10. When you (have) _____ a fever, you (should/ drink) _____ more water and rest more.
11. A healthy diet (help) _____ us feel healthier.
12. Watching TV much (hurt) _____ your eyes.

PART 3: READING

1. Put a word from the box in each gap to complete the following passage.

diet	contribute	calories	overweight
physical activity	more	lifestyle	cause

Causes of Childhood Obesity

Family history; psychological factors, and (1) _____ all play a role in childhood obesity. Children whose parents or other family members are (2) _____ or obese are more likely to follow suit. But the main (3) _____ of childhood obesity is a combination of eating too much and exercising too little.

A poor (4) _____ containing high levels of fat or sugar and few nutrients can cause kids to gain weight quickly. Fast food, candy, and soft drinks are common culprits. The U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) reports that 32 percent of adolescent girls and 52 percent of adolescent boys in the United States drink 24 ounces of soda - or more - per day.

Convenience foods, such as frozen dinners, salty snacks, and canned pastas, can also (5) _____ to unhealthy weight gain. Some children become obese because their parents don't know how to choose or prepare healthy foods. Other families may not be able to easily afford fresh fruits, vegetables, and meats.

Not enough (6) _____ can be another cause of childhood obesity. People of all ages tend to gain weight when they're less active. Exercise burns (7) _____ and helps you maintain a healthy weight. Children who aren't encouraged to be active may be less likely to burn extra calories through sports, time on the playground, or other forms of physical activity.

Psychological issues may also lead to obesity in some children. Kids and teens who are bored, stressed, or depressed may eat (8) _____ to cope with negative emotions.

2. Choose the correct word A, B, or C for each gap to complete the following passage.

What You Can Do To Stay Healthy

Evidence shows that some of the leading causes of death such as heart disease, cancer, stroke, some lung diseases can be prevented by improving personal health (1) _____. Eating right, staying physically active, and not smoking are a few examples of good habits that can help you stay healthy.

Eating Right

Eating the right foods and the right (2) _____ of foods can help you live a longer, healthier life. Research has proven that many illnesses - such as diabetes, heart disease, and high blood pressure - can be prevented or controlled by eating right. Getting the (3) _____ you need, such as calcium and iron, and keeping your weight under control can help. Try to (4) _____ the calories you get from food with the calories you use through physical activity. It is never too late to start eating right. Here are some (5) _____ tips.

Eat a (6)_____ of foods, especially: Vegetables, Fruits, Dry beans (such as red beans, navy beans, and soybeans), whole grains, such as wheat, rice, oats, corn, and barley.

Eat foods low in fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol, especially: Fish, poultry prepared without skin; lean meat, (7)_____ dairy products.

Physical Activity

Research shows that physical activity can help prevent at least six diseases: heart disease, high blood pressure, obesity (excess weight), diabetes, osteoporosis, and mental disorders, such as depression. Physical activity also will help you feel better and stay at a healthy weight. Try to do a total of 30 minutes of constant physical activity, such as fast (8)_____ most days of the week.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. habits | B. routine | C. habit |
| 2. A. quantity | B. amounts | C. number |
| 3. A. nutrients | B. foods | C. drinks |
| 4. A. balancing | B. gain | C. balance |
| 5. A. helpful | B. good | C. important |
| 6. A. variety | B. diversified | C. varied |
| 7. A. high-fat | B. low-fat | C. no-fat |
| 8. A. waking | B. driving | C. eating |



PART 4: WRITING

1. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. Eat / healthy / diet / and / do / exercise / regularly / help / you / stay / healthy.
.....
2. We / need / calories / or / energy / do / things / every day.
.....
3. We / should / balance / calories / we / get / from / food / with / calories / we / use / physical activity.
.....
4. Eat / healthy / balanced / diet / be / important / part / maintain / good / health.
.....
5. Eat / less / sweet / food / and / eat / more / fruit / vegetables.
.....
6. Drink / lots / water / be / good / our health.
.....
7. I / have / tooth decay / so / I / have to / see / dentist.
.....
8. Watch / much / TV / not / good / your eyes.
.....

UNIT 3: COMMUNITY SERVICE

A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

I. SIMPLE PAST (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)

1. THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ "TO BE"

Động từ "to be" ở thì quá khứ đơn có 2 dạng là "was" và "were"

1.1 Thể khẳng định

S + was/ were

Trong đó: S (subject): chủ ngữ

CHÚ Ý:

$$\begin{cases} S = I / He / She / It (\text{số ít}) + was \\ S = We / You / They (\text{số nhiều}) + were \end{cases}$$

Ví dụ:

- I **was** very tired yesterday. (*Ngày hôm qua, tôi rất mệt.*)
- My parents **were** in Nha Trang on their summer holiday last year. (*Năm ngoái, bố mẹ tôi đi nghỉ mát ở Nha Trang.*)

1.2. Thể phủ định

S + was/were + not

Đối với câu phủ định ta chỉ cần thêm "not" vào sau động từ "to be".

CHÚ Ý:

$$\begin{cases} \text{was not} = \text{wasn't} \\ \text{were not} = \text{weren't} \end{cases}$$

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Ví dụ:

- My brother **wasn't** happy last night because of losing money. (*Tối qua anh trai tôi không vui vì mất tiền.*)
- We **weren't** at home yesterday. (*Hôm qua chúng tôi không ở nhà.*)

1.3 Thể nghi vấn

Were/ Was + S ...?

- Yes, S + was/ were.

- No, S + wasn't/ weren't

(Tức là với câu hỏi ta chỉ cần đảo động từ "to be" lên trước chủ ngữ)

Ví dụ:

- **Was** she tired of hearing her customer's complaint yesterday? (*Cô ấy có bị mệt vì nghe khách hàng phàn nàn ngày hôm qua không?*)
- Yes, she was./ No, she wasn't. (*Có, cô ấy có./ Không, cô ấy không.*)
- **Were** they at work yesterday? (*Hôm qua họ có làm việc không?*)
- Yes, they were./ No, they weren't. (*Có, họ có./ Không, họ không.*)

2. THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG

2.1 Thể khẳng định

S + V-ed

Trong đó: S: Chủ ngữ

V-ed: Động từ chia thì quá khứ đơn (theo qui tắc hoặc bất qui tắc)

Ví dụ:

- We went to the gym last Sunday. (Chủ Nhật tuần trước chúng tôi đã đến phòng tập thể hình.)
- My mum did yoga at new sports centre yesterday. (Ngày hôm qua mẹ tôi đi tập yoga ở một trung tâm thể dục thể thao mới.)

2.2 Thể phủ định:

S + did not + V (nguyên thể)

Trong thì quá khứ đơn câu phủ định ta mượn trợ động từ "did + not" (viết tắt là "didn't"), động từ theo sau ở dạng nguyên thể.

Ví dụ:

- He **didn't come** to school last week. (*Tuần trước cậu ta không đến trường.*)
- We **didn't see** him at the cinema last night. (*Chúng tôi không trông thấy anh ta tại rạp chiếu phim tối hôm qua.*)

2.3 Thể nghi vấn

Did + S + V (nguyên thể)?

Trong thì quá khứ đơn với câu hỏi ta mượn trợ động từ "did" đảo lên trước chủ ngữ, động từ theo sau ở dạng nguyên thể.

Ví dụ:

- **Did you go camping with your class last Sunday?** (*Cậu có đi cắm trại cùng lớp vào Chủ Nhật tuần trước không?*)
 - Yes, I did./ No, I didn't. (*Có, mình có./ Không, mình không.*)
- Did he miss the train yesterday? (*Cậu ta đã lỡ chuyến tàu ngày hôm qua à?*)
 - Yes, he did./ No, he didn't. (*Ü, đúng vậy./ Không, cậu ta không.*)

3. CÁCH SỬ DỤNG CỦA THÌ QUÁ KHÚ ĐƠN

❖ Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

- They **went** to the cinema last night. (*Họ đã tới rạp chiếu phim tối hôm qua.*)
Ta thấy "tối hôm qua" là một mốc thời gian trong quá khứ. Hành động "tới rạp chiếu phim" đã xảy ra tối hôm qua và kết thúc rồi nên ta sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn.

- My sister gave me a present three days ago. (*Chị gái tôi tặng quà cho tôi cách đây 3 ngày.*)

Ta thấy "cách đây 3 ngày" là thời gian trong quá khứ và việc "tặng quà" đã xảy ra nên ta sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn.

4. DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT THÌ QUÁ KHÚ ĐƠN

Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong quá khứ:

- yesterday (*hôm qua*)
- last night/ last week/ last month/ last year: *tối qua/ tuần trước/ tháng trước/ năm ngoái*
- ago: *cách đây*. (two hours ago: *cách đây 2 giờ*/ two weeks ago: *cách đây 2 ngày ...*)
- when: *khi* (*trong câu kể*)

5. CÁCH CHIA ĐỘNG TỪ Ở THÌ QUÁ KHỨ

5.1 Ta thêm "-ed" vào sau động từ

- Thông thường, ta thêm "ed" vào sau động từ.

Ví dụ: watch - watched; turn - turned; want – wanted

- * Chú ý khi thêm đuôi "-ed" vào sau động từ
 - + Động từ tận cùng là "e" → ta chỉ cần cộng thêm "d".
 - Ví dụ:** type - typed; smile - smiled; agree - agreed
 - + Động từ có MỘT âm tiết, tận cùng là MỘT phụ âm, trước phụ âm là MỘT nguyên âm → ta nhân đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm "-ed".
 - Ví dụ:** stop - stopped; shop - shopped; tap - tapped
 - NGOẠI LÊ: commit - committed; travel - travelled; prefer - preferred
 - + Động từ tận cùng là "y":
 - Nếu trước "y" là MỘT nguyên âm (a,e,i,o,u) ta cộng thêm "ed".
 - Ví dụ:** play - played; stay – stayed
 - Nếu trước "y" là phụ âm (còn lại) ta đổi "y" thành "i + ed".
 - Ví dụ:** study - studied; cry - cried

5.2 Một số động từ bất quy tắc không thêm "ed"

Có một số động từ khi sử dụng ở thì quá khứ không theo quy tắc thêm "ed".

Những động từ này ta cần học thuộc.

Ví dụ: go - went; get - got; see - saw; buy – bought

II. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH)

1. CÁU TRÚC THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH

1.1 Thể khẳng định

S + have/ has + V_{pII}

Trong đó:

	downloadsachmienphi.com
S (subject): chủ ngữ have/ has: trợ động từ V _{pII} : Động từ phân từ II	downSachHay Đọc Sách Online

CHÚ Ý :

- S = I/ We/ You/ They + have
- S = He/ She/ It + has

Ví dụ:

- I have graduated from my university since 2012. (*Tôi tốt nghiệp Đại học từ năm 2012.*)
- He has lived here for twenty years. (*Ông ấy sống ở đây được hai mươi năm rồi.*)

1.2 Thể phủ định

S + haven't / hasn't + V_{pII}

Câu phủ định trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành ta chỉ cần thêm "not" vào sau "have/has".

CHÚ Ý:

- haven't = have not
- hasn't = has not

Ví dụ:

- We haven't met each other for a long time. (*Chúng tôi không gặp nhau trong một thời gian dài rồi.*)
- It hasn't rained since last week. (*Trời không mưa kể từ tuần trước.*)

1.3 Thể nghi vấn

Have/ Has + S + V_{pII}?

- Yes, S + have/ has.
- No, S + haven't/ hasn't

(Với câu hỏi trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành: ta chỉ cần đảo trợ động từ "have/ has" lên trước chủ ngữ, động từ theo sau ở dạng phân từ II.)

Ví dụ:

- Have you ever travelled to London? (*Bạn đã từng du lịch tới Luân Đôn bao giờ chưa?*)
- Yes, I have./ No, I haven't. (*Tôi đã từng./ Tôi chưa.*)
- Has she arrived China yet? (*Cô ấy đã tới Trung Quốc chưa?*)
- Yes, she has/ No, she hasn't. (*Cô ấy đã./ Cô ấy chưa.*)

2. CÁCH SỬ DỤNG CỦA THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH

2.1 Diễn tả hành động vừa mới xảy ra và hậu quả của nó vẫn còn ảnh hưởng đến hiện tại:

Ví dụ:

- I have broken my watch so I don't know what time it is. (*Tôi đã làm vỡ cái đồng hồ của mình nên tôi không biết bây giờ là mấy giờ rồi.*)
- I have cancelled the meeting. (*Tôi vừa hủy bỏ cuộc họp.*)

2.2 Diễn tả hành động mới diễn ra gần đây. Chúng ta thường dùng các từ như 'just', 'already' hay 'yet':

Ví dụ:

- She hasn't arrived yet. (*Cô ấy vẫn chưa đến.*)
- They've already met. (*Họ đã gặp nhau.*)
- Have you spoken to him yet? (*Anh đã nói chuyện với anh ta chưa?*)

2.3 Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và vẫn còn tiếp diễn ở hiện tại. Với cách dùng này, chúng ta sử dụng 'since' và 'for' để cho biết sự việc đã kéo dài bao lâu:

Ví dụ:

- I haven't seen Mai since Friday. (*Từ thứ Sáu đến giờ tôi vẫn chưa gặp Mai.*)
- How long have you lived there? (*Bạn sống ở đó được bao nhiêu năm rồi?*)

2.4 Diễn tả sự trải nghiệm hay kinh nghiệm. Chúng ta thường dùng 'ever' và 'never' khi nói về kinh nghiệm:

Ví dụ:

- Have you ever been to Japan? (*Bạn đã từng đến Nhật Bản chưa?*)
- Has she ever talked to you about the problem? (*Cô ấy có nói với bạn về vấn đề này chưa?*)
- I've never met ghost. (*Tôi chưa bao giờ nhìn thấy ma.*)

2.5 Diễn tả hành động xảy ra và lặp lại nhiều lần trong quá khứ:

Ví dụ:

- He has been to Thailand a lot over the last few years. (Những năm vừa qua, anh ấy đến Thái Lan rất nhiều lần.)
- I have seen this film many times before. (Tôi đã từng xem bộ phim này rất nhiều lần.)

3. DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH

Trong câu có các trạng từ:

- ✓ already (đã) - never (chưa bao giờ) - ever (đã từng)
- ✓ yet (chưa) - just (vừa mới) - so far (cho đến bây giờ)

- ✓ recently (gần đây) - lately (gần đây)
- ✓ several times (vài lần)
- ✓ many times (nhiều lần)
- ✓ up to now, up to the present, up to this moment, until now, until this time (đến tận bây giờ)
- ✓ never... before (chưa bao giờ)
- ✓ in/ for/ during/ over + the past/ last + thời gian (trong.... qua)

Ví dụ: during the past 2 years = trong 2 năm qua

➤ since + mốc thời gian (kể từ ...) (since 2014: kể từ năm 2014)

Nếu sau "since" là một mệnh đề thì mệnh đề trước since chia thì hiện tại hoàn thành còn mệnh đề sau since chia thì quá khứ đơn.

Ví dụ:

- I have studied English since I was a child.
- ✓ for + khoảng thời gian (trong vòng ...) (for 2 months = trong vòng 2 tháng)
- ✓ It is/ This is + the + số thứ tự (first, second, ...) + time + mệnh đề chia thì hiện tại hoàn thành (Đó/ Đây là lần thứ)

Vị trí của các trạng từ trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành:

- already, never, ever, just: sau "have/ has" và đứng trước động từ phân từ II.
- already: cũng có thể đứng cuối câu

Ví dụ:

- I have just come back home. (*Tôi vừa mới về nhà.*)
- ✓ yet: đứng cuối câu, và thường được sử dụng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn.

Ví dụ:

[Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online](http://download sachmienphi.com)

She hasn't told me about you yet. (*Cô ấy vẫn chưa kể với tôi về bạn.*)

- ✓ so far, recently, lately, up to present, up to this moment, in/ for/ during/ over + the past/ last + thời gian: có thể đứng đầu hoặc cuối câu.

Ví dụ:

- I have seen this film recently. (*Tôi xem bộ phim này gần đây.*)

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
youth	/ju:θ/	giới trẻ
volunteer	/'vɒlən'tɪə(r)/	tình nguyện viên
to help	/help/	giúp đỡ
the poor	/ ðə pɔ:(r)/	người nghèo
sick people	/sɪk 'pi:pl/	người bệnh
service	/'sɜ:vɪs/	dịch vụ
member	/'membə(r)/	thành viên
homeless people	/'həʊmləs 'pi:pl/	người vô gia cư
fund	/fʌnd/	quỹ
elderly people	/'eldəli 'pi:pl /	người già
effort	/'efət/	nỗ lực

do volunteering work	/də, vɔlən'triərɪŋ wɜ:k/	làm công việc tình nguyện
disabled people	/dɪs'eibld 'pi:pl/	người khuyết tật
community	/kə'mju:nəti/	cộng đồng
charity shop	/tʃærəti ʃɒp/	cửa hàng bán đồ để gây quỹ tình nguyện
charity	/tʃærəti/	nhóm / tổ chức tình nguyện
benefit	/'benifit/	lợi ích
activity	/'æk'tivəti/	hoạt động

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

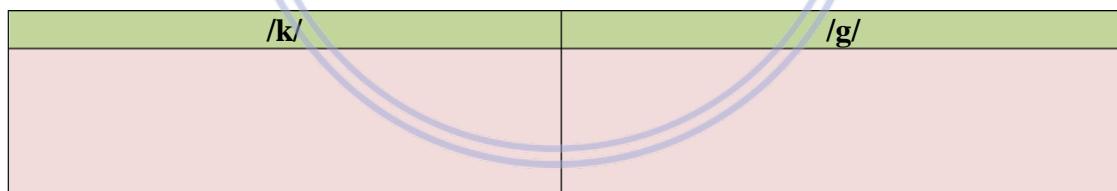
PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. volunteer | B. committee | C. guarantee | D. degree |
| 2. A. chemistry | B. chemical | C. charity | D. mechanic |
| 3. A. architect | B. church | C. childhood | D. change |
| 4. A. collage | B. cave | C. cycle | D. cancel |
| 5. A. child | B. provide | C. mind | D. think |

2. Put the words in the box into two groups

calorie	scooter	hungry	kitchen	carefully
group	glass	beggar	agreement	guest
architecture	glance	community	comedy	chemistry



PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. donate | B. blood | C. money | D. waste |
| 2. A. homeless | B. disabled | C. elderly | D. people |
| 3. A. homework | B. blood | C. student | D. tutor |
| 4. A. graffiti | B. draw | C. painting | D. collage |
| 5. A. individual | B. essential | C. environmental | D. industrial |

2. Circle A, B, C or D for each picture.

1.		4.	
----	--	----	--

A. donate books B. donate money C. donate blood D. donate food	A. help homeless people B. help poor children C. help elderly people D. help sick people
2. 	5. 

A. clean the house
B. clean the class
C. clean the street
D. clean the wall

A. provide money
B. provide food
C. provide houses
D. provide clothes

3. Fill each blank with a word in the box.

patients	English classes	volunteer	mountainous	helped
clean	homeless	save	gone	donated

- It is the first time I have done the _____ work.
- We have _____ to this village to do volunteer work several times.
- On the way home I _____ an old lady go across the road.
- We provided foods for the _____ in the hospital last week.
- Up to now, my class has collected hundreds of old books and clothes for the poor children in _____ areas.
- My friend opened the evening _____ for the poor children.
- Youth volunteers regularly _____ the streets and plant more trees.
- I _____ blood for the first time almost a year ago.
- The storm was terrible. Many homes were destroyed and many people became _____.
- It's good to donate blood because you can _____ people's lives.

4. Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense form.

- _____ you _____ (wash) the dishes yet?
- I (wash) _____ the dishes yesterday, but I (have) _____ no time yet to do it today.
- This is the first time I (ever /eat) _____ this kind of food.
- _____ Susan (go) _____ to England by plane?
- The children (be/ not) _____ at home last weekend.
- _____ you (do) _____ your homework yet?
- Yes, I (finish) _____ it an hour ago.
- I (not/ see) _____ Peter since I (arrive) _____ last Tuesday.
- The police (arrest) _____ two people early this morning.

9. _____ you (visit) _____ the CN Tower when you stayed in Toronto?
10. They (clean) _____ the car. It looks new again.
11. Columbus (arrive) _____ in the New World in 1492.
12. Last winter Robin (stay) _____ with his father in the Alps for three days.
13. I (lose) _____ my keys, so I can't open that door.
14. Nina (break) _____ her leg. She is still in hospital.
15. I (not/ see) _____ Paul today, but I (see) _____ him last Sunday.
16. _____ anyone (phone) _____ yet?
17. Three people (visit) _____ him in hospital last Friday.
18. How many games _____ your team (win) _____ so far this season?
19. She (go) _____ to Japan but now she (not/ come) _____ back.
20. They (visit) _____ a farm two weeks ago.

PART 3: READING

1. Put a word from the box in each gap to complete the following passage.

afford	stand on	independent	best	depending
better	shelter	diseases	luxurious	handling

My favourite hobby is (1) _____ and I like so much (2) _____ new plants and (3) _____ them in daily morning. I enjoy seeing flowers (4) _____ and plants (5) _____. I really (6) _____ sense of great achievements and realize the fact of life. It helps me keep (7) _____ fit, (8) _____, strong and (9) _____. Watering plants and gardening on daily basis is a best (10) _____ for me which positively moulds my mind and body.

On one hand, there are people who live their life richly. They are enjoying not only the joy of essentials but also the (1) _____ living. On the other hand, there are people who cannot even (2) _____ the basic requirements of living. They do not have (3) _____ to live, food to eat, and clothes to wear. They have inadequate nutrition, higher risk of (4) _____ and lack access to healthcare and basic essentials for living. They have to fight each day for life. helping the people is very essential. There are many ways to help the poor but I think the (5) _____ way is providing education.

Providing knowledge can help the poor to (6) _____ their feet. Education is beginning of getting out from hardships of life. Giving free education to the poor help them to grow as individuals and help them lead a (7) _____ life. Education can help them to get a job, be employed build career and achieve success, capability of (8) _____ problems and lead a successful life. The poor can become (9) _____, self-sufficient and better human being through the power of education. Through education, we can help the poor to develop their skills so that they can take over efforts to revitalise their life rather than always (10) _____ on the outsiders to do so for them.

2. Read the text carefully and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Blood donation: The most valued service to mankind

Millions of people owe their lives to people whom they will never know or meet in their lifetime. They are none other than those people, who have donated their blood freely and

without any reward - voluntary blood donors. Voluntary unpaid donors are the foundation of a safe blood supply which saves millions of human beings from the death.

Nothing is comparable to the preciousness of human blood. In spite of the rapid and remarkable conquests of medical science today, there is no laboratory that manufactures blood. It is only in human beings that human blood is made and circulated. For those who require blood for saving their lives, sharing from other people is the only means. Therefore, voluntary donation is the only way of accumulating blood at safe storage to meet emergency requirements for saving lives. Blood is required for treatment of accidental injuries, burns... In times of accidental injuries that shed huge amounts of blood and also in various types of surgical operations for medical treatments, we require blood for transfusion. Unavailability of blood may cost lives. Therefore, importance of blood donation is tremendous. This is the greatest gift one can give to the humans. Voluntary blood donors are saviors of mankind. If someone really loves oneself and other fellow beings, the only way to express it is to donate blood voluntarily.

Blood donation is harmless and safe in the body. Rather, it is a social responsibility. The donor is donating for it as it will be used in saving lives of his fellow beings. He himself may use the same during his own need. So, today's donor may be tomorrow's recipient. Without their humane gifts of noble donors, that also from the heart, many lives might have lost for want of blood. Therefore, the most generous and biggest ever contribution to mankind is blood donation.

True (T) or False (F)?

1. Blood donation can save millions of human beings from the death.
2. A lot of laboratories manufacture blood.
3. Unavailability of blood may cost lives.
4. Blood donation is harmful to everybody.
5. Today's donor will be tomorrow's recipient.

PART 4: WRITING

1. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. Our / volunteer / in / communities / make / difference.

2. I / like / take / part / volunteer / work / because / I / think / it / useful / meaningful / society.

3. We / should / help / homeless / elderly / abandoned / children.

4. I / volunteer / for / five / years.

5. Last week / my class / volunteer / clean / streets.

6. I / feel / more / confident / after / participate / volunteer / work.

7. My brother / ever / donate / blood / three times / before.

8. Every year / we / collect / old / books / clothes / help / poor / children / mountainous areas.

2. Rewrite the sentences with the same meaning.

1. This is the first time I have seen him.

→ I have never

2. I started studying English 3 years ago.

→ I have

3. I haven't seen him since I left school.

→ I last

4. It started raining two days ago.

→ It has

5. I have never seen such a beautiful girl before.

→ She is

6. We have never had such a cold winter.

→ It is

7. The last time she kissed me was 5 months ago.

→ She hasn't

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

→ We haven't

9. When did you have it?

→ How long ?

10. She started driving 1 month ago.

→ She has

3. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. ever/ you/ work/ volunteer/ done/ have/ ?

2. you/ volunteer/ do/ to/ become/ a/ want/ ?

3. for/ raise/ Ha Noi/ fund/ we/ poor children/ in/ homeless/.

4. children/ education/ we/ provide/ for/ disabled/.

5. the/ better/ world/ responsibility/ take/ volunteers/ of/ a/ making/.

6. do/ can/ you/ how/ we/ children/ elderly/ help/ think/ ?

UNIT 4: MUSIC AND ART

A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

I. COMPARISONS: (NOT) AS ... AS, THE SAME AS, DIFFERENT FROM

1. *as... as* và *not as... as* (so sánh ngang bằng và không ngang bằng)

1.1 Cấu trúc

S + V + as + adj + as + noun/pronoun

S + V + not + as + adj + as + noun/pronoun

1.2 Cách dùng

- Được dùng để so sánh 2 người, 2 vật có tính chất gì đó tương đương nhau.

Ví dụ

➤ I am as tall as my brother. (*Tôi cao bằng anh trai tôi.*)

Chú ý:

- Sau "as" thứ hai nhất thiết phải là đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ, không được là tân ngữ.
- Danh từ cũng có thể dùng so sánh trong trường hợp này nhưng đảm bảo danh từ đó phải có tính từ tương đương.
- Nếu là câu phủ định, "as" thứ nhất có thể thay bằng "so".
- Danh từ cũng được dùng để so sánh, nhưng trước khi so sánh thì cần xác định danh từ đó là đếm được hay không đếm được và sử dụng công thức so sánh sau:
➤ S + V + as + many/much/little/few + noun + as + noun/pronoun

Ví dụ:

He earns as much money as his wife. (*Anh ấy kiếm được nhiều tiền như cô vợ.*)

2. Cấu trúc *the same...as*

So sánh ngang bằng cũng có thể được diễn đạt bằng cấu trúc

S + V + the same + (noun) + as + noun/ pronoun

Ví dụ:

➤ Your house is the same height as mine. (*Nhà của bạn cao bằng nhà của tôi.*)

3. Cấu trúc *different from*

Dùng để so sánh 2 người, vật,... khác nhau ở một mặt nào đó.

S1 + V + different from + S2

Ví dụ:

➤ Life in city is different from life in countryside. (*Cuộc sống ở thành phố khác so với cuộc sống ở nông thôn.*)

II. LỐI NÓI PHỤ HỌA

1. Phụ họa câu khẳng định

Khi muốn nói một người hoặc vật nào đó làm một việc gì đó và một người, vật khác cũng làm một việc tương tự, ta sử dụng lối nói phụ họa. Để tránh lặp lại các từ của câu trước, ta dùng liên từ *and* và thêm một câu đơn giản có sử dụng từ *so* hoặc *too*. Hai từ này mang nghĩa là "cũng thế". Cụ thể:

	Mệnh đề chính	Mệnh đề phụ họa
Động từ <i>tobe</i> :	S + tobe + ...	and + S + tobe + too and so + tobe + S
Động từ thường:	S+V+ ...	and + S + trợ động từ + too and so + trợ động từ + S

- I am happy, and so are you.
= I am happy, and you are too.
(Tôi hạnh phúc và bạn cũng thế.)
- They will work in the lab tomorrow, and you will too.
= They will work in the lab tomorrow, and so will you.
(Họ sẽ làm việc trong phòng thí nghiệm vào ngày mai và bạn cũng vậy.)
- Jane goes to that school, and my sister does too.
= Jane goes to that school, and so does my sister.
(Hoa học ở trường đó và chị gái của Hoa cũng thế.)

2. Phụ họa câu phủ định

Phụ họa câu phủ định cũng giống như phụ họa câu khẳng định, chỉ khác một điều là ta thay **so, too** bằng **either và neither**. Cụ thể:

	Mệnh đề chính	Mệnh đề phụ họa
Động từ tobe:	S + tobe + not + ...	and + S + tobe + not + either and neither + tobe + S
Động từ thường:	S + V + not + ...	and + S + trợ động từ + not + either and neither + trợ động từ + S

Ví dụ:

- She won't be going to the conference, and her friends won't either.
= She won't be going to the conference, and neither will her friends.
(Cô ấy sẽ không đến dự hội nghị và các bạn của cô ấy cũng thế.)
- Mai hasn't seen this film yet, and I haven't either.
= Mai hasn't seen this film yet, and neither have I.
(Mai chưa từng xem bộ phim này và tôi cũng thế.)

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
harp	/ha:p/	đàn hạc
accordion	/ə'kɔ:diən/	đàn ăc-coóc
drum	/drʌm/	trống
exhibition	/eksɪ'bɪʃn/	triển lãm
musician	/mju'zɪʃn/	nhạc sĩ
art treasures	/a:t 'treʒə(r)/	kho tàng các tác phẩm nghệ thuật
concert	/'kɒnsət/	buổi hòa nhạc
leisure time	/'leʒə taim/	thời gian rảnh
band	/bænd/	ban nhạc
rap	/ræp/	nhạc rap
portrait	/'pɔ:trɪt/	ảnh, chân dung
pop	/pɒp/	nhạc pop
rock	/rɒk/	nhạc rock
a gallery	/'gæləri/	phòng trưng bày tranh

museum	/mju'zi:əm/	viện bảo tàng
painting	/'peɪntɪŋ/	bức tranh
piano	/pi'ænəʊ/	đàn dương cầm
saxophone	/'sæksəfəʊn/	kèn sắc-xô-phôn
trombone	/trɒm'bəʊn/	kèn trôm-bôn
trumpet	/'trʌmpɪt/	kèn trum-pet
violin	/vɪə'lɪn/	vĩ cầm
actor	/'ækτə(r)/	diễn viên nam
actress	/'æktrəs/	diễn viên nữ
audience	/'ɔ:diəns/	khán giả
bust	/bʌst/	tượng nửa người
museum	/mju'zi:əm/	bảo tàng
artist	/'ɑ:tɪst/	họa sĩ
ballet	/'bæleɪ/	ba lê
record	/'rekɔ:d/	đĩa hát
sculptor	/'skʌlptə(r)/	nà điêu khắc
sheet music	/ʃɪ:t 'mju:zɪk/	bản ghi nhạc
flute	/flu:t/	sáo
organ	/'ɔ:gən/	đàn phong cầm
harmonica	/ha:'mɒnɪkə/	đèn acmonica
mandolin	/'mandəlɪn/	đàn măng-dô-lin
electric guitar	/ɪlekt्रɪk ɡɪ'ta:(r)/	đàn guitar điện
electric keyboard	/ɪlekt्रɪk 'kɪ:bɔ:d/	đàn phím điện
bass drum	/bæs drʌm/	trống bas (tạo âm vực trầm)
cello	/tʃeləʊ/	đàn vi-ô-lông xen
acoustic guitar	/ə'ku:stɪk ɡɪ'ta:r/	đàn guitar thùng
viola	/vi'əulə/	vĩ cầm trầm / vi-ô-la
star / celebrity	/stɑ:r /sə'lebrəti/	người nổi tiếng
statue	/'stætʃu:/	tượng
turn down / up the volume	/tɜ:n daʊn/ ʌp ðə 'vɔ:lju:m/	vặn cho tiếng nhò đi / to lên
play musical instrument	/pleɪ 'mju:zɪkl 'instrəmənt /	chơi nhạc cụ
play a song	/pleɪ ə sɔŋ/	mở nhạc

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| 1. A. conclusion | B. ensure | C. rush | D. mission |
| 2. A. student | B. study | C. dust | D. must |
| 3. A. father | B. date | C. hard | D. last |

4. A. chapter B. rich C. cheese D. chemist
 5. A. watches B. boxes C. buses D. tables

2. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into two groups.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>conclusion</u> | B. <u>ensure</u> | C. <u>rush</u> | D. <u>mission</u> |
| 2. A. <u>student</u> | B. <u>study</u> | C. <u>dust</u> | D. <u>must</u> |
| 3. A. <u>father</u> | B. <u>date</u> | C. <u>hard</u> | D. <u>last</u> |
| 4. A. <u>chapter</u> | B. <u>rich</u> | C. <u>cheese</u> | D. <u>chemist</u> |
| 5. A. <u>watches</u> | B. <u>boxes</u> | C. <u>buses</u> | D. <u>tables</u> |

/ʒ/	/ʃ/

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. volume | B. mandolin | C. harmonica | D. saxophone |
| 2. A. singer | B. actor | C. artist | D. teacher |
| 3. A. pop | B. rock | C. song | D. opera |
| 4. A. music | B. science | C. film | D. art |
| 5. A. painting | B. artist | C. exhibition | D. rapper |

2. Match the musical instruments with the pictures.

1. 	a. organ
2. 	b. saxophone
3. 	c. flute
4. 	d. mandolin
5. 	e. harmonica

6.		f. trumpet
7.		g. violin
8.		h. drum

3. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

1. His life (be) _____ so boring. He just (watch) _____ TV every night.
2. I _____ late for school yesterday (be).
3. My father (be/ not) _____ at the office the day before yesterday.
4. _____ Mr. and Mrs. James (come) _____ back home and have lunch late last night? 
5. How _____ you (get) _____ there?
6. John (study) _____ hard in class, but I (not think) _____ he'll pass.
7. It (be) _____ cloudy yesterday.
8. Where _____ your children (be)? 
9. The telephone (ring) _____ several times and then (stop) _____ before I could answer it.
10. The bank (close) _____ at four o'clock.
11. The little boy (spend) _____ hours in his room making his toys.
12. Jamie passed the exam because he (study) _____ very hard.
13. My mother (fry) _____ eggs for breakfast every morning.
14. Mozart (have) _____ more than 600 pieces of music.
15. My father (not watch) _____ TV last night but I _____ (do).

4. Fill each blank with a suitable word in the box.

exhibition	popular	instruments	most
classic	pleasure	language	artists

1. William Shakespeare was widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English _____.
2. Picasso was one of the greatest and most influential _____ of the 20th century.
3. "Circus" is the song I love _____.
4. My brother can play a variety of _____.
5. Last week I came to see a _____ of the farmer's lives.
6. Piano is more _____ than viola.

7. Titanic is a _____ movie by James Cameron.
8. It is his _____ to become a musician.

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

earned	records	music charts	famous
best selling	played	legend	Moonwalk

Michael Jackson (born 1958) is truly a music (1)_____. He became a superstar at the age of eleven as a member of his family band The Jackson 5. His solo career (2)_____ him the title "King of Pop". His studio albums have all become classics. Jackson is equally (3)_____ for his high energy and complicated dance techniques such as the (4)_____. He died in 2009 at the age of 50.

Jackson dominated the (5)_____ throughout the 1970s, 80s and 90s. His distinctive vocal style, rhythm and fashion were perfect for the new music video age. MTV enthusiastically (6)_____ his videos to the world. His 'Thriller' video had all the excitement of a major movie release. Jackson became a true icon of pop culture and influenced dozens of today's top stars.

His awards and (7)_____ are proof of the phenomenal success he achieved. He won World Music Award's Best-Selling Pop Male Artist of the Millennium, and was the American Music Award's Artist of the Century. 'Thriller' remains the (8)_____ album of all time. 'Vanity Fair' magazine named him the "Most popular artist in the history of show business".

2. Read the passage, and then answer the questions.

The Old Man and the Sea is a short novel written by the American author Ernest Hemingway in 1951 in Bimini, Bahamas, and published in 1952. It was the last major work of fiction by Hemingway that was published during his lifetime. One of his most famous works, it tells the story of Santiago, an aging Cuban fisherman who struggles with a giant marlin far out in the Gulf Stream off the coast of Florida.

In 1953, The Old Man and the Sea was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, and it was cited by the Nobel Committee as contributing to their awarding of the Nobel Prize in Literature to Hemingway in 1954.

1. Where was Ernest Hemingway from?

.....
2. When was The Old Man and the Sea published?

.....
3. What genre does The Old Man and the Sea belong to?

.....
4. What is the content of The Old Man and the Sea?

.....
5. When did Hemingway win the Nobel Prize in Literature?

PART 4: WRITING

1. Complete the sentences by using as...as; not...as; different ...from.

1. Your house is _____ my house. (far)
2. The black car is _____ the red one. (cheap)
3. That dog _____ it looks. (not dangerous)
4. Vietnam coffee is _____ Brazil coffee. (delicious)
5. Many people think that history _____ math. (not important)
6. Opera is _____ pop music. (different)
7. French foods is _____ Vietnam foods. (different)
8. This room is _____ that room. (wide)

2. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. This/ painting/ is/ made/ traditional paper/ with/ natural colours.

.....

2. Last week/ I / see/ interesting/ portraits/ art gallery.

.....

3. Piano/ be / much/ heavy / than /other / instruments.

.....



4. Which/ musical/ instrument/ you / have?

.....

5. Who/ compose/ this/ song?

.....

6. villagers/ be/ friendly/ they /be/ years/ ago.

.....

8. This/ film/ not/ long /I /watch/ yesterday.

.....

9. Classical/ music/ not/ interesting / rock music.

.....

10. I/ never/ watch/ drama / my /mother/ either.

.....

3. Complete the sentences by using *too*, *so*, *neither* and *either*.

1. Teenagers like K-pop, and they like Korean foods _____. (too)
2. He's not very good at painting walls, and she _____. (either)
3. William doesn't work there, and John _____. (either)
4. My wife can't play the trumpet, and _____ her sister. (neither)
5. Alice has finished her homework, and _____ Mickey. (so)
6. Trang does morning exercise, and her brother _____. (too)
7. He is going to see that film, and we _____. (too)
8. "Chèo" is considered a kind of traditional opera in Viet Nam, and "Cải lương" _____. (too)
9. I don't know how to use a computer, and my best friend _____. (either)
10. I haven't been to Africa, and _____ my mother. (neither)
11. Lan doesn't like rock music, and _____ Huong. (neither)

12. Cuong didn't know the answer to the teacher's question, and Mai _____.
(either)
13. Mr.Nam didn't win the race, and _____ Mr Bac. (neither)
14. My car doesn't work, and your car _____. (either)
15. Nobody knew why he was absent, and I _____. (either)
16. Susie has passed her driving test, and _____ Peter. (so)
17. They mustn't stay up late, and their friends _____. (either)
18. They stayed at home last night, and their children _____. (too)
19. They've been waiting, and _____ she. (so)
20. We'd like to watch the football match, and he _____. (too)



UNIT 5: VIETNAMESE FOOD AND DRINK

A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

I. COUNTABLE NOUN AND NON-COUNTABLE NOUN

1. COUNTABLE NOUNS (DANH TỪ ĐÉM ĐƯỢC)

- Danh từ đếm được là những từ chỉ những vật thể, con người, ý niệm... có thể đếm được.
- Danh từ đếm được có cả hình thức số ít và số nhiều.
- Chúng ta có thể dùng mạo từ "a" hoặc "an" với danh từ đếm được ở số ít.

Ví dụ: one horse, a man, three books, ten apples....

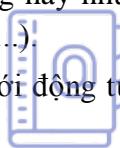
Chú ý:

Một số danh từ đếm được có hình thái số nhiều đặc biệt.

Ví dụ: person - people; child - children; tooth - teeth; foot - feet; mouse – mice ...

2. UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS (DANH TỪ KHÔNG ĐÉM ĐƯỢC)

- Danh từ không đếm được là những từ chỉ những thứ mà ta không thể đếm được Đó có thể là những khái niệm trừu tượng hay những vật quá nhỏ, vô hình mà ta không thể đếm được (chất lỏng, bột, khí, v.v...).
- Danh từ không đếm được dùng với động từ số ít. Chúng thường không có hình thức số nhiều.
- Không sử dụng a/an với những danh từ này.



Ví dụ: tea: water, tea, coffee, milk, fruit juice, beer, wine, soup, butter, cheese, meat, bread, rice, sugar, salt, pepper, flour, help, homework, housework, information, news, music, work, advice, luck, peace, happiness, sadness, silence...

Chú ý:

- Để nhấn mạnh số lượng của một danh từ không đếm được, ta sử dụng: *some, a lot of, much, a bit of, a great deal of,...* hoặc sử dụng một phép đo chính xác như: *a cup of, a bag of, 1kg of, 1L of, a handful of, a pinch of, an hour of, a day of...*

Ví dụ:

a bit of news: một mẩu tin

a grain of sand: một hạt cát

a pot of jam: một hũ mứt

a slice of bread: một lát bánh mì

a loaf of bread: một ổ bánh mì

a bowl of soup: một bát súp

a cake of soap: một bánh xà phòng

a litre of petrol: một lít xăng

a sheet of paper: một tờ giấy

a glass of beer: một ly bia

a drop of oil: một giọt dầu

a group of people: một nhóm người

a piece of advice: một lời khuyên

3. CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP ĐẶC BIỆT

- ✓ Một số danh từ đếm được có dạng số ít/ số nhiều như nhau, chỉ phân biệt bằng có "a/an" và không có "a/an":

Ví dụ: an aircraft/ aircraft; a sheep/ sheep; a fish/ fish...

- ✓ Nhiều danh từ có thể dùng được như danh từ đếm được hoặc không đếm được. Thường thì về ý nghĩa chúng có sự khác nhau.

Ví dụ:

- ✓ Danh từ "time" nếu dùng với nghĩa là "thời gian" thì không đếm được nhưng khi dùng với nghĩa là "thời đại" hay "số lần" là danh từ đếm được.
- I have no time to rest. (*Tôi không có cả thời gian để nghỉ nữa.*)
- I have seen that movie three times before. (*Trước đây tôi từng xem bộ phim này 3 lần rồi.*)
- ✓ Danh từ "work" nếu dùng với nghĩa "công việc" thì không đếm được nhưng dùng với nghĩa tác phẩm thì lại là danh từ đếm được.
- I have a lot of work to do today. (*Hôm nay tôi có rất nhiều việc phải làm.*)
- Shakespeare's works are very famous. (*Những tác phẩm của Shakespeare thường rất nổi tiếng.*)
- ✓ Danh từ "paper" nếu dùng với nghĩa "giấy" thì không đếm được nhưng dùng với nghĩa "giấy tờ" gồm chứng minh thư, giấy phép lái xe) thì là danh từ đếm được.
- Policeman asks him to show his papers. (*Cảnh sát yêu cầu anh ta trình giấy tờ.*)
- Paper made by wood. (*Giấy được làm từ gỗ.*)
- ✓ Danh từ "hair" nếu dùng với nghĩa là "tóc" thì không đếm được, nhưng dùng với nghĩa "sợi tóc" thì là danh từ đếm được.
- She has a long and black hair. (*Chị ấy có một mái tóc dài và đen.*)
- There are two hairs in my soup. (*Có hai sợi tóc trong bát súp của tôi.*)
- ✓ Danh từ "room" nếu dùng với nghĩa là "phòng" thì đếm được, nhưng nếu dùng với nghĩa là "không gian" thì lại là danh từ không đếm được.
- My house has six rooms. (*Nhà của cô ấy có sáu phòng.*)
- There is no room in the car for her dog. (*Xe ô tô không có chỗ nào cho con chó của cô ấy ngồi.*)

II. HOW MUCH & HOW MANY (BAO NHIÊU)

Khi muốn hỏi về số lượng, ta dùng **How much** và **How many**

1. How many

"How many" được dùng khi ta muốn hỏi về số lượng của thứ gì đó, áp dụng cho danh từ đếm được. Trong trường hợp này, danh từ ở dạng số nhiều luôn nằm sau "How many".

How many + danh từ đếm được số nhiều + are there?

How many + danh từ đếm được số nhiều + trợ động từ + S + V?

Ví dụ:

- How many days are there in November? (*Tháng mười một có bao nhiêu ngày?*)
- How many books have you got? (*Bạn có bao nhiêu quyển sách?*)

Chú ý:

Để trả lời cho câu hỏi **How many** ta sử dụng **There is/ are**:

Nếu có 1, ta trả lời: there is one...

Nếu có từ 2 trở lên ta trả lời: There are + số lượng +

2. How much

"How much" được dùng khi ta muốn hỏi về số lượng của danh từ không đếm được. Vì chủ thể của câu hỏi là danh từ không đếm được nên những sự vật này được đo đếm theo đơn vị như lít, kg, giờ, năm.

How much + danh từ không đếm được + is there?

How much + danh từ không đếm được + trợ động từ + S + V?

Ví dụ:

- How much butter is there in the fridge? (*Còn bao nhiêu bơ trong tủ lạnh?*)
There is a little butter. (*Chỉ còn một ít thôi.*)
- How much money did you save? (*Bạn đã tiết kiệm được bao nhiêu tiền?*)
I saved 100 millions. (*Tôi đã tiết kiệm được 100 triệu.*)

III. A, AN, SOME, ANY

1. a và an

❖ **A** và **an** được dùng cho danh từ số ít đếm được.

+ **A** đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng 1 phụ âm (tính theo cách phát âm chứ không phải cách viết)

Ví dụ: a dog, a cat, a horse...

+ **An** đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng 1 nguyên âm (tính theo cách phát âm chứ không phải cách viết)

Ví dụ: an hour, an apple, an umbrella...



2. some và any

❖ **Some** và **any** được dùng cho cả danh từ không đếm được và danh từ đếm được.

❖ **Some** được dùng trong câu:

+ Câu khẳng định:

Ví dụ:

- There is some water in the bottle. (*Có một ít nước ở trong chai đó.*)
 - My father bought some books yesterday. (*Bố tôi mua vài quyển sách ngày hôm qua.*)
- + Câu hỏi diễn tả lời mời:

Ví dụ:

- Would you like some coffee? (*Bạn có muốn uống cà phê không?*)

❖ **Any** được dùng trong câu:

+ Câu phủ định

Ví dụ:

- There isn't any food left in the fridge. (*Trong tủ lạnh không còn chút thức ăn nào cả.*)
- + Câu hỏi thông thường

Ví dụ:

- Are there any chairs in the room? (*Có chiếc ghế nào ở trong phòng không?*)

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
beef rice noodles	/bi:f rais 'nu:dlz/	bún bò
crab rice noodles	/kræb rais 'nu:dlz/	bún cua
kebab rice noodles	/kɪ'bæb rais 'nu:dlz/	bún chả

noodle soup	/'nu:dlz su:p/	phở
rice noodles	/raɪs 'nu:dlz/	bún
round sticky rice cake	/raʊnd 'stɪki rāɪs keɪk/	bánh dày
shrimp in batter	/ʃrɪmp ɪn 'bætə(r)/	bánh tôm
snail rice noodles	/sneɪl rāɪs 'nu:dlz/	bún ốc
steamed sticky rice	/sti:mēd 'stɪki rāɪs/	xôi
steamed wheat flour cake	/sti:mēd wi:t 'flaʊə(r) keɪk/	bánh bao
stuffed sticky rice balls	/stʌft 'stɪki rāɪs bɔ:lz/	bánh trôi
young rice cake	/jʌŋ rāɪs keɪk/	bánh cỗm
bake	/beɪk/	nướng bằng lò
boil	/bɔɪl/	đun sôi; nấu sôi; luộc
fry	/frai/	rán; chiên
grill	/grɪl/	nướng
roast	/rəʊst/	quay; nướng
steam	/sti:mə/	hấp
pomelo	/'pɒmələʊ/	bưởi (của Việt Nam)
lime	/laɪm/	chanh ta
noodles	/'nu:dlz/	mì, bún, miến
La Vong grilled fish pie	/grɪlɪd fɪʃ paɪ/	chả cá Lã Vọng
green rice and green rice cakes	/gri:n rāɪs ənd gri:n rāɪs keɪks/	cốm và bánh cốm
rice rolls	/raɪs rəʊlz/	bánh cuốn
the noodle soup	/ðə 'nu:dlz su:p/	phở
dog meat	/dɒg mi:t/	thịt chó
cuisine	/kwi'zi:n/	ẩm thực
culture	/'kʌltʃə(r)/	văn hóa

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>apple</u> | B. <u>c</u> andle | C. <u>e</u> at | D. <u>br</u> eakfast |
| 2. A. <u>d</u> iet | B. <u>f</u> ish | C. <u>d</u> inner | D. <u>ch</u> icken |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> auce | B. <u>d</u> aughter | C. <u>c</u> ost | D. <u>p</u> ort |
| 4. A. <u>f</u> ood | B. <u>n</u> oodles | C. <u>bam</u> boo | D. <u>f</u> lood |
| 5. A. <u>t</u> alk | B. <u>w</u> ater | C. <u>m</u> atch | D. <u>c</u> aught |

2. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into two groups.

bottle	yogurt	short	cost	sorry
water	pause	shock	saw	holiday
autumn	coffee	ball	hobby	dog
chocolate	sauce	hobby	pour	fall
or	because	abroad	fork	sport

/ɒ/	/ɔ:/

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. A. orange | B. tea | C. strawberry | D. banana |
| 2. A. egg | B. beef | C. chicken | D. salad |
| 3. A. coffee | B. fruit juice | C. pork | D. beer |
| 4. A. cakes | B. sweets | C. chocolate | D. milk |
| 5. A. dinner | B. meal | C. breakfast | D. lunch |

2. Put the words or phrases about food and drink in the correct column.

donuts	corn milk	beef steak	soda	bread
soymilk	chocolate cake	sugarcane juice	shrimp	rice cake
lobster	pork	candy	wine	chicken soup
pizza	mineral water	fish sauce	fish noodles	lotus tea

3. Fill in each blank with the correct word: A / AN / SOME / ANY.

1. I'd like _____ bowl of fried rice.
2. My father planted _____ trees in the garden yesterday.
3. Do you have _____ brothers or sisters?
4. Would you like _____ ice-cream?
5. We have _____ rice and port for lunch.
6. Are there _____ vegetables?
7. He eats _____ apple after his dinner.
8. Would you like _____ egg for breakfast?
9. Can you bring me _____ water, please?
10. There aren't _____ noodles.
11. There are _____ apples on the table.
12. Can I help you? Yes, I'm like _____ wine, please.
13. Are there _____ tomatoes in the fridge?
14. I have _____ TV and _____ computer.
15. Would you like _____ cup of tea?
16. Thank you. And _____ box of chocolates would be fine.
17. Are there _____ potatoes in the basket?
18. I buy some fruit, but I don't buy _____ vegetables.
19. Children have _____ rice, but they don't have _____ meat.
20. I don't have _____ free time today.

4. Fill in the blanks with "How much" or "How many".

1. _____ homework do you do a day?
2. _____ languages can your father speak?

3. _____ words are there in this dictionary?
4. _____ soda is there in the fridge?
5. _____ days off do you have in a week?
6. _____ paintings are there in the exhibition?
7. _____ dishes are there at the party?
8. _____ kilos of rice do you want?
9. _____ petrol is there in your car?
10. _____ people are there in the conference?
11. _____ brothers and sisters do you have?
12. _____ hours do you sleep in a day?

5. Supply the correct verb form.

1. How many subjects _____ you (learn) _____ last year?
2. Wait for me a minute. I (have) _____ breakfast.
3. _____ there any butter in the refrigerator?
4. This is the most delicious dish I (ever/ eat) _____.
5. Noodle (be) _____ very popular in all regions of Vietnam.
6. How much money _____ you (save) _____ last year?
7. Last week, my dad (buy) _____ a lot of candy for my birthday party.
8. This morning my dad (not/drink) _____ tea as usual.
9. How many bottles of oil _____ your family (need) _____ in a month?
10. I (never/ enjoy) _____ Bun Bo Hue before.

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

available	ingredients	herbs	familiar
rice	appearance	dessert	features

The main features of Vietnamese Cuisine

Cuisine in the country with more than 90,000,000 people differs strikingly between the north, south and central regions, but two key (1) _____ stand out.

Firstly, (2) _____ plays an essential role in the nation's diet as it does throughout Southeast Asia. Humorous speaking Vietnamese is noodle-crazy. You have seen regularly the (3) _____ of noodle in their breakfast, lunch and dinner, in homes, restaurants and at roadside stands. Noodles are eaten wet and dry, in soup or beside soup, and are made in different shapes and thicknesses of wheat, rice and mung beans such as bun cha, Cao Lau, Hue beef noodle, bun rieu... Rice also a main (4) _____ for making banh chung, banh bao, banh xeo, banh beo, xoi...

Secondly, no meal is complete without fresh vegetables and (5) _____. Thanks to the tropical climate, fresh vegetables are (6) _____ all the year round. As the result, dishes with fresh vegetable become (7) _____ with every family, especially with poor people in the old days. Some popular dishes are canh, goi ngo sen, nom du du, rau muong, ca phao... Vietnam can also be considered as a tropical paradise of (8) _____ and beverage with che, sugarcane, fruit smoothies, bubble tea...

2. Read the passage and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Green tea

Green tea must always be the first to be mentioned whenever one talks about Vietnamese tea. From the middle of the 20th century, green tea has been planted extensively throughout the North and the Middle of Vietnam, gradually becoming a symbol of Vietnamese' everyday life, of the peaceful countryside regions.

Green tea is very amiable to Vietnam' soil and climate, as it can be found widely in not only plain but also highland areas, sometimes right in the family backyard's gardens. With the higher trunk and larger in size of leaves in comparison with other tea plants, green tea can be enjoyed fresh and there is no need to wilt or oxidize; people can enjoy it right after picking the leaves from the tree. Steeping and boiling the tea leaves in hot water, after fifteen minutes, your green tea is ready to be served. Vietnam has been always an agricultural country, since people in rural area earn a living mainly from farming. It is the keeping-cool characteristic that makes green tea a perfect beverage for hot summer days in the tropical land. Besides blowing out the heat from the inside, green tea also helps improving the body's resistance to infection. Unsurprisingly, green tea has been considered an indispensable part of Vietnamese farmers' ordinary life.

Nowadays, acknowledging about Vietnamese ardor for green tea and its positive affects on health, some shrewd producers have converted this folk beverage into canned drink, bringing green tea closer to urban citizens as well as foreigners.

1. From the middle of the 20th century, green tea has been planted extensively throughout the South of Vietnam.
2. Vietnam's climate is favorable for growth of green tea.
3. Green tea is good for people health.
4. Nowadays, some producers have converted this folk beverage into canned drink.
5. Green tea is very expensive so only the rich can buy it.

PART 4: WRITING

1. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. There /be / meat/ and/ sugar/ your/ diet.

2. I / be/ very/ thirsty/ and/ I / need/ water.

3. My father/ like/ eat/ fish/ than/ eat/ meat.

4. Many/ foreigners/ like/ eat/ Vietnamese food/ because / it/very/ strange/ interesting.

5. Banh Chung/ be/ Vietnamese/ traditional/ dish/ that /must/ part / Tet meals.

6. How much/ fruits/ vegetables/ you / eat/ a / day?

7. Can/ you/ tell/ me / how/ cook/ beef/ noodle?

8. What/ your/ favorite/ dish/ breakfast?

9. Do/ you/ want/ try/ chicken soup/ I/ cook.

10. There/ not/ something/ left/ dinner/ so/ I/ have to/ eat/ restaurant.

11. Snack/ be/ small/ meal/ you/ eat/ when/ hungry.

12. How much/ water/ should/ I/ pour/ pot?

13. I/ be/ afraid/ there/ not/ sugar/ left/ refrigerator.

14. main/ ingredient/ use/ Vietnamese food/ be/ rice/ fish sauce/ vegetables.

15. Many /main/ dish/ and/ snacks/ Vietnam/ be/ made/ from/ rice.



UNIT 6: THE FIRST UNIVERSITY IN VIET NAM

A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

I. PASSIVE VOICE (CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG)

1. PHÂN BIỆT CÂU CHỦ ĐỘNG VÀ CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG

1.1 Câu chủ động

❖ Câu chủ động là câu có chủ ngữ là người hoặc vật gây ra hành động.

Ví dụ:

➢ My father waters this flower every morning. (*Sáng nào bố tôi cũng tưới nước cho cây hoa này.*)

❖ Dạng thức thông thường của câu chủ động:

S + V + O

Trong đó:

S (subject): chủ ngữ
V (verb): động từ
O (object): tên ngữ

1.2 Câu bị động:

❖ Câu bị động được sử dụng khi bản thân chủ thể không tự thực hiện được hành động.

Ví dụ:

➢ My money was stolen yesterday. (*Tiền của tôi bị trộm mất ngày hôm qua.*)

Ta thấy chủ thể là "tiền của tôi" không thể tự "trộm" được mà bị một ai đó "trộm" nên câu này ta cần sử dụng câu bị động.

❖ Dạng thức của câu bị động: **S + be + V_{pII}**

Trong đó:

be: động từ "to be"
V_{pII}: động từ phân từ hai

2. Câu trúc biến đổi từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động

Cấu trúc

Câu chủ động:	S + V + O
Câu bị động:	S + be + V_{pII} + (by + O)

Điều kiện để có thể biến đổi 1 câu từ chủ động thành bị động:

- Trong câu chủ động phải là Transitive Verb (Ngoại động từ: đòi hỏi có O (tên ngữ) theo sau)
- Các O (trực tiếp, gián tiếp) phải được nêu rõ ràng

Quy tắc:

Khi biến đổi 1 câu từ chủ động sang bị động, ta làm theo các bước sau:

- ⇒ *Xác định S, V, O và thì của V trong câu chủ động.*
- ⇒ *Lấy O trong câu chủ động làm S của câu bị động.*
- ⇒ *Lấy S trong câu chủ động làm O và đặt sau by trong câu bị động.*
- ⇒ *Biến đổi V chính trong câu chủ động thành PP2 (Past Participle) trong câu bị động.*

⇒ Thêm *Tobe* vào trước PP2 trong câu bị động (*To be* phải chia theo thời của *V chính* trong câu chủ động và chia theo số của *S* trong câu bị động).

Chú ý:

a. Trong câu bị động *by + O* luôn đứng sau *adverbs of place* (trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn) I và đứng trước adverbs of time (trạng từ chỉ thời gian).

Ví dụ:

➤ The chair was broken by my brother yesterday. (*Chiếc ghế bị anh trai tôi làm vỡ ngày hôm qua.*)

➤ The dog was found in the forest by my mum. (*Con chó được mẹ tôi tìm thấy ở trong rừng.*)

b. Trong câu bị động, có thể bỏ: *by people, by us, by them, by someone, by him, by her...* nếu chỉ đối tượng không xác định.

c. Nếu tân ngữ trong câu bị động chỉ sự vật, sự việc thì người ta dùng giới từ "*with*" thay vì dùng "*by*" trước S.

Ví dụ:

➤ Smoke filled the room. (*Khói thuốc tràn ngập căn phòng.*)

➤ The room was filled with smoke. (*Căn phòng đầy khói thuốc.*)

d. Nếu câu chủ động có 2 tân ngữ trong đó thường có 1 tân ngữ chỉ người và 1 tân ngữ chỉ vật) như *give, show, tell, ask, teach, send...* muốn nhấn mạnh vào tân ngữ nào người ta đưa tân ngữ đó lên làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động. Do đó, ta có thể viết được 2 câu bị động bằng cách lần lượt lấy O₁ và O₂ của câu chủ động ban đầu làm chủ ngữ để mở đầu các câu bị động.

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Ví dụ:

➤ I gave him a book. (*Tôi đưa anh ấy một quyển sách.*)

→ He was given a book (by me). (*Anh ấy được đưa cho 1 quyển sách (bởi tôi).*)

Or A book was given to him (by me). (*Quyển sách được đưa cho anh ấy (bởi tôi).*)

e. Nếu động từ trong câu chủ động có giới từ đi kèm thì ta đặt giới từ đó ngay sau V trong câu bị động.

Ví dụ:

➤ Someone broke into our house. (*Ai đó đã đột nhập vào nhà của chúng ta.*)

➤ Our house was broken into. (*Nhà của chúng ta đã bị đột nhập.*)

3. Cấu trúc câu bị động với các thì trong tiếng Anh

Các thì	Chủ động	Bị động
1. Hiện tại đơn	S + V(s/es) + O - Mary studies English every day.	S+ is/am/are + VpII + (by + O) - English is studied by Mary everyday.
2. Hiện tại tiếp diễn	S + is/am/are + V-ing + O - He is planting some trees now.	S + is/am/are + being + VpII + (by + O) - Some trees are being planted (by him) now.
3. Quá khứ đơn	S + V-ed + O - She wrote a letter yesterday.	S + was/were + VpII + (by + O) - A letter was written (by her) yesterday.

4. Hiện tại hoàn thành	S + have/ has + VpII + O - My parents have given me a new bike on my birthday.	S + have/ has + been + VpII + (by + O) - A new bike has been given to me by my parents on my birthday.
5. Tương lai đơn	S + will + V(nguyên thể) + O - She will do a lot of things tomorrow.	S + will + be + VpII + (by 0) - A lot of things will be done tomorrow.
6. Modal verb: can, could, may, might, must, have to, will, would, shall, should, ought to...	S + Modal Verb + V + O - You should open the wine about 3 hours before you use it.	S + Modal verb + be + VpII + (by O) - The wine should be opened about 3 hours before using.

II. CÁCH SỬ DỤNG CỦA "WOULD LIKE"

Would like được dùng diễn đạt một lời mời, ý muốn, sở thích.

⇒ **Thể khẳng định:**

S + would like	+ sth: muốn cái gì
	+ to do sth: muốn làm gì

⇒ **Thể phủ định:**

S + would not like	+ sth: không muốn cái gì
	+ to do sth: không muốn làm gì

(Wh) + would + S + like?

Lưu ý:

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would like = 'd like
would not like = wouldn't like
Động từ đi sau *would like* luôn ở dạng "to V"

Ví dụ:

- Would you like to dance with me?
(Em nhảy cùng anh nhé?)
 - I would like to be a billionaire.
(Tôi muốn trở thành tỉ phú.)
 - Would you like some more coffee?
(Anh có muốn dùng thêm cà phê không?)
- Trả lời lịch sự: No, thanks/ No, I don't want any more. (*Không cảm ơn./ Không, tôi không dùng nữa đâu.*)
- Trả lời khiêm nhã: I wouldn't like. (*Tôi không thích.*)

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
Tran Dynasty	/tran 'dɪnəsti/	Triều đại nhà Trần
imperial academy	/ɪm'pɪəriəl e'kædəmi/	học viện hoàng gia
black ink	/blæk ɪŋk/	mực tàu
sanctuary	/'sæŋktʃuəri/	nơi tôn nghiêm

altar	/'ɔ:lta:/	bàn thờ
Temple of Literature	/'templ əv 'litrətʃə(r)/	Văn Miếu
Imperial Academy	/ɪm'pɪəriəl ə'kædəmi/	Quốc Tử Giám
Ly Dynasty	/lɪ 'dɪnəsti/	Triều đại nhà Lý
scholar	/'skɒlə(r)/	học giả
king	/kɪŋ/	vua
Literature Lake	/'litrətʃə(r) leɪk/	Văn Hồ
Constellation of Literature pavilion	/,kɒnstə'lɛɪʃn əv 'litrətʃə(r) pə'veliən/	Khuê Văn Các
Stelae commanding horsemen to dismount	/stelei kə'ma:ndɪŋ 'hɔ:s'mən tə dɪs'maunt/	bia Hạ Mã
The Great Middle gate	/ðə greit 'mɪdl geɪt/	Đại Trung Môn
The Great Portico	/ðə greit 'pɔ:tɪkəʊ/	Khu Nhập Đạo
Attained Talent gate	/ə'teɪn 'tælənt geɪt/	Đại Thành Môn
Accomplished Virtue gate	/ə'kʌmplɪʃt 'vɜ:tʃu: geɪt/	Thành Đức Môn
Crystallization of Letters gate	/krɪstəlaɪ'zeɪʃn əv 'letə(r)z geɪt/	Cửa Súc Văn
Magnificence of Letters gate	/mæg'nɪfɪsns əv 'letə(r) geɪt/	Cửa Bi Văn
Well of Heavenly Clarity	/wel əv 'hevnlɪ/	Giếng Thiên Quang
Stelae of Doctors	/stelei əv 'dɒktə(r)/	Bia Tiến sĩ
Black of the turtle	/blæk əv ðə 'tɜ:tl/	mai rùa
The Master	/ ðə 'ma:stə(r)/	ông đồ
build	/bɪld/	xây dựng
reconstruct	/,ri:kən'strʌkt/	xây dựng lại

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. high | B. history | C. honest | D. house |
| 2. A. chapter | B. chemist | C. cheese | D. lunch |
| 3. A. earth | B. heart | C. heard | D. learn |
| 4. A. watches | B. buses | C. boxes | D. months |
| 5. A. tool | B. tooth | C. door | D. boot |

2. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into two groups.

age	cheese	strange	literature	gymnastic
temperature	subject	question	cherish	enjoy
church	cheap	college	cheer	village
catch	schedule	concerto	sausage	chimney
danger	much	ginseng	culture	soldier

/dʒ/	/tʃ/

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. temple | B. pagoda | C. communal house | D. hostel |
| 2. A. teacher | B. lecturer | C. professor | D. doctor |
| 3. A. form | B. find | C. found | D. establish |
| 4. A. dormitory | B. college | C. university | D. secondary school |
| 5. A. learn | B. study | C. teach | D. lie |

2. Match the prepositions with the right pictures.

1.		A. in front of
2.		B. in
3.		C. next
4.		D. behind
5.		E. on
6.		F. under

3. Match the correct places and names with pictures.

1.		A. Ba Chua Kho Temple
2.		B. Chu Dong Tu Temple
3.		C. Hung King Temple
4.		D. Giong Temple
5.		E. Tran Temple

4. Supply the correct verb forms.

1. After class, one of the students always (erase) _____ the chalk board.
2. People (spend) _____ a lot of money on advertising everyday.
3. The phonograph (invent) _____ by Thomas Edison in 1877.
4. For the past years, my mother (do) _____ all my washing by hand.
5. No one (believe) _____ his story.
6. The women in most countries in the world (give) _____ the right to vote.
7. People (think) _____ that Jack London's life and writing's (represent) _____ the American love of adventure.
8. How many marks (give) _____ to you by the teacher?
9. The detective (see) _____ the woman (put) _____ the jewelry in her bag.
10. Drivers (advise) _____ to use an alternative route by police.
11. The window (break) _____ and some pictures (take) _____ away by the boys.
12. My father (write) _____ the book many years ago.
13. He (show) _____ his ticket to the airline agent.
14. The human life (completely/ change) _____ with science and technology.
15. People (speak) _____ English all over the world.
16. My brother (eat) _____ a loaf of bread every morning.
17. How many languages (speak) _____ in India?
18. The accident (cause) _____ in this city by some drunk drivers.
19. How long _____ they _____ (wait) for the doctor?
20. The doctor (order) _____ him (take) _____ a long rest.

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

pavilion	constructed	courtyard	divided
celebrate	university	examination	teacher

The Temple of Literature is about 10 minutes away from Hoan Kiem lake. It was (1) _____ in 1070 under Ly Thanh Tong's dynasty, first to honor Confucius and nowadays to (2) _____ the doctorates and high rank scholars of Vietnam. In 1076, King Ly Nhan Tong continued the work and built Quoc Tu Giam as the first (3) _____ of Vietnam.

The temple is (4) _____ into five court yard, each with its own significance and history. The first courtyard stretches from the main gate to Dai Trung gate; the second stands out with Khue Van Cac (5) _____. If you notice well, you will find the pavilion symbol on all street signs of Hanoi. The third (6) _____ is where doctor names was listed on a tombstone above tortoise backs. The fourth courtyard is dedicated for Confucius and his 72 honoured students, as well as Chu Van An - a famous (7) _____ known for his devotion to teaching. The last and also furthest courtyard is Thai Hoc house, which used to be Quoc Tu Giam - the first university of Vietnam. Thai Hoc house holds a small collection of old time costumes for students and mandarins, as well as explaining the process of taking and passing the national (8) _____.

2. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

The organization of instruction and learning at the Imperial Academy began in 1076 under the Ly dynasty and was further developed in the 15th century under the Le dynasty. The academy was headed by a rector (Té tửu) and a vice-rector (Tư nghiệp). The professors of the academy held different titles: Giáo thụ, Trúc giảng, Trò giáo and Bác sĩ.

Many students lived and studied at the Temple. Most students (Giám sinh) had passed the regional exam (Huong Examination - Thi Hương) before enrolling at the academy. During the course of study at the academy, the students focused on discussion of literature and wrote poetry as well. The students learned Chinese, Chinese philosophy, and Chinese history. They had textbooks printed on paper which were in both Chinese and Vietnamese.

The students enrolled for three to seven years. They had minor tests each month and four major tests per year. Success in the exams, certified by the Ministry of Rites qualified them to sit the national exam (Hoi Examination - Thi Hội). Success at the Hội Examination qualified the student to sit the royal exam, the Dinh Examination (Thi Đinh), held at court. At this exam, the monarch himself posed the questions, responded to the candidate's answer and then ranked those who passed into different grades. The Imperial Academy was the largest centre in the country.

1. When did the instruction and learning at the Imperial Academy begin?

.....

2. Who headed the Imperial Academy?

.....

3. What did the students learn?

.....

4. How long did the students learn?

5. How many major tests were there at the Imperial Academy in a year?

.....

6. Who posed the questions at the Dinh Examination?

.....

PART 4: WRITING

1. Turn these sentences into passive voice.

1. The shopkeeper inside the Temple of Literature sold to you the souvenirs and postcards at a higher price.

.....

2. Famous lecturers and tutors teach the students in the university.

.....

3. They choose my father the head master of Chu Van An Lower Secondary School.

.....

4. The gardeners of the Temple of Literature take care of the trees and flowers.

.....

5. They sold all the tickets for the trip to the Temple of Literature.

.....



6. UNESCO regarded Ha Long Bay as a World Heritage Site in 1994.

.....

7. People regard Oxford University as one of the best universities in the UK.

.....

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8. People regarded The imperial Academy as the first university in Viet Nam.

.....

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9. King Le Thanh Tong erected The Doctors' stone tablets.

.....

2. Turn these sentences into active voice.

1. The Imperial Academy was constructed under Emperor Ly Thanh Tong.

.....

2. The Temple of Literature was found in 1070.

.....

3. Khue Van pavilion is regarded as the symbol of Ha Noi.

.....

4. Lots of souvenirs inside the Temple of Literature are sold.

.....

5. The Temple of Literature is considered as one of the most important cultural and historic places/ in Viet Nam.

.....

6. Many precious relics are displayed in the Temple of Literature.

.....

7. The Temple of Literature is located in the centre of Ha Noi about 2 kilometres west of Hoan Kiem Lake.

.....

8. The Imperial Academy was used to educate young men for the country.

.....

9. Students at The Imperial Academy are selected from local examinations.

.....

10. In 2010, the 82 Doctors' stone tablets were recognized as a memory of the World.

.....

11. The first Doctors' stone tablets were erected in 1484.

.....

12. The Temple of Literature is surrounded by old trees.

.....

13. Minh Mang tomb was started constructing in 1842 and was complete three years later.

.....

14. Papers at the Royal examinations in the past were passed by the King.

.....

15. Chu Van An was invited to become the principal of the Imperial Academy by Emperor Tran Hien Tong.

.....

16. During that period, 2,323 doctors graduated from The Imperial Academy.

.....



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UNIT 7: TRAFFIC

A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

I. IT INDICATING DISTANCE – *It* dùng để chỉ khoảng cách

1. Cấu trúc

Câu khẳng định	It + is + (about) + (a number) + unit of length + (from N _{place} to N _{place}) It + is + adj _{distance}
Câu phủ định	It + isn't + adj _{distance}
Câu hỏi	How far is it from N _{place} to N _{place} ?

2. Cách dùng

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng *it* như một Chủ ngữ để chỉ khoảng cách từ một địa điểm này đến một địa điểm khác.

Ví dụ:

- It is about 10 kilometers from my house to my school. (*Nhà tôi cách trường tôi khoảng 10 km.*)
- How far is it from your home to your office? (*Khoảng cách từ nhà bạn đến trường là bao xa?*)
It is (about) 1500 meters. (*Nó khoảng 1500 m.*)
- How far is it from Ho Chi Minh City to Vung Tau? (*Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh cách Vũng Tàu bao xa?*)
It is not very far. (*Không xa lắm*)

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

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Trong câu thường có một số đi kèm một đơn vị chỉ độ dài: a kilometer, 1000 meters, 500 miles, ...

Trong câu thường có tính từ chỉ khoảng cách: far, near,...

II. USED TO - Đã từng

1. Cấu trúc

Câu khẳng định	S + use to + V
Câu phủ định	S + didn't + use to + V
Câu hỏi	Did + S + use to + V?

2. Cách dùng chính

- ✓ Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đã từng được thực hiện trong quá khứ và đã chấm dứt.

Ví dụ:

- I used to play basketball, but now I like playing video games. (*Tôi đã từng chơi bóng rổ, nhưng bây giờ tôi thích chơi điện tử.*)
- He used to be a soccer player. (*Anh ấy từng là một cầu thủ bóng đá - Chủ thể của hành động trên ở thời điểm hiện tại không còn là một cầu thủ bóng đá nữa.*)
- ✓ Diễn tả một sự việc chưa từng xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

- They didn't use to be best friends. (Họ chưa từng là bạn thân của nhau - Hành động là bạn thân của nhau chưa từng xảy ra trong quá khứ, tuy nhiên chưa chắc đã không xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai.)
- My father didn't use to buy a mobile phone for me, but in the future he will. (Bố của tôi chưa từng mua cho tôi một chiếc di động nào cả, tuy nhiên trong tương lai có thể ông sẽ mua cho tôi.)

3. **Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

Trong câu thường có các động từ: used to, use to, didn't use to.

4. Lưu ý

- ✓ Trong câu hỏi hoặc trong câu phủ định, chữ "d" trong từ "used" sẽ bị bỏ đi.

Ví dụ:

- Did you used to play table tennis when you were a child? (*Cậu đã từng chơi bóng bàn khi còn nhỏ chưa?*)
- Did you used to walk to school? (*Cậu đã từng đi bộ đến trường chưa?*)
No, I didn't. I only went to school by car. (*Không, tôi chỉ đến trường bằng ôtô.*)
- I didn't used to play table tennis when I was a child. I used to play soccer and go swimming. (*Tôi chưa từng chơi bóng bàn khi còn nhỏ. Tôi từng chơi bóng đá và đi bơi.*)
- He didn't used to be a good student, but now he has a good job and can earn a lot of money. (*Anh ấy chưa từng là một học sinh giỏi, nhưng bây giờ anh ấy tìm được một công việc tốt và có thể kiếm được rất nhiều tiền.*)

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
cross	/krɒs/	băng qua, vượt
curve	/kɜːv/	khúc cua
emergency	/ɪ'mə:dʒ(ə)nsi/	khẩn cấp
hill	/hɪl/	đồi
lane	/leɪn/	làn đường
left	/lɛft/	trái
limit	/'lɪmɪt/	giới hạn
pedestrian	/pə'destrɪən/	người đi bộ
railroad	/'reɪlrəʊd/	đường ray
right	/raɪt/	phải
sign	/saɪn/	biển hiệu
slippery	/'slɪp(ə)ri/	trơn trượt
speed	/spɪ:d/	tốc độ
traffic lights	/'træfɪk laɪts/	đèn giao thông
truck	/trʌk/	xe tải
turn	/tərn/	rẽ
vehicle	/'vi:(ə)kl/	phương tiện
wet	/wɛt/	ẩm, ướt

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. <u>wet</u> | B. <u>met</u> | C. <u>head</u> | D. <u>hand</u> |
| 2. A. <u>girl</u> | B. <u>burn</u> | C. <u>turn</u> | D. <u>pearl</u> |
| 3. A. <u>left</u> | B. <u>debt</u> | C. <u>fan</u> | D. <u>dead</u> |
| 4. A. <u>train</u> | B. <u>tale</u> | C. <u>mine</u> | D. <u>rain</u> |
| 5. A. <u>die</u> | B. <u>bicycle</u> | C. <u>high</u> | D. <u>min</u> |
| 6. A. <u>meet</u> | B. <u>feed</u> | C. <u>speed</u> | D. <u>fit</u> |
| 7. A. <u>limit</u> | B. <u>lipid</u> | C. <u>treat</u> | D. <u>hit</u> |
| 8. A. <u>curve</u> | B. <u>term</u> | C. <u>gear</u> | D. <u>herm</u> |
| 9. A. <u>truck</u> | B. <u>drunk</u> | C. <u>mug</u> | D. <u>dark</u> |
| 10. A. <u>sign</u> | B. <u>light</u> | C. <u>bye</u> | D. <u>tin</u> |

2. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into two groups.

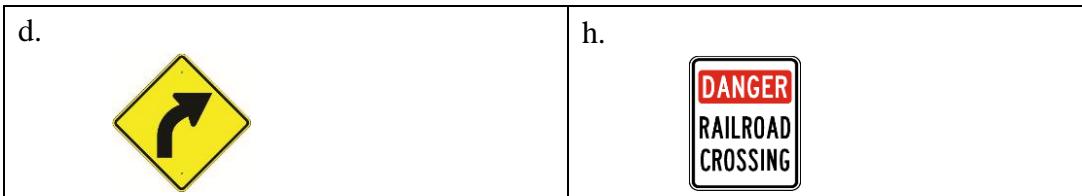
train young	helicopter	left	
video	plane	rain	tour
railway	late	southern	does
station	dead	grey	shoulder
head	no	wet	road

/eɪ/	/ɛ/
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3. Label the signs with the words/phrases below.

Danger Railroad Crossing	Right Lane Ends
No Trucks	Right Turn Ahead
Right Curve Ahead	Watch Children
Emergency Vehicle Warning	No Pedestrian Crossing

a. 	e. 
b. 	f. 
c. 	g. 



PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Circle A, B, C or D for each picture.

1. A. Maximum speed is 5. B. Minimum speed is 5. C. Only 5 MPH is allowed. D. Speed limit is lower than 25 MPH.		4. A. You can buy cattle meat here. B. There are cattle ahead. C. There are wild animals ahead. D. Cattle are not allowed.	
2. A. Cars cannot be sold here. B. Cars and trucks can pass. C. Cars are not allowed. D. Bicycles are not allowed.		5. A. Bullying is allowed. B. Bully may be arrested. C. Bullying must be stopped. D. This zone is dangerous.	
3. A. You cannot return. B. Go ahead isn't allowed. C. You must return. D. Watch out the pedestrians.		6. A. Cameras are used here. B. You can't use your camera here. C. Cameras are sold ahead. D. Take photograph when crossing road.	

2. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

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- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. A. train | B. plane | C. plant | D. car |
| 2. A. left | B. right | C. straight | D. square |
| 3. A. green | B. red | C. orange | D. light |
| 4. A. drive | B. write | C. ride | D. fly |
| 5. A. fast | B. rapid | C. slow | D. quick |

3. Put questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences, using question words in brackets.

1. Nam usually goes to school by bus. Sometimes, he rides his bicycle. (How)

2. My grandfather used to go fishing in the West Lake every afternoon. (What)

3. There are a lot of trucks and cars on the highway in the rush hour. (Where)

4. The students used to be taught about road signs when they studied in secondary school. (What)

5. Hung always drives his car very carefully. (How)

6. It is about 100 km from Ha Noi to Hai Phong. (How long)

4. Fill each blank with suitable words in the box.

am	is	are	used to	use to	it	from
to	catches	walked	ride	jam	station	

1. Mai _____ driving her car to her office.
2. How far _____ it from your home to your school?
3. You will get stuck in a traffic _____ if you go outside in the rush hour?
4. He usually _____ on foot to school when he was a child.
5. _____ you in hurry?
6. Did you _____ go swimming on the lake near your house, Tuan?
7. Lana comes _____ USA. She was born in a well-known family.
8. My dad _____ the bus to work every morning, but Mom drives.
9. John used to immigrate _____ Brazil. Have you ever been there?
10. I _____ participating in a volunteer trip to Lang Son. A lot of families are living in poor conditions.
11. _____ is not very far from here to the warehouse.
12. I must go to railway _____ to catch a train to my motherland.

5. Complete the following conversation with the sentences A-F.

Burt: Why didn't you show up for class this morning?

Kevin: I don't even want to talk about it. _____.

Burt: _____?

Kevin: The engine seems to be busted. _____!

Burt: Wow. Have you thought about getting a new car?

Kevin: Yeah, I've thought about that, _____.
I'm broke.

Burt: Maybe you can lease a car. _____.

I know Toyota is running a promotion.

Kevin: Really? How much is it?

Burt: _____.

Kevin: That's a good deal. I might want to consider it.

A. My car broke down

D. It doesn't cost much

B. It's driving me crazy

E. but I can't afford a new car

C. Zero down and \$219 per month

F. What happened

6. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

Traffic jam (to be) _____ a common sight in big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta etc. This is due to (increase) _____ population of the metropolitan cities. People from far off places rush towards big cities to (earn) _____ as big cities (have) _____ many options and possibilities for them. Then there are permanent citizens also. So with the human traffic, vehicular traffic also increases. As the standard of living is (become) _____ high everyone wants to (purchase) _____ his own car.

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

trains	discourage	transport	expensive
example	problem	cities	pollution

Traffic congestion in many (1) _____ around the world is severe. One possible solution to this (2) _____ is to impose heavy taxes on car drivers and use this money to make public transport better. One of the first benefits of such a measure is that the heavy taxes would (3) _____ car owners from using their cars because it would become very (4) _____ to drive. This would mean that they would begin to make use of public (5) _____ instead, thus reducing traffic problems and (6) _____ as well. Another benefit would be that much more use would be made of public transport if it was improved. It is often the case that public transport in cities is very poor. For (7) _____, we often see old buses and (8) _____ that people would rather not use. High taxes would generate enough money to make the necessary changes.

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

The first traffic control device appeared near the British House of Parliament at the intersection of George and Bridge Streets. The device was made in response to the desire by a Select Committee to use railway signals on highways. The device had lights and it used arms which extended outwards. It was operated manually by a police officer. The signal was 22 feet high and crowned with a gas light. The light was called semaphore and had arms that would extend horizontally that commanded drivers to "Stop" and then the arms would lower to a 45 degrees angle to tell drivers to proceed with "Caution". At night a red light would command "Stop" and a green light would mean use "Caution". The man behind this new and different invention was John Peake Knight a railroad engineer. The main reason for the traffic light was that there was an overflow of horse-drawn traffic over Westminster Bridge which forced thousands of pedestrians to walk next to the house of Parliament. But Knight's invention was not to last long. After only a month of use the device exploded and injured the police officer who was operating the light. In the first two decades of the 20th century semaphore traffic signals, like the one in London, were in use all over the United States with each state having its own design of the device. One good example was from Toledo, Ohio in 1908. The words "Stop" and "Go" were in white on a green background and the lights had red and green lenses illuminated by kerosene lamps for night travelers and the arms where eight feet above ground. Controlled by a traffic officer who would blow a whistle before changing the commands on this signal to help alert travelers of the change, the design was also used in Philadelphia and Detroit. The example in Ohio was the first time America tried to use a more visible form of traffic control that evolved the use of semaphore. The device that was used in Ohio was designed based on the use of railroad signals.

1. What was the main purpose of making the first traffic control device?

.....

2. What was the light operated manually by a police officer called?

.....

3. Why wasn't John Peake Knight's invention to last long?

.....

4. How tall were the arms of the traffic lights used in Ohio in 1908?

.....

5. The Westminster Bridge is in _____.

A. America

B. England

C. Brazil

D. Canada

3. Read the passage and put a suitable word in each of the gaps.

Traffic jams in Vietnam only frequently take _____ in Hanoi capital and Ho Chi Minh City. Vietnamese people seem to be accustomed to traffic congestion, even miss it whenever they go to other places. There is no fixed rule for the _____ the traffic jams to happen but _____ is worst during the rush hour when everyone is in a hurry to get to work or come back home. Apart from peak hours, the time between 9 am and 10 am and between 3 pm and 4 pm also witnesses long lines of vehicles, mainly motorbikes, struggling to get _____ of narrow streets.

Whenever it rains, the traffic jam gets more terrible with the joining hand of flooding. Taxis are extremely hard to _____ or wave during the downpour. However, it only _____ about 30 minutes on average for a standstill and 2 hours to get through the worst, not really bad compared to that of other countries. While the rapid increase in car use coupled with the deterioration of roads caused by disordered planning make the matter worse, the most annoying thing about the traffic jam _____ the way people react when being _____ at the congestion. Most road users ride their motorbikes on the pavement rather than waiting calmly, or they constantly use their horns to hasten riders in the front, even shouting at them from time to time. More luckily, bicyclists can leisurely carry their "war-horses" on their backs and thread their way through messy matrixes.

PART 4: WRITING

1. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. Mr Thanh/ didn't/ to/ travel/ Korea.

2. It/ 250 km/ Ho Chi Minh City/ Da Nang.

3. My hometown/ used to/ small village.

4. How/ it/ Ha Noi/ Singapore/ past?

5. Lana/ use to/ on foot/ school/ or/ car?

6. He/ used/ good/ student/ but/ now/ poor.

2. Rewrite the following sentences so that their meaning stays the same, using the word given for each.

1. My father is always a careful driver.	DRIVES
2. The distance from Ha Noi to Hai Phong is about 100 km.	IT
3. Be careful or you'll have an accident.	IF
4. Hung went to his homeland by train some years ago, but now he drives his car.	USED

5. Road users should obey traffic rules strictly.	OBEYED
6. Is it possible to travel to Korea by car?	CAN
7. Buses leave for Hai Phong every 15 minutes from 6 a.m to 10 p.m.	THERE
8. My family was very poor in the past, but we have 100 million USD now.	USED



UNIT 8: FILMS

A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

I. ALTHOUGH, DESPITE/ IN SPITE OF- Mặc dù

1. Cấu trúc

Câu khẳng định	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Although + Clause, Clause.Despite/ In spite of + N/ N phrase, Clause.
Câu phủ định	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Although + Clause (phủ định), Clause Although + Clause, Clause (phủ định)Despite/ In spite of + N, Clause (phủ định) Despite/ In spite of + N phrase, Clause (phủ định) Despite/ In spite of+not + N phrase, Clause.

2. Cách dùng

Chúng ta sử dụng *although, despite/ in spite of* để diễn tả sự đối lập của hai sự việc hiện tượng trong cùng một câu.

Ví dụ:

- Although he is so young, he performs excellently. (*Mặc dù anh ấy rất trẻ, nhưng anh ấy thể hiện rất xuất sắc* - Có thể thấy mệnh đề 1 có sự đối lập với mệnh đề 2, tuổi tác trẻ đồng nghĩa với việc thiếu kinh nghiệm và có sự đối lập với việc thể hiện xuất sắc, yêu cầu nhiều kinh nghiệm.)
- Despite/ In spite of** being so young, he performs excellently. (*Mặc dù còn rất trẻ, nhưng anh ấy thể hiện rất xuất sắc* | *Có nghĩa tương tự như mệnh đề sử dụng Although, nhưng cấu trúc dạng despite/ in spite of chỉ đi với một cụm Danh từ đi ngay sau nó.*)
- Despite/ In spite of** his young age, he performs excellently. (Tương tự như trên, nhưng đi ngay sau despite/ in spite of là một Danh từ).

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- Trong câu xuất hiện các trạng từ: although, though, even though, despite, in spite of...
- Trong câu chỉ xuất hiện phủ định ở một mệnh đề và không xuất hiện liên từ "but".

4. Lỗi thường hay gặp khi sử dụng cấu trúc *although, despite/ in spite of*

- Mặc dù có ý nghĩa giống nhau, nhưng cách sử dụng của although là khác so với despite/ in spite of. Chúng ta cần nhớ: ngay sau *although (though/ even though)* là một Clause, còn sau *Despite/ In spite of* thì bắt buộc phải là một N hoặc N phrase.
- Trong câu sử dụng cấu trúc *although, despite/ in spite of* không sử dụng liên từ *but*, cho dù dịch sang Tiếng Việt vẫn là *Mặc dù..., nhưng...*

II. HOWEVER, NEVERTHELESS - Tuy nhiên

1. Cấu trúc

- Clause 1. **However/Nevertheless**, Clause 2.
- Clause 1; **however**, Clause 2.

Ví dụ:

- I am good at English. However, I study Math so bad.
- She used to live in Ha Noi. Nevertheless, she is living in New York now.

2. Cách dùng chính

- ✓ Dùng để diễn tả hai câu có nội dung đối lập nhau.

Ví dụ:

- John used to be a bully. However, he is the most humorous and generous guy in my company now. (*John từng là một kẻ chuyên đi bắt nạt người khác. Tuy nhiên, anh ta bây giờ là người vui tính và tốt bụng nhất trong công ty của tôi.*)
- My family is poor. However, my parents always try to earn as much money as possible for my university education. (*Gia đình của tôi là nghèo. Tuy nhiên, bố mẹ tôi luôn cố gắng kiếm nhiều tiền nhất có thể để tôi có thể học đại học.*)
- My grandfather is a strict man. Nevertheless, he is the kindest person I have ever known. (*Ông tôi là một người đàn ông nghiêm khắc. Tuy nhiên, ông là người tốt bụng nhất mà tôi từng biết đến.*)
- I really love animals. Nevertheless, I only like raising loyal ones. (*Tôi thực sự rất yêu quý động vật. Tuy nhiên tôi chỉ thích nuôi những con vật trung thành.*)

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- ✓ Trong câu xuất hiện các trạng từ sau: however, nevertheless ...
✓ Nghĩa của hai câu được đề cập là đối lập với nhau.

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phonetic	Nghĩa
actor/ actress	/'ækτə(r)/ /'æktrəs/	diễn viên nam/ nữ
animation	/ænɪ'meɪʃn/	phim hoạt họa
critic	/'kritɪk/	bình phẩm
direct	/dɪ'rekt/	làm đạo diễn (phim,...)
entertaining	/,entə'teinɪŋ/	thú vị, làm vừa lòng
gripping	/'grɪpɪŋ/	hấp dẫn, thú vị
hilarious	/hɪ'ləriəs/	vui nhộn, hài hước
horror film	/'hɔrə(r) film/	phim kinh dị
must-see	/mʌst- si:/	phim hấp dẫn cần xem
plot	/plɒt/	cốt truyện
posters	/'pəʊstə(r)/	áp phích quảng cáo
recommend	/,rekə'mend/	giới thiệu, tiến cử
scary	/'skeəri/	làm sợ hãi, rung rợn
science-fiction (sci-fi)	/,saɪəns 'fɪkʃn/	khoa học viễn tưởng
star	/sta:(r)/	đóng vai chính, ngôi sao
survey	/'sɜ:və/	cuộc khảo sát
thriller	/'θrɪlə(r)/	phim lì kì, giật gân
violent	/'vaiələnt/	có nhiều cảnh bạo lực

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.

1. A. picked B. promised C. delivered D. clicked

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 2. A. long | B. <u>boring</u> | C. shocked | D. <u>comedy</u> |
| 3. A. <u>jumped</u> | B. washed <u>_</u> | C. liked <u>_</u> | D. loved <u>_</u> |
| 4. A. <u>thread</u> | B. bread <u>_</u> | C. beam <u>_</u> | D. breath <u>_</u> |
| 5. A. <u>actor</u> | B. acting <u>_</u> | C. address <u>_</u> | D. action <u>_</u> |
| 6. A. <u>other</u> | B. among <u>_</u> | C. potato <u>_</u> | D. nothing <u>_</u> |
| 7. A. thumb <u>_</u> | B. shoulder <u>_</u> | C. poultry <u>_</u> | D. slow <u>_</u> |
| 8. A. thorough <u>_</u> | B. tomato <u>_</u> | C. drunk <u>_</u> | D. bus <u>_</u> |
| 9. A. window <u>_</u> | B. drunk <u>_</u> | C. bowl <u>_</u> | D. grow <u>_</u> |
| 10. A. naked <u>_</u> | B. talked <u>_</u> | C. walked <u>_</u> | D. booked <u>_</u> |

2. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into three groups.

bushed	washed	stopped	needed
volunteered	touched	matched	tagged
moved	fascinated	shocked	appeared
raised	laughed	convinced	interested
treated	pleased	looked	decided

/t/	/d/	/id/

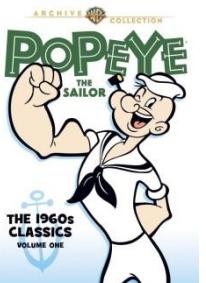
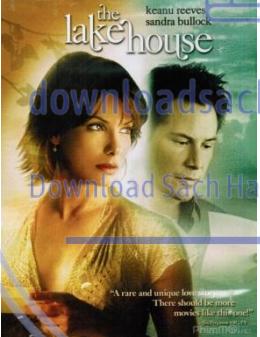
3. Give the names of the following films then read the words aloud.

a. 	e.
b. 	f.
c. 	g.
d. 	h.

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Match the film titles and their plots (1-6) with the film types (a-h).

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| a. an animation | b. a western | c. a horror film | d. a biopic |
| e. a romantic comedy | f. an action film | g. a sci-fi | h. a thriller |

<p>1. Paranormal investigators Ed and Lorraine Warren work to help a family terrorized by a dark presence in their farmhouse.</p> 	<p>4. The character first appeared in the daily King Features comic strip, Thimble Theatre, on January 17, 1929.</p> 
<p>2. Armed with a super-suit with the astonishing ability to shrink in scale but increase in strength.</p> 	
<p>3. A lonely doctor who once occupied unusual lakeside home begins exchanging love letters with its former resident, a frustrated architect.</p> 	<p>5. A cryptic message from Bond's past sends him on a trail to uncover a sinister organization.</p> 

2. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. terrifying | B. thrilling | C. fascinating | D. delicious |
| 2. A. fresh | B. convincing | C. believable | D. interesting |
| 3. A. excellent | B. interesting | C. amusing | D. bad-tempered |
| 4. A. fantastic | B. wonderful | C. brilliant | D. lazy |
| 5. A. dramatic | B. funny | C. beautiful | D. boring |

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. It's an _____ film and I'm _____ every time I start watching it. (interest)
2. It was _____ in the lesson because our teacher is _____ in history. (bore)
3. My father is very _____ with my Math examination because of the _____ mark. (amaze)
4. My friend is a very _____ sort of person, but he hates doing _____ activities. (relax)
5. Working all day is very _____. I get _____ when I enter my factory. (tire)
6. We were all very _____ about the school trip, but it wasn't an _____ trip at all. (excite)

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in the box.

bore	excite	interest
tire	interest	bore

1. I wish this book weren't so _____; I keep falling asleep whenever I try to read it.
2. "Do you think football is _____?" - "Oh, I don't think so. I find table tennis is a most suitable sport for myself."
3. I'm _____ right now. Last night I had a terrible nightmare?
4. The film was _____. Nothing happened.
5. Thomas was very _____ about his new bicycle as a birthday present. He had woken up at 5 a.m. and rode the bicycle around the street.
6. This is a very _____ book about the history of the cinema. I'm learning a lot.

5. Complete the sentences, using words in the table. Sometimes, two answers are possible.

although	despite	in spite of	however	nevertheless
----------	---------	-------------	---------	--------------

1. _____ it was raining heavily; he went out without a raincoat.
2. _____ I heard the telephone ring, I didn't answer it.
3. I like the outdoors. _____, I don't like bugs and dirt.
4. _____ her fear, she wrapped her arms around him.
5. The sky was grey and cloudy. _____, we went to the beach.
6. Nevertheless, _____ many and serious shortcomings, the long series of Depretis administrations was marked by the adoption of some useful measures.
7. We have not yet won; _____, we shall keep trying.
8. And yet, _____ her feelings, any relationship with him was potentially dangerous.
9. _____ the issue was not discussed, it was far from out of her mind.
10. _____ all Kutuzov's efforts to avoid that ruinous encounter, the massacre of the broken mob of French soldiers by worn-out Russians continued at Krasnoe for three days.
11. It looks like they're going to succeed _____ their present difficulties.
12. _____ being able to bench press two of her, the men actually listened.
13. _____ she had said the words "I love you," several times, he had not uttered them.
14. Deidre felt no pity for him, _____ the circumstances.

6. Choose best answer A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

1. It stars Marlon Brandon as the Godfather. He won an Oscar for his _____ as the boss.
A. action B. performance C. direction
2. Shaun of the Dead is a _____. It's very funny, but it's also a horror film.
A. cartoon B. comedy C. sci-fi
3. There's The Princess and the Frog. It's an _____ film from Disney.
A. ugly B. animated C. boring
4. The film was so boring. _____, Jack saw it from beginning to end.
A. Therefore B. However C. Although

5. If you want to know which films are on at the cinemas, you should look at the film _____ of this newspaper.
 A. section B. review C. report
6. I think I did OK in my speech last night _____ I'd had almost no sleep for 24 hours.
 A. Although B. However C. Despite
7. My _____ film this year was Zero Game, the latest thriller by director Xi Dong.
 A. hobby B. favorite C. love
8. I couldn't sleep, _____ being tired.
 A. However B. Though C. In spite of

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

romance	shot	used to	essential
stars	fictionalized	voyage	imaginary

Titanic is a 1997 American epic (1) _____ disaster film directed, written, co-produced, and co-edited by James Cameron. A (2) _____ account of the sinking of the RMS Titanic, it (3) _____ Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet as members of different social classes who fall in love aboard the ship during its ill-fated maiden(4) _____.



Cameron's inspiration for the film came from his fascination with shipwrecks; he felt a love story interspersed with the human loss would be (5) _____ to convey the emotional impact of the disaster. Production began in 1995, when Cameron shot footage of the actual Titanic wreck. The modern scenes on the research vessel were (6) _____ on board the Akademik Mstislav Keldysh, which Cameron had used as a base when filming the wreck. Scale models, computer-generated (7) _____, and a reconstruction of the Titanic built at Playas de Rosarito in Baja California were (8) _____ re-create the sinking. The film was partially funded by Paramount Pictures and 20th Century Fox. It was the most expensive film made at that time, with an estimated budget of \$200 million.

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Tom Cruise (born Thomas Cruise Mapother IV; July 3, 1962) is an American actor and filmmaker. Cruise has been nominated for three Academy Awards and has won three Golden Globe Awards. He started his career at age 19 in the 1981 film Endless Love. After portraying supporting roles in Taps (1981) and The Outsiders (1983), his first leading role was in the romantic comedy Risky Business, released in August 1983.



Cruise became a full-fledged movie star after starring as Pete "Maverick" Mitchell in the action drama Top Gun (1986). One of the biggest movie stars in Hollywood, Cruise starred in several more successful films in the 1980s, including the dramas The Color of Money (1986), Cocktail (1988), Rain Man (1988), and Born on the Fourth of July (1989).

In the 1990s, he starred in a number of hit films, including the romance Far and Away (1992), the drama A Few Good Men (1992), the legal thriller The Firm (1993), the romantic

horror film Interview with the Vampire: The Vampire Chronicles (1994), the romantic comedy-drama sports film Jerry Maguire (1996), the erotic thriller Eyes Wide Shut, and the drama Magnolia (both 1999). In 1996, Cruise was well known for his role as secret agent Ethan Hunt in the Mission: Impossible film series, whose most recent film, Mission: Impossible - Rogue Nation, was released in 2015.

1. What is the real name of Tom Cruise?

.....

2. What was his first film as an actor?

.....

3. What part did he play in Top Gun?

.....

4. What is the type of Interview with the Vampire?

.....

5. What is the latest film of Tom Cruise mentioned above?

.....

3. Read the passage and put a suitable word in each of the gaps.

The advent of cinema in the late 19th (1) _____, and later radio and television in the 20th century broadened the access of comedians to the general public. Charlie Chaplin, through (2) _____ film, became one of the best known faces over the (3) _____. The silent tradition lived on well into the 20th century through my artists like Marcel Marceau, and the physical comedy artists (4) _____ Rowan Atkinson as Mr. Bean. The tradition of the circus clown also continued, with such as Bozo the Clown in the United States and Oleg Popov in Russia.

Radio provided new possibilities - with Britain producing the influential Goon Show after the Second World War. American cinema has produced a great (5) _____ of globally renowned comedy artists, from Laurel and Hardy, the Three Stooges, Abbott and Costello, Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis, as well as Bob Hope during the mid-20th century, to performers like George Carlin, Robin Williams, and Eddie Murphy at the (6) _____ of the century. Hollywood attracted many international talents like the British comics Peter Sellers, Dudley Moore and Sacha Baron Cohen, Canadian comics Dan Aykroyd, Jim Carrey, and Mike Myers, and the Australian comedian Paul Hogan, (7) _____ for Crocodile Dundee. Other centers of creative comic activity have been the cinema of Hong Kong, Bollywood, and French farce.

American television has also been an influential force in world comedy: with American series like M*A*S*H, Seinfeld and The Simpsons achieving large followings around the world. British television comedy also remains influential with quintessential works including Fawlty Towers, Monty Python, Dad's Army, Blackadder, and The Office. Australian satirist Barry Humphries, whose comic creations include the housewife and "gigastar" Dame Edna Everage, for his delivery of Dadaist and absurdist humor to millions, was described by biographer Anne Pender in 2010 as not (8) _____ "the most significant theatrical figure of our time ... [but] the most significant comedian to emerge since Charlie Chaplin".

end	only	silent	famous
world	like	century	number

PART 4: WRITING

1. Rearrange the words in the correct order to describe the films.

1. *The Island of Dr. Moreau*

place/ to/ a/ wants/ go/ where/ It's/ no one.

.....
2. *Atlantis: The Lost Empire*

Named Milo Thatch/ of Atlantis/ A team/ find/ a scientist/ of people/ the lost empire/ help.

.....
3. *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*

a/ It's/ do/ boy/ about/ can/ magic/ who

.....
4. *Alien*

a/ on/ about/ a/ lives/ monster/ spaceship/ It's/ which

.....
5. *The Incredibles*

are/ are/ who/ They/ all/ family/ superheroes/ a

.....
6. *Spider-Man 2*

a/ set/ USA/ science/ in/ fiction/ the/ It's/ film.

2. Read the information in the table about two actors from the UK, then write a short paragraph for each of them.

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Name	Brad Pitt	Angelina Jolie
Date and place of birth	1963, Oklahoma	1975, California
Title of film	Legends of the Fall	Mr. & Mrs. Smith
Year(s)	1994	2005
Other actors	Anthony Hopkins, Aidan Quinn, Julia Ormond and Henry Thomas	Brad Pitt

Brad Pitt was born _____

Angelina Jolie was born _____

UNIT 9: FESTIVAL AROUND THE WORLD

A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

I. H/WH-QUESTIONS: Câu hỏi với các từ bắt đầu bằng H/Wh

1. Cấu trúc

Question word + auxiliary + subject + main verb + rest of question?

(Từ để hỏi + trợ động từ + chủ ngữ + động từ chính + phần còn lại?)

Ví dụ:

When does she come home? (*Khi nào thì cô ấy về nhà?*)

Hoặc: **Question word + be + subject + rest of question?**

(*Từ để hỏi + động từ to be chia theo ngữ cảnh + chủ ngữ + phần còn lại?*)

Ví dụ:

What is your favorite food? (*Món ăn ua thích của bạn là gì?*)

Hoặc: **Question word + main verb + rest of question?**

(*Từ để hỏi + động từ chính + phần còn lại?*)

Ví dụ:

Who owns this pencil? (*Chiếc bút chì này là của ai?*)

2. Cách dùng

Loại câu hỏi	Đối tượng hỏi	Cách dùng
What	một mệnh đề	What do you often have for breakfast? (Bạn thường ăn điểm tâm bằng gì?)
Which	một mệnh đề (giới hạn câu trả lời)	Which will you have, tea or coffee? (Bạn muốn uống gì, trà hay cà phê?)
Who	người	Who wants a coffee? (Ai muốn uống cà phê?)
When	thời gian	When do you see him? (Bạn gặp anh ta khi nào?)
Where	địa điểm	Where do you live? (Bạn sống ở đâu?)
Why	nguyên nhân	Why do you go to office late? (Tại sao bạn đến cơ quan trễ?)
Whose	thuộc sở hữu của ai	Whose books are you reading? (Bạn đang đọc quyển sách của ai?)
How	cách thức	How many dogs do you have? (Bạn có bao nhiêu con chó?)

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- ✓ Ở đầu câu luôn xuất hiện các từ để hỏi sau: What, Who, When, Where, Why, Which, Whose, How.
- ✓ Trong văn nói: Lên giọng ở đầu câu và xuống giọng ở cuối câu.

4. Một số lưu ý trong dạng câu hỏi H/Wh

- ✓ Các cách viết tắt thường gặp:

Who is = Who's

What will = What'll

Ví dụ:

Who's celebrating the festival?

What'll they have in the festival?

II. ADVERBIAL PHRASES - Cụm trạng từ

1. Cấu trúc

- ✓ Cụm trạng từ có thể là danh từ, giới từ hoặc động từ nguyên mẫu.
- ✓ Cụm trạng từ có thể là một từ hoặc là một cụm từ có các thành phần bổ nghĩa.

Ví dụ:

After breakfast/ Before lunch

Usually/ Often/ Sometimes/ Barely

Late/ Very early/ On time

Here/ There/ Over there

In the funniest way/ Much funnier than usual

Etc.

2. Cách dùng chính

- ✓ Cụm trạng từ có thể được dùng để trả lời cho các câu hỏi "How", "When", "Where", "Why".

Ví dụ

How often do people hold the Flower Festival? (Người ta tổ chức Lễ Hội Hoa bao lâu một lần?)

The Festival is held once a year. (Lễ hội được tổ chức 1 năm 1 lần)

When does the Flower Festival take place? (Lễ hội Hoa diễn ra lúc nào?)

The Festival takes place from 30 Dec 2015 through 03 Jan 2016 (Lễ hội diễn ra từ ngày 30 tháng 12 năm 2015 đến ngày 03 tháng 01 năm 2016)

Where does the Flower Festival take place? (Lễ hội Hoa diễn ra ở đâu?)

The Festival takes place in Dalat, Vietnam. (Lễ hội diễn ra tại Đà Lạt, Việt Nam)

Why do people go to Dalat Flower festival? (Lễ hội Hoa Đà Lạt được tổ chức để làm gì?)

They go to Dalat Flower Festival to honor the value of flowers and floriculture. (Mọi người tham dự Lễ hội Hoa Đà Lạt để tôn vinh giá trị của hoa và nghề trồng hoa)

- ✓ Cụm trạng từ có thể đứng ở các vị trí khác nhau trong câu.

Ví dụ:

- In spring, people go to Dalat Flower Festival to enjoy beautiful flowers. (Vào mùa xuân, mọi người tham dự Lễ hội Hoa Đà Lạt để thưởng thức những bông hoa xinh đẹp)
- The parade and performance takes place after opening ceremony. (Màn diễu hành và biểu diễn diễn ra sau lễ khai mạc)
- People perform selected repertoires at several places around Xuan Huong Lake. (Người ta biểu diễn những tiết mục chọn lọc tại một vài địa điểm xung quanh Hồ Xuân Hương)

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Cụm trạng từ trong câu là những từ hoặc cụm từ có chức năng như một trạng từ nhằm đưa thông tin về thời gian, địa điểm, cách thức... của một hành động.

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
anniversary (n)	/'ænɪ've:səri/	ngày kỷ niệm
celebrate (v)	/'selɪbreɪt/	kỉ niệm, tôn vinh
ceremony (n)	/'serəməni/	nghi thức, nghi lễ
Christmas (n)	/'krɪsməs/	lễ Giáng sinh
culture (n)	/'kʌltʃə(r)/	văn hóa
Easter (n)	/'i:stə(r)/	lễ Phục sinh
festival (n)	/'festɪvl/	lễ hội
firework (n)	/'faɪəwɜ:k/	pháo hoa
holiday (n)	/'hɒlədeɪ/	kì nghỉ
Independence Day (n)	/'ɪndɪ'pendəns deɪ/	ngày Quốc Khánh
parade (n)	/pə'reɪd/	diễu hành
party (n)	/'pa:ti/	buổi tiệc
perform (v)	/pə'fɔ:m/	biểu diễn
religious (adj)	/rɪ'lɪdʒəs/	thuộc về tôn giáo
superstitious (adj)	/'su:pə'stɪʃəs/	mê tín dị đoan
Thanksgiving (n)	/'θæŋks'gɪvɪŋ/	lễ Tạ ơn
tourist (n)	/'tuərist	khách tham quan
turkey (n)	/'tɜ:ki/	gà tây
vacation (n)	/və'keɪʃn/	kì nghỉ dài

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C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the other. Read the words aloud.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. harvest | B. famous | C. design | D. festival |
| 2. A. holiday | B. tradition | C. vacation | D. activity |
| 3. A. outdoor | B. colorful | C. celebration | D. movement |
| 4. A. Monday | B. flower | C. occasion | D. joyful |
| 5. A. tourist | B. event | C. special | D. national |
| 6. A. music | B. costume | C. samba | D. America |
| 7. A. concert | B. countryside | C. concern | D. lantern |
| 8. A. surrounding | B. manner | C. stadium | D. famous |
| 9. A. Carnival | B. party | C. season | D. parade |
| 10. A. brighten | B. Birthday | C. delightful | D. present |

2. Put the following words below in the correct column according to their stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| culture | enjoy | envelope | ancient |
| album | lucky | relative | fortune |
| display | ancestor | decorate | family |

Muslim	modern	several	popular
annual	sacrifice	lunar	symbol

Stress on 1 st syllable	Stress on 2 nd syllable

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Give the names of the following then read the words aloud.

a. 	e. 
b. 	f. 
c. 	g. 
d. 	h. 

2. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. Tet holiday | B. Easter | C. Thanksgiving | D. Monday |
| 2. A. tired | B. joyful | C. delightful | D. happy |
| 3. A. sausage | B. turkey | C. beef steak | D. Birthday cake |
| 4. A. candle | B. lighting | C. lantern | D. moon |
| 5. A. sibling | B. cousin | C. friend | D. relative |

3. Make questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences, using the question words in the brackets.

A. Lunar New Year

1. New Year's Day is celebrated on the first day of the new year. (When)



2. In New Year's Eve, there are often fireworks at midnight. (What)

3. People celebrate New Year's Eve with fireworks at the stroke of midnight as the New Year starts. (How)
-

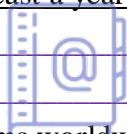
4. People often spend New Year with their family and relatives to remember and honor their ancestors. (Who)
-

5. Every family thoroughly deans the house to sweep away any ill-fortune and make way for good incoming luck. (Why)
-



B. Eid al-Adha (Festival of Sacrifice)

1. The festivities last for three days or more depending on the country. (How long)



2. The sacrificed animals must be at least a year old. (How old)

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4. In the Islamic lunar calendar, Eid al-Adha falls on the 10th day of Dhu al-Hijjah and lasts for four days. (When and How long)

5. The Festival originated in the valley of Mecca (in present-day Saudi Arabia). (Where)

4. Underline adverbial phrases in following sentences.

1. We first met when he became the manager of the bank.
2. I sometimes call on my younger sister when I'm in London
3. After we had eaten, we played cards
4. Take a packed lunch with you, in case you get hungry.
5. There was a power failure earlier today and the trains are all running late now.
6. He behaved in such a silly way I was ashamed of him.
7. We served drinks as soon as our friends arrived.
8. Dad found his change between the couch cushions.
9. To track my running speed, I use a stopwatch.
10. Carter put wood in the fireplace to keep the cabin warm.
11. Christina went to the grocery store.
12. The carpenter hit the nail with a hammer.

5. Each question has a sentence with an underlined phrase. Identify what TYPE of adverb phrase this is, using definitions in the box.

Manner	time	purpose	frequency	place
--------	------	---------	-----------	-------

1. Joe buys flowers for his wife every week.
2. Elephants are found in Africa and India.
3. I'll meet you on Friday.
4. We hardly ever use the microwave.
5. I bought the glue to fix my broken lamp.
6. The woman stared at me with an angry expression.
7. Surfing is a popular sport in the summer.
8. Janice placed the chair next to the window.

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

to worship the Moon Genie		from a Chinese story
In the middle	through years	gradually



Mid-Autumn (Trung Thu) is the day when the moon is at its brightest in a year. In that spirit (1)_____ , people in Vietnam as well as many Asian countries celebrate the Mid-Autumn's Festival. According to legends, this holiday is originated (2)_____ in which an Emperor of Duong (Tang) Dynasty, Duong Minh Hoang, was taken to the moon by a wizard named La Cong Vien. (3)_____ of his trip to the moon, the Emperor caught a glimpse of fairies in heaven celebrating the full moon. When Duong Minh Hoang was back to earth, he taught his citizens about the celebration and it became a custom lasting (4)_____. Through times and times, Mid-Autumn's Festival (5)_____ becomes an event providing children with a rich diversity of delightful traditional games and entertaining activities, offering great helps in promoting education as well as culture.

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Together with Bai Dinh and Yen Tu Pagoda Festival, Huong Pagoda Festival is among the greatest Buddhist festival in northern part of Vietnam. Huong Pagoda is located in My Duc District, 70 kilometers away from Hanoi to the south. This festival lasts for three months from the first to the third month in Lunar Calendar. In fact, the official opening day for the festival is on the 6th day of the first Lunar month. As other festivals in Vietnam, Huong Pagoda Festival is also divided into two parts: The ceremonies and the entertaining activities. Ceremonial rituals consist of incense offering procession and Zen ceremony in which Monks and Buddhists offer incense, flowers, candles and fruits. During the ceremony, there are two monks performing beautiful and flexible dances. On the other hand, entertaining activities include enjoying boat cruise along Yen Stream for watching picturesque scenery, climbing mountain and exploring holy caves. It is believed that climbing up the top of Huong Tich Mountain will bring you fulfillment and great success in life.

1. Where do people celebrate Huong Pagoda Festival?
.....
2. How long does the festival last?
.....
3. Which part of the festival do people climb the mountain?
.....
4. Why do people climb up the top of Huong Tich Mountain?
.....

PART 4: WRITING

1. Arrange following phrases into a complete sentence.

1. Gióng festival / different occasions / destinations / takes place in / depending on
.....
.....

2. Gióng Festival / as an / of mankind / have been / intangible cultural heritage /
recognized by UNESCO
.....
.....

3. Hung King / of the third Lunar month / is celebrated / Temple Festival / on the tenth
day
.....
.....

4. Phu Tho / centuries ago / Province / where / the country / is a sacred land / Hung Kings
established
.....
.....

5. Temple Festival / so on / in Hung King / traditional songs, chess playing, and / are/
Entertaining activities
.....
.....

6. Hung Kings - the country's founders / is to / worship / The purpose/ of this Festival
.....
.....

UNIT 10: SOURCES OF ENERGY

A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

I. THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS: Thời tương lai tiếp diễn

1. Cấu trúc

(+) Subject + will be/ 'll be + V-ing

(Chủ ngữ + will be/'ll be + Động từ đuôi -ing)

Ví dụ:

In ten months' time I will be walking in Paris. (Vào thời gian này 10 tháng nữa, tôi sẽ đang đi dạo trên đường phố Paris)

(-) Subject + will not be / won't be + V-ing

(Chủ ngữ + will not be / won't be + Động từ đuôi -ing)

Ví dụ:

I won't be going for a walk this time tomorrow. (Tôi sẽ không đi dạo bộ vào thời gian này ngày mai.)

(?) Will + Subject + be + V-ing?

(Will + chủ ngữ + be + Động từ đuôi -ing)

Ví dụ:

Will you be using your bicycle this evening? (Tôi nay bạn có định dùng xe đạp không?)

2. Cách dùng

- ✓ Diễn tả hành động sẽ đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong tương lai

Ví dụ:

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At this time next week, I will be staying at my brother's house.

- ✓ Diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra khi một hành động khác xen vào ở tương lai

Ví dụ:

Will she be cleaning the kitchen when I come home?

- ✓ Diễn tả một dự định đã được sắp đặt trong tương lai

Ví dụ:

My parents will be helping us to hold the wedding party.

- ✓ Diễn tả một hành động không dự định trước nhưng sẽ xảy ra như một thông lệ

Ví dụ:

I will be seeing him tomorrow at school.

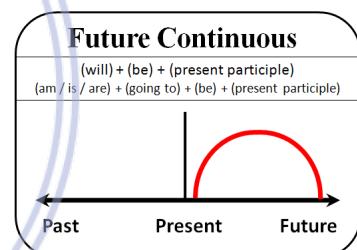
- ✓ Diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra và kéo dài trong một khoảng thời gian nào đó ở tương lai

Ví dụ:

We will be riding our bicycle around Hoan Kiem Lake from 6a.m to 8a.m tomorrow.

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- ✓ Trong câu thường xuất hiện các cụm từ sau:
 - at this time + thời gian trong tương lai: at midnight tonight...
 - at + giờ + danh từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai: at 5 p.m tomorrow...
 - In ten years' time...



- ✓ Các trạng từ như: always, only, never, ever, still, just, v.v đặt trong thì tương lai.

Ví dụ:

Will you *still* be waiting for her when her plane arrives?

I will *always* be missing you though we are far apart.

4. Một số lưu ý

- ✓ Phân biệt thì tương lai đơn (future present) và tương lai tiếp diễn (future continuous)

Future Present	Future Continuous
Tại thời điểm được nói đến, hành động bắt đầu hay kết thúc Ví dụ: Tonight at 6 pm, I will go home. (Vào lúc 6h tối nay tôi sẽ bắt đầu về nhà)	Tại thời điểm được nói đến hành động vẫn đang diễn ra. Ví dụ: Tonight at 6 pm, I will be going home. (Ở thời điểm 6h tối nay tôi đang trên đường về nhà ⇒ tôi phải bắt đầu về nhà trước 6h tối.)

- ✓ Cách dùng thay thế

(+) **Subject + am/is/are going to be + Ving**

(Chủ ngữ + am/is/are going to + Động từ đuôi -ing)

(-) **Subject + am/is/are not going to be + Ving**

(Chủ ngữ + am/is/are not going to + Động từ đuôi -ing)

(?) **Am/Is/Are + Subject + going to be + Ving?**

(Am/Is/Are + chủ ngữ + going to be + Động từ đuôi -ing)

Cách dùng này có thể dùng thay thế cho cách dùng truyền thống trong hầu hết mọi hoàn cảnh.

Ví dụ:

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In ten months' time I am going to be walking in Paris.

I am not going to walk this time tomorrow.

Are you going to be using your bicycle this evening?

II. THE FUTURE SIMPLE PASSIVE - Câu bị động ở thì tương lai đơn

1. Cấu trúc

(+) **Subject + will be + past participle (+ by + Object)**

Chủ ngữ + will be + động từ dạng quá khứ phân từ 2 (+ by + Tân ngữ)

Ví dụ:

The birds will eat those cookies.

⇒ Those cookies will be eaten by the birds. (*Chỗ bánh này sẽ bị lũ chim ăn hết*)

(-) **Subject + will not be + past participle (+ by + Object)**

Chủ ngữ + will not be + động từ dạng quá khứ phân từ 2 (+ by + Tân ngữ)

Ví dụ:

They won't kick me out of my own house.

⇒ I won't be kicked out of my own house. (*Tôi sẽ không bị đá ra khỏi ngôi nhà của chính mình*)

(?) **Will + Subject + be + past participle (+ by + Object)?**

Will + Chủ ngữ + be + động từ dạng quá khứ phân từ 2 (+ by + Tân ngữ)?

Ví dụ:

Will the manager sign the contract tomorrow?

⇒ Will the contract be signed by the manager tomorrow? (*Quản lý sẽ ký hợp đồng vào ngày mai chứ?*)

2. Cách dùng chính

✓ Câu bị động được sử dụng khi bản thân chủ thể không tự thực hiện được hành động.

Trong ngôn ngữ nói, người ta thường sử dụng bị động trong các trường hợp sau:

✓ *Khi không biết chủ thể gây ra hành động là ai, hoặc chủ thể quá hiển nhiên.*

Ví dụ:

The cave paintings of Lascaux were made in the Upper Old Stone Age. (*Ta không biết ai là người tạo ra các bức vẽ này, chỉ biết được thời gian tạo ra chúng*)

Up to 90% of the energy in light bulbs will be wasted in the form of heat by 2020. (Chủ thể của hành động này hiển nhiên là con người nên không cần nhắc đến)

✓ *Khi chủ thể trong câu không quan trọng và ta muốn tập trung nhắc đến hành động.*

Ví dụ:

A solar power plant will be built in the Australia desert. (*Ta không quan tâm người xây dựng kế hoạch là ai.*)

✓ *Khi nói về một quy luật chung.*



Ví dụ:

Rules are made to be broken. (*Bắt cứ khi nào, bởi bắt cứ ai.*)

✓ *Nếu chủ thể của hành động vẫn quan trọng mà vẫn muốn dùng câu bị động, ta thêm "by + chủ thể" vào sau động từ để nhắc đến chủ thể đó.*

Ví dụ:

The plants are well taken care of by my mother every day. (*Muốn nhắc tới việc mẹ là người chăm sóc cây cối mỗi ngày*)



✓ *Điều kiện để chuyển được câu chủ động sang câu bị động*

- Động từ trong câu chủ động phải là Transitive Verb (Ngoại động từ)
 - Tân ngữ trong câu chủ động phải được nêu rõ ràng để có thể chuyển thành Chủ ngữ trong câu bị động.
- ✓ *Khi muốn dùng câu bị động để nói tới hành động xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong tương lai, ta dùng câu bị động ở thì tương lai đơn.*

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
acid rain (n)	/'æsɪd reɪn/	mưa axit
agriculture (n)	/'ægrɪkʌltʃə(r)/	nông nghiệp
alternative (adj)	/ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv/	thay thế
biodiesel (n)	/'baɪəʊdiəl/	nhiên liệu điêzen sinh học
biodiversity (n)	/'baɪəʊdɪərɪ'vesəti/	sự đa dạng sinh học
CFC's		Chlorinated Fluorocarbons - hợp chất hóa học gây thủng tầng ozone
climate change (n)	/'klaɪmət tʃeindʒ/	sự thay đổi khí hậu
deforestation (n)	/'di:fɔrɪ'steɪʃn/	sự phá rừng
ecological (adj)	/ɪ:kə'lɒdʒɪkl/	(thuộc) sinh thái học
ecology (n)	/ɪ'kɒlədʒi/	sinh thái
Geothermal energy (n)	/'dʒi:əθər'nθɜ:məl 'enədʒi/	năng lượng địa nhiệt
nuclear power (n)	/'nju:kliə(r) 'paʊə(r)/	năng lượng hạt nhân
organic (adj)	/o:gænɪk/	(thuộc) hữu cơ
ozone layer (n)	/'əʊzəʊn 'leɪə(r)/	tầng ozone
regenerate (v)	/rɪ'dʒenəreɪt/	tái sản sinh
renewable (adj)	/rɪ'nju:əbl/	có thể hồi phục lại, có thể làm mới
solar energy (n)	/'səʊlə(r) 'enədʒi/	năng lượng mặt trời
sustainable (adj)	/sə'steɪnəbl/	bên vững
waste disposal (n)	/weɪst dɪ'spəuzl/	sự xả rác

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the other. Read the words aloud.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. chemical | B. footprint | C. sustain | D. necessary |
| 2. A. reduce | B. battery | C. hydro | D. station |
| 3. A. adsorb | B. efficient | C. building | D. pollute |
| 4. A. damage | B. balance | C. replace | D. greenhouse |
| 5. A. generate | B. landscape | C. layer | D. machine |
| 6. A. natural | B. prevention | C. habitat | D. pressure |
| 7. A. scientist | B. recycle | C. survive | D. resource |
| 8. A. solar | B. violation | C. temperature | D. generator |
| 9. A. transportation | B. conservation | C. emission | D. devastation |
| 10. A. useful | B. alternate | C. atmosphere | D. communication |
| 11. A. panel | B. every | C. convenience | D. power |
| 12. A. biogas | B. renewable | C. plentiful | D. relative |
| 13. A. excellent | B. amount | C. alternative | D. increase |

2. Put the following words below in the correct column according to their stress pattern.

saving	technique	research	influence
vision	island	resolve	restore
vulnerable	desert	sunray	national
unique	rescue	material	mountain
interest	remain	improve	resource
available	generate	exhausted	electric
effective	improvement		

Stress on 1 st syllable	Stress on 2 nd syllable

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Write the name of the following pictures then read the words aloud. Which of these actions shows big/small carbon footprint?

a. 	e. 
b. 	f. 
c. 	g. 
d. 	h. 

2. Look at the puzzle and find ten adjectives which can be used to describe an area. The word can go down, forward, or diagonally. An example has been made for you.

A	N	N	B	R	G	F	D	S	P	D	Z	R
S	H	N	I	F	B	G	R	A	I	E	S	F
D	H	S	O	U	R	C	E	X	K	F	D	C
F	A	K	G	I	P	H	N	C	J	O	F	D
S	U	J	A	I	R	U	E	N	E	R	G	Y
R	F	J	S	K	R	Y	W	X	Q	E	T	W
R	U	K	I	L	T	T	A	C	W	S	Y	Q
D	Y	F	U	E	L	R	B	C	S	T	U	D
G	T	O	O	O	G	E	L	V	X	A	I	G
D	T	P	G	S	E	W	E	B	F	T	Q	Y
V	R	P	F	E	S	V	Q	Z	G	I	P	U
H	E	R	A	R	G	I	I	Z	V	O	L	I
K	W	S	Q	D	H	Y	L	E	B	N	K	Q

3. Write the name of the type of energy in each blank based on the characteristics.

- _____ : It harvests the energy of the sun through using collector panels to create conditions that can then be turned into a kind of power.
- _____ : It uses rise and fall of tides to convert kinetic energy of incoming and outgoing tides into electrical energy.
- _____ : The energy is created mainly from uranium and plutonium through a specific reaction, which is then collected and used to power generators.
- _____ : By using large turbines to take available wind as the power to turn, the turbine can then turn a generator to produce electricity.
- _____ : It is the energy that is produced from beneath the earth.
- _____ : They are formed by natural processes such as buried dead organisms and barely renewable.
- _____ : It is power derived from the energy of falling water or fast running water.

4. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- When you come tonight, our group _____ (practice) for our class presentation.
- I _____ (not/study) this evening. Do you want to go out?
- What _____ (do) this afternoon at 3PM?
- We _____ (write) essays all semester for English 2. It is going to be a lot of work.

5. My brothers and I _____ (not/camp) this weekend. We will be too busy studying for exams.
6. Tomorrow, I _____ (sit) in the same seat that I am sitting in now.
7. My friend _____ (practice) for the TOEFL exam over her summer vacation. Will be practicing.
8. Please don't call me after 11PM. I _____ (sleep)
9. I _____ (not/travel) with my brother through Europe because I don't have enough money.
10. I _____ (take) English 2 next semester.
11. At this time tomorrow, what _____ (you/do)?
12. _____ (you/visit) me in Lebanon next year? I'd really like to see you again. Will you be visiting.
13. Next week, I _____ (drive) from Hanoi to Danang. You won't be able to contact me for a couple of days.
14. My brother _____ (not/get) married any time soon. He has no job and he doesn't seem to want to do anything.
15. I thought you were too busy to go to a movie with me. _____ (you/not/help)
- 5. Change the sentences into the passive voice.**
-
1. Scientists anticipate that people will use up fossil fuels by 2052.
-
2. In the future, an energy crisis will force civilization to research and develop alternative energy sources.
-
3. The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will release a report in November about ~~current figures of greenhouse-gas emissions~~.
-
4. Human will use the sun as the biggest energy source for the future.
-
5. Because of climate change, people will have to spend a lot of money on heating and cooling, much more than they used to.
-
6. We will minimize the use of electricity to save our energy.
-
7. Space-based solar power will allow us to work around these challenges.
-
8. People will discover many kinds of alternative energy to address concerns about fossil fuels, such as its high carbon dioxide emissions.
-
9. Because of the variety of energy choices and differing goals of their advocates, people consider that defining some energy types as "alternative" is controversial.
-
10. Solar energy will replace most of fossil fuels in the future.
-

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

sources

believe

renewable

solar and wind power

supplying energy

It's hard to (1)_____ that just 200 years ago our main energy source was wood. Now we have a wealth of energy sources to choose from, including a growing range of (2)_____ energy technologies.

But what does the future hold? How can we keep (3)_____ to an ever-growing population? How much will it cost? And what impact will the energy choices we make have on our living conditions and our planet?

In a report this year, the International Energy Agency expects electricity generation from renewable energy (4)_____ to increase from 21 percent in 2012 to 33 percent by 2040. Moreover, as battery technology improves, it will be better able to support renewable energy sources, such as (5)_____.

2. Read the passage and answer the questions below.

One major advantage with the use of renewable energy is that as it is renewable therefore it is sustainable and so will never run out. Renewable energy facilities generally require less maintenance than traditional generators. Their fuel being derived from natural and available resources reduces the costs of operation. Even more importantly, renewable energy produces little or no waste products such as carbon dioxide or other chemical pollutants, so has minimal impact on the environment.

It is easy to recognize the environmental advantages of utilizing the alternative and renewable forms of energy but we must also be aware of the disadvantages. One disadvantage with renewable energy is that it is difficult to generate the quantities of electricity that are as large as those produced by traditional fossil fuel generators. This may mean that we need to reduce the amount of energy we use or simply build more energy facilities. It also indicates that the best solution to our energy problems may be to have a balance of many different power sources. Hydro generators need rain to fill dams to supply flowing water. Wind turbines need wind to turn the blades, and solar collectors need clear skies and sunshine to collect heat and make electricity. Another advantage of renewable energy sources is the reliability of supply. Renewable energy often relies on the weather for its source of power. The current cost of renewable energy technology is also far in excess of traditional fossil fuel generation. This is because it is a new technology and as such has extremely large capital cost.

1. What is the most important advantage of renewable resources?

.....

2. Which is less expensive to operate, non-renewable or renewable energy? Why?

.....

3. What does wind energy need to generate power?

.....

4. Why is the total cost of renewable energy technology far more than that of fossil fuels?

.....

3. Read the passage, and then tick the correct answer true (T), or false (F).

Did you know that energy use is the biggest contributor to fine average Canadian home's carbon footprint?

That's why the David Suzuki Foundation and Bullfrog Power are partnering to offer you a quick and easy way to switch your home to clean energy and be part of the solution to climate change.

When you choose green energy, Bullfrog's generators put clean, renewable electricity and/or green natural gas (produced from organic waste, not fracking) into the grid or pipeline to match the amount of power or natural gas your home uses. Bullfrog ensures the energy going into our energy systems - on your behalf - is from clean, green sources.

Bullfrog's green electricity comes from a blend of wind and low-impact hydro power from new Canadian renewable energy facilities, with at least 50 per cent directly from your region.

- | True | False |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
1. Energy use is the main reason that causes carbon footprint in Canada.
 2. David Suzuki is the CEO of Bullfrog Power.
 3. David Suzuki wants to find a solution to climate change.
 4. Green energy comes from diesel.
 5. The technology uses solar energy to replace natural gases.

PART 4: WRITING

1. Use the words or phrases given to write correct sentences.

1. This winter/ we/ close/ curtains/ night/ stop heat escaping.

.....

2. We/ switch/ energy saving/ light bulbs/ old bulbs/ break.

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.....

3. Travelling/ train, bus or bike/ much better/ planet.

.....

4. making simple lifestyle changes/ greenhouse gas emissions/ the US/ cut down/ 2020.

.....

5. the US/ 21 percent/ all energy used/ consumed in homes.

.....

6. Your/ carbon footprint/ the amount/ carbon dioxide/ released/ the air/ because/ own energy needs

.....

7. Up to/ 30%/ a household/ energy footprint/ moving water.

.....

8. early/ 2007/ the UK/ introduced/ lot/ conservation projects/ reduce/ electricity consumption

-
.....
2. Describe one type of alternative resources that you would like to use most.

What are advantages and disadvantages?

Write within 150-180 words.



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UNIT 11: TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE

A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

I. WILL FOR FUTURE PREDICTION: *will* trong câu dự đoán

1. Cấu trúc

(+) *Subject + will + V*

(Chủ ngữ + *will* + Động từ nguyên thể)

Ví dụ:

The year 2222 will be a very interesting year. (*Năm 2222 sẽ là một năm vô cùng thú vị.*)

(-) *Subject + will not / won't + V*

(Chủ ngữ + *will not / won't* + Động từ nguyên thể)

Ví dụ:

The movie "Zenith" won't win any Academy Award. (*Bộ phim "Zenith" sẽ không dành được bất kỳ giải thưởng Hàn Lâm nào.*)

(?) *Will + Subject + V?*

(*Will* + chủ ngữ + Động từ nguyên thể)

Ví dụ:

Will Donald Trump be the next President of the US? (*Donald Trump liệu có trở thành Tổng thống tiếp theo của nước Mỹ?*)



2. Cách dùng

✓ Khi muốn đưa ra một dự đoán nhận định có thể xảy ra trong tương lai nhưng không chắc chắn hoặc không có căn cứ, ta dùng thì tương lai đơn với “will”

Ví dụ:

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I predict that Congress will pass an anti-piracy law soon. (*Tôi dự đoán rằng Quốc hội sẽ sớm thông qua đạo luật chống vi phạm bản quyền sớm.*)

I won't forget my friends when I grow up. (*Tôi sẽ không quên bạn bè mình khi tôi khôn lớn.*)

Who do you think will get the job? (*Bạn nghĩ ai sẽ giành được công việc đó?*)



✓ Dùng trong câu với cấu trúc tiên đoán:

Subject + anticipate/forecast/predict (that) + Clause

Hoặc *It is + anticipated/forecast/predicted (that) + Clause*

Ví dụ:

People anticipate that Portugal will win Euro 2016. (*Bồ Đào Nha được dự đoán là sẽ thắng Euro 2016.*)

It is anticipated that Portugal will win Euro 2016.

3. **Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

- ✓ Trong câu có thể xuất hiện các từ, cụm từ về dự đoán:
 - predict, forecast, foretell, foresee, anticipate, see, say, tell in advance, project, speculate, imagine, picture, estimate, guess, think, etc.

Ví dụ:

In Australia, it is predicted that within a couple of years, 33 percent of the country's farmers will utilize social media. (*Ở Úc, người ta dự đoán rằng dù trong một vài năm tới, 33% số nông dân của đất nước sẽ tận dụng phương tiện truyền thông.*)

- likely/unlikely, probably

Ví dụ:

It's highly unlikely that the company will expand.

- ✓ Trong câu có thể xuất hiện các cụm từ chỉ một thời điểm trong tương lai:

- next week/month/year...

Ví dụ:

He won't finish his exercise until next weekend. (*Anh ấy sẽ không hoàn thành bài tập của mình cho đến cuối tuần sau.*)

- in the future, in the year...

Ví dụ:

I think there won't be flying car in the future. (*Tôi nghĩ rằng sẽ không có xe ô tô bay ở tương lai.*)

I will travel to London in the year 2020. (*Tôi sẽ đến Luân Đôn vào năm 2020.*)

II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS – Đại từ sở hữu

1. Cấu trúc

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ĐẠI TỪ NHÂN XUNG	TÍNH TỪ SỞ HỮU	ĐẠI TỪ SỞ HỮU
I	MY	MINE
HE	HIS	HIS
SHE	HER	HERS
IT	ITS	ITS
YOU	YOUR	YOURS
WE	OUR	OURS
THEY	THEIR	THEIRS

2. Cách dùng chính

- ✓ Nếu như Tính từ sở hữu (possessive adjectives) phải dùng với một danh từ, thì Đại từ sở hữu (possessive pronouns) có thể dùng một mình.

Ví dụ:

This is my house.

→ This house is mine.

- ✓ **Đại từ sở hữu được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:**

- Dùng thay cho một Tính từ sở hữu (possessive adjectives) và một danh từ đã nói phía trước.

EXAMPLES



Ví dụ:

Her shirt is white, and mine is blue. (Áo cô ta màu trắng còn của tôi màu xanh.)

- Dùng trong dạng câu sở hữu kép (double possessive).

Ví dụ:

He is a friend of mine. (Anh ta là một người bạn của tôi.)

- Dùng ở cuối các lá thư như một qui ước. Trường hợp này người ta chỉ dùng ngôi thứ hai.

Ví dụ:

Yours sincerely.

Yours faithfully.

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG**I. NEW WORDS**

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
air balloon (n)	/eə(r) bə'lʊn/	khinh khí cầu
aircraft (n)	/'eəkra:fɪt/	máy bay, tàu bay
aviation (n)	/eɪvɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n/	hàng không
bullet train (n)	/'bulɪt/	tàu cao tốc
cable (n)	/'keɪbl/	cáp treo
compass (n)	/'kʌmpəs/	la bàn
concept (n)	/'kɒnsept/	khái niệm
driveway (n)	/'draɪvweɪ/	đường lái xe về nhà
eco-friendly (adj)	/.i:kəʊ 'frendli/	thân thiện với môi trường
envision (v)	/ɪn'veʒn/	mường tượng, hình dung
evolution (n)	/.i:və'lju:ʃn/	sự tiến hóa
fantasize (v)	/'fæntəsaɪz/	mơ mộng viễn vông
fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	tuyệt vời, không tưởng
highway (n)	/'haɪwei/	đường cao tốc
limousine (n)	/'lɪməzi:n/	xe limo
passageways (n)	/'pæsɪdʒweɪz/	hành lang; đường phố nhỏ, ngõ
passenger (n)	/'pæsɪndʒə(r)/	hành khách (đi tàu xe...)
revolution (n)	/'revə'lju:ʃn/	cuộc cách mạng
runway (n)	/'rʌnweɪ/	đường băng
submarine (n)	/'sʌbmə'rɪ:n/	tàu ngầm
superbus (n)	/'sju:pəbʌs /	xe buýt loại lớn
teleport (n)	/'telipɔ:rt/	dịch chuyển tức thời
tram (n)	/træm/	tàu điện
underground (adv)	/.ʌndə'graʊnd/	ngầm dưới lòng đất
unicycle (n)	/'ju:naisaɪkl/	xe đạp một bánh
vehicle	/'vi:ɪkl/	phương tiện giao thông



II. HOW DO YOU GET THERE?

By air: airplane, helicopter, air balloon, etc.	At the airport On the runway In the air On the helipad
By road: car, motorbike, taxi, bus, bicycle, van, etc.	On the motorway On the road In the garage At the taxi rank At the bus stop
By sea: ship, boat, yacht, etc.	On the water In the harbor In the port Under the sea
By rail: train, tram, bullet train, tube train, etc.	At the platform On the tracks In the station

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART I. PHONETICS

1. Put the rising and falling intonation for the following questions, then practice saying them.

1. How will transportation develop in future times?
2. What does the future hold?
3. Do you think we create a new problem with each invention?
4. Is it possible to know the future?
5. How will technology change?
6. How do you think your country will change in the future?
7. Will cars be able to fly in 2050?
8. Do you believe faster-than-light travel is possible?
9. What new kinds of energy will be used for airplanes in the next 100 years?
10. What will the cars of the future do?



2. In pairs, practice the following conversations.

1. Future bicycle

- Na:** Hi Nung, don't you ride your bicycle to school today?
- Nung:** Hi Na. No, today I go to school by bus.
- Na:** Oh, why?
- Nung:** I wake up late this morning so I have to take a bus.
- Na:** I see. Riding bicycle is fun, but its speed is too slow sometimes. Do you think that in the future the speed of bicycles will be improved?
- Nung:** Yes, I do. Unlike other means of transport, bicycles are very eco-friendly.
- Na:** How do you like them to be improved?
- Nung:** Well, I love to have a high-speed bicycle to ride to school every day.

2. Changes in the future

- Nung:** What kind of transportation do you think will make a significant change in the next 10 years?
- Na:** Well, I think it will be cars.
- Nung:** Why do you think so?
- Na:** Because car is the most popular vehicle recently. So many people driving cars at the same time will cause traffic-jam, and I think people have to work on it soon. What do you think?
- Nung:** I think it will be public transport such as buses, trains, planes and boats. As they ease congestion, reduce emissions, and give you plenty of quality time to relax on the road, I think using public transportation will be a trend within a decade.

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Match the pictures in column A with the definition in column B, then read the words aloud.

A	B
1. 	a. Metro
2. 	b. SkyTran

3.		c. Tram
4.		d. Jet pack

2. Match the features in column A to the future transportation technologies in column B.

A	B
1. You take your hands off the wheel and let the car do the driving for you.	a. Space elevator
2. A type of personal air vehicle that can switch between the roads and skies.	b. Teleport
3. A type of space transportation system including a cable anchored to the surface and extending into space.	c. Intelligent transportation system
4. People travel from one point to another without traversing the physical space between them.	d. Hover board
5. It enables various users to be better informed and make safer, more coordinated, and 'smarter' use of transport networks.	e. Flying car
6. The skateboard uses magnetic levitation to fly very low in the air.	f. Time machine
7. It takes people into the future or the past.	g. Self-driving car

3. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. Last summer we went to Russia _____ the ferry. It was wonderful.
A. at B. on C. in D. by
2. I saw your parents _____ a car yesterday evening.
A. at B. on C. in D. by
3. Susan and Mike came to work _____ bus yesterday.
A. at B. on C. in D. by
4. They came to their office _____ a bus.
A. at B. on C. in D. by
5. Tom has to go to the bus stop if he wants to go _____ bus.
A. at B. on C. in D. by
6. My sister always comes to work _____ her bike.
A. at B. on C. in D. by
7. My parents met each other _____ a plane during their flight to England.
A. at B. on C. in D. by
8. I won't go there by car. I'll go _____ foot. It's better for my health.
A. at B. on C. in D. by
9. Yesterday I sat _____ the last carriage of the Warsaw train.

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

10. He gets _____ the car and drive too fast.

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

4. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

1. We will travel from Spain to France by plane. The plane will _____ at 10 am and will land at 11:00 am in Paris.

A. take off B. flight C. depart D. journey

2. The train for Cambridge will depart from _____ number 9.

A. baggage B. platform C. pavement D. highway

3. Anne and Joe will travel by sea. They will _____ at Liverpool for New York.

A. shopping B. embark C. travel D. have

4. I'd love to go on a long _____.

A. time B. transport C. road D. journey

5. All flights to New York tomorrow will be _____ because of bad weather.

A. delayed B. soon C. late D. early

6. How much is a _____ ticket to New York?

A. swim B. runway C. one-way D. side

7. We had to pay extra for our excess _____.

A. baggage B. person C. fine D. ticket

5. Circle 10 mistakes in the following text.

For a long time, people have used lots of means of transportatoion to move from one place to another, or for the importation or exportation of goods and merchandise.

Today we can use plants and boats to travel from London to New York in a shot period of time. Buses, traines,~~or cars~~ are used to move from towns and cities to other places, for short or even for long distances. In urbain cities people use trames and underground to go to work.

The Chinese uses bicycles and motorbikes on their daily life to go on work or to school as an attempt to avoid the trafic during the day.

6. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. I don't think he _____ (win) the next election.

2. I'm sure they _____ (not score) another goal.

3. The airport _____ (be) busy in August.

4. _____ (it snow) this year?

5. _____ (you/ able) find a good job when you leave school?

6. Who do you think _____ (win) the next World Cup?

7. Please remind me of my visit to the dentist tomorrow. _____ (I/ certainly/ forget)

8. The bus is late. I have a feeling. _____ (not arrive) before 5 o'clock.

9. Let's purchase at the supermarket. _____ (Coke/ cheaper)

10. Jane knows math well. _____ (she/ help) you.

11. You _____ (earn) a lot of money.

7. Fill in the blank with the correct possessive pronounce or possessive adjective.

1. Jane has already eaten her lunch, but I'm saving _____ until later.

2. She has broken _____ leg.
3. My mobile needs to be fixed, but _____ is working.
4. Andy's computer is a Mac, but _____ is a PC.
5. We gave them _____ telephone number, and they gave us _____.
6. _____ pencil is broken. Can I borrow _____?
7. _____ car is cheap, but _____ is expensive.
8. You can't have any chocolate! It's all _____!
9. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is _____.
10. In our garden is a bird. The nest is _____.

PART 3: READING

1. Choose A, B or C to fill in the blank.

Thinking about how we might be (1)..... in 10,20 or even 500 years is enough to make the mind melt. Will we still even be using planes (perhaps we (2) flying our cars from Seattle to Paris)? What if in 100 years we could (3)..... straight to our next holiday destination?

While we (4)....., engineers and designers all over the world are testing out what could become the (5) of the future. Witness the just-launched prototype of the 'Superbus', described by CNN as the love child of a DeLorean and a stretch limo. We get die feeling these vehicles are often designed to be fast, fuel-efficient and, well, out-of-this-world.

Granted, some of them may never (6)..... to our roads, skies or 'teleportation passageways', but it's fun envisioning what the (7) may hold.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. travel | B. travelled | C. travelling |
| 2. A. are | B. want | C. will be |
| 3. A. teleport | B. hire | C. play |
| 4. A. fantasy | B. fantasize | C. fantastic |
| 5. A. transport | B. mean | C. vehicles |
| 6. A. find it | B. make it | C. do it |
| 7. A. future | B. people | C. human |

2. Read the passage and answer the question below.

Transportation is the second-largest source of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions (after power generation), and accounts for 70 percent of all domestic oil consumption. Our car are big polluters, and 80 percent of people who work outside the home make it worse by driving to work alone. There has to be a better way, and there is.

The simplest and least expensive way to revolutionize our transportation system is a very low-tech solution: Let people telecommute. Leave your car in the garage just two days a week and you cut your annual carbon dioxide emissions by 1,600 pounds. It seems crazy that in an era when all the high-tech tools of the modern office are available cheaply at home, we still require people to show up for work. Nowadays, half of all jobs are "receptive to telework," the Atlantic reports, and the rapidly expanding information technology field is especially simpatico.

1. How many percent of oil consumption in America does transportation account for?

-
2. How do people who work at the office cause air pollution?
-

3. What will happen when you leave your car home 2 days a week?

.....
4. How many jobs are able to work via telephone nowadays?

3. Read the passage, and then tick the correct answer: true (T), or false (F).

Vehicles in the near future, will be fuel efficient, zero emission, and use high tech electronics and software to assist drivers in a variety of ways. Vehicles will communicate with each other, with the road and with traffic signals. Autos and trucks of the future will use vision enhancement devices to help you navigate through bad weather, let you see around them, or warn you of a possible collision with a pedestrian or animal. They will also let you know if you are getting drowsy or straying from your lane.

In twenty years, Cars of the future will be different than the automobiles of today, and so will the driving experience.

True	False

1. Vehicles will always cause green house gases.
2. People can connect with others in different cars in the future.
3. People will be able to drive safe even in bad weather.
4. Cars will notice people when there is a passenger crossing the lane.
5. Cars and how to drive will only change after two more decades.

PART 4: WRITING

Predict the trend of transportation in Vietnam in the next 10 years. Write within 150 - 170 words.

You should write:

How will Vietnamese transportation be like in the next 10 years?

What do you like about it? What don't you like about it?

If there is one thing you can change to make it better, what will you do?

UNIT 12: AN OVERCROWDED WORLD

A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

I. COMPARISONS OF QUANTIFIERS: MORE, LESS/FEWER - So sánh hơn, kém của lượng từ

1. Cấu trúc

So sánh hơn	$S_1 + V + \text{more} + \frac{N_{\text{uncountable}}}{N_{\text{countable}}} + \text{than} + S_2 / \text{Clause}$
So sánh hơn	$\frac{S_1 + V + \text{less} + N_{\text{uncountable}}}{S_1 + V + \text{fewer} + N_{\text{countable}}} + \text{than} + S_2 / \text{Clause}$

2. Cách dùng

Chúng ta sử dụng more, less/ fewer để:

- ✓ So sánh giữa người (hoặc vật) này với người (hoặc vật) khác:

Ví dụ:

There are more birds in the tree than that in the cage.



- Brumba has the population of 4,509 people per square kilometer, while the population of Crystal is only 928. We can say that Brumba has more population than Crystal. (Brumba có dân số là 4,509 người/ km², trong khi dân số ở Crystal chỉ là 928 người/ km². Chúng ta có thể nói rằng Brumba có dân số lớn hơn so với Crystal.)
- In Brumba, there are 57% of the population living in slums. Thus, Crystal has fewer percentage of people living in such condition than Brumba. (Ở Brumba, có 57% dân số sống trong các khu ổ chuột. Vì thế, Crystal sẽ có ít người sống trong điều kiện như vậy hơn là Brumba.)
- Vietnam has less clean water than the USA, because of the shortage of money and lower technology. (Việt Nam có ít nước sạch hơn Mỹ, vì thiếu tiền và công nghệ kém hơn).

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- ✓ Trong câu xuất hiện từ so sánh: more, less, fewer, than...
- ✓ Nếu trong câu có xuất hiện thêm các từ "much/ far/ a lot" hoặc "a bit/ a little/ slightly" thì có khả năng đó là câu so sánh.

Ví dụ:

- I have much more money than you. (Tôi có rất nhiều tiền hơn bạn.)
- He has far more time than you. (Anh ấy có nhiều thời gian hơn cậu.)
- This house has slightly more trees than another one in this dty. (Căn nhà này có nhiều cây hơn ngôi nhà khác trong thành phố.)

4. Lỗi thường hay gặp khi sử dụng cấu trúc more, less/ fewer ?

Mặc dù có ý nghĩa giống nhau, nhưng cách sử dụng của less và fewer là khác nhau. Chúng ta cần nhớ: đằng sau less là một Danh từ không đếm được (hay Uncountable Noun), còn sau fewer thì bắt buộc phải là một danh từ đếm được (hay Countable Noun).

Ví dụ:

- This bottle has fewer less wine than the others. (Cái chai này có ít rượu hơn những cái chai khác - Ở đây wine là Danh từ không đếm được, do vậy bắt buộc phải dùng less.)

- My family has **less** fewer people than my girlfriend's. (*Gia đình của tôi có ít người hơn gia đình của bạn gái tôi* - Ở đây, people là Danh từ số nhiều của person, là danh từ đếm được. Do vậy bắt buộc phải dùng là fewer.)



II. TAG QUESTIONS – Câu hỏi đuôi

1. Cấu trúc

- ✓ S + V_{Auxiliary} + (not) + V + O, V_{Auxiliary} + Pronoun?

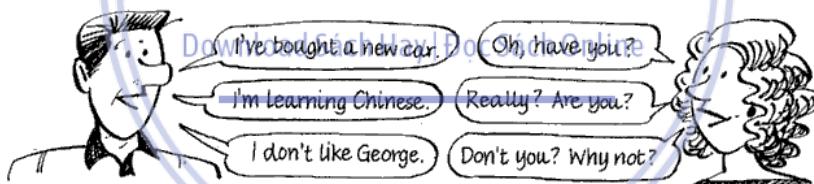
Ví dụ:

- You haven't bought the ticket, **have you?** (*Bạn chưa mua vé, đúng không?*)
- It isn't a beautiful day, **is it?** (*Hôm nay không đẹp trời nhỉ?*)
- ✓ S + (V_{Auxiliary}) + V + O, V_{Auxiliary} + not + Pronoun?

Ví dụ:

- Most children want to have the freedom to do what they want, **don't they?** (*Hầu hết lũ trẻ đều muốn được tự do làm điều mình thích, đúng chứ?*)
- Hanoi is the largest city in the world, **isn't it?** (*Hà Nội là thành phố lớn nhất thế giới, phải không?*)

2. Một số dạng câu hỏi đuôi



- ✓ Câu giới thiệu dùng "**I am**", câu hỏi đuôi là "**aren't I**".

Ví dụ: I am a student, **aren't I?** (*Tôi là một học sinh, đúng chứ?*)

- ✓ Câu giới thiệu dùng **Let's**, câu hỏi đuôi là "**Shall we**".

Ví dụ: Let's go for a picnic, **shall we?** (*Chúng ta đi dã ngoại chứ?*)

- ✓ Chủ ngữ là những đại từ bất định "**Everyone, someone, anyone, no one, nobody...**" câu hỏi đuôi là "**they**".



Ví dụ:

- Somebody wanted a drink, **didn't they?** (*Ai đó muốn chút đồ uống, phải không?*)
- Nobody phoned, **did they?** (*Không ai gọi điện cả, đúng chứ?*)
- ✓ Chủ ngữ là "**nothing**" thì câu hỏi đuôi dùng "**it**". Và Nothing là chủ ngữ có nghĩa là mệnh đề giới thiệu đang ở dạng phủ định, câu hỏi đuôi sẽ ở dạng khẳng định.

Ví dụ: Nothing can happen, **can it?** (*Chẳng chuyện gì có thể xảy ra cả, đúng không?*)

- ✓ Trong câu có các trạng từ phủ định và bán phủ định như: **never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, little...** thì câu đó được xem như là câu phủ định - phần hỏi đuôi sẽ ở dạng khẳng định.

Ví dụ: He seldom drinks wine, **does he?** (*Anh ấy hiếm khi uống rượu, phải không?*)

- ✓ Câu đầu có **It seems that** + mệnh đề, lấy mệnh đề làm câu hỏi đuôi.

Ví dụ: It seems that you are right, aren't you? (Có vẻ như bạn đúng, phải không?)

- ✓ Chủ từ là mệnh đề danh từ, dùng "**it**" trong câu hỏi đuôi.

Ví dụ:

- What you have said is wrong, isn't it? (Bạn đã nói sai, đúng chứ?)
- Why he killed himself seems a secret, doesn't it? (Lý do anh ấy tự sát vẫn còn là một bí mật, đúng chứ?)
- ✓ Sau câu mệnh lệnh cách (**Do.../Don't do v.v...**), câu hỏi đuôi thường là ...**will you**?



Ví dụ:

- Open the door, will you? (Bạn mở cửa được chứ?)
- Don't be late, will you? (Đừng đi muộn, được chứ?)
- ✓ Câu đầu là **WISH**, dùng **MAY** trong câu hỏi đuôi

Ví dụ: I wish to study English, may I? (Tôi ước được học tiếng Anh, có được không nha?)

- ✓ Chủ từ là **ONE**, dùng **you** hoặc **one** trong câu hỏi đuôi

Ví dụ: One can be one's master, can't you/one? (Bạn có thể làm thày của ai đó, đúng chứ?)

- ✓ Câu đầu có **MUST**, must có nhiều cách dùng cho nên tùy theo cách dùng mà sẽ có câu hỏi đuôi khác nhau
- ✓ Must chỉ sự cần thiết: ⇒ dùng needn't



Ví dụ: They must study hard, needn't they? (Họ cần phải học hành chăm chỉ, phải không?)

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- ✓ Must chỉ sự cấm đoán: ⇒ dùng must

Ví dụ: You mustn't come late, must you? (Bạn không được đi muộn, phải không?)

- ✓ Must chỉ sự dự đoán ở hiện tại: ⇒ dựa vào động từ sau must

Ví dụ: He must be a very intelligent student, isn't he? (Anh ta ấy hẳn là 1 học sinh rất thông minh, phải không?)

- ✓ Must chỉ sự dự đoán ở quá khứ (trong công thức must + have + P_H: ⇒ dùng là have/has)

Ví dụ: You must have stolen my bike, haven't you? (Bạn chắc chắn đã lấy cắp xe của tôi, phải không?)

- ✓ Câu cảm thán, lấy danh từ trong câu đổi thành đại từ, dùng **is, am, are**

Ví dụ:

- What a beautiful dress, isn't it? (Chiếc váy thật đẹp, không phải sao?)
- How intelligent you are, aren't you? (Bạn thật thông minh, nha?)
- ✓ Câu đầu có I + các động từ sau: **think, believe, suppose, figure, assume, fancy, imagine, reckon, expect, seem, feel** + mệnh đề phụ, lấy mệnh đề phụ làm câu hỏi đuôi.

Ví dụ:

- I think he will come here, won't he? (Tôi nghĩ anh ấy sẽ đến, nha?)
- I don't believe Mary can do it, can she? (Tôi không tin Mary có thể làm được, đúng không?)

(Lưu ý: Mệnh đề chính có NOT thì vẫn tính như ở Mệnh đề phụ)

Cùng mẫu này nhưng nếu chủ từ không phải là I thì lại dùng mệnh đề đầu làm câu hỏi đuôi.

Ví dụ: She thinks he will come, doesn't he? (Cô ấy nghĩ anh ta sẽ đến đây, đúng không?)

✓ **USED TO:** từng (diễn tả thói quen, hành động thường lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ). Trường hợp này, ta cứ việc xem **USED TO** là một động từ chia ở thì quá khứ. Do đó, câu hỏi đuôi tương ứng chỉ cần mượn trợ động từ **DID**.

Ví dụ: She used to live here, didn't she? (Cô ấy từng sống ở đây, đúng không?)

✓ **HAD BETTER:** "had better" thường được viết ngắn gọn thành '**D BETTER**', nên dễ khiến ta lúng túng khi phải lập câu hỏi đuôi tương ứng. Khi thấy '**D BETTER**', chỉ cần mượn trợ động từ **HAD** để lập câu hỏi đuôi.

Ví dụ: He'd better stay, hadn't he? (Anh ấy nên ở lại, nhỉ?)

✓ **WOULD RATHER:** "would rather" thường được viết gọn là '**D RATHER**' nên cũng dễ gây lúng túng cho bạn. Chỉ cần mượn trợ động từ **WOULD** cho trường hợp này để lập câu hỏi đuôi.

Ví dụ: You'd rather go, wouldn't you? (Bạn nên đi, không phải sao?)

3. Cách dùng chính

✓ Nếu lên giọng ở phần câu hỏi đuôi, thì có nghĩa là bạn chưa chắc chắn và muốn biết câu trả lời



Ví dụ:

○ You want to hang out with me, don't you? (Cậu có muốn hẹn hò với mình không?)

○ John doesn't speak Japanese, does he? (John có nói được tiếng Nhật không?)

✓ Nếu xuống giọng ở phần câu hỏi đuôi, thì có nghĩa bạn đã biết câu trả lời và kiểm tra lại đáp án từ phía người được hỏi, hoặc chỉ đơn giản là một câu nói chứ không phải câu hỏi.

Ví dụ:

○ You want to hang out with me, don't you? (Cậu muốn hẹn hò với tôi à?)

○ John doesn't speak Japanese, does he? (John không nói được tiếng Nhật nhỉ.)

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết



Trong câu có hai mệnh đề, mệnh đề sau là một trợ động từ (có hoặc không có NOT) và một đại từ nhân xưng như: isn't it, does he, will they, do you, ...

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
affect	/ə'fekt/	tác động, ảnh hưởng
block	/blɒk/	gây ức tắc

cheat	/tʃɪ:t/	lừa đảo
crime	/kraɪm/	tội phạm
criminal	/'krɪmɪnl/	kẻ tội phạm
density	/'densəti/	mật độ dân số
diverse	/dai'vers/	đa dạng
effect	/ɪ'fekt/	kết quả
explosion	/ɪk'spləʊʒn/	bùng nổ
flea market	/fli: 'ma:kɪt /	chợ trời
hunger	/'hʌŋgə(r)/	sự đói khát
major	/'meɪdʒə(r)/	chính, chủ yếu, lớn
malnutrition	/,mælnju:'trɪʃn/	bệnh suy dinh dưỡng
megacity	/'megəsɪti/	thành phố lớn
overcrowded	/,əʊvə'kraʊdɪd/	quá đông đúc
poverty	/'pa:vərti/	sự nghèo đói
slum	/slʌm/	khu ổ chuột
slumdog	/slʌmdɒg/	kẻ sống ở khu ổ chuột
space	/speɪs/	không gian
spacious	/speɪʃəs/	rộng rãi

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

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PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Put the words in the correct column according to their stress pattern.

resource	littering	population	electricity
affect	crime	populated	explosion
density	economic	pollution	behind
service	recycle	slavery	megacity
criminal	solution	attract	disease
describe	gather	homeless	stressful
problem	renewable	millionaire	product
effect	hunger		

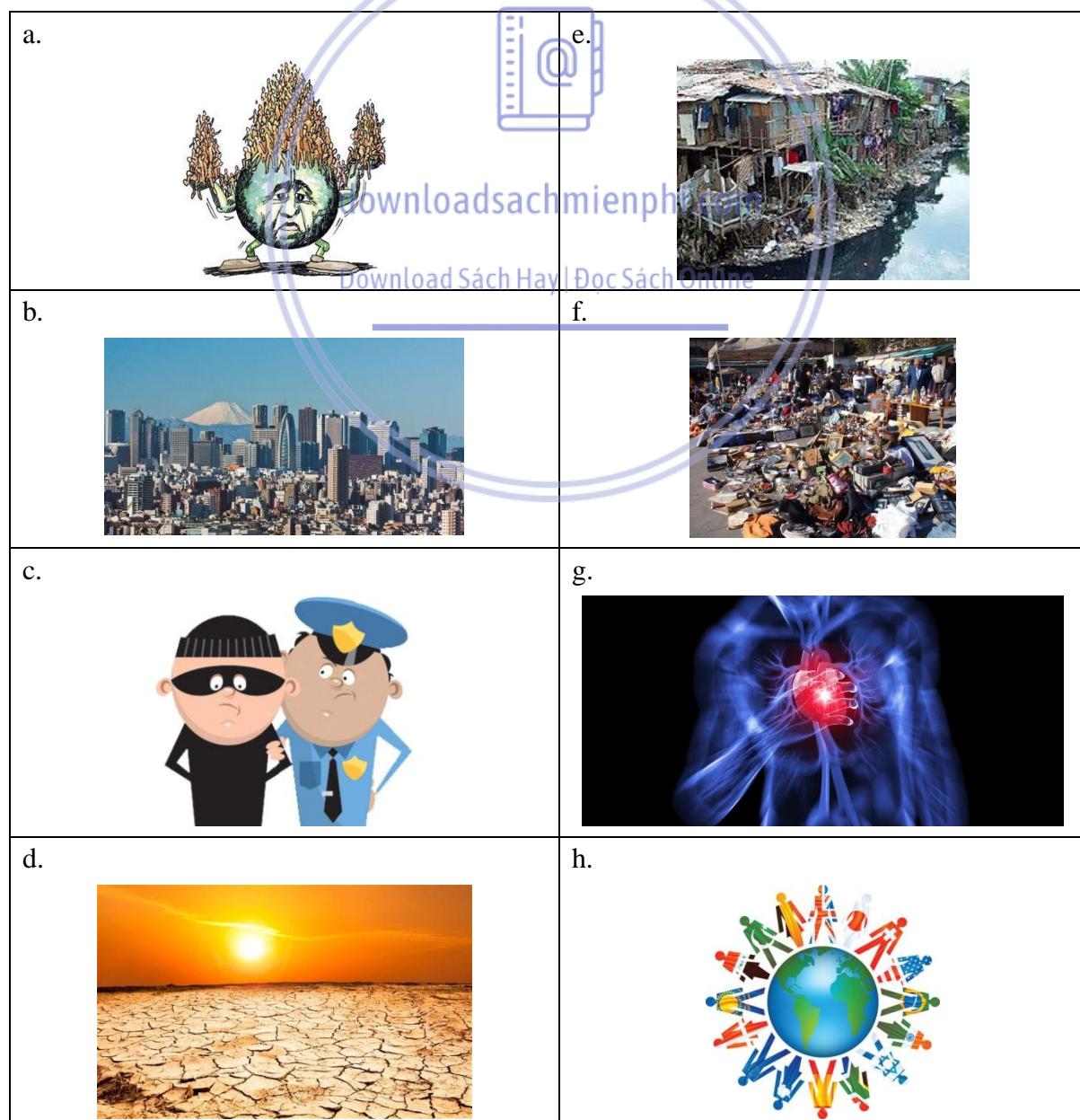
Stress on the 1 st syllable	Stress on the 2 nd syllable	Stress on the 3 rd syllable

2. Put the word into the correct column according the stress pattern.

answer	offer	contrast	decrease
visit	advice	record	export
promise	suspect	promise	present
progress	travel	reply	protest
Produce			

General rules (stress on the 1st syllable for the noun, and stress on the 2nd syllable for the verb)	Exceptions (the noun and the verb have the same stress pattern)

3. Match eight pictures (a-h) with suitable words in column A and their meaning in column B.



Answers	A	B
.....	1. diversity	A. An action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.
.....	2. megacity	B. a usually outdoor market in which old and used goods are sold.
.....	3. disease	C. a long period of time during which there is very little or no rain.
.....	4. slum	D. an area of a city where poor people live and the buildings are in bad condition.
.....	5. crime	E. a situation in which too many people or animals live in a certain area.
.....	6. flea market	F. the state of having people who are different races or who have different cultures in a group or organization
.....	7. overpopulation	G. an area that includes a large city or several large cities.
.....	8. drought	H. A disorder of structure or function in a human, animal, or plant, especially one that produces specific symptoms or that affects a specific location and is not simply a direct result of physical injury.

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Choose the right answer A, B or C matching with each picture.

A. Healthcare B. Population C. Diversity		A. Drought B. Child labour C. Earning	
A. Deforestation B. Flood C. Earthquake		A. Firework B. Poverty C. Peace	
A. Energy B. Destruction C. Poverty		A. Poverty B. Drought C. Electricity	

2. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. solar | 2. B. wind | 3. C. water | 4. D. storm |
| 2. A. plane | 3. B. train | 4. C. bus | 5. D. cab |
| 3. A. trash | 4. B. garbage | 5. C. waste | 6. D. recycle |
| 4. A. death | 5. B. extinction | 6. C. survival | 7. D. mortality |
| 5. A. megacity | 6. B. metropolis | 7. C. town | 8. D. megalopolis |

3. Fill in each blank with fewer or less.

1. A receptionist would make _____ money than a director.
2. We used to go to the seaside every weekend, but now we have _____ train.
3. There were _____ eggs in the fridge than we had hoped.

4. These days I've got _____ problems than I used to have.
5. There are _____ of us at the college reunions each year.
6. Do you still drink a lot of alcohol? - No, I drink _____ of it nowadays.
7. _____ of the interviewees were wearing ties than we'd expected.
8. I wish my wife spent _____ of her money on expensive clothes.
9. If you want to lose weight, you should eat _____ chocolate and bread.
10. _____ people have strictly healthy diets these days.

4. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

drought	megacity	growth	earthquake	earnings
tsunami	flood	healthcare	accommodation	disease

1. Heat and _____ had continued for more than three weeks.
2. _____ is a large and densely populated city or group of towns that make up an urban complex.
3. The _____ that ripped across the North Sea around 6200BC, steamrolling coastlines from Norway to Scotland, resulted from the sudden collapse of some 180 miles (290km) of the continental shelf near Norway.
4. Some _____ workers spend more time doing paperwork than taking care of patients.
5. This underground network of old river-beds underlying the great alluvial plains must be filled to repletion before _____ waters will flow over the surface.
6. Its polity has been of gradual _____, and still retains some features peculiar to itself.
7. Although each _____ has a unique Magnitude, its effects will vary greatly according to distance, ground conditions, construction standards, and other factors.
8. Whatever her _____, it had eluded the doctors for months.
9. Figures are not available for any exact comparison of outlay and return in other countries, but the _____ in European countries generally run to about half the expenditure.
10. Gradually, however, the _____ improved, and by the middle of the 19th century second-class passengers had begun to enjoy "good glass windows and cushions on the seat".

5. Change the following statements into tag questions.

1. People speak English all over the world.

2. Everything is ready.

3. Someone called me last night.

4. She's been studying a lot recently.

5. He hasn't been running in this weather.

6. He went to the party last night.

7. You never come on time.

8. Well, I couldn't help it.

9. You remembered to feed the cat.

10. Let's play tennis.

6. Fill the suitable question tags in the blanks.

Joel: So, Michele, you said you are from Canada, _____?

Michele: Yeah.

Joel: What part of Canada?

Michele: I lived in Ontario in a small town called Beaverton.

Joel: Beaverton. And it is a big town, _____?

Michele: No, it was pretty small, about seven or eight thousand people I think.

Joel: Wow, that's pretty small. You liked it, _____?

Michele: I think when I was really little I liked it. It was nice to play outside with your friends and we always felt really safe. When I got older as a teenager, sometimes I thought it was pretty boring being in such a small town, but I think overall it was good to live in a small town.

Joel: What would you do for fun when you were a teenager?

Michele: Well, there was actually a movie theater in our small town so sometimes we'd go to the theater but it wasn't a great one. We usually went outside of the town into the city to go shopping or see a movie.

Joel: And so since then you have lived in big cities, _____?

Michele: Yes, I've lived near Tokyo in Japan, so that's a pretty big city.

Joel: So I guess you prefer that then... to your hometown, _____?

Michele: Well, actually I felt that Tokyo was too big of a city.

Joel: OK.

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

crowded	megacity	crime	galleries
parks	advantages	entertainment	countryside

A lot of people decide to move to the (1)_____ nowadays. However, there are still many people who prefer stay in the town and say that they couldn't live anywhere else. So which place is better to live? Let's think about both of them. I would like to start with the (2)_____ and disadvantages of the big city life. Living in such a big city has a lot of advantages. There is a big offer how to spend free time. There are a lot of theatres, concerts and other ways of (3)_____. There is always a lot to do and visit! There are a lot of possibilities of shopping. In various shopping centres and (4)_____ you can buy whatever you want. What is more, there are a lot of working places in a city. Many big

international companies have their locations in the cities, so it is much easier to find a job in a (5) _____. Moreover, the public transport is developed quite well, so the commuting to work isn't a problem. On the other hand, there are some disadvantages of living in a big city. Cities are very (6) _____. Everywhere there are crowds: on the pavements and in the buses. What is more, the traffic is heavy and city's car (7) _____ are always very full. Sometimes it is very difficult to get from a given place to another. It may take hours! Moreover, the other disadvantage is the safety in a city, but actually the lack of safety. There is a big (8) _____ rates in cities. So you have to be very careful at nights when you leave your home.

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

A natural disaster is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth; examples include floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other geologic processes. A natural disaster can cause loss of life or property damage, and typically leaves some economic damage in its wake, the severity of which depends on the affected population's resilience, or ability to recover and also on the infrastructure available. An adverse event will not rise to the level of a disaster if it occurs in an area without vulnerable population. In a vulnerable area, however, such as Nepal during the 2015 earthquake, an earthquake can have disastrous consequences and leave lasting damage, requiring years to repair.

Earthquakes

An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. At the Earth's surface, earthquakes manifest themselves by vibration, shaking and sometimes displacement of the ground. Earthquakes are caused mostly by slippage within geological faults, but also by other events such as volcanic activity, landslides, mine blasts, and nuclear tests. The underground point of origin of the earthquake is called the focus. The point directly above the focus on the surface is called the epicenter. Earthquakes by themselves rarely kill people or wildlife. It is usually the secondary events that they trigger, such as building collapse, fires, tsunamis (seismic sea waves) and volcanoes, which are actually die human disaster. Many of these could possibly be avoided by better construction, safety systems, early warning and planning.

1. What is a natural disaster?

.....

2. What are consequences of the natural disaster?

.....

3. What kind of natural disaster mentioned above happened with Nepal in 2015?

.....

4. What is the reason of an earthquake?

.....

5. What is **epicenter**?

3. Read the passage and put a suitable word in each of the gaps.

In an area containing millions of people, finding a social event to attend is never difficult. There is unlimited potential for social interactions in the city on a _____ basis. Find parties to attend at museums and art _____, or donate time to a charity or nonprofit in your area of interest. Meeting people is an effortless task in a big city.

The _____ of major metropolitan areas allows you to broaden your spectrum of personal and professional relationships. _____ about other cultures and discovering shared interests with someone from a different background helps you grow into a more open and understanding individual. A social lifestyle in an _____ area will expand your horizons and make interactions more meaningful.



Medical care in rural areas simply cannot compete with the options available in a big city. Most people living in remote regions travel dozens of miles to _____ a doctor, and specialist visits could become an overnight trip. Living in a big city gives you the opportunity to receive the highest caliber of _____ care without traveling hours from your home.

Competition in cities drives medical centers to hire only the most knowledgeable staff, ensuring the finest care for you. _____ than a dozen hospitals in the Chicago area are nationally ranked for the quality of their medical care and superior staff. When it comes to finding a doctor in big cities like Chicago, you have unparalleled options and resources to get the care you need.

urban	diversity	medical	Learning
galleries	More	daily	visit

PART 4: WRITING

1. Do you agree or disagree with the statements below? Write two or three sentences to explain.

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Ví dụ:

Statement: People are poor because they do not work hard.

Response: I don't agree. For example, farmers work hard, but a drought or flood can destroy all their crops.

1. There must be more criminal cases in a megacity than in countryside.

2. Pollution happens more often in developed countries than in developing ones.

3. Living in a large city is more wonderful than in rural area.

4. Hanoi is the biggest city in Vietnam.

5. You can earn much more money if you live in a big city than in countryside.

2. Write a short paragraph about the population change in the USA over the past 4 years, using the cues given.

1. America/ the third/ populous/ world.

2. Compared/ other Western countries/ 2012/ fertility rate/ lower/ that/ France/ (2.01)/ Australia/ (1.93)/ the United Kingdom/ (1.92).

3. However/ population growth/ among/ the highest/ industrialized countries/ because/ the differences/ fertility rates/ less than/ the differences/ immigration levels/ which/ higher/ in the U.S.

4. The United States Census Bureau/ shows/ population increase/ 0.75%/ the twelve-month period/ ending/ July 2012.

5. As/ April 30,2016/ the United States/ a total resident population/ 323,730,000.



ANSWER KEYS

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 1: MY HOBBIES

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into two groups.

/ə/	/ɜ:/
again, assistant, teacher, dependent, neighbor, camera, American, camera, family, student, never	learn, first, world, birthday, girl, bird, heard, her, person

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

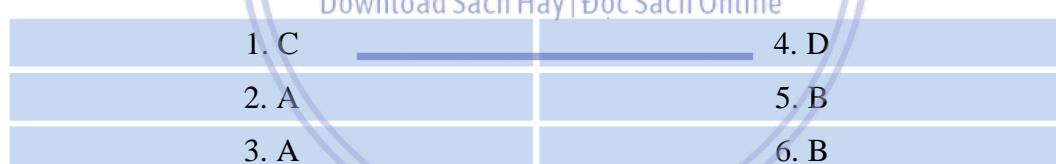
1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. A

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Match the nouns from the box with the correct verb

1. Go: jogging, shopping, boating, bowling, fishing.
2. Do: research, gardening, aerobics, gymnastics.
3. Collect: stamps, coins, buttons, bottles, dolls, cartoons.
4. Play: violin, chess, flute, football, board games, judo.

2. Circle A, B, C or D for each picture



3. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

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

4. Puts the verbs in brackets in the correct verb form.

1. I think that mountain-climbing is very dangerous.
2. My father likes collecting stamps so much.
3. She takes a lot of photos when she goes on holidays.
4. I like drawing very much. My hobby is painting.
5. My mother says when she retires, she will go back to her village to do the gardening.
6. Does your sister like making model in her free time?
7. My brother promises that he will give me a nice doll on my birthday.
8. Duong says he loves horse-riding but he won't continue this hobby from next year.
9. My aunt plays the guitar once a week.
10. Don't worry. I will dance with you next Sunday.

5. Fill each blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

1. chess	2. dolls	3. music	4. gymnastics	5. go
6. books	7. camping	8. fishing	9. bottles	10. cooking

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

1. gardening	2. planting	3. watering	4. blooming	5. growing
6. feel	7. myself	8. healthy	9. rejuvenate	10. exercise

2. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to fill each blank in the following passage.

1. collecting	2. hobbies	3. from	4. different	5. showing
6. others	7. without	8. like		

3. Read the article and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or (F).

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

PART 4: WRITING

1. Make up sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. When I was ten years old, I began to play football.
2. In the future, my father will go abroad.
3. Reading books in the free time is my favourite hobby.
4. I think skating is more interesting than mountain-climbing.
5. I don't know why my mother likes cooking.
6. He collects books whenever he has money.
7. How many paintings does she paint?
8. I love flowers so I plant them around my house.

UNIT 2: HEALTH

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

- 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.**

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. A

- 2. Put the words in the box into two groups.**

/v/	/f/
Stephen, live, of, knife, leave, vase, very	life, laugh, knives, phone, cough, flower, fruit, food

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- 1. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.**

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

- 2. Circle A, B, C or D for each picture.**

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. A

- 3. Fill in the blank with a word in the box.**

1. tooth decay	2. rest	3. put on	4. allergic	5. exercise
6. sun hat	7. obesity	8. bright eyes	9. clean	10. spending

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- 4. Complete the sentences using *more* or *less*.**

1. You should eat more fruits and vegetables because they are good for your health.
2. She looks very tired after coming back from work. She should rest more.
3. We should spend less time on computer games.
4. Drink more green tea and less coffee.
5. Smoking can lead to lung cancer, so smoke less.
6. If you wash your hands more than you will be less chance of having flu.
7. Eat less high-fat food keep you from getting fat.
8. Which activity burns more calories, walking or riding a bicycle?

- 5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.**

1. It is important to eat well.
2. It is very cold today. You should wear your warm clothes when you go out to prevent cold.
3. Do morning exercise every day and you'll feel better.
4. I have a lot of homework to do this evening, so I do not have time to watch the football match.
5. Eating junk food and inactivity are the main causes of obesity.
6. I have a headache and I need to rest more.
7. I have a toothache so I have to see the dentist.
8. I have to take medicines because I am sick.
9. Japanese eat more fish instead of meat, so they stay more healthy.

10. When you have a fever, you should drink more water and rest more.
11. A healthy diet will help us feel healthier.
12. Watching TV much will hurt your eyes.

PART 3: READING

- 1. Put a word from the box in each gap to complete the following passage.**

1. lifestyle	2. overweight	3. cause	4. diet
5. contribute	6. physical activity	7. calories	8. more
- 2. Choose the correct word A, B, or C for each gap to complete the following passage.**

1. A. habits	2. B. amounts	3. A. nutrients	4. C. balance
5. A. helpful	6. A. variety	7. B. low-fat	8. A. walking

PART 4: WRITING

- 1. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.**

1. Eating healthy diet and doing exercise regularly help you stay healthy.
2. We need calories or energy to do the things every day.
3. We should balance the calories we get from food with the calories we use through physical activity.
4. Eating a healthy, balanced diet is an important part of maintaining good health.
5. Eat less sweet food and eat more fruit and vegetables.
6. Drink lots of water is very good for our health.
7. I have tooth decay, so I have to see the dentist.
8. Watching too much TV is not good for your eyes.

- 2. Can you rewrite the following sentences in correct English?**

1. Laughing is good for your health.
2. You should eat less in the evening.
3. I have a stomachache so I need to take some medicines and go to bed.
4. Getting healthy will help you concentrate on the lessons.
5. We should keep our bodies warm to avoid having flu and cold.

UNIT 3: COMMUNITY SERVICE

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

- 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.**

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D

- 2. Put the words in the box into two groups.**

/k/	/g/
Calorie, community, carefully, architecture, kitchen, chemistry, scooter, comedy	group, glass, glance, hungry, agreement, beggar, guest

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- 1. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.**

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. A

- 2. Circle A, B, C or D for each picture**

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



- 3. Fill each blank with a word in the box.**

1. volunteer	2. gone	3. helped	4. patients
5. mountainous	6. English classes	7. clean	8. donated
9. homeless	10 save		

- 4. Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense form.**

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1. Have you washed the dishes yet?
2. I washed the dishes yesterday, but I have not had the time yet to do it today.
3. This is the first time I have ever eaten this kind of food.
4. Did Susan go to England by plane?
5. The children were not at home last weekend.
6. Have you done your homework yet? - Yes, I finished it an hour ago.
7. I have not seen Peter since I arrived last Tuesday.
8. The police arrested two people early this morning.
9. Did you visit the CN Tower when you stayed in Toronto?
10. They have cleaned the car. It looks new again.
11. Columbus arrived in the New World in 1492.
12. Last winter Robin stayed with his father in the Alps for three days.
13. I have lost my keys, so I can't open that door.
14. Nina has break her leg. She is still in hospital.
15. I have not seen Paul today, but I saw him last Sunday.
16. Has anyone phoned yet?
17. Three people visited him in hospital last Friday.
18. How many games has your team won so far this season?
19. She went to Japan but now she hasn't come back.
20. They visited a farm two weeks ago.

PART 3: READING

1. Put a word from the box in each gap to complete the following passage.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. luxurious | 2. afford | 3. shelter | 4. diseases |
| 5. best | 6. stand on | 7. better | 8. handling |
| 9. independent | 10. depending | | |

2. Read the text carefully and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

PART 4: WRITING

1. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. Our volunteering in communities makes a difference.
2. I like to part in volunteer work because I think it is very useful and meaningful to society.
3. We should help the homeless, the elderly and abandoned children.
4. I have been a volunteer for five years.
5. Last week my class volunteered to clean the streets.
6. I felt more confident after participating in volunteer work.
7. My brother has ever donated blood three times before.
8. Every year we collect old books and clothes to help the poor children in the mountainous areas.

2. Rewrite the sentences with the same meaning.

1. I have never seen him before.
2. I have studied English for 3 years.
3. I last saw him when I left school.
4. It has rained for two days.
5. She is the most beautiful girl I have ever seen.
6. It is the first time we have had such a cold winter.
7. She hasn't kissed me for 5 months.
8. We haven't met for a long time.
9. How long have you had it?
10. She has driven for 1 month.

3. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. Have you ever done the volunteer work?
2. Do you want to become a volunteer?
3. We raise fund for the homeless and the poor children in Ha Noi.
4. We provide education for the disable children.
5. The volunteers take responsibility of making a better world.
6. Do you think how can we help the elderly?

UNIT 4: MUSIC AND ART

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

- 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.**

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D

- 2. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into two groups**

/ʒ/	/ʃ/
leisure, television, pleasure, vision, treasure, casual, measure, division, casual, television	machine, nation, musician, special, chef, show, physician, social, efficient, pressure, luxury

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- 1. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.**

1. A. volume 2. D. teacher 3. C. song 4. B. science 5. D. rapper

- 2. Match the musical instruments with the pictures.**

1. d 2. e 3. a 4. f
5. b 6. h 7. c 8. g



- 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form**

1. His life is so boring. He just watches TV every night.
2. I was late for school yesterday.
3. My father was not at the office the day before yesterday.
4. Did Mr. and Mrs. James come back home and have lunch late last night?
5. How did you get there?
6. John is studying hard in class, but I don't think he'll pass.
7. It was cloudy yesterday.
8. Where are your children?
9. The telephone rang several times and then stopped before I could answer it.
10. The bank closes at four o'clock.
11. The little boy has spent hours in his room making his toys.
12. Jamie passed the exam because he studied very hard.
13. My mother fries eggs for breakfast every morning.
14. Mozart has more than 600 pieces of music.
15. My father didn't watch TV last night but I did.

- 4. Fill each blank with a suitable word in the box.**

1. language 2. artists 3. most 4. instruments
5. exhibition 6. popular 7. classic 8. pleasure

PART 3: READING

- 1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.**

1. legend	2. earned	3. famous	4. Moonwalk
5. music charts	6. played	7. record	8. best selling

2. Read the passage, and then answer the questions.

1. He came from America.
2. It was published in 1952.
3. It belongs to fiction genre.
4. It tells the story of Santiago, an aging Cuban fisherman who struggles with a giant marlin far out in the Gulf Stream off the coast of Florida.
5. He won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954.

PART 4: WRITING

1. Complete the sentences by using *as...as; not...as; different ...from*.

1. Your house is as far from school as my house.
2. The black car is as cheap as the red one.
3. That dog isn't dangerous as it looks.
4. Vietnam coffee is as delicious as Brazil coffee.
5. Many people think that history isn't as important as math.
6. Opera is different from pop music.
7. French foods is different from Vietnam foods.
8. This room is as wide as that room.

2. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. This painting is made on traditional paper with natural colours.
2. Last week, I saw many interesting portraits in the art gallery.
3. Piano is much heavier than other instruments.
4. Which musical instruments do you have?
5. Who composed this song?
6. The villagers are friendly as they were years ago.
8. This film isn't as long as the film I watched yesterday.
9. Classical music isn't so interesting as rock music.
10. I have never watched drama, my mother hasn't either.

3. Complete the sentences by using *too, so, neither and either*.

1. Teenagers like K-pop, and they like Korean foods too.
2. He's not very good at painting walls, and she isn't either.
3. William doesn't work there, and John doesn't either.
4. My wife can't play the trumpet, and neither can her sister.
5. Alice has finished her homework, and so has Mickey.
6. Trang does morning exercise, and her brother does too.
7. He is going to see that film, and we are too.
8. "Chèo" is considered a kind of traditional opera in Viet Nam, and "Cải lương" is too.
9. I don't know how to use a computer, and my best friend doesn't either.
10. I haven't been to Africa, and neither has my mother. ()
11. Lan doesn't like rock music, and neither does Huong. ()
12. Cuong didn't know the answer to the teacher's question, and Mai didn't either.
13. Mr.Nam didn't win the race, and neither did Mr Bac.
14. My car doesn't work, and your car doesn't either.

15. Nobody knew why he was absent, and I didn't either.
16. Susie has passed her driving test, and so has Peter.
17. They mustn't stay up late, and their friends mustn't either.
18. They stayed at home last night, and their children did too.
19. They've been waiting, and so has she.
20. We'd like to watch the football match, and he would too.



UNIT 5: VIETNAMESE FOOD AND DRINK

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C

2. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into two groups

/ɒ/	/ɔ:/
bottle, box, shock, cost, dog, coffee, hobby, sorry, chocolate, yogurt, holiday, hobby, because	water, autumn, sauce, short, ball, saw, pour, fall, fork, sport, pause, or, abroad

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. B

2. Put the words or phrases about food and drink in the correct column.

Food	Drink
donuts	lotus tea
chocolate cake	mineral water
candy	wine
shrimp	sugarcane juice
fish sauce	soda
rice cake	soymilk
chicken soup	corn milk
pizza	
bread	
beef steak	
lobster	
fish noodles	
pork	

3. Fill in each blank with the correct word: A /AN /SOME/ ANY

1. I'd like a bowl of fried rice.
2. My father planted some trees in the garden yesterday.
3. Do you have any brothers or sisters?
4. Would you like some ice-cream?
5. We have some rice and port for lunch.
6. Are there any vegetables?
7. He eats an apple after his dinner.
8. Would you like some egg for breakfast?
9. Can you bring me some water, please?

10. There aren't any noodles.
11. There are some apples on the table.
12. Can I help you? Yes, I'm like some wine, please.
13. Are there any tomatoes in the fridge?
14. I have a TV and a computer.
15. Would you like a cup of tea?
16. Thank you. And a box of chocolates would be fine.
17. Are there any potatoes in the basket?
18. I buy some fruit, but I don't buy any vegetables.
19. Children have some rice, but they don't have any meat.
20. I don't have any free time today.

4. Fill in the blanks with "How much" or "How many"

1. How much homework do you do a day?
2. How many languages can your father speak?
3. How many words are there in this dictionary?
4. How much soda is there in the fridge?
5. How many days off do you have in a week?
6. How many paintings are there in the exhibition?
7. How many dishes are there at the party?
8. How many kilos of rice do you want?
9. How much petrol is there in your car?
10. How many people are there in the conference?
11. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
12. How many hours do you sleep in a day?

5. Supply the correct verb form

1. How many subjects did you learn last year?
2. Wait for me a minute. I am having breakfast.
3. Is there any butter in the refrigerator?
4. This is the most delicious dish I have ever eaten.
5. Noodle is very popular in all regions of Vietnam.
6. How much money did you save last year?
7. Last week, my dad bought a lot of candy for my birthday party.
8. This morning my dad didn't drink tea as usual.
9. How many bottles of oil does your family need in a month?
10. I have never enjoyed Bun Bo Hue before.

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. features | 2. rice | 3. appearance | 4. ingredients |
| 5. herbs | 6. available | 7. familiar | 8. dessert |

2. Read the passage and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

PART 4: WRITING

1. Make sentences using the words and phrases given

1. There is much meat and sugar in your diet.
2. I was very thirsty and I need some water.
3. My father likes eating fish than eating meat.
4. Many foreigners like to eat Vietnamese food because it is very strange and interesting.
5. Banh Chung is a Vietnamese traditional dish that must be a part of Tet meals.
6. How much fruits and vegetables do you eat in a day?
7. Can you tell me how to cook beef noodle?
8. What is your favorite dish for breakfast?
9. Do you want to try a chicken soup that I have just cooked.
10. There isn't something left for dinner, so I have to eat in the restaurant.
11. Snack is a small meal that you eat when you are hungry.
12. How much water should I pour into the pot?
13. I am afraid there isn't any sugar left in the refrigerator.
14. The main ingredients used in Vietnamese food are rice, fish sauce and vegetable.
15. Many main dishes and snacks in Vietnam are made from rice.



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UNIT 6: THE FIRST UNIVERSITY IN VIET NAM

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. C

2. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into two groups

/dʒ/	/tʃ/
age, college, soldier, danger, enjoy, strange, subject, sausage, schedule, village, ginseng, gymnastic	cheese, question, catch, cheap, church, much, concerto, literature, culture, temperature, chimney, cheer, cherish

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D

2. Match the prepositions with the right pictures.

1. E 2. F 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D

3. Match the correct places and names with pictures.

1. E 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B

4. Supply the correct verb forms.

1. After class, one of the students always erases the chalk board.
2. People spend a lot of money on advertising everyday.
3. The phonograph was invented by Thomas Edison in 1877.
4. For the past years, my mother has done all my washing by hand.
5. No one believes his story.
6. The women in most countries in the world have been given the right to vote.
7. People think that Jack London's life and writing's represent the American love of adventure.
8. How many marks are given to you by the teacher?
9. The detective saw the woman putting the jewelry in her bag.
10. Drivers are advised to use an alternative route by police.
11. The window was broken and some pictures were taken away by the boys.
12. My father wrote the book many years ago.
13. He showed his ticket to the airline agent.
14. The human life has completely been changed with science and technology.
15. People speak English all over the world.
16. My brother eats a loaf of bread every morning.
17. How many languages are spoken in India?
18. The accident was caused in this city by some drunk drivers.
19. How long have they waited for the doctor?
20. The doctor ordered him to take a long rest.

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. constructed | 2. celebrate | 3. university | 4. divided |
| 5. pavilion | 6. Courtyard | 7. Teacher | 8. examination |

2. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

1. The instruction and learning at the Imperial Academy began in 1076.
2. A rector (Té túru) headed the Imperial Academy.
3. The students learned Chinese, Chinese philosophy, and Chinese history.
4. The students learned for three to seven years.
5. There were four major tests per year.
6. The monarch himself posed the questions at the Dinh Examination.

PART 4: WRITING

1. Turn these sentences into passive voice.

1. The souvenirs and postcards inside the Temple of Literature were sold to you at a higher price by the shopkeeper.
2. The students in the university are taught by famous lecturers and tutors.
3. My father is chosen the head master of Chu Van An Lower Secondary School.
4. The trees and flowers are taken care of by the gardeners of the Temple of Literature.
5. All the tickets for the trip to the Temple of Literature were sold.
6. Ha Long Bay was regarded as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1994.
7. Oxford University is regarded one of the best university in the UK.
8. The imperial Academy was regarded as the first university in Viet Nam.
9. The Doctors' stone tablets were erected by King Le Thanh Tong.

2. Turn these sentences into active voice.

1. They constructed The Imperial Academy under Emperor Ly Thanh Tong.
2. People regard Khue Van pavilion as the symbol of Ha Noi.
3. They sell lots of souvenirs inside the Temple of Literature.
4. Every one considers The Temple of Literature as one of the most important cultural and historic places in Viet Nam.
5. The Temple of Literature displays many precious relics.
6. They used The Imperial Academy to educate young men for the country.
7. UNESCO recognized the 82 Doctors' stone tablets as a memory of the World in 2010.
8. They erected the first Doctors' stone tablets in 1484.
9. They started constructing Minh Mang tomb in 1842 and completed it three years later.
10. The King passed papers at the Royal examinations.
11. Emperor Tran Hien Tong invited Chu Van An to become the principal of the Imperial Academy.

UNIT 7: TRAFFIC

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. d | 3. c | 4. c | 5. d |
| 6. d | 7. c | 8. c | 9. d | 10. d |

2. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into two groups

/eɪ/	/ɛ/
train, gey, railway, rain, plane	head, left, dead, wet, helicopter

3. Label the signs with the words/phrases below.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Watch Children | e. Right Turn |
| b. No Pedestrian Crossing | f. Right Lane Ends |
| c. No truck | g. Emergency Vehicle Warning |
| d. Right Curve Ahead | h. Danger Railroad Crossing |



PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Circle A, B, C or D for each picture.

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B

2. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. C

3. Put questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences, using question words in brackets.

1. How does Nam usually go to school?
2. What did your grandfather use to do in the West lake every afternoon?
3. Where are there a lot of trucks and cars in the rush hour?
4. What did the student use to be taught about when they studied in secondary school?
5. How does Hung drive his car?
6. How far is it from Ha Noi to Hai Phong?

4. Fill each blank with suitable words in the box.

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. is | 2. is | 3. jam | 4. walked |
| 5. are | 6. use to | 7. from | 8. catches |
| 9. to | 10. am | 11. it | 12. station |

5. Complete the following conversation with the sentences A-F.

1. A 2. F 3. B 4. E 5. D 6. C

6. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

- | | | |
|---------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. is | 2. increasing | 3. earn |
| 4. have | 5. Becoming | 6. purchase |

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. cities | 2. problem | 3. discourage | 4. expensive |
| 5. transport | 6. Pollution | 7. Example | 8. Trains |

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. Because there was an overflow of horse-drawn traffic over Westminster Bridge.
2. the semaphore
3. Because after only a month of use the device exploded and injured the police officer who was operating the light.
4. eight feet
5. B

3. Read the passage and put a suitable word in each of the gaps

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------|----------|
| 1. place | 2. time | 3. it | 4. out |
| 5. catch | 6. takes | 7. is | 8. stuck |

PART 4: WRITING

1. Make sentences using the words and phrases given

1. Mr Thanh didn't use to travel to Korea.
2. It is 250 km from Ho Chi Minh City to Da Nang.
3. My hometown used to be a small village.
4. How was it from Ha Noi to Singapore in the past?
5. Lana used to be on foot to school or by car?
6. He used to be a good student, but now he is poor.

2. Rewrite the following sentences so that their meaning stays the same, using the word given for each.

1. My father always drives carefully.
2. It is about 100 km from Ha Noi to Hai Phong.
3. If you aren't careful, you'll have an accident.
4. Hung used to go to his homeland by train some years ago, but now he drives his car.
5. Traffic rules should be obeyed strictly by road users.
6. Can we travel to Korea by car?
7. There are buses leaving for Hai Phong every 15 minutes from 6 a.m to 10 p.m.
8. My family used to be very poor, but we have 100 million USD now.

UNIT 8: FILMS

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. d | 4. c | 5. c |
| 6. c | 7. a | 8. b | 9. b | 10. a |

2. Put the words with the underlined part in the box into three groups.

/t/	/d/	/id/
brushed	volunteered	needed
matched	raised	decided
washed	tagged	fascinated
shocked	convinced	interested
stopped	moved	treated
laughed	pleased	
touched	appeared	
looked		

3. Give the names of the following films, then read the words aloud.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| a. Titanic | b. Superman | c. Tom and Jerry | d. Rush hour |
| e. Ironman | f. X-Men | g. Lion King | h. Mickey |

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Match the film titles and their plots (1-6) with the film types (a-h)

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. g | 4. a | 5. f | 6. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

2. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. D | 4. D | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. interesting/ interested
2. bored/ boring
3. amazed/ amazing
4. relaxing/ relaxing
5. tired/ tired
6. excited/ exciting

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in the box.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. boring | 2. Interesting | 3. tired |
| 4. boring | 5. Excited | 6. interesting |

5. Complete the sentences, using words in the table. Sometimes, two answers are possible.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Although | 2. Although | 3. However | 4. Despite |
| 5. Nevertheless | 6. in spite of | 7. However | 8. despite |
| 9. Although | 10. Despite | 11. in spite of | 12. In spite of |

13. Although 14. Despite

6. Choose best answer A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

1. B

2. B

3. B

4. B

5. A

6. A

7. B

8. C

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

1. romance

2. fictionalized

3. stars

4. voyage

5. essential

6. Shot

7. Imaginary

8. used to

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. Thomas Cruise Mapother IV

2. The 1981 film Endless Love

3. Pete "Maverick" Mitchell

4. The romantic horror film

5. Mission: Impossible - Rogue Nation

3. Read the passage and put a suitable word in each of the gaps.

1. century

2. silent

3. world

4. like

5. number

6. End

7. Famous

8. only

PART 4: WRITING

1. Rearrange the words in the correct order to describe the films.

1. It's a place where no one wants to go.

2. A team of people help a scientist named Milo Thatch find the lost empire of Atlantis.

3. It's about a boy who can do magic.

4. It's about a spaceship on which a monster lives.

5. They are superheroes who all are a family.

6. It's a science fiction film set in the USA.

UNIT 9: FESTIVAL AROUND THE WORLD

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the other. Read the words aloud.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. c | 4. c | 5. b |
| 6. d | 7. c | 8. a | 9. d | 10. c |

2. Put the following words below in the correct column according to their stress pattern.

Stress on 1 st syllable	Stress on 2 nd syllable
culture	Muslim
envelope	modern
ancient	several
album	popular
lucky	annual
relative	sacrifice
fortune	lunar
decorate	symbol
family	ancestor

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Give the names of the following then read the words aloud.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Christmas | e. Lunar New Year/Tet holiday |
| b. present | f. Mid-Autumn Festival |
| c. feast/ party | g. Independence Day |
| d. fireworks | h. turkey |

2. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. D | 4. D | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

3. Make questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences, using the question words in the brackets.

A. Chinese New Year

1. When is New Year's Day celebrated?
2. What often happens in New Year's Eve?
3. How do People celebrate New Year's Eve?
4. Who do people often spend New Year with?
5. Why does every family thoroughly clean the house in New Year?

B. Eid al-Adha (Festival of Sacrifice)

1. How long do the festivities last?
2. How old are the sacrificed animals?
3. Who celebrates Eid al-Adha?
4. When and how long is the Eid al-Adha?
5. Where did the Festival originate?

4. Underline adverbial phrases in following sentences

1. We first met when he became the manager of the bank.
2. I sometimes call on my younger sister when I'm in London.
3. After we had eaten, we played cards.
4. Take a packed lunch with you, in case you get hungry.
5. There was a power failure earlier today and the trains are all running late now.
6. He behaved in such a silly way I was ashamed of him.
7. We served drinks as soon as our friends arrived.
8. Dad found his change between the couch cushions.
9. To track my running speed, I use a stopwatch.
10. Carter put wood in the fireplace to keep the cabin warm.
11. Christina went to the grocery store.
12. The carpenter hit the nail with a hammer.

5. Each question has a sentence with an underlined phrase. Identify what TYPE of adverb phrase this is, using definitions in the box.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| 1. frequency | 2. place | 3. time | 4. frequency |
| 5. purpose | 6. Manner | 7. Time | 8. place |

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to worship the Moon Genie | 2. from a Chinese story |
| 3. In the middle | 4. through years |
| 5. gradually | |

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. in My Duc District (70 kilometers away from Hanoi to the south)
2. three months
3. the entertaining activities
4. Because it is believed to bring people fulfillment and great success in life

PART 4: WRITING

1. Arrange following phrases into a complete sentence

1. Giong festival takes place in different occasions depending on destinations.
2. Giong Festival have been recognized by UNESCO as an intangible cultural heritage of mankind.
3. Hung King Temple Festival is celebrated cm the tenth day of the third Lunar month.
4. Phu Tho Province is the sacred land where Hung Kings established the country centuries ago.
5. Entertaining activities in Hung King Temple Festival are traditional singings, chess playing, and so on.
6. The purpose of this Festival is to worship Hung Kings - the country's founders.

UNIT 10: SOURCES OF ENERGY

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the other. Read the words aloud.

1. c 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. d
6. b 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. d

2. Put the following words below in the correct column according to their stress pattern.

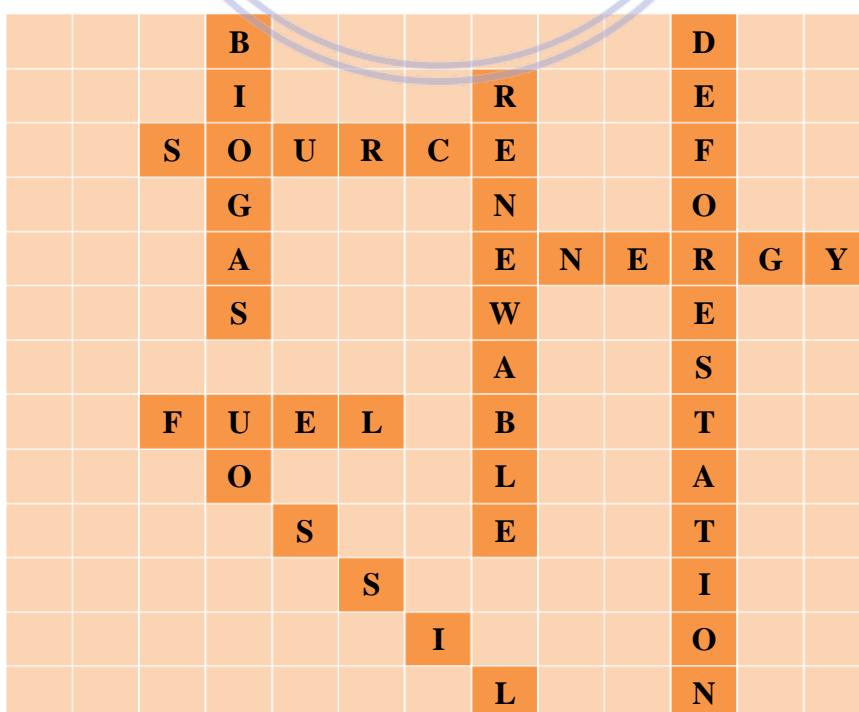
Stress on 1 st syllable		Stress on 2 nd syllable	
saving	sunray	research	improve
technique	national	resolve	resource
influence	rescue	restore	available
vision	mountain	unique	exhausted
island	interest	material	electric
vulnerable	generate	remain	effective
desert			improvement

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Write the name of the following pictures then read the words aloud. Which of these actions shows big/small carbon footprint?

- a. Deforestation b. Wind energy c. Desert
d. Solar panel e. Waste disposal f. Recycle
g. Public transportation h. Gas emission

2. Look at the puzzle and find ten adjectives which can be used to describe an area. The word can go down, forward, or diagonally. An example has been made for you.



3. Write the name of the type of energy in each blank based on the characteristics.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Solar energy | 2. Tidal energy |
| 3. Nuclear power | 4. Wind energy |
| 5. Geothermal Energy | 6. Fossil fuels |
| 7. Hydropower | |

4. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. will be practicing | 2. won't studying |
| 3. will you be doing | 4. will be writing |
| 5. will not be camping | 6. will be sitting |
| 7. will be practicing | 8. will be sleeping |
| 9. won't be traveling | 10. will be taking |
| 11. will you be doing | 12. Will you be visiting |
| 13. will be driving | 14. won't be getting |
| 15. Won't you be helping | |

5. Change the sentences into the passive voice.

1. It is anticipated that fossil fuels will be used up by 2052.
2. In the future, civilization will be forced to research and develop alternative energy sources by an energy crisis.
3. A report about current figures of greenhouse-gas emissions will be released by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in November.
4. The sun will be used as the biggest energy source for the future.
5. Because of climate change, a lot of money will have to be spent on heating and cooling, much more than it used to be.
6. The use of electricity will be minimized to save our energy.
7. We will be allowed to work around these challenges by space-based solar power.
8. Many kinds of alternative energy will be discovered to address concerns about fossil fuels, such as its high carbon dioxide emissions.
9. Because of the variety of energy choices and differing goals of their advocates, defining some energy types as "alternative" is considered controversial.
10. Most of fossil fuel will be replaced by solar energy in the future.

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. believe | 2. renewable | 3. supplying energy |
| 4. sources | 5. solar and wind power | |

2. Read the passage and answer the questions below.

1. It will never run out.
2. Renewable energy. Because their fuel being derived from natural and available resources reduces the costs of operation.
3. Wind turbines need wind to turn the blades.
4. Because it is a new technology and as such has extremely large capital cost.

3. Read the passage, and then tick the correct answer true (T), or false (F).

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

PART 4: WRITING

1. Use the words or phrases given to write correct sentences

1. This winter we will close our curtains at night to stop heat escaping.
2. We will switch to energy saving light bulbs when old bulbs break.
3. Travelling by train, bus or bike is much better for the planet.
4. By making simple lifestyle changes, greenhouse gas emissions in the US will cut down in 2020.
5. In the US, 21 percent of all energy used is consumed in homes.
6. Your carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the air because of own energy needs.
6. Up to 30% of a household energy footprint can come from its moving water.
7. In early 2007, the UK introduced a lot of conservation projects to reduce electricity consumption



UNIT 11: TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Put the rising and falling intonation for the following questions, then practice saying them.

↓	↑
How will transportation develop in future times?	Do you think we create a new problem with each invention?
What does the future hold?	Is it possible to know the future?
How will technology change?	Will cars be able to fly in 2050?
How do you think your country will change in the future?	Do you believe faster-than-light travel is possible?
What new kinds of energy will be used for airplanes in the next 100 years?	
What will the cars of the future do?	



PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Match the pictures in column A with the definition in column B, then read the words aloud.

1 – d

2 – c

4 – b

2. Match the features in column A to the future transportation technologies in column B.

1 – g

2 – e

3 – a

4 – b

5 – c

6 – d

7 – f

3. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1 – B

2 – C

3 – D

4 – B

5 – D

6 – B

7 – B

8 – B

9 – C

10 - C

4. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

1 – A

2 – B

3 – B

4 – D

5 – A

6 – C

7 – A

5. Circle 10 mistakes in the following text.

Correction:

lots of → a lot of

transportatoin → transportation

plants → planes

boates → boats

traInes → trains

urbain → urban

trames → trains

uses → use

on → in

on → to

trafic → traffic

6. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. will win | 2. won't score |
| 3. will be | 4. Will it snow |
| 5. Will you be able to | 6. will win |
| 7. I will certainly forget | 8. it won't arrive |
| 9. Coke will be cheaper | 10. She will help |
| 11. will earn | |

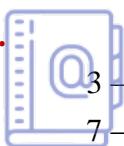
7. Fill in the blank with the correct possessive pronounce or possessive adjective.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| 1. mine | 2. Her | 3. Hers | 4. mine |
| 5. our/theirs | 6. My/yours | 7. My/yours | 8. mine |
| 9. theirs | 10. its | | |

PART 3: READING

1. Choose A, B or C to fill in the blank.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 – C | 2 – C | 3 – A |
| 5 – C | 6 – B | 7 – A |



4 – B

2. Read the passage and answer the question below.

1. 70 percent
2. by driving to work alone
3. You will cut your annual carbon dioxide emissions by 1,600 pounds
4. half of all jobs

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3. Read the passage, and then tick the correct answer: true (T), or false (F).

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 – F | 2 – T | 3 – T | 4 – T | 5 – F |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

UNIT 12: AN OVERCROWDED WORLD

C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

PART 1. PHONETICS

1. Put the words in the correct column according to their stress pattern.

Stress on the 1 st syllable		Stress on the 2 nd syllable		Stress on the 3 rd syllable
density	littering	resource	describe	population
service	crime	affect	recycle	economic
criminal	slavery	effect	solution	populated
homeless	problem	attract	explosion	megacity
gather	hunger	behind	disease	electricity
stressful		product		millionaire
		renewable		

2. Put the word into the correct column according the stress pattern.

General rules (stress on the 1 st syllable for the noun, and stress on the 2 nd syllable for the verb)		Exceptions (the noun and the verb have the same stress pattern)		
present	contrast	travel	reply	export
decrease	progress	offer	record	visit
		protest	suspect	answer
		advice	produce	promise
		picture		

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3. Match eight pictures (a-h) with suitable words in column A and their meaning in column B.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a. 7 – E | b. 2 – G | c. 5 – A | d. 8 – C |
| e. 4 – D | f. 6 – B | g. 3 – H | h. 1 - F |

PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1. Choose the right answer A, B or C matching with each picture.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. A

2. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C

3. Fill in each blank with fewer or less.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. less | 2. less | 3. fewer | 4. fewer |
| 5. fewer | 6. less | 7. fewer | 8. less |
| 9. less | 10. fewer | | |

4. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. drought | 2. megacity | 3. tsunami | 4. healthcare |
| 5. flood | 6. growth | 7. earthquake | 8. disease |
| 9. earnings | 10. accommodation | | |

5. Change the following statements into tag questions.

1. People speak English all over the world, don't they?

2. Everything is ready, isn't it?
3. Someone called me last night, didn't they?
4. She's been studying a lot recently, hasn't she?
5. He hasn't been running in this weather, has he?
6. He went to the party last night, didn't he?
7. You never come on time, do you?
8. Well, I couldn't help it, could I?
9. You remembered to feed the cat, didn't you?
10. Let's play tennis, shall we?

6. Fill the suitable question tags in the blanks.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. didn't you? | 2. isn't it? | 3. didn't you? |
| 4. haven't you? | 5. don't you? | |

PART 3: READING

1. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. countryside | 2. advantages | 3. entertainment |
| 4. galleries | 5. metropolis | 6. crowded |
| 7. parks | 8. crime | |

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. A natural disaster is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth.
2. A natural disaster can cause loss of life or property damage, and typically leaves some economic damage in its wake, the severity of which depends on the affected population's resilience, or ability to recover and also on the infrastructure available.
3. earthquake
4. An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves.
5. The point directly above the focus on the surface is called the epicenter.

3. Read the passage and put a suitable word in each of the gaps.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. daily | 2. galleries | 3. diversity | 4. learning |
| 5. urban | 6. Visit | 7. Medical | 8. more |

PART 4: WRITING

2. Write a short paragraph about the population change in the USA over the past 4 years, using the cues given.

1. America is the third most populous country in the world.
2. Compared to other Western countries, in 2012, U.S. fertility rate was lower than that of France (2.01), Australia (1.93) and the United Kingdom (1.92).
3. However, U.S. population growth is among the highest in industrialized countries, because the differences in fertility rates are less than the differences in immigration levels, which are higher in the U.S.
4. The United States Census Bureau shows a population increase of 0.75% for the twelve-month period ending in July 2012.
5. As of April 30, 2016, the United States has a total resident population of 323,730,000.

Mục lục

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