

Unit 1: A DAY IN THE LIFE OF ...

A. VOCABULARY

READING

1. daily routine (n)	/ˈdeɪli ruːˈtiːn/	thói quen hằng ngày
2. boil (v)	/bɔɪl/	đun sôi
3. lead (v)	/liːd/	dẫn dắt
4. buffalo (n)	/ˈbʌfəloʊ/	con trâu
5. field (n)	/fiːld/	ruộng, cánh đồng
6. plough (v)(n)	/pləʊ/	cày
7. harrow (v)(n)	/ˈhærəʊ/	bừa (ruộng)
8. plot of land (n.phr.)	/ˌplɒt ɒv ˈlænd/	thửa đất
9. take a rest (v.phr.)	/ˌteɪk ə ˈrest/	nghỉ ngơi
10. break (n)	/breɪk/	giờ giải lao, giờ nghỉ
11. fellow (a)	/ˈfeləʊ/	bạn
12. peasant (n) = farmer	/ˈpeɪzənt/ = /ˈfɑːmə/	nông dân
13. tobacco (n)	/təˈbækəʊ/	thuốc lá (sợi)
14. bank (n)	/bæŋk/	bờ (sông, ruộng)
15. pump (v)	/pʌmp/	bơm
16. transplant (v)(n.)	/ˌtrænsˈplɑːnt/	cấy lúa / việc cấy lúa
	/ˌtrænsplɑːnt/	
17. crop (n)	/krɒp/	vụ mùa
18. content (v)	/kɒnˈtent/	hài lòng
→ contented with (a)	/kɒnˈtentɪd wɪθ/	hài lòng với
19. occupation (n) = profession = career	/ˌɒkjuːˈpeɪʃən/ = /ˌprɒˈfeʃən/	nghề nghiệp
	= /kæˈrɪə/	

SPEAKING

20. tenth-grade student	/tenθ ˌɡreɪd	học sinh lớp 10
	ˈstjuːdnt/	
21. timetable (n)	/ˈtɪmtetəbl/	thời khoá biểu
22. civic education (n)	/ˈsɪvɪk	GDCD
	ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃən/	
23. technology (n)	/tekˈnɒlədʒi/	công nghệ
24. information technology (n)	/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən	Công nghệ thông tin
	tekˈnɒlədʒi /	
25. physical education (n)	/ˈfɪzɪkl	giáo dục thể chất / thể dục
	ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃən /	
26. activity (n)	/ˈæktɪvəti/	hoạt động
27. Literature (n)	/ˈlɪtərətʃə/	văn học

28. Geography (n)	/d2i`4gr6fi/	Địa lý
LISTENING		
29. district (n)	/`d1str1kt/	quận
30. cyclo driver (n)	/`si:kl6\$ `dr@1v6/	người đạp xích lô
31. drop (v)	/dr4p/	đỗ, dừng (xe) cho khách xuống
32. pedal (n) (v)	/`ped1/	bàn đạp (xe đạp) (n), đạp xe (v)
33. purchase (v, n)	/`p3:t~6s/	mua, sắm
34. passenger (n)	/p`s1nd26/	hành khách
35. park (v)	/p@:k/	đậu xe
36. food stall (n)	/,fu:d `st0:l/	gian hàng thức ăn / quán ăn
37. immediately (adv)	/1`mi:di6tli/	ngay lập tức
38. take turns	/,te1k `t3:nz/	thay phiên

WRITING

39. stare (v)	/ste6/	nhìn chăm chăm
→ stare death in the face (v. exp.)	/,ste6 ,de8 1n 56 `fe1s/	đôi mắt với tử thần
40. be due to (v.exp.)	/bi`dju: t6/	sẽ phải, sắp sửa
41. air-hostess (n)	/,e6 `h6\$st6s/	nữ tiếp viên hàng không
42. serve (v)	/s3:v/	phục vụ
→ service (n)	/s3:v1s/	sự phục vụ, dịch vụ
43. land (v) ≠ take off (v)	/l`nd/ ≠ /,te1k `4f/	hạ cánh ≠ cất cánh
44. shake (v)	/~e1k/	rung, lắc
45. fasten seat belt (v.)	/f@:sn `si:tbel't/	thắt chặt dây an toàn
46. suddenly (adv)	/s^d6nli/	đột nhiên
47. dip (v)	/d1p/	chúi xuống
48. realize (v)	/ri:6l@1z/	nhận ra
49. scream (v, n)	/skri:m/	thét
50. panic (v, n)	/p`n1k/	hoảng loạn, hoảng sợ
→ in panic (adv.)	/1n `p`n1k/	1 cách hoảng loạn
51. announce (v)	/6`n@ \$ns/	thông báo
→ announcement (n)	/6`n@ \$nsm6nt/	sự thông báo
52. safe (a)	/se1f/	an toàn
→ safely (adv)	/se1ùfli/	1 cách an toàn
→ safety (n)	/se1fti/	sự an toàn
53. overjoyed (a)	/,6\$ v6`d201d/	hân hoan, vui mừng khôn xiết
54. relieved (a)	/r1`li:vd/	(cảm giác) nhẹ nhõm
55. fright (n)	/ fr@1t/	sự sợ hãi
→ frightening (a)	/fr@1tn17/	đáng sợ

→ frightened (a)	/ˈfrɪtnd/	sợ
56. climax (n)	/ˈklɪmˈks/	điểm cao trào, điểm cao nhất
57. comfort (n)	/ˈkʌmfɪt/	sự thoải mái, dễ chịu
→ comfortable (a)	/ˈkʌmfɪtəbl/	thoải mái, dễ chịu
→ comfortably (adv)	/ˈkʌmfɪtəbli/	1 cách thoải mái, dễ chịu
58. fire (n) (v)	/ˈfɪr/	lửa/ hỏa hoạn (n) đốt lửa (v)
→ fire brigade (n)	/ˈfɪr brɪˈgeɪd/	đội chữa cháy
→ fireman (n)	/ˈfɪr mən/	nhân viên cứu hỏa
59. cough (v)	/kɒf/	ho
60. choke (v, n)	/tʃɒk/	ngạt thở
61. serious (a)	/ˈsɪrɪəs/	ng nghiêm trọng
→ seriously (adv)	/ˈsɪrɪəsli/	1 cách nghiêm trọng

LANGUAGE FOCUS

62. instead of (prep.)	/ɪnˈsted əv/	thay vì
63. boot (n)	/buːt/	ủng
64. rubbish (n)	/ˈrʌbɪʃ/	rác
65. waste (n)	/weɪst/	chất thải, sự lãng phí
66. camp fire (n.)	/kʌmp ˈfɪr/	lửa trại
67. put out (v)	/pʊt ˈaʊt/	dập tắt
68. creep (v)	/kriːp/	bò, trườn, leo
69. sleeping bag (n)	/ˈsliːpɪŋ bʌɡ/	túi ngủ
→ (sleep) soundly (adv.)	/ˈsaʊndli/	(ngủ) ngon
70. leap (v) – leapt – leapt	/liːp/ - /lept/ - /lept/	nhảy qua
71. stream (n)	/striːm/	dòng suối
72. flow (v)	/flɒ/	chảy

B. WORD FORM

1. physical (a) (n): thuộc về thể chất hoặc vật chất (a), việc khám sức khỏe (n) ⇒ physics (n): môn vật lý ⇒ physic (n): thuốc	4. live (v): ⇒ live (a): (truyền hình) trực tiếp ⇒ lives (n): mạng sống, sinh mệnh ⇒ life (n):
2. high (a) (adv): cao ⇒ height (n): chiều cao, độ cao	5. day (n): ⇒ daily (a)
3. occupy (v): bận rộn, dành cho ⇒ occupied (a) = busy (a): bận rộn ⇒ occupation (n):	6. hot (a): ⇒ heat (n):

C. PREPOSITIONS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. occupied with : bận rộn | 2. invite sb to st: mời |
| 3. leave for somewhere: đi đến | 4. chat with sb about st |
| 5. be late for : trễ | |

D. GRAMMAR NOTES

I. WORD FORM -

1. Nouns: Danh từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau:

- Chủ ngữ của câu (S)
- Sau tính từ hoặc tính từ sở hữu (adj + N, her/ his/ my/ their/ 's + N)
- Sau mạo từ: a/ an/ the (a/ an/ the + adj + noun)
- Sau giới từ: (of, in, on, from, to, about, with...)
- Sau từ chỉ số lượng (a few/ little, some, any, much, most...)
- N and /or N
- Danh từ ghép: conservation group
- Các phụ tố của danh từ: AR, ER, OR, ION, ING, MENT, DOM, HOOD, ISM, ESS, TY, ITY, ANT, CE,

2. Adjectives: Tính từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau:

- Trước danh từ, bổ nghĩa cho danh từ
- Sau động từ “ to be” hoặc động từ “ linking verbs” (get, seem, keep, make, become, feel...)Sau các cấu trúc: so.... that, enough..., too.... to, dạng so sánh (more, most, less, as.. as.)
- Các phụ tố của tính từ: ABLE, AL, T, IVE,, FULL, EOUS, IOUS, IC, ISH, LIKE, LESS...

3. Adverbs: Trạng từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau:

- Trước hoặc sau động từ thường: (S - V + adv hoặc S + adv + V)
- Trước tính từ: (be, seem ... + adv + adj ...)
- Đầu câu (sau dấu phẩy) hoặc cuối câu.
- Cấu trúc S + be + adv + V-ed/3
- Các phụ tố của trạng từ: LY

4. Verbs: Các phụ tố của động từ: _fy, _ize ...

- Đứng sau chủ từ S + adv + V
- Sau to / so as to/in order to/modal verbs/ auxiliary verbs + V (bare)

II. TENSE REVISION

A. Cấu trúc và dấu hiệu nhận biết

Tenses	Affirmative	Negative	Question	Adverbs
1. Simple present (hiện tại đơn)	S(sing.)+Vs/es S(pl.)+V ₀ - to be: am/is/are - to have: has/ have	S(sing) + doesn't + V ₀ S(pl.)+ don't + V ₀	Does + S(sing) + V ₀ ? Do + S (pl) + V ₀ ...?	often, always, sometimes, usually, seldom, on Sundays, every (day, week, month, year).. once /twice a day/month/week ...
2. Present continuous (hiện tại tiếp diễn)	S + am + V-ing Is are	S + am + not +V-ing Is are	am + S + V-ing? Is are	now, at the moment, right now, immediately, at the present, at

				once.!.look!/ be careful!....
NOTE :các động từ sau kg chia ở thì tiếp diễn : BE/ HEAR/ LIKE /LOVE /KNOW/WANT.....				
3. Present perfect (hiện tại hoàn thành)	S(sing)+has+V ₃ /ed S(pl.)+have +V ₃ /ed	S(sing)+hasn't+V ₃ /ed S(pl)+haven't +V ₃ /ed	Has +S(sing)+V ₃ /ed ? Have +S(pl.)+V ₃ /ed ?	never, ever, just, already, recently, lately, so far, up to now= UP TO PRESENT/ since, for, before, many time, ONCE/TWICE/ several times../how long yet, ..
5. Simple past (quá khứ đơn)	S + V ₂ /ed.... to be → was/ were	S + did not + V ₀ ... S + was/ were not ..	Did + S + V ₀ ...? Was/ were + S ...?	-yesterday, ago, last (week, month, year) -this morning -In+ (năm qk) - when (mốc thời gian qk)
6. Past continuous (quá khứ tiếp diễn)	S+was/were +V-ing	S+was/were not+V-ing	Was/were +S+V-ing..?	While = as/ when - at 6pm last night....
7. Past perfect (quá khứ hoàn thành)	S + had + V ₃ /ed	S + had not + V ₃ /ed	Had + S + V ₃ /ed ?	-Before/ by + (tg quá khứ) after (trước lúc),.. -It was the first/second... -By the age of..
8 .Simple future (tương lai đơn)	S+ will + V(bare)	S+ won't + V(bare) Willn't (sai)	Will +S+ V(bare)?	-next (week/month.....) - tomorrow..
9. fure perfect (tương lai hoàn thành)	S + will + have + V-ed/3	S + won't + have + V-ed/3	Will+S + have + V-ed/3?	By the time tomorrow , next week...

II. ~~THE~~ THE PRESENT SIMPLE

- S + V/ V-s/-es
- S + don't/ doesn't + V
- Do/ Does + S + V.....?
- * BE: am, is, are

Chỉ các hiện tượng thiên nhiên, chân lý.

Ex: The sun **ris**es in the east and sets in the west.

Two and two **are** four.

Chỉ thói quen ở hiện tại, hành động theo thời khóa biểu.

Ex: I **get** up at 5a.m every morning.

The train **leaves** at 4p.m.

Thường được dùng với: *always, usually, often, normally, frequently, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, never, every....*

III. THE PAST SIMPLE

- S + V2/-ed
- S + didn't + V
- Did + S + V.....?
- * BE: was, were

Hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một điểm thời gian hoặc khoảng thời gian xác định trong quá khứ.

Ex: I lost my key yesterday morning.

She attended an English course from 2000 to 2002.

Thường được dùng với: yesterday, ago, last (month/ week...), in + năm quá khứ.

❖ **Thói quen hay một khả năng trong quá khứ**

Ex: 1/ She sang very well, when she was young.

2/ While her husband was in the army, Mary wrote to him twice a week.

3/ He usually cried at night when he was a child.

IV. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Trạng từ chỉ sự thường xuyên mô tả mức độ đều đặn hay không đều đặn của hành động.

Trạng từ chỉ sự thường xuyên: always, usually, often, normally, frequently, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, hardly, never.

Vị trí trong câu:

- đứng trước động từ thường: Peter often goes to work by bus.

- sau động từ BE và động từ khiếm khuyết: I am rarely late for school.

- “sometimes” và “occasionally” có thể đứng đầu câu: Sometimes my sister has some milk for breakfast.

- đặt ở cuối câu

Ex: He walked **quite often**.

V. IT TAKES/TOOK VÀ SPEND(S)/ SPENT: Ai đó dành/mất bao nhiêu thời gian để làm việc gì

Có thể dùng hai cấu trúc Spend và It takes để viết lại câu cho nhau

A. Cấu trúc It takes/took

 **It will take /takes/took (sb) + time + to do something**

Ex: It takes my father five hours to cook. (*Bố tôi dành năm tiếng để nấu ăn.*)
 It took us twenty minutes to walk to the supermarket.
 (*Chúng tôi mất 20 phút để đi bộ đến siêu thị*)

B. Cấu trúc Spend(s)/ Spent

~~S~~ + spend(s)/spent + time/money + V-ing
~~S~~ + spend(s)/spent + time/money + on + N

Ex: 1/ He spends a lot of time cleaning her classroom.
 (*Anh ấy dành rất nhiều thời gian để dọn dẹp phòng học của mình.*)
 2/ My father spent years building up him collection.
 (*Bố của tôi đã dành nhiều năm để xây dựng lên bộ sưu tập của ông ấy.*)
 3/ I spend a lot of money on clothes.
 (*Tôi chi rất nhiều tiền mua quần áo.*)
 4/ My family spent a lot of money on our vacation.
 (*Gia đình tôi chi rất nhiều tiền vào kỳ nghỉ.*)

5, *I spend an hour at the station waiting for the train every day.*

⇒ Tôi đã dành một giờ tại nhà ga để đợi tàu.

6, *We've just spent \$1.9 million on improving our computer network.*

⇒ Chúng tôi chỉ chi 1,9 tỉ đô để cải thiện mạng máy tính.

~~C~~, SENTENCES TRANSFORMATION

~~S~~ + It will take /takes/ took + sb + time + to V = S+ will spend/ spend(s)/ spent + time + Ving

Ex: It **took me** 3 days **to finish** that book.

= I **spent** 3 days **finishing** that book.

EX: **He spends** two hours **doing** his home work everyday..

=It **takes him** two hours **to do** his home work everyday

EX: Mary **will spend** three days **visiting** VN.

=It **will take** Mary three days **to visit** VN.

It	to take	object pronoun / name	time	infinitive of verb	
It	took(qk)	them	1 hour	to do	the test.
It	takes(ht)	us	1 week	to get	everything ready.
It	will take(tl)	New Orleans	a long time	to recover.	

If we talk in general we do not use an object pronoun or name:

It	to take	time	infinitive of verb	
It	takes	2 hours	to fly	from London to Rome.
It	took	30 minutes	to make	that cake
It	will take	4 days	to complete	the picture

CÁCH ĐỔI SUBJECT SANG OBJECT

S(CHỦ TỪ)	O(TÚC TỪ)		S(CHỦ TỪ)	O(TÚC TỪ)
I	me		We	us
She	her		You	you
He	him		They	them
Mary	Mary		My son	My son

E. EXERCISES

E1. GRAMMAR

I. Simple present or simple past?

- Yesterday, Mary (ask) _____ her boss for a raise.
- There was no space so I (step) _____ on the pavement.
- Peter often (have) _____ breakfast at 8 o'clock. He usually (eat) _____ enormous breakfast.
- The World War II (begin) _____ in 1939 and (end) _____ in 1945
- When you (return) _____ home, you will notice a lot of changes.
- When the passengers realized that the ship was flooded with water, they (scream) _____ in panic.
- The cottage that (stand) _____ on the hill 10 years ago (become) _____ a impressive palace now.
- What _____ you (do) _____ from 2010 to 2013?
- We usually (go) _____ to the library three times a week, but last week we (go) _____ twice.
- Washing dishes (be) _____ my job when I was young.

II. Put the adverbs in the right places and give the correct verb forms in the simple present:

- You (be) here when something (happen). (usually)

- The girl (cook) a meal in the evening. (never)

- She (see) this ghost. (often)

4. You (should, look) where you're going. (always)

5. They (sell) these kinds of sweets? (very often)

6. It (be) very difficult. (sometimes)

7. We (go) to the movies at weekends. (rarely)

8. He (not, take) the bus to school. (normally)

9. That door (be) opened? (hardly)

10. You (send) your letters by email? (frequently)

III. Are the adverbs in the right position or not? If they are correct, put a tick. If they are not, write the correct answer.

1. He sings always when he's having a shower.

2. I just have bought a new car.

3. Normally, we don't worry if the children are late home from school.

4. He speaks fluently five languages.

5. Jenny has been appointed recently Professor of Nursing.

6. I was totally unprepared for the news.

7. The traffic isn't usually as bad as it was this morning.

8. He had been to London never before.

9. Susan became soon bored with the new toys.

10. John frequently was away from home in his new job.

11. They are at home these days hardly ever.

12. I could never understand why he got so annoyed.

13. We had been already given three leaving presents.

14. Being alone brought her usually a sense of peace.

15. Jim never phones me. I have always to phone him.

E2. VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in the box:

*contented – break – buffalo – timetable - chat – pump
harrow – peasants – occasionally – purchased*

1. In the past, most _____ didn't earn enough to feed themselves.

2. They usually smoke local tobacco and drink green tea during their _____.

3. Most farmers are not ambitious (tham vọng); they are often _____ with their life the way it is.

4. Last year, they _____ the land for \$1 million.

5. After ploughing the land, the farmers normally _____ it before doing the transplanting.

6. The _____ is the animal that helps Vietnamese farmers a lot with their farm work.

7. Mr. Van sometimes has a friendly _____ with his neighbour over a cup of tea in the evening.
8. We _____ do the shopping together.
9. If the rain doesn't come, the farmers will have to _____ water into their fields.
10. I have a busy _____ this week.

E3. WORD FORM: Singular or plural nouns

1. _____ is my favourite subject. (physical)
2. What is the _____ of this mountain? (high)
3. You can find career information for 100 _____ from the Occupational Outlook handbook. (occupy)
4. She was a great _____ to him. (comfortable)
5. In any building scenes, _____ is first. (safe)
6. Qantas said the _____ were not expected to cause flight delays. (announce)
7. 10% will be added to your bill for _____. (serve)
8. He's lost two _____, he's only got one left. (live)
9. My mother takes the medicine _____. (day)
10. Test the _____ of the water before getting in. (hot)

E4. PREPOSITIONS:

1. Paul was sad because his parents weren't contented _____ his exam results.
2. They only invited few people _____ wedding.
3. How do you go to school? - _____ bicycle.
4. Now they are visiting London. They will leave _____ Paris the day after tomorrow.
5. The meeting is _____ 9 o'clock _____ Monday.
6. I had a long chat _____ her _____ her job.
7. Tony took a taxi instead _____ a bus.
8. My son was born _____ August, 2005.
9. Many people screamed _____ panic when they realized that they were _____ danger.
10. She is seldom late _____ class.

E5. VERB TENSES: Give the correct tense of the verb in brackets:

1. She (go) _____ to school every day.
2. Bad students never (work) _____ hard.
3. My sister seldom (eat) _____ before 6.30 a.m.
4. They (begin) _____ to study at this school 7 years ago.
5. How long ago (he/ start) _____ to learn French?
6. He sometimes (buy) _____ vegetables at his market.
7. It (be) _____ very cold now.
8. I (have) _____ a little trouble with my car last week.
9. She (lose) _____ her handbag on the train yesterday morning.
10. He (travel) _____ to Mexico by air last summer.
11. Anna (love) _____ ice-cream.
12. Mary often (leave) _____ the city at weekends.
13. My friend (study) _____ English for an hour every night.
14. Tom (have) _____ coffee for breakfast every day.
15. I (be) _____ to Hanoi in 1998.

E6. TRANSFORMATION

It will take/takes/ took + sb + time + to V = Sb will spend/ spends/ spent + time + Ving

Ex: It **took** me 3 days to finish that book.

= I **spent** 3 days finishing that book.

EX: **He** **spends** two hours doing his home work everyday..

=It **takes** **him** two hours to do his home work everyday

EX: Mary **will spend** three days visiting VN.

=It **will take** Mary three days to visit VN.

I. SENTENCES TRANSFORMATION

1. He spent lots of time doing this experiment.

⇒ It _____

2. It took me all the morning to prepare for lunch.

⇒ I spent _____

3. Anna spent three days visiting VN.

⇒ It took _____

4. It took my son three years to study in this college.

⇒ My son spent _____

5. I spend two hours doing my homework every day.

⇒ It takes _____

6. They spent ten days painting this house.

⇒ It _____

7. Last week, she spent 2 days tidying her room.

⇒ It _____

8. They used to go to school in half an hour.

⇒ It _____

⇒ They _____

9. We often spend 30 minutes reviewing our lesson before class.

⇒ It _____

10. It took him twelve hours to fly from Hanoi to London.

⇒ He _____

11. I walk to school in 20 minutes everyday.

⇒ It _____

⇒ I _____

12. It takes Jess 30 minutes to remove her makeup everyday.

⇒ _____

13. Son Naeun spent 5 days visiting Danang.
⇒ It _____
14. She spends 20 minutes washing her dog every week.
⇒ It _____
15. It took me two hours to get to Vinh City by car
⇒ I _____
16. I think I will come there in four minutes
⇒ I think it -----
17. He spent lots of time doing this experiment
⇒ It -----
18. It took me all the morning to prepare for lunch
⇒ I -----
19. Anna spent three days visiting VN
⇒ It -----
20. It took my son three years to study in this college
⇒ My son -----

TEST OF UNIT 1

I. PRONUNCIATION

Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. usually | B. afternoon | C. family | D. buffalo |
| 2. A. tobacco | B. breakfast | C. children | D. several |
| 3. A. continue | B. alarm | C. contented | D. sometimes |
| 4. A. airport | B. passenger | C. technology | D. chemistry |
| 5. A. routine | B. beginning | C. neighbour | D. experience |

Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 6. A. <u>fi</u> eld | B. <u>he</u> at | C. <u>me</u> et | D. <u>he</u> ad |
| 7. A. <u>din</u> ner | B. <u>dr</u> ink | C. <u>ch</u> ild | D. <u>ch</u> ildren |
| 8. A. <u>kit</u> chen | B. <u>h</u> istory | C. <u>dec</u> ide | D. <u>f</u> inish |
| 9. A. <u>be</u> at | B. <u>be</u> ar | C. <u>ne</u> ed | D. <u>te</u> ach |
| 10. A. <u>scre</u> am | B. <u>de</u> ath | C. <u>re</u> ady | D. <u>pe</u> asant |

II. VOCABULARY

11. Could you please tell me the _____ time when the meeting begins?
A. exact B. exactly C. exactness D. exacting
12. It was the most _____ experience of my life.
A. excitement B. excited C. exciting D. excite
13. I was late for school this morning because my alarm clock didn't _____.
A. go on B. go off C. go away D. go up
14. I was born and grew up on the _____ of the Red River.
A. shops B. restaurant C. offices D. banks
15. _____ your seatbelts, please. The plane is about to take off.
A. Wear B. Put C. Fasten D. Tighten
16. How did she look when she had to stare death _____ the face?
A. in B. on C. at D. to
17. After a short break for tea, they went on working.
A. began B. continued C. delayed D. harrowed

18. John isn't contented with his present salary.
 A. excited about B. satisfied with
 C. disappointed about D. interested in
19. We had a nice chat over a cup of tea.
 A. formal talk B. informal talk C. serious talk D. long talk
20. It was a very difficult time, but we never gave up hope.
 A. stopped B. continued C. had D. offered
21. The victims felt _____ thanks to the willingness of the fire brigade.
 A. unsafe B. safety C. safely D. safe

III. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

22. I'll see him when he _____ here tomorrow.
 A. comes B. will come C. has come D. had come
23. It takes me about three hours _____ the report.
 A. complete B. to complete C. completing D. completed
24. Mr. Jones often _____ to work by car everyday but today he _____ by bus.
 A. goes/ goes B. is going/ will go C. went/ has gone D. goes/ is going
25. When I was a child, I usually _____ fishing with my brother.
 A. go B. went C. gone D. use to go
26. As soon as the light turned red, she _____ the car
 A. stopped B. has stopped C. was stopping D. stops
27. _____ do you often go to school? – At 6.30 a.m.
 A. How B. What time C. How much time D. Where
28. Please wait for her until she _____.
 A. will return B. returned C. return D. returns
29. _____ up late on Sundays.
 A. Always he gets B. He always gets
 C. Does always he get D. He gets always
30. Rose's manager is punctual all the time. He's _____ late for any workshop.
 A. always B. often C. sometimes D. never
31. He _____ twelve calves last week, now he _____ them up to well.
 A. had bought / fed B. buys / feeds
 C. bought / is feeding D. was buying / fed
32. His cousin _____ French for 2 months last year.
 A. studied B. has studied C. studies D. have studied
33. _____ the bus to school?
 A. Do you take always B. Do always take you
 C. You do always take D. Do you always take
34. Dad _____ a number of jobs in the last few years.
 A. has had B. had C. was having D. has
35. If you can give me one good reason for your acting like this, _____.
 A. I will never mention this incident again B. will I never mention this incident again
 C. I never will mention this incident again D. won't ever I mention this incident again

IV. MISTAKES

36. I always go to school by foot every day.
 A. always B. go C. school D. by foot
37. Are Julie and her family content with their life?
 A. and B. content C. with D. life
38. It takes us 45 minutes travel to Bien Hoa by motorbike.

- A. takes B. minutes C. travel D. by
39. I spend most of my free time to read books.
A. spend B. most of C. free D. to read
40. My aunt was working at a foreign company in Hanoi from 1995 to 1998.
A. was working B. foreign C. in D. from
41. She is angry because her boyfriend has not shown up yet and she waited for half an hour.
A. is B. because C. has not shown up D. waited
42. Could you explain what you are talking about? I am not understand you at all.
A. could B. what C. are talking D. am not

V. READING:

I. Circle the word or phrase that best completes the passage:

I began my teaching career nearly ten years ago. I spent six years ____ (43) ____ in a remote village where people were very poor and the living conditions were ____ (44) ____ bad. Sometimes I was very disappointed with my bad living conditions and low pay. I was also really homesick. At that time, ____ (45) ____, with my youth enthusiasm, I tried my best to devote myself to the noblest career of teaching. I love my poor little students. They were living in ____ (46) ____, but they must not suffer from being empty-minded. Therefore, I have always been proud ____ (47) ____ myself as a hard-working “boatman” to help my students to the “destination” of useful knowledge.

43. A. teaching B. to teach C. teach D. taught
44. A. no B. not C. much D. very
45. A. moreover B. however C. besides D. therefore
46. A. debt B. darkness C. poverty D. wealth
47. A. by B. of C. in D. in

II. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer:

My daily program runs something like this. At 6:30, I get up and knock down my little *cot* and set it up in the corner, wash my dirty little face in a horse trough of ice water located over on the opposite side of the barracks, fight for a place in the mess line, sit on the fence and eat breakfast, wash my tin pans, and then go to practise with my rifle on the training field. It is then about 11:00. Then I am busy again with the tins at noon and work through until 6:30, and then I chase the cans again. After that, at 7:00, I get about forty-five minutes of military drill; and then I hurry up and set up the cot so that it will be up when I get back from my French lesson. Later, I go about a mile down in town and take my French lesson and then get back before everything is locked up at ten o'clock. I undress and go to bed in the dark as all lights go out at 9:30. This sort of thing continues for seven days in succession and then starts all over again.

48. The word “*cot*” at the beginning of the text is equivalent to “_____ *bed*”.
A. big B. baby C. camp D. expensive
49. What does the writer do after breakfast?
A. Training B. Relaxing C. Fighting D. Sitting
50. When does his military drill usually end?
A. 6:30 B. 7:00 C. 7:15 D. 8:00
51. What does he do in town in the evening?
A. Getting a military drill B. Attending a language class
C. Coming back from a lesson D. Walking for about one mile
52. We can infer from the passage that its writer must be a(n) _____.
A. worker B. soldier C. cook D. officer

F. WRITING

I. Order the sentences:

1) Mary/ punctual/ always/ is/ to school.

2) often/ I/ revise/ don't/ my homework.

3) celebrate/ with my friends/ I/ my birthday/ usually.

4) a lot of homework/ our teacher/ very often/ us/ gives.

5) grandmother/ at home/ our/ always/ in the evenings/ is.

II. Do as directed:

1. I spent half an hour going to school.

⇒ It took _____

2. The boy will answer this question for a few seconds.

⇒ It will take _____

3. John does some exercise from 5.30 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. every morning.

⇒ It takes _____

4. It took her several years to take care of him.

⇒ She spent _____

5. It takes us at least six months to learn how to drive.

⇒ We need to spend _____

III. Use the cues below to complete the narrative:

1. The first time/ I/ go abroad/ was when/ I/ go to London.

2. The plane/ train/ expensive/ so/ we/ decide/ travel by coach.

3. We/ leave/ five o'clock/ morning/ and/ journey to London/ take about 16 hours.

4. We/ stay/ London/ three days, in/ youth hostel/ not far/ centre.

5. While we/ there/ we/ to see/ famous sites – Big Ben, Piccadilly Circus and Buckingham Palace.

Unit 2

SCHOOL TALK

A. VOCABULARY READING

1. household task	(n)	/'haʊshəʊld tɑːsk/	công việc nhà
2. crowded with	(a)	/'kraʊdɪd/	đông đúc
3. stuck in	(a)	/stʌk/	mắc kẹt
4. mall	(n)	/mɔːl/	khu thương mại
5. attitude to/ toward	(n)	/'ætɪtjuːd/	thái độ
6. opinion	(n)	/ə'pɪnjən/	ý kiến
7. language	(n)	/'læŋɡwɪdʒ/	ngôn ngữ

SPEAKING – LISTENING – WRITING

8. special	(a)	/'speʃl/	đặc biệt
→ specially	(adv)	/'speʃəli/	
9. awful	(a)	/'ɔːfl/	rất xấu, tệ
10. ache	(n, v)	/eɪk/	cơn đau, đau
11. headache	(n)	/'hedɪk/	cơn đau đầu
12. backache	(n)	/'bækɪk/	cơn đau lưng
13. toothache	(n)	/'tuːθɪk/	cơn đau răng
14. semester	(n)	/sɪ'mestə(r)/	học kỳ
15. occasion	(n)	/ə'keɪʒn/	dịp
→ occasional	(a)	/ə'keɪʒənl/	thỉnh thoảng
→ occasionally	(adv)	/ə'keɪʒənəli/	
16. experience (v, n)		/ɪk'spɪəriəns/	kinh nghiệm, từng trải
→ experienced	(a)	/ɪk'spɪəriənst/	có kinh nghiệm
≠ inexperienced	(a)	/,ɪnɪk'spɪəriənst/	không có kinh nghiệm
17. sort = kind	(n)	/sɔːt/ = /kaɪnd/	loại, hạng
18. provide sb with sth	(v)	/prə'vaɪd/	cung cấp cho ai cái gì
provide sth for sb	(v)		cung cấp cái gì cho ai
19. fill in (a form)	(v)	/fɪl/	điền vào (biểu mẫu)
20. first name	(n)	/fɜːst neɪm/	tên
21. surname = last name = family name	(n)	/'sɜːneɪm/ = /lɑːst neɪm/ = /'fæməli neɪm/	họ
22. nationality	(n)	/,næʃə'næləti/	quốc tịch
23. reason	(n)	/'riːzn/	lí do
24. pleasure	(n)	/'pleʒə(r)/	niềm vui
→ pleasant	(a)	/'pleznt/	vui, thỏa mãn
25. oak	(n)	/əʊk/	cây sồi
26. marital status	(n)	/'mæɪrɪl 'steɪtəs/	tình trạng hôn nhân
27. block capital	(n)	/blɒk 'kæpɪtl/	chữ in hoa
28. applicable	(a)	/ə'plɪkəbl/	có thể ứng dụng

LANGUAGE FOCUS

29. nervous about	(a)	/'nɜːvəs/	căng thẳng
30. have trouble = have difficulty + V-ing (v.phr.)		/'trʌbl/ = /'dɪfɪkəlti/	gặp khó khăn, rắc rối
31. improve	(v)	/ɪm'pruːv/	cải thiện
32. result in	(v, n)	/rɪ'zʌlt/	dẫn đến (v), kết quả (n)
33. pay attention to	(v)	/ə'tenʃn/	chú ý đến
34. consider	(v)	/kən'sɪdə(r)/	xem xét
35. means	(n)	/miːnz/	phương tiện

B. WORD FORM

1. biology	(n)	/baɪ'ɒlədʒi/	môn sinh vật
biologist	(n)	/baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/	nhà sinh vật học
biological	(a)	/ˌbaɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/	thuộc về sinh học
2. safe	(a) ≠ unsafe	(a) /seɪf/ ≠ /ʌn'seɪf/	an toàn ≠ không an toàn
safely	(adv)	/'seɪfli/	một cách an toàn
safety	(n)	/'seɪfti/	sự an toàn
3. interest	(v,n)	/'ɪntrəst/	thích thú, thú vị
interesting	(a)	/'ɪntrəstɪŋ/	gây thú vị
interested	(a)	/'ɪntrəstɪd/	cảm thấy thú vị
4. employ	(v)	/ɪm'plɔɪ/	thuê mướn
employed ≠ unemployed	(a)	/ɪm'plɔɪd/ ≠ /ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/	có công việc ≠ thất nghiệp
employment	(n)	/ɪm'plɔɪmənt/	việc làm
employee	(n)	/ɪm'plɔɪi:/	người làm thuê
employer	(n)	/ɪm'plɔɪə(r)/	người thuê, chủ
5. disappoint	(v)	/ˌdɪsə'pɔɪnt/	thất vọng
disappointment	(n)	/ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntmənt/	sự thất vọng
disappointed	(a)	/ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/	cảm thấy thất vọng
disappointing	(a)	/ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/	gây thất vọng
6. announce	(v)	/ə'naʊns/	thông báo
announcement	(n)	/ə'naʊnsmənt/	bảng thông báo
announcer	(n)	/ə'naʊnsə(r)/	phát thanh viên, bình luận viên
7. physics	(n)	/'fɪzɪks/	môn vật lý
physicist	(n)	/'fɪzɪsɪst/	nhà vật lý học
physical	(a)	/'fɪzɪkl/	thuộc về thể chất
Physical Education	(n)		môn thể dục
physically	(adv)	/'fɪzɪkli/	về mặt thể chất
8. kind ≠ unkind	(a)	/kaɪnd/ ≠ /ʌn'kaɪnd/	tử tế ≠ không tử tế
kindness	(n)	/'kaɪndnəs/	sự tử tế
kind	(n)	/kaɪnd/	loại, hạng
9. enjoy	(v)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	thích thú, tận hưởng
enjoyable	(a)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/	thú vị
enjoyably	(adv)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪəbli/	một cách thú vị
enjoyment	(n)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt/	sự thích thú
10. nation	(n)	/'neɪʃn/	quốc gia
national	(a)	/'næʃnəl/	thuộc về quốc gia
nationality	(n)	/ˌnæʃə'næləti/	quốc tịch
11. mean	(v)	/mi:n/	mang ý nghĩa
meaning	(n)	/'mi:nɪŋ/	nghĩa
means	(n)	/mi:nz/	phương tiện
meaningful ≠ meaningless	(a)	/'mi:nɪŋfl/ ≠ /'mi:nɪŋləs/	có ý nghĩa ≠ vô nghĩa
12. advertise	(v)	/'ædvətaɪz/	quảng cáo
advertisement	(n)	/əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/	bảng quảng cáo
advertiser	(n)	/'ædvətaɪzə(r)/	người quảng cáo

C. GRAMMAR NOTES

I. GERUND AND TO+INFINITIVE

1. TO + INFINITIVE

~~✎~~ Some verbs followed by V+ to-infinitive

- Afford /ə'fɔ:d/: đáp ứng	- hope: hy vọng	- refuse: từ chối
- agree/ə'gri:/: đồng ý	- intend: định	- seem: dường như
- appear/ə'piə/: hình như	- invite: mời	- tell: bảo
- arrange/ə'reɪndʒ/: sắp xếp	- learn: học/ học cách	- tend: có khuynh hướng
- ask/ɑ:sk/: yêu cầu	- manage: xoay sở, cố gắng	- threaten: đe dọa
- attempt/ə'tempt/: cố gắng, nỗ lực	- offer: cho, tặng, đề nghị	- want: muốn
- decide/di'said/: quyết định	- plan: lên kế hoạch	- would like: muốn, thích
- expect/ɪk'spekt/: mong đợi	- pretend: giả vờ	- advise+ O : khuyên
- fail/feɪl/: thất bại, hỏng	- promise: hứa	
	- Persuade : thuyết phục	

~~✎~~ In some structures

~~✎~~ It takes / took / will take + O + time + to-inf

Ex: It takes Nam two hours to do that exercise.

to V

~~✎~~ so as (not) to V

in order (not) to V

Ex: I went to the post office { to send a letter.
so as to send a letter.
in order to send a letter.

~~✗~~ S + V + Noun / pronoun + to-inf

Ex: I have some letters to write.
Is there anything to eat?

~~✗~~ S + V + too + adj / adv + to-inf

Ex: He is too short to play basket ball.

~~✗~~ S + V + adj / adv + enough + to-inf

Ex : He isn't tall enough to play basket ball.

~~✗~~ After what, who, which, when, where, how,... (not why)
Ex : I don't know what to say.

2, GERUND (V-ING)

~~✗~~ Some verbs followed by V-ing

- admit: thừa nhận	- imagine: tưởng tượng
- avoid: tránh	- involve: liên quan
- consider: xem xét	- mention: đề cập đến
- delay: hoãn	- mind: ngại
- deny: phủ nhận	- miss: bỏ lỡ
- detest: ghét	- postpone: hoãn lại
- encourage: khích lệ	- practice: luyện tập
- fancy: thích	- quit: từ bỏ
- finish: kết thúc	- risk: có nguy cơ
- hate: ghét	- suggest: đề nghị

✎ Some Exceptions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is no use: không có ích - It is no good: không tốt - waste / spend: lãng phí, bỏ ra (thời gian, tiền bạc) - have difficulty / trouble: gặp khó khăn/trở ngại - can't help: không thể không - can't stand / can't bear: không chịu đựng nổi - feel like: cảm thấy thích - look forward to: mong chờ, mong đợi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is (not) worth: đáng / không đáng - keep / keep on: tiếp tục - <u>be</u> busy: bận rộn - <u>be</u> used to / get used to: quen với / trở nên quen với việc gì - <u>be</u> committed to: cam kết, hứa làm gì - <u>be</u> devoted to: hết lòng, tận tụy với - <u>be</u> opposed to: phản đối - in addition to: ngoài ... ra - object to: phản đối - be resigned to : cam chịu
--	---

Ex: They couldn't help **laughing** when they heard the little boy singing a love song.
 The students are used to **working** in the school library.
 Please wait a minute. My boss is busy **writing** something.

✎ **after, before, when, while, since,... + V-ing**

Ex : After **finishing** his homework, he went to bed.

✎ **on, in, at, of, about, for, to, up, out, + V-ing**

Ex : My sister is interested in **listening** to music.

II. Grammar

2. GERUNDS AND TO-INFINITIVE:

✎ C. NO CHANGE MEANING

✎ begin, start, continue,
like, love, hate,
can't stand = can't bear

+ To-inf / V-ing

Ex: It started *to rain / raining*.
But : It was beginning to rain.

D. CHANGE MEANING

❖ STOP

✍ stop + to-inf : Dừng để ...

Ex: He stopped *smoking* because it is harmful for his health.

✍ stop + V-ing : Dừng hẳn việc gì

Ex: On the way home, I stopped at the post office *to buy* a newspaper.

✍ D. CHANGE MEANING

❖ REMEMBER / FORGET / REGRET

✍ + Nhớ / quên / nuối tiếc việc chưa, sắp xảy ra (trong tương lai) :

Ex2: I remember to send the letter. (Tôi không quên gửi lá thư)

✍ remember / forget / regret + to-inf

✍ + Nhớ / quên / nuối tiếc việc đã xảy ra rồi (trong quá khứ) :

Ex1: I remember *sending* the letter. (Tôi đã gửi lá thư và tôi nhớ việc này rồi)

✍ remember / forget / regret + V-ing

Ex3: Don't forget *to turn* off the light when you go to bed.

I remember *meeting* you some where but I can't know your name.

Remember *to send* her some flowers because today is her birthday.

D. CHANGE MEANING

❖ TRY

✍ try + V-ing : thử

Ex: The room is hot. I *try opening* the window.

✍ try + to-inf : cố gắng

Ex: I'm trying to learn English.

D. CHANGE MEANING

❖ NEED

 **S(things) + need + V-ing = need + to be + V3 : cần được (bị động)**

Ex: The windows need painting = The windows need to be painted.

 **S(person)+need + to-inf: cần (chủ động)**

Ex: I need *to wash* my car

II. WH-QUESTIONS: câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng từ dùng để hỏi như What, Who, Why, How much,

1. Who (ai): dùng để hỏi về người làm chủ ngữ
2. Whom (ai): dùng để hỏi về người làm tân ngữ
3. Whose (của ai): dùng để hỏi về sự sở hữu
4. What (gì, cái gì): hỏi về vật, sự vật, con vật
5. Which (nào, cái nào): dùng để hỏi về sự lựa chọn
6. Where (ở đâu): hỏi về nơi chốn
7. When (khi nào): hỏi về thời gian
8. Why (tại sao): hỏi về lí do or nguyên nhân
9. How (thế nào, cách nào): hỏi về cách thức trạng thái
10. How much : hỏi về giá
11. What ...for : hỏi chỉ mục đích
12. How often : hỏi về mức độ thường xuyên
13. How many +N (số nhiều) : hỏi số lượng
14. How far : hỏi về khoảng cách

- **Wh-word + be + S.....?**
- **Wh-word + modal/ do/ does/ did + S + V....?**
- **Wh-word + have/ has/ had + S + V_{3/ed}**

D. EXERCISES

D1. GRAMMAR

I. Put the correct verb form in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. We are looking forward to (hear) _____ from you soon.
2. The children agreed (divide) _____ the candy equally.
3. It's kind of you (help) _____ me with my homework.

4. We couldn't stop that dog from (follow) _____ us wherever we went.
5. The doctor advised him to give up (smoke) _____.
6. I want (play) _____ volleyball.
7. I don't mind (walk) _____ home.
8. I'd like (go) _____ somewhere different for a change.
9. George is learning how (drive) _____ a car.
10. We were hurry so we suggested (take) _____ a taxi home.
11. When I'm tired, I enjoy (watch) _____ TV.
12. You've worked for hours. Stop (take) _____ a short rest.
13. Don't forget (turn) _____ off the lights before (go) _____ out.
14. It is no use (get) _____ impatient when you are at a doctor's.
15. Can you remember (fill) _____ up the car with petrol? It's nearly empty.
16. I hope (finish) _____ (paint) _____ the house by the end of the week.
17. My jeans need (wash) _____. They are dirty.
18. Can you tell me what (do) _____?
19. They are thinking of (move) _____ to America.
20. When you go around a museum, you aren't allowed (touch) _____ anything.
21. My sister hates (do) _____ the ironing.
22. The customer tried (complain) _____ about the service in the restaurant, but the waiter refused (listen) _____ to him.
23. Avoid (make) _____ her parents sad.
24. Stop (pull) _____ my hair! It hurts!
25. I have difficulty (pronounce) _____ English.
26. I often miss (see) _____ my old friends.
27. They expected (travel) _____ around the United States by car.
28. She practices (play) _____ the piano two hours a day.
29. Have you ever considered (go) _____ to live in another country?
30. He has trouble (follow) _____ the manufacturer's instructions.

II. Do as directed

1. My mother said I could use her laptop.
→ My mother allowed _____.
2. At first I didn't want to buy the book but Sue persuaded me.
→ Sue persuaded _____.
3. Gerry didn't arrive on time.
→ Gerry failed _____.
4. I think you should know the truth.
→ I want you _____.
5. I'll help you do the washing up.
→ I don't mind _____.
6. I would rather you didn't go out now.
→ Please don't _____.
7. Mrs. Loan hopes to teach children in her hometown.
→ Mrs. Loan enjoys _____.
8. It's not good idea to learn by heart all the answers.
→ It's best to avoid _____.
9. We can't drink such polluted water any more.
→ We can't go on _____.
10. I am told that I shouldn't believe everything he says.
→ I am advised _____.

III. Multiple choices

1. I look forward _____ you soon.
A. meet B. to meet C. meeting D. to meeting
2. It is no use _____ to school if you _____ ready to work hard.
A. going / do not B. to go / do not C. going / are not D. go / are not
3. You don't _____ looking after the baby, do you?
A. agree B. want C. expect D. prefer
4. Mrs. Ramsay has difficulty _____ in the rickety house.
A. by living B. to living C. with living D. living
5. I _____ like to accept your kind offer for a free meal in your restaurant.
A. could B. can C. will D. would
6. She told him _____ up his hope.
A. not give B. do not give C. not to give D. to give not
7. If I were you, I would advise her _____ the new teaching method.
A. to try B. try C. tries D. trying
8. We have an exam next week. It is necessary _____.
A. study hard B. to study hard C. to hardly study D. hardly study
9. I remember _____ next door to you when we were in Australia.
A. living B. live C. have lived D. to live
10. Can you pass me the magazine?
A. Would you like passing me the magazine?
B. Would you mind passing me the magazine?
C. Do you like pass the magazine me?
D. Let's pass me the magazine.

IV. Complete each question with one of the wh-question words:

1. _____ is your address? - 32 Văn Cao street.
2. _____ do you come from? - Quảng Trị, a town in central Vietnam
3. _____ have you worked there? - For three years.
4. _____ do you leave for work? - 7 a.m
5. _____ is it to your office? - About three kilometers
6. _____ do you get to work? - By bicycle
7. _____ do you go by bicycle? - It's cheap and convenient
8. _____ people are there in your family? - Four people
9. _____ are you? - 1.6 m
10. _____ are your best friends? - Mai and Yến

V. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. does / father / do / what / your ?

-
2. work / your / where / father / does ?

-
3. he / home / what time / leave / usually / does ?

-
4. from / your / it / is / house / his office / how far / to ?

-
5. get / how / office / usually / he / does / to / his ?
-

VI. Make questions for the underlined parts:

1. _____
→ Julie arrived in Nha Trang yesterday.
2. _____
→ Her cousin is taking her to Thái Bình market.
3. _____
→ Mr. Pike parks his cycle under a tree.
4. _____
→ I'll call my mother at 7p.m tonight.
5. _____
→ Jeff has gone to work on foot for three months.
6. _____
→ We go swimming every day.
7. _____
→ They can visit Hoi An with their friends.
8. _____
→ The guests danced and sang happily.
9. _____
→ Students often go to the library because they like studying in a quiet place.
10. _____
→ Janet has four pens and two pencils.

D2. VOCABULARY: Fill in the blank with the words in the box:

<i>narrow – crowded – languages – subject – surname – job – calm – trouble – considered – pay</i>

1. Let's go somewhere quiet tonight! I'm too tired of _____ places.
2. Please _____ attention to what I'm saying.
3. Chemistry is an interesting _____ to study.
4. Can you speak any other _____ besides English?
5. The opposite of "nervous" is _____.
6. Did you have any _____ taking your driving test?
7. The truck couldn't take that road because it is very _____.
8. The synonym of "occupation" is _____.
9. Stella _____ looking for a job because she got bored with her studies.
10. What's your _____? - Nguyễn

D3. WORD FORM:

1. A _____ is a person studying the life and structure of plants and animals. (BIOLOGY)
2. I'm worried about the _____ of the children. (SAFE)
3. The film is so _____ that I have seen it twice. (INTEREST)
4. The firm has over 500 _____. (EMPLOY)
5. She's so _____ in looking after children that everyone knows of her. (EXPERIENCE)
6. Try not to be too _____ when you are not offered this job. (DISAPPOINT)
7. There was a special _____ on the radio this morning. (ANNOUNCE)
8. Quan takes _____ education on Thursday afternoon. (PHYSIC)
9. She did it entirely out of _____, not for the money. (KIND)
10. I used to spend _____ weekends swimming, sunbathing on the beach. (ENJOY)

D4. PREPOSITIONS:

1. Mai is interested _____ taking an art course.
2. She decided to take the next bus because this one is crowded _____ passengers.
3. Mr. Harris has taught German _____ five years.
4. We spent the evening listening _____ music.
5. I'm a bit lonely. I need somebody to talk _____.
6. Are you afraid _____ being sick before the examination?
7. I am _____ class 10A1 _____ forty-five students.
8. I usually go to school _____ bicycle.
9. We were stuck _____ a traffic jam _____ an hour.
10. What's the matter _____ you?

D5. VERB TENSES: Give the correct tense of the verb in brackets:

1. Nga and Hoa (see) _____ a movie once a week.
2. "What (you, do) _____ now?"
"I (visit) _____ my grandparents in Tien Giang."
3. Do you remember the title of the film we (see) _____ recently?
4. He looks sad because no one (understand / believe) _____ and _____ him.
5. Peter (work) _____ for this company for more than 20 years and he (intend) _____ to stay here until he (retire) _____ in three years.
6. Ten tons of rice often (cost) _____ a lot of money.
7. At the moment, we (discuss) _____ with the council for the sale of development land.
8. I (wait) _____ at the check-out since 9 o'clock.
9. He (be) _____ very busy at present. He rarely (have) _____ free time to go out.
10. Glenda (work) _____ extremely hard since she (become) _____ a student.

TEST OF UNIT 2**I. PRONUNCIATION****Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest:**

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>l</u> ove | B. ab <u>o</u> ve | C. c <u>o</u> rn <u>e</u> r | D. w <u>o</u> rry |
| 2. A. <u>h</u> ard | B. st <u>a</u> rt | C. p <u>a</u> rt <u>y</u> | D. <u>a</u> rr <u>o</u> w |
| 3. A. s <u>o</u> n | B. s <u>u</u> nsh <u>i</u> ne | C. h <u>u</u> sband | D. w <u>o</u> man |
| 4. A. m <u>u</u> ch | B. p <u>u</u> t | C. h <u>u</u> t | D. r <u>u</u> n |
| 5. A. p <u>a</u> rticular | B. f <u>a</u> ther | C. c <u>a</u> rtoon | D. <u>a</u> rm <u>y</u> |

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. Physics | B. History | C. Biology | D. Chemistry |
| 7. A. important | B. profession | C. Geography | D. Literature |
| 8. A. opinion | B. relax | C. semester | D. nervous |
| 9. A. narrow | B. language | C. traffic | D. correct |
| 10. A. experience | B. communicate | C. conversation | D. appropriate |

II. VOCABULARY

11. Mathematics is my favourite _____.
A. objective B. requirement C. subject D. purpose
12. In the period of _____ this morning, we learn about the sun and the solar system.
A. History B. Biology C. Geography D. Chemistry
13. It was two weeks before Christmas and the supermarket was _____ with shoppers.
A. early B. narrow C. crowded D. stuck

14. Our coach was _____ in a traffic jam and got to the airport forty minutes late.
A. fastened B. fixed C. joined D. stuck
15. Approximately half of the people interviewed were in manual occupations.
A. hobbies B. jobs C. classes D. visits
16. Young children enjoy helping with _____.
A. household tasks B. homework C. houseworks D. A& C are correct
17. Peter speaks English. Mary speaks English, too. They speak the same _____.
A. talks B. language C. problems D. lecture
18. Put an _____ in the local paper to sell your car.
A. advertiser B. advertise C. advertised D. advertisement
19. The Internet is an important _____ of communication in modern world.
A. means B. mean C. meaning D. meaningful
20. Please fill _____ this registration form and hand it in tomorrow.
A. in B. over C. down D. through
21. She is very good _____ mathematics. She likes working with numbers.
A. in B. at C. on D. of
22. The place where I live is not far _____ the city centre.
A. from B. away C. off D. out of
23. Phil was wondering _____ to do with all his old books.
A. whether B. what C. why D. where
24. To know about someone's origin, you can ask "Where are you from?" or "What is your _____?"
A. nation B. national C. nationality D. nationally

III. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

25. I finished _____ the book and went to bed.
A. reading B. to read C. read D. to be read
26. Dad allowed Dora _____ to the party.
A. going B. to go C. go D. gone
27. What's your son like?
A. He's very tall B. He is very shy C. My son is a student D. He likes playing games
28. He agreed _____ the job as soon as possible.
A. start B. starting C. to start D. to starting
29. _____ are there in your class? – 35 students.
A. How much B. How many C. How much student D. How many students
30. How did you do your test?
A. about nine points B. not bad C. very good D. for fifteen minutes
31. _____ at that school the next semester?
A. What you take subject B. What subject you take
C. Do you take what subject D. What subject do you take
32. _____ did John come? By bicycle.
A. Who B. What C. Why D. How
33. This information is not new. I vaguely remember _____ it somewhere last weekend.
A. to have read B. to read C. read D. reading
34. I don't mind _____ at all, but it's always better _____ early than too late.
A. waiting/ to arrive B. to wait/ arriving C. wait/ arrive D. waiting/ arriving
35. After _____ their whole vacation by the sea, they decided _____ back.
A. spending/ going B. having spent/ going
C. having spent/ to go D. spend/ to have gone
36. Please stop _____ your son _____ stones at passers-by! It's dangerous.

A. to allow/ throwing B. allowing/ to throw C. to allow/ to throw D. allowing/ throwing

IV. MISTAKES

37. He began to studying French three years ago.

A. began B. to studying C. French D. ago

38. The doctor called this morning while you slept.

A. The B. called C. while D. slept

39. Get more exercise appears to be the best way to lose weight.

A. Get B. appears C. to be D. to lose

40. All the children have been returned safe to their parents.

A. All B. have been returned C. safe D. to

41. One of the most excellent school in Hanoi is Chu Van An high school.

A. is B. most excellent C. school D. in

42. How often she usually go back to her hometown to visit her parents?

A. How often B. she usually go C. to D. to visit

V. READING:

I. Circle the word that best completes the conversation:

I (43) _____ my teaching career nearly ten years ago. I spent six years (44) _____ in a remote village (45) _____ the villagers were very poor and the living standard was low. Sometimes I was very disappointed (46) _____ bad living condition and low pay. I was really homesick. However, at that time, with my youth (47) _____, I tried my best to devote myself to the noblest career that was “teaching”. I loved my poor little students. They were living in poverty but they could not (48) _____ from empty mind.

I am proud (49) _____ myself to be a teacher, a hard working “boatman” taking my students to the “destination” of (50) _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 43. A. begin | B. began | C. have begun | D. had begun |
| 44. A. teach | B. to teach | C. teaching | D. taught |
| 45. A. which | B. there | C. when | D. where |
| 46. A. in spite of | B. because of | C. because | D. though |
| 47. A. enthusiasm | B. movement | C. emotion | D. culture |
| 48. A. suffer | B. suffering | C. suffered | D. be suffered |
| 49. A. in | B. on | C. about | D. of |
| 50. A. knowledge | B. competence | C. background | D. experience |

II. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer:

Many people now think that teachers give students too much homework, they say that it is unnecessary for children to work at home in their free time. Moreover, they agree that most teachers do not properly plan the homework tasks they give to students. The result is that students have to repeat tasks which they have already done at school.

Recently in Greece many parents complained about the difficult homework which teachers gave to their children. The parents said that most of the homework was a waste of time, and they wanted to stop it. Spain and Turkey are two countries which stopped homework recently. In Denmark, Germany and several other countries in Europe, teachers cannot set homework at weekends. In Holland, teachers allow students to stay at home to do their homework. The children are free to help one another. Similar arrangements also exist in some British schools.

Most people agree that homework is unfair. A student who can do his homework in a quiet and comfortable room is in a much better position than a student who does his homework in a small, noisy

room with the television on. Some parents help their children with their homework. Other parents take no interest at all in their children's homework.

It is important, however, that teachers talk to parents about homework. A teacher should suggest suitable tasks for parents to do with their children. Parents are often better at teaching their own children!

51. According to the writer, _____.
A. many parents would like their children to have less homework
B. homework is unnecessary for children
C. parents think that students should have to do a lot of work in their leisure time
D. teachers used to give their students less homework than they do now
52. According to many parents, _____.
A. most homework is different from the work the students have done in class
B. their children have to plan the homework tasks
C. a lot of homework has not been planned properly
D. most teachers give homework that have already done at school
53. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?
A. Children do not have homework now in Turkey.
B. In some countries in Europe teachers are allowed to give children homework only at weekends.
C. Children can do their homework at school and help one another in some school in Britain.
D. Greek parents thought their children's homework was too difficult.
54. Only a small number of people _____.
A. can help their children with their homework
B. take interest in their children's homework
C. agree that homework is unnecessary
D. think that homework is fair
55. According to the passage, teachers should _____.
A. advise parents about how to work together with their children at home
B. plan the homework tasks more carefully
C. allow students to stay at school to do their homework
D. not give their students too much homework
56. Which of the following sentences is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A. Students sometimes have to repeat the homework tasks that they have already done in class.
B. Greek parents wanted to stop homework.
C. Some parents don't help their children with their homework.
D. Many teachers think that students should have homework.

E. WRITING: Complete this text with the correct form of the verb

Being a student involves (take) _____ responsibility for (organize) _____ your own time. Therefore, you need (learn) _____ about planning your time and workload effectively. You can learn to do this through practice and through stopping (think) _____ about what works or doesn't work for you.

Try (set) _____ yourself goals and targets, and give yourself small rewards. Don't try (do) _____ too much at once, have regular breaks. If you fail (finish) _____ a piece of work as quickly as you expected, don't feel bad, just be more realistic in your planning next time. If you find that you avoid even (start) _____ work, stop (make) _____ excuses and start today! You will feel much better once you do.

Unit 3: PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND

A. VOCABULARY

READING

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. background (n) /'bækgraʊnd/ | lại lịch, xuất xứ |
| 2. science (n) /ˈsaɪəns/ | khoa học |
| → scientific (a) /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/ | thuộc khoa học |
| → scientist (n) /ˈsaɪəntɪst/ | nhà khoa học |
| 3. special (a) /'speʃəl/ | đặc biệt |
| → specialization (n) /ˌspeʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ | sự chuyên môn hóa |
| 4. general (a) /'dʒenrəl/ | chung, tổng quát, phổ thông |
| → educate (v) /'edʒʊkeɪt/ | giáo dục |
| → education (n) /ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃən/ | nền giáo dục |
| 5. train (v) /treɪn/ | huấn luyện, đào tạo |
| → training (n) | sự huấn luyện, sự đào tạo |
| 6. brilliant (a) /'brɪliənt/ | tài giỏi, lỗi lạc, thông minh |
| 7. mature (a) /məˈtʃʊə/ | chín chắn, trưởng thành |
| → maturity (n) /məˈtʃʊərəti/ | sự trưởng thành |
| 8. harbor (v) /ˈhɑːbə(r)/ | nuôi dưỡng, giữ trong lòng |
| 9. private (a) /ˈpraɪvət/ | riêng, cá nhân |
| 10. tutor (n, v) /ˈtjuːtə(r)/ | gia sư, dạy kèm |
| 11. interrupt (v) /ˌɪntəˈrʌpt/ | cắt ngang, làm gián đoạn |
| 12. finally (adv) /ˈfaɪnəli/ | cuối cùng |
| 13. extremely (adv) /ɪkˈstriːmli/ | vô cùng |

14. care (v, n) /keə(r)/	chăm sóc
15. possible (a) ≠ impossible (a)	có thể ≠ không thể
16. shy (a) /ʃai/	nhút nhát, rụt rè
17. live on (v)	sống nhờ vào
18. degree (n) /diˈɡri:/	bằng cấp
19. with flying colors (adv.phr.) = very well/ excellently	một cách xuất sắc / thắng lợi
20. research (v, n) /riˈsɜ:tʃ/	nghiên cứu
21. Ph. D /,pi: eɪt ˈdi:/	tiến sĩ khoa học
22. tragic (a) /ˈtrædʒɪk/	bi kịch
23. award (v, n) /əˈwo:d/	giải thưởng
→ (be) awarded (v)	được thưởng
24. determine (v) /diˈtɜ:mən/	quyết tâm, xác định được (khối lượng)
→ determination (n)	
25. atom (n) /ˈæt.əm/	nguyên tử
→ atomic (a) /əˈtɒm.ɪk/	
26. weight (n) /weit/	trọng lượng
27. radium (n) /ˈreɪdi.əm/	nguyên tố kim loại phóng xạ
28. ease (v) /i:z/	làm dịu, xoa dịu
→ easy (a) /ˈi:zi/	dễ dàng
29. suffer (v) /ˈsʌf.ər/	chịu đựng
→ suffering (n) /ˈsʌf.ər.ɪŋ/	sự đau khổ
30. severe (a) /siˈviə(r)/	ngghiêm trọng
31. calculation (n) /,kæˈlkjuːleɪʃn/	sự tính toán, phép toán, phép tính
32. institute (n) /ˈɪnstɪtju:t/	viện, học viện
33. humane (a) /hjuːˈmeɪn/	nhân đạo, nhân văn
34. joy (n)	niềm vui, sự hân hoan
35. strong-willed (a)	có ý chí mạnh mẽ
36. ambition (n) /æmˈbɪʃ.ən/	tham vọng
→ ambitious (a) /æmˈbɪʃ.əs/	

SPEAKING – LISTENING – WRITING

37. journalist (n) /ˈdʒɜ:.nə.lɪst/	nhà báo, ký giả
38. interview (v) /ˈɪn.tə.vju:/	phỏng vấn
39. champion (n) /ˈtʃæm.pi.ən/	nhà vô địch
40. diploma (n) /diˈpləʊ.mə/	bằng cấp, văn bằng, chứng chỉ
41. romantic (a) /rəʊˈmæn.tɪk/	lãng mạn
42. curriculum vitae (n) = CV = résumé	lý lịch
/kəˌrɪk.jə.ləm ˈvi:.taɪ/	/ré.zju.mei/
43. form (n)	mẫu đơn
44. detail (n) /ˈdi:.teɪl/	chi tiết
45. attend (v) /əˈtend/	tham dự
→ attendance (n) /əˈten.dəns/	
46. previous (a) /ˈpri:.vi.əs/	trước đây

LANGUAGE FOCUS

47. tourist guide (n) /ˈtuə.rɪst gaɪd/	hướng dẫn viên du lịch
48. interest (n) /ˈɪn.trəst/	sở thích
49. stove (n) /stəʊv/	bếp lò
50. mess (n) /mes/	lộn xộn
51. break in (v)	đột nhập

52. carpet (n) /'kɑː.pɪt/ tấm thảm
 53. torch (n) /tɔː.tʃ/ đuốc
 54. parrot (n) /'pær.ət/ con vẹt

B. WORD FORMS

1. **science** (n) _____
 scientific (a) _____
 scientifically (adv) _____
 scientist (n) _____
2. **educate** (v) _____
 education (n) _____
 educational (a) _____
 educator (n) _____
3. **weigh** (v) _____
 weight (n) _____
 weightless (a) _____
 weightlessness (n) _____
4. **calculate** (v) _____
 calculation (n) _____
 calculator (n) _____
5. **interest** (n) _____
 interested (a) _____
 interesting (a) _____
6. **special** (a) _____
 specialized (a) _____
 specialization (n) _____
7. **determine** (v) _____
 determined (a) _____
 determination (n) _____
8. **interview** (v/ n) _____
 interviewee (n) _____
 interviewer (n) _____
9. **human** (a) _____
 humanity (n) _____
 humanitarian (n/a) _____
 humane (a) _____

C. PREPOSITIONAL COLLOCATIONS

1. receive ...**from**
2. dream **of/ about**
3. live **on**
4. **with** flying colour
5. get married **to**
6. suffer....**from**
7. **at** that time
8. work **as** + (job)
9. **in** spite **of**
10. degree **in**
11. take **up** position
12. devote ...**to**

D. GRAMMAR NOTES

THE PAST PERFECT (Thì Quá Khứ Hoàn Thành)

S + had + V3 (-ed)
S + had + not + V3 (-ed)
Had + S + V3 (-ed).... ?

Ex: When I **came**, the train **had left**.

Use: - Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong QK

Before + S + Ved/ V2, S + had + V3 (-ed)
After + S + had + V3 (-ed), S + Ved/ V2

Ex: Before he **went** to bed, he **had turned** off all the lights.

After he **had turned** off all the lights, he **went** to bed.

E. EXERCISES

E1. GRAMMAR NOTES & STRUCTURES:

I. The past simple or past perfect:

1. In 1980, my parents first (meet) _____ each other at college.
2. By 1980, my parents (emigrate) _____ to the United States from China.
3. Jim (feel) _____ much better after she (take) _____ the medicine.
4. It was raining hard. But by the time class (be) _____ over, the rain (stop) _____.
5. Mr. Kelvin (be) _____ a high school teacher for many years before he (become) _____ a writer.
6. The Browns (live) _____ in Paris for 7 years when the Second World War (break) _____ out.
7. They (sell) _____ out all the books when we got there.
8. Yesterday we (do) _____ a test, but I (find) _____ it quite easy because I (already / do) _____ it before.
9. When Kelvin found his wallet, he (discover) _____ that someone (take) _____ all the money out of it.
10. Carol refused to go to the cinema with us because she (already / see) _____ the film before.

II. Join these pairs of sentences using the past perfect tense.

E.g. They started working, and then the boss came in.

→ When they had started working, the boss came in.

The new owners moved in, but first the workmen finished tidying up.

→ After the workmen had finished tidying up, the new owners moved in.

1. I took a shower. Then I went to bed.
→ After I _____
2. He passed his driving test. Then he bought a car.
→ Before _____
3. I didn't go to bed until I did my homework.
→ Before _____
4. She received the exam result. She immediately phoned her mom
→ As soon as _____
5. I did my homework and then watched TV.
→ After I _____
6. Kate took two aspirins, and then she felt a lot better.
→ After Kate _____

E2. VOCABULARY

Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the box:

*devoted – mature – ambition – tutor – colours – interrupt – humans –
romantic – strong-willed – backgrounds*

1. Thanks to her hard work, she passed all her exams with flying _____.
2. We should only cut _____ trees to leave the young ones to grow bigger.

3. A _____ is a private teacher who teaches only one student or a very small group of students.
4. Jack and Rose fell in love with each other although they have different _____.
5. Dalat has a lot of _____ mountainous scenery.
6. Dr Pasteur _____ all his life to science.
7. "Please don't _____ me while I'm lecturing" said the teacher.
8. Andrew is a _____ student. He has been in the top five talented students of Philadelphia although he works part-time as a cowboy.
9. John was intelligent but lacks _____.
10. Dogs can hear much better than _____.

E3. WORD FORMS

1. Many _____ have done a lot of research into vaccine against Covid -19. (science)
2. Together with her husband, Marie Curie was awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics and _____ (chemical)
3. Many international organizations sent _____ aids to the people in the flooded area. (humane)
4. Women nowadays have more opportunities to acquire formal _____. (educate)
5. They can't _____ find out the place where the kidnappers stay. (easy)
6. It's _____ for me to go home for lunch because I have a lot of work to do. (possible)
7. Parents are always _____ for their children's future. (ambition)
8. They got _____ in 1895 and they had two children. (marry)
9. The book you gave me is _____ and I am _____ in reading that book. (interest)
10. Marie worked _____ hard in spite of her difficult living conditions. (extreme)

E4. PREPOSITIONS (or ADVERBS)

1. He took _____ the position that his father had obtained at the college.
2. Mr. Pike devoted more than half of his lifetime _____ teaching profession.
3. My father was rather successful _____ doing business.
4. I looked _____ my key but I couldn't find it anywhere.
5. I received a letter _____ a friend of mine this morning.
6. Most high school students live _____ their financial family's support.
7. She works _____ a baby sitter to earn money to continue her study.
8. Do you know why Tim's mother got angry _____ him?
9. Yesterday, Sean made me get angry _____ his rude behaviour.
10. Our plane will arrive _____ 11 o'clock _____ Tuesday.

TEST OF UNIT 3

A. MULTIPLE CHOICES

I. PHONETICS

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> mbitious | B. ba <u>ck</u> ground | C. tra <u>g</u> ic | D. <u>a</u> tomical |
| 2. A. <u>e</u> xtrême | B. t <u>e</u> lephone | C. de <u>p</u> end | D. <u>e</u> ducation |
| 3. A. ch <u>e</u> mistry | B. p <u>r</u> epare | C. r <u>e</u> ceive | D. d <u>e</u> gree |
| 4. A. w <u>o</u> men | B. d <u>e</u> termine | C. <u>e</u> nable | D. r <u>e</u> commend |
| 5. A. p <u>i</u> cture | B. ma <u>t</u> ure | C. ad <u>v</u> enture | D. na <u>t</u> ure |

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6. A. atomic | B. brilliant | C. determined | D. ambitious |
| 7. A. mature | B. tragic | C. mental | D. private |
| 8. A. obtain | B. devote | C. receive | D. suffer |
| 9. A. calculate | B. develop | C. specialise | D. educate |
| 10. A. degree | B. background | C. career | D. result |

II. VOCABULARY

11. He passed the final examination *with flying colours*, which made his parents pleased and proud.
 A. with high marks B. with difficulty C. with success D. without hope
12. She harboured the thought of being a member of Parliament to struggle for women's rights.
 A. kept in mind B. determined C. passed D. took charge of
13. After every semester some best students are always _____ prizes and scholarship.
 A. prevented B. devoted C. obtained D. awarded
14. He behaved like an adult. I think he is more _____ than the other boys in his class.
 A. intelligent B. mature C. ambitious D. determined
15. My sister is not very _____. She is often pleased with her life.
 A. uneasy B. humane C. ambitious D. romantic

III. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

16. He just graduated _____ RMIT University in Business Administration.
 A. in B. from C. for D. at
17. Our grandma looked _____ us while our mother was in hospital.
 A. for B. after C. into D. out
18. This part of the country is famous _____ its beautiful landscapes and fine cuisine.
 A. about B. with C. of D. for
19. My little daughter has worked _____ a secretary since she graduated from college.
 A. for B. as C. at D. about
20. Susan is fond _____ reading comic books in her free time.
 A. on B. for C. of D. at
21. As a little girl, she received general education and some _____ training from her father
 A. scientist B. scientific C. science D. scientifically
22. She is _____ to succeed in her study and future job.
 A. determine B. determination C. determined D. determinedly
23. As an experienced _____, I recommend that you should study abroad.
 A. education B. educational C. educator D. educate
24. The last _____ for the post was completely unqualified.
 A. interview B. interviewee C. interviewer D. interview
25. That film _____ me a lot and I have seen it three times!
 A. interested B. interestingly C. interests D. interesting
26. They often write to each other _____ living apart.
 A. because B. although C. despite of D. in spite of
27. He is a very intelligent boy; _____, he sometimes gets bad marks.
 A. otherwise B. thus C. therefore D. however
28. _____ smoking is a causative factor of many diseases, there is no ban on tobacco advertising.
 A. However B. Because C. Although D. In spite of
29. By the time we _____ at the hall, the lecture _____ half of his speech.
 A. will arrive / made B. arrived / had made
 C. had arrived / made D. arrive / is making
30. After he _____ breakfast, his mother took him to school.
 A. has had B. had C. had had D. was having

31. Before Mary _____ the lottery, she _____ any kind of contest.
 A. won/ hasn't entered B. won/ hadn't entered
 C. had won/ didn't enter D. win/ hadn't entered
32. When I _____ to visit him, he _____ to work.
 A. came/gone B. came/ had gone
 C. had come/went D. had come/had gone
33. What _____ when I phoned you last night?
 A. you did B. did you do C. were you doing D. had you done
34. Don't make noise. My mother _____ to her friend on the phone.
 A. talks B. has talked C. is talking D. had talked
35. It is blowing so hard. We _____ such a terrible storm before.
 A. have never known B. had never known
 C. have not been knowing D. never know

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

36. Mary was sad after she has read her boyfriend's letter.
 A. was B. she C. has read D. boyfriend's
37. My family lived in Hue since 1990 to 1996, but we are now living in Ho Chi Minh City.
 A. lived B. since C. are now living D. in
38. Mr. Kelvin has been teaching as an English teacher for 20 years before he retired last year.
 A. has been B. as C. before D. retired

V. SPEAKING

39. Two students are talking about the school curriculum.
 - Ted: "Swimming should be made part of the school curriculum"
 - Kate: "_____. It is an essential life skill"
 A. Oh, that's a problem B. I can't agree with you more
 C. Not at all D. You can make it
40. Nam is talking to Hung.
 - Nam: "I have a terrible headache."
 - Hung: "_____"
 A. Maybe I'm going to the doctor. B. Not very well. Thanks.
 C. Maybe you should take a rest. D. Too bad! I'm not going to the doctor's

VI. READING COMPREHENSION

Few men have influenced the development of American English to the extent that Noah Webster did. Born in West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1758, his name has become synonymous with American dictionaries. Graduated from Yale in 1778, he was admitted to the bar in 1778 and there after began to practice law in Hartford. Later, when he turned to teaching, he discovered how inadequate the available schoolbooks were for the children of a new and independent nation.

In response to the need for truly American textbook, Webster published *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language*, a three-volume work that consisted of a speller, a grammar, and a reader. The *Compendious Dictionary of the English Language* was published in 1806.

In 1807 Noah Webster began his greatest work. In preparing the **manuscript**, he devoted ten years to the study of English and its relationship to other languages and seven more years to the writing itself. Published in two volumes in 1828, *An American Dictionary of the English Language* has become the recognized authority for usage in the United States. Webster's purpose in writing **it** was to demonstrate that the American language was developing distinct meanings, pronunciations, and spelling from those of British English. He is responsible for advancing simplified spelling forms: *develop* instead of the

British form *develope*; *theater* and *center* instead of *theatre* and *center*; *color* and *honor* instead of *colour* and *honour*.

41. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 A. Webster's Work B. Webster's Dictionaries
 C. Webster's School D. Webster's Life
42. How old was Webster when he graduated from Yale?
 A. 18 B. 19 C. 20 D. 21
43. The word "it" in the third paragraph refers to _____.
 A. the dictionary B. the language C. the authority D. the work
44. The word "manuscript" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. a copy of a book B. a handwriting paper
 C. a volume of a book D. a book circulation
45. According to the author, what was Webster' purpose in writing *An American Dictionary of the English Language*?
 A. To respond to the need for new schoolbooks.
 B. To demonstrate the distinct development of the English language in America.
 C. To promote spelling forms based upon British models
 D. To influence the pronunciation of the English language

VII. CLOZE TEST

Mark Twain, (46) _____ to most people was the real name of Samuel Langhorne Clements, (47) _____ was born in a small town near Hannibal, MO, in 1835. He had been a river pilot (48) _____ a long time before he went west and worked as a reporter in Virginia City, Nev. His former articles and lectures as well as later literary (49) _____ all show his particular interest. The excerpt from *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* published in 1876 for example, tells us the exciting (50) _____ of Tom, who is none other than Mark Twain himself.

46. A. known B. written C. considered D. spoken
 47. A. whom B. who C. which D. that
 48. A. since B. for C. during D. in
 49. A. jobs B. names C. pictures D. works
 50. A. name B. story C. river D. experience

B. WRITING

TRANSFORMATION TENSE

* IN/WHEN / →SINCE

* AGO→FOR

+SINCE + MỐC THỜI GIAN (SINCE LAST YEAR/ SINCE 2000..)

+ FOR + KHOẢNG THỜI GIAN (FOR 2 YEARS / FOR SIX MONTHS..)

1. started / began + to-V / V-ing + time ago

→ S + have / has + V/ed + since / for time

→ S + have / has + been V-ing + since / for + time

2. S + have / has + not + V3/ed + since / for + time

→ S + last + V2/ed + time ago

→ It's + time + since + S + V2/ed.

→ The last time + S + V2/ed + was + time qk

3. S + have / has + never / not + V3 /ed+ before

→ This / It is the first time + S + have / has + V3/ed

4. When + did + S + start/ begin + V-ing?

→ How long + have /has + S + V3/ed?

Rewrite each of the following sentences using the cues provided

1. She last visited her home country ten years ago.

→ She hasn't _____

2. She started working as a secretary for this company 5 years ago.

→ She has _____

3. He finished his homework and then he went to bed.

→ After he _____

4. He was last seen two months ago.

→ Nobody _____

5. I left school three years ago. I have not seen them since then.

→ Since _____

✎ Rewrite each of the following sentences using the cues provided

1. I haven't enjoyed myself so much for years. (SINCE)

2. The telephone rang for hours. (SINCE)

2. The telephone rang for hours. (SINCE)

3. John has not had his hair cut for over 6 months. (SINCE)

3. John has not had his hair cut for over 6 months. (SINCE)

4. They haven't stayed in a hotel for years. (SINCE)

4. They haven't stayed in a hotel for years. (SINCE)

5. I last saw her five years ago. (SINCE)

5. I last saw her five years ago. (SINCE)

6. I have never read this book before. (it is the first time)

6. I have never read this book before. (it is the first time)

7. My father hasn't driven a car before. (it is the first time)

7. My father hasn't driven a car before. (it is the first time)

8. She hasn't drunk Coca Cola before. (it is the first time)

8. She hasn't drunk Coca Cola before. (it is the first time)

9. I've never met such a famous singer before. (it is the first time)

9. I've never met such a famous singer before. (it is the first time)

10. He's never tasted pheasant before. (it is the first time)

10. He's never tasted pheasant before. (it is the first time)

Unit 4

SPECIAL EDUCATION

A. VOCABULARY

READING

1. like (pre) ≠ unlike giống như

2. however (conj)	tuy nhiên
3. disabled (a) /di.'seɪ.bld/	tàn tật
4. blind (a) /blaɪd/	mù
5. deaf (a) /deft/	điếc
→ deafness (n)	
6. Braille Alphabet /'æɪ.lə.βet/	hệ thống chữ nổi cho người mù
7. dumb (a) /dʌm/	câm
8. mental (a) /'mentl/	thuộc tinh thần, trí tuệ
→ mentally retarded (a) /rɪ'ta:.dɪd/	chậm phát triển trí tuệ
9. prevent from (v.) /pri'vent/	ngăn cản khỏi
10. proper (a) /'prɒp.ər/	thích hợp
11. schooling (n) /'sku:lɪŋ/	học vấn, sự dạy dỗ ở nhà trường
12. opposed to (a) /ə'pəʊzd/	phản đối
→ opposition (n) /,ɒp.ə'zi:ʃn/	sự phản đối
13. gradually (adv) /'grædʒ.u.ə.li/	dần dần
14. effort (n) /'efət/	sự cố gắng
→ make an effort	
15. time-consuming (a) /'taɪm.kən'sju:.mɪŋ/	mất thời gian
16. raise (v) /reɪz/	nâng lên, đỡ dậy
17. demonstrate (v) /'dem.ən.streɪt/	minh họa, chứng minh
→ demonstration (n)	
18. add (v) /æd/	thêm vào, cộng
19. subtract (v) /səb'trækt/	bớt ra, trừ
20. reason (n) /'ri:zn/	lý do
21. explain (v) /ɪk'spleɪn/	giải thích
→ explanation (n) /,ek.splə'neɪ.ʃn/	
22. able (a) ≠ unable (a)	có thể ≠ không thể
23. normal (a) /'nɔ:.məɪl/	bình thường
24. satisfied with (a) /'sæt.ɪs.faid/	hài lòng với
25. infer from (v) /ɪn'fɜ:/	rút ra từ
26. protest (v) /prə.'test/	phản đối
27. doubt (n) /daʊt/	sự nghi ngờ
→ doubtful (a)	không chắc chắn
28. believe (v) /bi'li:v/	tin
→ belief (n)	niềm tin
29. describe (v) /dɪ'skraɪb/	mô tả
30. humorous (a) /'hju:.mə.rəs/	hài hước
31. suspicious (a) /sə'spiʃ.əs/ = doubtful	nghi ngờ
32. admire (v) /əd'maɪə(r)/	hâm mộ

SPEAKING

33. proud of (a) /praʊd/	tự hào, hãnh diện
→ pride (n) /praɪd/	
34. pronounce (v) /prə'naʊns/	phát âm
→ pronunciation (n) /prə'naʊn.si'eɪ.ʃən/	
35. particular (a) /pə'tɪk.jə.lə(r)/	đặc biệt
36. period (n) /'piə.ri.əd/	giai đoạn, thời kỳ
37. oral test (n) /'ɔ:.rəl test/	kỳ thi vấn đáp
38. honest (a) /'ɒn.ɪst/	thành thật, chân thật

LISTENING

39. fascinating (a) /'fæs.ən.eɪ.tɪŋ/
40. professional (a) /prə'feʃ.ən.əl/
41. calm down (v) /kɑ:m/
42. wander (v) /'wɒn.dər/
43. take in (v)
44. surroundings (n) /sə'raʊn.dɪŋz/
45. through (prep) /θru:/
46. lens (n) /lenz/
47. sorrow (n) /'sɒr.əʊ/
48. passion (n) /'pæʃ.ən/
49. mute (a, n) /mju:t/
50. exhibit (v) /ɪg'zɪb.ɪt/
→ exhibition (n)
51. labour (n) /'leɪ.bər/
52. stimulate (v) /ˈstimjuleɪt/
53. disability (n) /dɪs.ə'bɪl.ə.ti/
54. escape from (v) /ɪ'skeɪp/
55. feature (n) /'fi:tʃər/

say mê, quyến rũ
chuyên nghiệp
trấn an
đi lang thang
quan sát
vùng phụ cận
qua, xuyên qua
ống kính
sự đau khổ, phiền muộn
(cảm xúc) đam mê, nồng nàn, giận dữ
câm, không có âm thanh
trung bày

lao động
kích thích, khuyến khích, khuấy động
sự bất tài, bất lực, ốm yếu tàn tật
trốn thoát
nét đặc biệt, đặc trưng

WRITING

56. complain (v) /kəm'pleɪn/
→ complaint (n) /kəm'pleɪnt/
57. native (a) /ˈneɪtɪv/
58. air-conditioned (a) /'eə.kən.dɪf.ənd/
59. advertisement (n) /əd'vɜ:.tɪs.mənt/
60. quality (n) /'kwɒl.ə.ti/
61. resolve (v) /rɪ'zɒlv/
→ resolution (n) /ˌrez.ə'lju:.ʃən/
62. require (v) /rɪ'kwaɪər/
63. refund (v) /rɪ:.'fʌnd/
→ refund (n) /'rɪ:.'fʌnd/
64. enclose (v) /ɪn'kləʊz/
65. receipt (n) /rɪ'si:t/

phản nàn

bản xứ, bản địa
có máy điều hòa
quảng cáo
chất lượng
quyết định, giải quyết

yêu cầu, đòi hỏi
trả tiền lại
tiền trả lại
gửi kèm
hóa đơn, biên lai

LANGUAGE FOCUS

66. injure (v) /'ɪn.dʒər/
67. unemployed (a) /,ʌn.ɪm'plɔɪd/
68. ambulance (n) /'æm.bjə.ləns/
69. scene (n) /si:n/
70. station (n) /'steɪ.ʃən/
71. Party (n) /'pɑ:ti/
72. delay (v) /dɪ'leɪ/
73. contact (v, n) /'kɒn.tækt/

làm tổn hại, bị thương
thất nghiệp
xe cứu thương
cảnh, phong
trạm, điểm, đồn, đài
Đảng
trì hoãn
tiếp xúc

B. WORD FORMS

1. **differ** (v) _____
difference (n) _____
different (a) _____
2. **employ** (v) _____
employment (n) ≠ unemployment _____

4. **educate** (v) _____
education (n) _____
educational (a) _____
educator (n) _____
5. **prevent** (v) _____

unemployed (a) _____
employee (n) ≠ employer _____
3. **satisfy** (v) _____
satisfactory (a) _____
satisfied (a) _____
satisfying (a) _____
satisfaction (n) _____

prevention (n) _____
preventive (a) _____
6. **able** (a) _____
enable (v) _____
disabled (a) _____
ability (n) ≠ disability _____

C. PREPOSITIONAL COLLOCATIONS

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. differ/ different from | 7. proud of |
| 2. difference between | 8. pride in |
| 3. most of | 9. interested in |
| 4. prevent ... from | 10. satisfied with |
| 5. at first | 11. worried about |
| 6. attitude toward | 12. infer from |

D. GRAMMAR NOTES

1. **USED TO + V1**

a. **Form:**

- Thể KĐ: (+)

S + used to + **V1**

Ex: She used to get up early when she was 15.

- Thể PD: (-)

S + **didn't** use to + V1

Ex: He didn't use to drink coffee.

- Thể NV: (?)

Did + S + use to + V1

Ex: Did they use to play tennis?

b. **Use:** hành động, thói quen trong quá khứ, nay không còn nữa “**đã từng**”

2. **BE USED TO + V-ing / N** *quen với*

a. **Form:**

S + be (am/ is /are) + used to + **V- ing / N**

Ex: I am used to staying up late.

b. **Use:** hành động, thói quen trong hiện tại “*quen với*”

3. **THE + ADJ**

- Một số tính từ được dùng như danh từ số nhiều (danh từ chỉ tập hợp)

* **Form:**

THE + ADJ = Adj + people

Ex: After the accident, the injured were taken to hospital immediately.

* Một số tính từ thông dụng

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. the old | 5. the young | 9. the rich |
| 2. the poor | 6. the homeless | 10. the sick |
| 3. the unemployed | 7. the injured | 11. the deaf |

4. the dumb

8. the disabled

12. the blind

4. **WHICH**: dùng thay cho mệnh đề đứng trước nó và luôn có dấu phẩy (,) liền trước nó.

* **Form**: **S + V....., which + V....**

Ex: Tom passed his exam. This made his parents happy.

→ Tom passed his exam, **which** made his parents happy.

E. EXERCISES

E1. GRAMMAR NOTES AND STRUCTURE

I. Complete the sentences with “used to”, “didn’t use to” or “be used to”, then give the correct verb forms

- Christine (eat) _____ meat, but now she is a vegetarian.
- Let him ride the horse. He (ride) _____ it.
- Jane (work) _____ for a telephone company, but now she has a job at the post office.
- American women (be) _____ independent.
- Dick (have) _____ moustache, but he doesn’t any more.
- There (be) _____ a theatre here, but now it is a modern hotel.
- We _____ to the noise from the traffic now.
- It (take) _____ weeks or months to cross the Atlantic Ocean from Europe to America, but now it takes only a matter of hours.
- Even though Jason is only 12, he (fly) _____ on airplanes. His father is a pilot and has taken Jason with him many times.
- Oranges (not, cost) _____ much in Florida, but now they are rather expensive.

II. Rewrite each of following sentences using used to or didn’t use to

E.g. I don’t play tennis any more.

→ I used to play tennis

I live alone now.

→ I didn’t use to live alone.

- Dennis gave up smoking two years ago.

→ _____

- Barbara stayed with an Italian family when she was in Italy.

→ _____

- I like drinking coffee in the morning now.

→ _____

- We aren’t interested in our work anymore.

→ _____

- I went to the church when I was a child.

→ _____

- Mr. Davis grew tulips but he doesn’t any more.

→ _____

III. Use “**WHICH**” to combine each pair of sentences:

- Carla is reading the novel. I lent it to her last week.

- _____
2. John is always late for class. This annoys the teacher.
→ _____
3. I've written down the words. I looked them up this morning.
→ _____
4. Did you see the film? It was on TV last night.
→ _____
5. He passed the exam with high grades. This made everybody in the family pleased.
→ _____
6. The house was destroyed in the war. It has been rebuilt for a month.
→ _____
7. They lived in a village. This village didn't have much work for young people.
→ _____
8. Show me the photographs. You took them on your holidays.
→ _____
9. Tom quit working at the advertising company. That surprised everyone.
→ _____
10. She usually came to work on time. That pleased her boss.
→ _____

E2. VOCABULARY

Fill in each blank with a suitable word in the box

made – suffer – determination – subtracts – sorrow – mentally retarded
– opposition – exhibition – disabled – comprises

1. Betty is not as intelligent as any child who is at the same age. She has some perceiving troubles. She is _____.
2. Her suggestion met with strong _____. Her workmates did not agree with her to some things.
3. Most people in the town are interested in the _____ of photographs taken by some disabled children, which are displayed in the town hall.
4. _____ children have to be sent to school to get special education instead of being kept at home.
5. A molecule of water _____ two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.
6. He had _____ no effort to finish the work so the boss did not agree to offer him a promotion.
7. Most old people _____ from Alzheimer's disease.
8. He fought the illness with courage and _____.
9. Six _____ from ten is four.
10. They are good friends. They often share their common joy and _____.

E3. WORD FORMS

1. Rich nations can afford to feed the _____ (hunger)
2. Life is all right if you have a job, but things are not easy for _____. (employed)
3. The children come from large and poor families, which _____ them from having proper schooling. (prevention)
4. As the saying goes "_____ is better than cure". (prevent)

5. The teacher _____ her teaching by opening up and closing her fingers many times. (demonstration)
6. They thought about the same thing but they behaved _____. (different)
7. It's difficult for the _____ to take part in outdoor activities. (able)
8. When time goes by, things _____ improve. (gradual)
9. We had a good stay here. I felt quite _____ with the service in that hotel. (satisfy)
10. The tenants are making _____ to the landlady about sanitary service. (complain)

E4. PREPOSITIONS

1. Paul seemed very proud _____ his success after a lot of efforts and hard work.
2. Financial difficulties didn't prevent my father _____ widening his business.
3. Ms. Thuy's class is different _____ other classes.
4. Much of the meaning must be inferred _____ the context.
5. In our modern time, there are still many farmers and workers living _____ poor conditions.
6. I'm not going out yet. I'm waiting _____ the rain to stop.
7. I often help my mother _____ the housework.
8. What's your attitude _____ this problem?
9. We are worrying _____ how fast Covid -19 spreads over the community.
10. A lot of costumes of Tran's Dynasty are _____ display at Rosie Gallery.

E5. TENSES

Give the correct tenses of each verb in the brackets.

1. When I (see) _____ Daisy tomorrow, I'll give her your message.
2. The news on the radio and TV stations (confirm) _____ that a serious storm is approaching our city.
3. By the age of 20, he (visit) _____ 20 countries.
4. The unemployed often (read) _____ a lot of newspapers.
5. How long (they/ know) _____ each other before they got married?
6. I (not, see) _____ them since yesterday.
7. We (not hear) _____ from him since we (leave) _____ school.
8. When I saw Tom, he (drive) _____ a taxi.
9. One of the girls (go) _____ to visit that old man every Sunday.
10. Physic (be) _____ one of his favourite subjects when he was at primary school.

TEST OF UNIT 4

A. MULTIPLE CHOICES

I. PHONETICS

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>blind</u> | B. <u>disabled</u> | C. <u>i</u> dea | D. <u>h</u> ide |
| 2. A. <u>ch</u> ance | B. <u>w</u> atch | C. <u>sch</u> ool | D. <u>ch</u> ild |
| 3. A. <u>add</u> ed | B. <u>sub</u> tracted | C. <u>div</u> ided | D. <u>multi</u> plied |
| 4. A. <u>de</u> af | B. <u>te</u> ach | C. <u>re</u> ad | D. <u>s</u> leep |
| 5. A. <u>pr</u> oper | B. <u>c</u> ourse | C. <u>for</u> ce | D. <u>ta</u> lk |

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 6. A. experience | B. ambition | C. attitude | D. profession |
| 7. A. demonstrate | B. realise | C. continue | D. educate |
| 8. A. subtract | B. suffer | C. effort | D. reason |

9. A. gradual B. different C. important D. difficult
 10. A. disabled B. retarded C. abnormal D. possible

II. VOCABULARY

11. Teaching the disabled is very _____. You can't expect it to be completed in two or three days.
 A. timing B. time-saving C. time-consuming D. time-using
 12. He has not developed mentally as much as the same age. He is a _____ child.
 A. mentally ill B. mentally retarded C. mentally alert D. mentally restricted
 13. The president expressed his deep sorrow over the bombing deaths.
 A. regret B. anger C. sadness D. passion
 14. In such unusual class, the teacher had to make great _____ to help students.
 A. devotion B. efforts C. powers D. jobs
 15. Melanie always _____ pride in her father's great success in Physics research.
 A. plays B. proves C. takes D. gets

III. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

16. Tears contain an antiseptic that helps protect our eyes _____ infection.
 A. on B. with C. in D. from
 17. Michael got married _____ a woman he met when he was studying at college.
 A. to B. with C. at D. about
 18. Many young Vietnamese doctors volunteered to participate _____ the campaigns to combat Covid-19 pandemic.
 A. out B. about C. on D. in
 19. We are worried _____ how safe the traffic is during the peak hours because of the narrow and crowded streets.
 A. to B. for C. about D. at
 20. The whole world is waiting _____ a vaccine against Covid-19.
 A. about B. at C. on D. for
 21. My father didn't _____ coffee in the morning.
 A. used to have B. use to have C. use to having D. use be having
 22. He rushed into the burning building, _____ was very dangerous.
 A. it B. who C. that D. which
 23. Before he arrived at the party, his classmates _____ for half an hour.
 A. had left B. has left C. was leaving D. left
 24. There are some tables _____ students can sit and read books in the school library.
 A. whom B. which C. where D. that
 25. She didn't attend his birthday party, _____ made him sad.
 A. who B. whom C. which D. that
 26. The _____ often study hard and do not let their disability prevent their determination to be successful.
 A. disabled B. disable C. disability D. able
 27. Do you know what are the significant _____ between American English and British English?
 A. differ B. differences C. different D. difference
 28. Look at the little girl in the photo! She is very _____ and looks much more beautiful than she is!
 A. photogenic B. photographic C. photography D. photographer
 29. Could you tell me more about the _____ system in your country?
 A. educational B. education C. educate D. educator
 30. There are about 100 guests at the party, but we had enough _____ to serve them.
 A. attendances B. attendees C. attendants D. attendance
 31. Laura is motivated to study hard _____ she is aware that a good education can improve her life.

- A. therefore B. because C. although D. moreover
32. _____ drinking when driving is against the traffic laws, people seem to ignore that
- A. In spite of B. Because C. Although D. Because of
33. _____ jogging regularly brings about health and fitness, many young people don't have time to take up the sport.
- A. Although B. Because C. In spite of D. Because of
34. Henry no longer smokes a lot.
- A. Henry now smokes a lot B. Henry used to smoke a lot
- C. Henry didn't use to smoke a lot D. Henry rarely smoked a lot.
35. I'm not used to getting up early on Sundays.
- A. I have to get up early on Sundays B. I find it difficult to get up early on Sundays.
- C. I don't want to get up early on Sundays D. I always get up early on Sundays.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

36. Helen Keller, who was both blind and deafness, overcame her inabilities.
- A. who B. deafness C. overcame D. inabilities
37. When we got to the theatre, the tickets had sold out and the film had been shown for half an hour.
- A. got B. had sold out C. had been shown D. an hour
38. It is high time that the government helped the unemployment to find jobs after Covid-19 pandemic.
- A. that B. helped C. the unemployment D. after

V. SPEAKING

39. Two students are talking about the novel.
- **Thang**: "What do you think about the novel?"
- **Huong**: " _____ "
- A. Yes, let's! B. I can't agree with you more
- C. The best I've ever read D. I wish I could
40. Two girls are at a shop.
- **Sam**: "Which hat do you like better?"
- **Hanh**: " _____ "
- A. Yes, I like it best B. Which one do you like?
- C. The one I tried on first D. No, I haven't tried any

VI. READING COMPREHENSION

Louis Braille was born in the nineteenth century. When he was three years old, a tragic accident at his father's workshop left him permanently blind. As a young boy, Louis was hardworking and intelligent. His teachers suggested that he should be enrolled in the National Institute for Blind Youths. At that time, this was the only school for the blind in France.

At the institute, Louis was eager to learn to read and write. To his great disappointment, the few books he found at the institute used raised letters. This method of reading was difficult for the blind, who had to feel slowly each letter. By the time they reached the end of a sentence, they had forgotten what the beginning was about!

Louis wanted to develop an easier reading system for the blind. His idea of such a system came from Charles Barbier, a French army officer. Barbier had **invented** a system called "Night Writing", which was made up of dots and dashes. Soldiers used this system to communicate with one another during the night. Louis adapted this system for his own use. He got rid of the dashes and produced a simpler system based on dots. For example, "A" is represented by a single dot. Many blind students found this system much easier to use. This came to be known as the Braille's system. Today, millions of blind people are able to read, thanks to the work of a dedicated, young blind man.

41. The National Institute, where Louis took education, provided the blind with _____.

- A. books with raised letters
B. only some books that cannot be read easily
C. the new books on some subjects
D. no books teaching the blind how to read
42. The old method of reading was not satisfactory as _____.
A. it required much time and memory from the blind readers
B. it made the blind read and understand each letter slowly
C. it used only raised letters which many blind students could not understand
D. it did not help the blind readers to understand the reading materials.
43. Louis invented the Braille system after _____.
A. being a soldier in the army
B. making friends with Charles Barbier
C. knowing Barbier's "Writing Night" system
D. getting rid of the dashes in Barbier's system
44. In the Braille system, Louis used only dots so that _____.
A. the reading and writing speed could be improved
B. he could open classes to teach the blind to use it easily
C. the system could be assessable to other blind people
D. he could prove he was a really intelligent man.
45. The word "**invented**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "_____".
A. created
B. investigated
C. examined
D. established

VII. CLOZE TEST

Choose the option that best fits each of the numbered blank.

Nick Vujicic is an Australian-American born without arms or legs who has become a world-renowned speaker, New York Times best-selling author, coach and entrepreneur.

During his life, Nick (46) _____ tremendous obstacles from, living life without limbs, to being bullied at school and fearful for his future with no purpose in sight. Without hope, his feelings of helplessness and isolation led him to attempt suicide. Nick persevered through life's challenges and discovered key principles (47) _____ enabled him to find his purpose and turn obstacles into opportunities; making him one of the most keynote speakers in the world! Millions of people have found hope, purpose and the strength to (48) _____ their challenges through Nick's inspirational speeches and powerful coaching.

Nick travels the globe speaking to millions of students in partnership with Education Departments of several governments. Nick has created an innovative Social Emotional Learning (SEL) Curriculum (49) _____“Attitude Is Altitude,” wherein he teaches students to make positive changes in their lives and their communities.

Nick's passion is to (50) _____ and equip the world to know that we all can rise above adversity and overcome every disability of the heart and mind!

46. A. met B. solved C. faced D. recovered
47. A. where B. which C. what D. who
48. A. experience B. handle C. alleviate D. overcome
49. A. called B. spoken C. written D. dictated
50. A. inspire B. respire C. aspire D. conspire

B. WRITING

I. Use “which”, “who” or “whose” to combine each pair of the following sentences

1. We've lost her phone number. This makes it difficult to contact her.

→ _____

2. I'll be staying with Adrian. His brother is one of my best friends.

→ _____

3. Your birthday present is very lovely. Thank you very much for it.

→ _____

4. Mr Kelvin is my new English teacher. Do you know him?

→ _____

5. She passed the exam with flying colour. That made her parents proud of herself.

→ _____

II. Make complete sentences from the cues given:

1. Harry/ find/ it/ hard/ used to/ live/ such/ hot/ country.

→ _____

2. When/ my sister/ young/ she/ use/ win/ a trophy/ a swimming contest.

→ _____

3. Some/ bee/ attack/ Jerry/ which/ frighten/ other/ children.

→ _____

4. Where/ Mr. Timothy/ use/ stay/ when/ visit/ Hoi An?

→ _____

5. It/ take/ you/ a long time/ to get/ use/ this/ dialect?

→ _____

UNIT 5

TECHNOLOGY AND YOU

A. VOCABULARY

READING

1. illustrate (v)	/ 'ɪləstreɪt /	minh hoạ
→ illustration (n)	/ ɪlə 'streɪʃn /	sự minh hoạ
2. system (n)	/ 'sɪstəm /	hệ thống
3. keyboard (n)	/ 'kɪbɔ:d /	bàn phím
4. computer screen (n)	/ kəm 'pjutər `skri:n /	màn hình vi tính
5. mouse (n)	/ maʊs /	con chuột
6. floppy disk (n)	/ 'flɒpi disk /	đĩa mềm
7. print (v)	/ prɪnt /	in
→ printer (n)	/ 'prɪntər /	máy in
8. scenic (a)	/ 'si:nɪk /	có cảnh đẹp
→ scenic beauty	/ 'si:nɪk 'bjʊ:ti /	thắng cảnh
9. prepare (v)	/ prɪ 'peə /	chuẩn bị, soạn
→ preparation (n)	/ ,prepər'eɪʃən /	
10. miraculous (a)	/ mɪ 'rækjələs /	kỳ diệu
→ miraculously (adv)	/ mɪ 'rækjələsli /	
11. appropriate (a)	/ ə 'prəʊpriət /	thích hợp

12. software (n)	/ 'sɒftweər /	phần mềm
13. hardware (n)	/ 'hɑːdweər /	phần cứng
14. device (n)	/ dɪ'vaɪs /	thiết bị
15. capable of (a)	/ 'keɪpəbl /	có khả năng
16. speed up (v)	/ spiːd ʌp /	tăng tốc
17. add (v)	/ æd /	Cộng
18. subtract (v)	/ səb'trækt /	trừ
19. multiply (v)	/ 'mʌltɪplaɪ /	Nhân
20. divide (v)	/ dɪ'vaɪd /	Chia
21. lightning speed (n.)	/ 'laɪt.nɪŋ spiːd /	tốc độ nhanh như chớp
22. accurate (a)	/ 'ækjərət /	chính xác
→ accurately (adv)	/ 'ækjərətli /	(1 cách) chính xác
→ accuracy (n)	/ 'ækjərəsi /	sự chính xác
23. collect (v)	/ kə'lekt /	tập hợp
→ collection (n)	/ kə'lekʃn /	
24. data (n)	/ 'deɪtə /	số liệu, dữ kiện
25. magic (n)	/ 'mædʒɪk /	điều kì diệu, phép thuật
→ magical (a)	/ 'mædʒɪkl /	
26. communicate (v)	/ kə'mjʊnɪkeɪt /	truyền tin, truyền đạt
→ communication (n)	/ kə'mjʊ:nɪ'keɪʃn /	
→ communicator (n)	/ kə'mjʊ:nɪkeɪtər /	người truyền tin
27. interact with (v)	/ ,ɪn.tə'rækt wɪð /	ảnh hưởng, tác động
28. mysterious (a)	/ mɪ'stəriəs /	bí ẩn, thần bí

SPEAKING

29. invent (v)	/ ɪn'vent /	phát minh
→ invention (n)	/ ɪn'venʃn /	
→ inventor (n)	/ ɪn'ventər /	
30. transmit (v)	/ trænzmɪt /	truyền, phát (tín hiệu)
31. store (v)	/ stɔːr /	lưu trữ
32. central store (n.)	/ 'sentrəl stɔːr /	lưu trữ trung tâm
33. process (v)	/ 'prəʊses /	chế biến, gia công, sang (phim)
34. design (v)	/ dɪ'zaɪn /	thiết kế
35. distance (n)	/ 'dɪstəns /	khoảng cách
→ a long-distance phone call	/ ə lɒŋ-dɪstəns fəʊn kɔːl /	điện thoại đường dài
36. participant (n)	/ pɑː'tɪsɪpənt /	người tham gia

LISTENING

37. cell phone (n)	/ sel fəʊn /	điện thoại di động
38. camcorder (n)	/ 'kæm,kɔːdə /	máy quay film xách tay
39. helpful (a)	/ 'help.fəl /	hữu ích
40. refuse (v)	/ rɪ'fjuːz /	từ chối
41. make an excuse (v.)	/ meɪk æn ɪk'skjuːz /	viện cớ
42. shy (a)	/ ʃaɪ /	mắc cỡ, nhút nhát, rụt rè, ngại ngùng
43. retell (v)	/ 'riːteɪl /	kể lại

WRITING

44. instruction (n)	/ ɪn'strʌkʃən /	chỉ dẫn, hướng dẫn
45. make sure (v.)	/ meɪk ʃɔːr /	đảm bảo, chắc chắn
46. operate (v)	/ 'ɒpəreɪt /	hoạt động, thao tác

47. lift (v)	/ lɪft /	nâng lên
48. receiver (n)	/ rɪ'si:vər /	ổng nghe
49. dial (v)	/ 'daɪ.əl /	quay số
50. insert (v)	/ ɪn'sɜ:t /	gắn, đưa vào
51. slot (n)	/ slɒt /	khe bỏ tiền xu
52. press (v)	/pres/	ấn
53. your call has been through	/ jɔ:r kɔ:l hæz bi:n θru: /	điện thoại bạn đã được kết nối
54. emergency (n)	/ ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsi/ /	khẩn cấp
55. Fire service (n)	/ faɪər 'sɜ:vɪs /	dịch vụ cứu hoả
56. obtain (v)	/ əb'teɪn /	giành được
57. remote control (n)	/ rɪ'məʊt kən'trəʊl /	thiết bị điều khiển từ xa
58. select (v)	/ sɪ'lekt /	chọn
→ selection (n)	/ sɪ'lekʃən /	
59. adjust (v)	/ ə'dʒʌst /	điều chỉnh, sửa lại cho đúng

B. WORD FORM

1. Prevent (v):

⇒ Prevention (n):

⇒ Preventive (a):

2. Electricity (n)

⇒ Electric (a): chạy bằng điện

⇒ Electrical (a): thuộc về điện/liên quan tới điện

⇒ Electrician (n):

3. Technology (n):

⇒ Technological (a):

⇒ Technologically (adv):

⇒ Technician (n):

4. Demonstrate (v):

⇒ Demonstration (n):

5. Complain (v):

⇒ Complaint (n):

6. Accurate (a): chính xác

≠ inaccurate (a):

⇒ Accurately (adv):

≠ inaccurately (adv):

⇒ Accuracy (n):

≠ inaccuracy (n):

7. Beauty (n):

⇒ Beautiful (a):

⇒ Beautifully (adv):

⇒ Beautify (v):

8. Invent (v):

⇒ Invention (n):

⇒ Inventive (a):

9. Collect (v):

⇒ Collection (n):

⇒ Collector (n):

10. Develop (v):

⇒ Development (n)

⇒ Developed (a):

⇒ Developing (a):

C. PREPOSITIONS

1. capable of

2. be equipped with

3. be used for V-ing

4. listen to

5. contrary to

6. be used to V-ing

7. interact with

8. turn off

9. tired of

10. send ST to SO

D. GRAMMAR NOTES

THE PRESENT PERFECT

THE PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE

“WHO, WHOM, WHICH, THAT” as Relative Pronouns

I. THE PRESENT PERFECT

S + have/ has + V_{3/-ed}
 S + have/ has + not + V_{3/-ed}
 Have/ Has + S + V_{3/-ed}...?

Cách dùng:

- Hành động bắt đầu từ quá khứ và còn tiếp tục đến hiện tại.
Ex: They **have learned** English for more than five years.
- Hành động bắt đầu từ quá khứ không xác định rõ thời gian.
Ex: I **have met** him somewhere.
- Hành động vừa mới xảy ra (đi với “just”).
Ex: He **has just** finished his homework.
- Hành động lặp đi lặp lại (đến hiện tại).
Ex: Mary **has watched** this cartoon film three times.

Dấu hiệu:

- just, already, yet, ever, never..... before, how long
- recently, lately
- once/ twice/ several times
- **since** + mốc thời gian, / **for** + khoảng thời gian, / **the last** + khoảng thời gian
- so far, up to now, until now, up to the present
- It's the first/ second/.... time
- have/ has + V_{3/-ed} + **since** + V_{2/-ed}

II. THE PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE

S + have/ has + (not) + **been** + V_{3/-ed}

Dùng thể bị động khi không cần thiết phải đề cập ai đã làm ra hành động.

- Ex: The house **has been built** since 1995.
 Some mistakes **have been made** in that article.
 The magazine **has been read** by millions of people.

II. Relative Pronouns: WHO, WHOM, WHICH, THAT, WHOSE

Đại từ / Trạng từ liên hệ		Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
	who	Làm chủ ngữ, bổ nghĩa cho danh từ chỉ người	I told you about the woman who lives next door.
	which	Làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, bổ nghĩa cho danh từ chỉ đồ vật, động vật	Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof? He couldn't read, which surprised me.

Đại từ liên hệ (relative pronouns)		Bổ sung cho cả câu đứng trước nó	
	whose	Chỉ sở hữu cho người và vật	Do you know the boy whose mother is a nurse?
	whom	Làm túc từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ chỉ người	I was invited by the professor whom I met at the conference.
	that	làm chủ từ, túc từ chỉ người, vật trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (= who, which, whom)	I don't like the table that stands in the kitchen.
Trạng từ liên hệ (relative adverbs)	why	mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ chỉ lý do, thường thay cho cụm "for the reason", "for that reason"	I don't know the reason why you didn't go to school.
	where (= on / in / at + which)	thay thế từ chỉ nơi chốn, thường thay cho "there"	The hotel where we stayed wasn't very clean. The hotel at which we stayed wasn't very clean.
	when (= on / in / at + which)	thay thế từ chỉ thời gian, thường thay cho từ "then"	Do you still remember the day when we first met? Do you still remember the day on which we first met?

I. Các loại mệnh đề quan hệ

Có hai loại mệnh đề quan hệ: mệnh đề quan hệ xác định và mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

✚ **Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định** (Defining relative clauses): là mệnh đề được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh đề xác định là mệnh đề cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu, không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa. Nó được sử dụng khi danh từ là danh từ không xác định và không dùng dấu phẩy ngăn cách nó với mệnh đề chính.

✚ **Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định** (Non-defining relative clauses): là mệnh đề cung cấp thêm thông tin về một người, một vật hoặc một sự việc đã được xác định. Mệnh đề không xác định là mệnh đề không nhất thiết phải có trong câu, không có nó câu vẫn đủ nghĩa. Nó được sử dụng khi danh từ là danh từ xác định và được ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng một hoặc hai dấu phẩy (,) hay dấu gạch ngang (-)

Dalat, which I visited last summer, is very beautiful.

Note: dùng mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định khi danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa là:

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- **một danh từ riêng**
- **một tính từ sở hữu** (my, his, her, their)
- một danh từ đi với **this, that, these, those**
- **chỉ sự duy nhất the sun; the earth**

Một số lưu ý trong mệnh đề quan hệ

1. Nếu trong mệnh đề quan hệ có giới từ thì giới từ có thể đặt trước hoặc sau mệnh đề quan hệ (chỉ áp dụng với **whom** và **which**)
Mr. Brown is a nice teacher. We studied with him last year.
→ Mr. Brown, with whom we studied last year, is a nice teacher.
→ Mr. Brown, whom we studied with last year, is a nice teacher.
2. Có thể dùng “which” thay cho cả mệnh đề đứng trước.
She can’t come to my birthday party. That makes me sad.
→ She can’t come to my birthday party, which makes me sad.
3. Trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định, chúng ta có thể bỏ các đại từ quan hệ làm túc từ: whom, which
a. The girl you met yesterday is my close friend.
b. The book you lent me was very interesting.
4. Các cụm từ chỉ số lượng some of, both of, all of, neither of, many of, none of ... có thể được dùng trước whom, which và whose.
a. I have two sisters, both of whom are students.
b. She tried on three dresses, none of which fitted her.
5. Các trường hợp thường dùng “that”:
a. khi đi sau các hình thức so sánh nhất
b. khi đi sau các từ: only, the first, the last, ..
c. khi danh từ đi trước bao gồm cả người và vật
d. khi đi sau các đại từ bất định, đại từ phủ định, đại từ chỉ số lượng: no one, nobody, nothing, anyone, anything, anybody, someone, something, somebody, all, some, any, little, none.
a. He is the most interesting person that I have ever met.
b. It was the first time that I had heard of it.
c. These books are all that my sister left me.
d. She talked about the people and places that she had visited.
6. Các trường hợp không dùng “that”:
a. trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định
b. sau giới từ

E. EXERCISES

E1. GRAMMAR

I. Rewrite these sentences in the present perfect tense, using the words in brackets

E.g. (You, speak) to your parents about it? (already)

→ Have you **already** spoken to your parents about it?

1. Wendy (go) out. (just)

→ _____

2. I (not, wear) my jeans. (lately)

→ _____

3. My sister (study) Chinese five years. (for)

→

4. Most of his books (be) published by a well-known publishing company. (recently)

→

5. Kim, (come) home from work? (just)

→

6. She (be) to any city in the North of Britain. (never)

→

7. Emily (become) a fashion designer. (since 2002)

→

8. You, (drink) any Vietnamese homemade wine? (ever)

→

9. The shop (sell) old computers. (already)

→

10. You, (read) this article? (yet)

→

11. We (see) her at the airport. (just)

→

12. How many essays William (write) (since last month)?

→

II. Active or Passive? Underline the correct verb form:

1. Tom *has just promoted/ has just been promoted* to area manager of East Asia.

2. My father *has taken/ has been taken* English classes in the U.S.

3. How many times *have you fired/ have you been fired*?

4. How much money *have you saved/ have you been saved* for your vacation?

5. The population of our city *has risen/ has been risen* to nearly one million.

6. A strike *has called/ has been called* by the factory workers.

7. They *haven't offered/ haven't been offered* more money by the management.

8. The romantic meeting *has happened/ has been happened* by accident.

9. We *have told/ have been told* about her death by Mr. Nam.

10. Two lost children *have found/ have been found* alive well in a London park.

III. Change the sentences into Passive voice

1. I haven't opened this box for a long time.

→

2. The government has built a new hospital lately.

→

3. He has saved no money for his vacation.

→

4. Walt Disney has made a lot of interesting cartoons.

→

5. Her knowledge about art hasn't impressed me.

→

6. The news about the exam results has distressed Sidney.

→

7. Mr. Hart hasn't taught that course since 2000.

→

8. The pollution in the city has affected children's breathing.

→ _____

9. The chef has already prepared the food.

→ _____

10. These famous doctors have cured many deadly diseases.

→ _____

11. No one has ordered this product recently.

→ _____

12. Have you finished the training course yet?

→ _____

13. Has anyone fed the dog and the cat yet?

→ _____

14. Has the director already discovered the mistake?

→ _____

15. Have you repaired the washing machine?

→ _____

IV. Fill in each gap with a suitable relative pronoun:

1. A babysitter is a person _____ looks after babies.

2. The children enjoyed the sandwiches _____ Mr. Rice made for them.

3. The university scientist _____ did research in the Amazon River basin found many previously unknown species of plants.

4. Many of the games _____ children play teach them about the adult world.

5. The actors _____ we saw at Stratford performed out-of-doors.

6. Have you been to the Clayton Art Gallery? It has a new exhibit _____ includes the work of several local artists.

7. Bricks are made of soil _____ has been placed in molds, pounded down, and dried.

8. The operation _____ the surgeon performed on my uncle was very dangerous.

9. This is the book of _____ he's most proud.

10. The girl and her car _____ disappeared two months ago have been found in the forest.

11. Alexander Flemming, _____ discovered penicillin, received the Nobel Prize in 1945.

12. The book _____ I need can't be found in the library.

13. Here is the beach _____ is the safest for swimmers.

14. Do you know the American woman _____ name is Margaret Mitchell?

15. Jim, _____ I have known for ten years, is one of my closest friends.

16. John found a cat _____ leg was broken.

17. Don't sit on the chair _____ is broken.

18. This tree, _____ branches, are dry should be cut down.

19. The child smiled at the woman _____ he didn't know.

20. The film is about a spy _____ wife betrays him.

21. Those girls, _____ serve in the restaurant, are the owner's daughters.

22. The house _____ walls and roof are made of glass is a green house.

23. Mr. Brown, _____ is only 34, is the director of this company.

24. The chief of police, _____ work is very important, takes care of the public safety.

25. I know a place _____ roses grow in abundance.

26. The teacher with _____ we studied last year no longer teaches in our school.

27. Tell me the reason _____ you were absent from class yesterday.

28. We saw many soldiers and tanks _____ were moving to the front.

29. We must find a time _____ we can meet and a place _____ we can talk.

30. The decision was postponed, _____ was exactly what he wanted.

V. Combine the sentences, using relative pronouns

1. I've lost the list. I had it in my hand a moment ago.

→ _____

2. I would like to see the woman. She owns this shop.

→ _____

3. Those are clothes. I ironed them for you.

→ _____

4. That's the girl. We used to play "hide and seek" with her.

→ _____

5. I'm looking forward to the match. It's on after the news.

→ _____

6. She put on the jeans. She had bought them the day before.

→ _____

7. Richard is the only person. He can help you to solve the problem.

→ _____

8. He gave me the information. I wrote it down at once.

→ _____

9. They live in a flat. It has bright red curtain.

→ _____

10. I lost the address of the girl. I met her during my holiday.

→ _____

11. I don't like the stories. They have unhappy endings.

→ _____

12. The cheese is in the fridge. You bought it yesterday.

→ _____

E2. VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box:

<p><i>printers – data – daily – software – scenic – mysterious – dialled – miraculous</i> <i>– illustrated – internet – messages – subtracted</i></p>

1. The _____ is sometimes called the world wide web (www).

2. We were driving through an area of _____ beauty.

3. Have three colour _____ just been bought for your office?

4. All the information that is stored by a computer is called _____.

5. Email software enables users to send _____ to other users.

6. Would you please install this educational _____ for me?

7. If you do something _____, that means you do it every day.

8. Six _____ from ten is four.

9. She gave me a _____ look.

10. Sorry! You've _____ the wrong number.

11. The teacher _____ her explanation by showing some pictures.

12. His death has been _____ as nobody knows the exact reason.

E3. WORD FORM:

1. Candidates must be able to _____ effectively. (COMMUNICATION)
2. _____ is needed to run most machines. (ELECTRIC)
3. Information _____ is very important in learning teaching. (TECHNOLOGICAL)
4. The teacher _____ her teaching by opening up and closing her fingers many times. (DEMONSTRATION)
5. The tenants are making _____ to the landlady. (COMPLAIN)
6. The book contains lots of colour _____ to make it easier to understand. (ILLUSTRATE)
7. I'm always finding new _____ in Shakespeare's poetry. (BEAUTIFUL)
8. There were many useful _____ in the 20th century such as computer, laser beam, etc... (INVENT)
9. Nam has _____ stamps since he received a stamp of Elizabeth. (COLLECTION)
10. With the _____ of information technology, we can design houses, bridges and buildings, ... (DEVELOP)
11. We can predict the changes with a surprising degree of _____. (ACCURATE)
12. They never clear up the _____ of the missing money. (MYSTERIOUS)

E4. PREPOSITIONS (& PHRASAL VERBS):

1. The port is capable _____ handing 10 million tons of coal a year.
2. Our offices are equipped _____ a lot of modern devices.
3. A kettle is used _____ boiling water.
4. I love the lyric of "*Listen _____ the rhythm of the falling rain.*"
5. What he talks is contrary _____ what he does. He's such a liar.
6. We aren't used _____ driving on the left.
7. Perfume interact _____ the skin's natural chemicals.
8. Turn _____ the TV. Don't you notice that everyone is working?
9. My parents are tired _____ living in big city.
10. Have you sent a postcard _____ your mother yet?
11. Drivers can speed _____ when they get to freeways.
12. My teacher usually begins her lesson _____ giving a brainstorm game.

E5. VERB TENSES: *Simple Past or Present Perfect?*

1. She (have) _____ 6 different jobs since she left school.
2. How many cups of coffee (you / drink) _____ today?
3. The weather (be) _____ terrible lately. I can't stand it.
4. Benjamin (be) _____ to Africa several times this year.
5. My boyfriend and I (know) _____ each other for ages.
6. How long (you, know) _____ your best friend?
7. How long ago (you, become) _____ best friends?
8. We (go) _____ to Singapore three months ago.
9. I (do) _____ a lot of homework when I was at school.
10. When (you, first, meet) _____ her?
11. (you, just, meet) _____ her?
12. I (be) _____ to Hanoi since 1998.
13. I (be) _____ to Hanoi in 1998.
14. My uncle (live) _____ abroad for twelve years.
15. My uncle (live) _____ abroad from 1990 to 2000.
16. He (eat) _____ a lot of sweets when he was a child.

TEST OF UNIT 5

I. PRONUNCIATION

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A- <u>put</u> | B- <u>full</u> | C- <u>sug</u> ar | D- <u>fun</u> |
| 2. A- <u>blood</u> | B- <u>tooth</u> | C- <u>food</u> | D- ch <u>oo</u> se |
| 3. A- <u>mag</u> ic | B- <u>cap</u> able | C- <u>plac</u> e | D- str <u>ang</u> e |
| 4. A- <u>wom</u> an | B- <u>du</u> ty | C- <u>foot</u> | D- <u>pu</u> dding |
| 5. A- aftern <u>oo</u> n | B- <u>boot</u> | C- <u>book</u> | D- <u>pool</u> |

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 6. A- hardware | B- appear | C- office | D- manage |
| 7. A- computer | B- magical | C- physical | D- calculate |
| 8. A- appropriate | B- miraculous | C- communicate | D- accuracy |
| 9. A- device | B- personal | C- beautifully | D- capable |
| 10. A- prepare | B- display | C- document | D- invention |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Choose A, B C or D that best completes each unfinished sentence; substitutes the underlined part; or has a close meaning to the original one:

- My aunt has just bought an _____ cooker.
A- electric B- electrical C- electricity D- electrician
- We'll make this beach clean and _____ again.
A- beauty B- beautiful C- beautifully D- beautify
- _____ is better than cure.
A- Prevent B- Preventive C- Prevents D- Prevention
- The government is encouraging the _____ of small businesses.
A- develop B- developing C- development D- developed
- Could you tell me what this machine is used _____?
A- of B- about C- on D- for
- Did you see that fascinating wildlife program _____ TV last night?
A- on B- at C- in D- by
- A computer can do complicated calculations with lightning speed and _____.
A- accurate B- accuracy C- inaccurate D- accurately
- A computer also _____ you to type and print any kinds of document.
A- makes B- succeeds C- allows D- let
- _____ is any program that is used to operate a computer.
A- Hardware B- Software C- CPU D- Keyboard
- Computer is a _____ device in our societies.
A- miracle B- miraculously C- miraculous D- miracles
- The students were _____ into three groups and each group took a different work.
A- added B- subtracted C- multiplied D- divided
- He's capable _____ running a mile in four minutes.
A- for B- of C- to D- up
- At last, he could _____ to get out of the burning house safely.
A- manage B- leave C- receive D- make
- The Internet helps us to interact _____ other people around the world.
A- to B- from C- of D- with
- This door should only be used in an emergency.
A- a serious problem B- a serious situation C- a happy event D- an annoying situation

16. Robert is going to be famous someday. He _____ in three movies already.
A- appeared B- had appeared C- has appeared D- has been appearing
17. The chemical book _____ was a little expensive.
A- that I bought it B- I bought that C- what I bought D- that I bought
18. Do you remember Ms. Huong, _____ taught us English composition?
A- whom B- that C- who D- which
19. I've been in this city for a long time. I _____ here sixteen years ago.
A- have come B- was coming C- came D- had come
20. "Can you give me some information?" – "_____."
A- No, thanks B- Yes, I can C- Certainly, sir D- I'd love to
21. "I'm sorry about that" – "Well, _____".
A- you're welcome B- of course C- thank you D- it's ok
22. So far her robot-maid _____ nearly all of the housework for her.
A- did B- has been done C- has done D- does
23. The blue files are used _____ storing old invoices.
A- to B- for C- as D- from
24. The match _____ because of the bad weather.
A- has cancelled B- has cancel C- have been cancelled D- has been cancelled
25. The man _____ I had seen before wasn't at the party.
A- whose B- which C- that D- where
26. Leather _____ to make shoes for hundreds of years.
A- has used B- has been used C- used D- was used
27. The house has been here _____.
A- since ages B- for ages C- before ages D- ages long
28. "Is this the address to _____ you want the package sent?" --- "Yes."
A- where B- which C- whom D- that
29. Many people lost their homes in the earthquake. The government needs to establish more shelters to care for those _____ have homes.
A- which doesn't B- which don't C- who don't D- who doesn't
30. "Do you have the book _____ the teacher?" – "Yes, I do."
A- to which belongs to B- to which belongs C- that it belongs to D- hat belongs to
31. He gave me these cookery books, _____.
A- which I find them very useful B- that I found them very useful
C- which I find very useful D- that I found very useful
32. She has just made this dress.
A- This dress has just been made. B- She didn't make this dress before.
C- She has never made this dress before D- This dress has just made her.

Choose one underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

33. How did you do on the exam? – I passed, but I did not do it so good.
A- How did you do B- passed C- did not do D- so good
34. My brother has driven his car to work every day when he bought it.
A- has driven B- to work C- when D- bought
35. Vietnam's first man-made satellite has just sent up into space.
A- Vietnam's B- man-made C- has just sent D- into
36. I didn't use the computer since last week so I don't know what's wrong with it.
A- didn't use B- last week C- what's D- with it
37. The television which we bought it five days ago gives very good pictures.
A- which B- bought it C- gives D- good pictures
38. He is studying English for the last five years, but he still can't speak it very well.
A- is studying B- for C- but D- very well

39. The computer is capable to do almost everything you ask.

A- is B- to do C- everything D- ask

40. I don't know the name of the woman whom I spoke on the phone last night.

A- don't know B- of C- whom D- last night

III. READING:

A. Circle the word or phrase that best completes the passage:

During the 20th century the pace of technology development in cameras and photography continued at an accelerated pace much like many other key technology (1) _____. While several key (2) _____ like car, telephone and gramophone record happened in the later half of the 19th century, it is the last 100 years that saw major developmental work in (3) _____ areas of communications technology as well as in other fields – TV, aircrafts, PCs, digital technology, digital cameras, mobile phones, fax machines and the internet, to the name but a few.

In the case of the camera, the developments simplified the whole process of photography, making it accessible to one and all at affordable (4) _____ and the camera industry denizens of our times made it into a mass phenomenon. The first mass use camera available at the turn of the 20th century and can be traced back to the year 1900. There are hundreds of models of cameras available today both for the amateur as well as the (5) _____ and the camera is an important part of any family's repertoire of must have gadgets.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. development | B. develop | C. developments | D. developed |
| 2. A. discoveries | B. products | C. works | D. inventions |
| 3. A. many | B. another | C. little | D. much |
| 4. A. prices | B. costs | C. money | D. expenses |
| 5. A. profession | B. professional | C. unprofessional | D. experts |

B. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer:

E-waste is being produced on a scale never seen before. Computers and other electronic equipment become **obsolete** in just a few years, leaving customers with little choice but to buy newer ones to keep up. Millions of tons of computers, TVs, smartphones, and other equipment are discarded each year. In most countries, all this waste ends up in landfills, where it poisons the environment - e-waste contains many toxic substances such as lead, mercury, and arsenic that leak into the ground.

Recycling is the ideal solution to the problem. E-waste contains significant amounts of valuable metals like gold and silver that make it attractive to recycle. In theory, recycling gold from old computers is more efficient - and less environmentally destructive - than digging it from the earth. The problem is that a large percentage of e-waste dropped off for recycling in wealthy countries is sold and diverted to the developing world, posing an increasing threat to the health of the people there.

To address the problem of the international trade in e-waste, 170 nations signed the 1989 Basel Convention, an agreement requiring that developed nations notify developing nations of hazardous waste shipments coming into their countries. Then, in 1995 the Basel Convention was modified to ban hazardous waste shipments to poor countries completely. Although the ban hasn't taken effect the European Union, where recycling infrastructure is well developed, has already written **it** into their laws. One law holds manufacturers responsible for the safe disposal of electronics they produce.

1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A- Waste Recycling: A Storm in a Teacup
B- Domestic Recycling: Pros and Cons
C- E-waste - An Export Commodity of the Future
D- E-waste - A Mess to Clear up

2. The word "**obsolete**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A- outdated B- inaccurate C- broken D- incomplete

3. The Basel Convention was modified to ban hazardous waste shipments to poor countries completely in _____.
 A- 1989 B- 1995 C- 1985 D- 1990
4. The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
 A- the ban B- recycling infrastructure
 C- the European Union D- the Basel
5. According to the European Union's law, electronics manufacturers are required to _____.
 A- upgrade their recycling infrastructure regularly
 B- sell their e-waste to developed nations only
 C- sign the Basel Convention
 D- take responsibility for disposing of their products safely

IV. WRITING:

Use the prompts below to write a set of instruction.

HOW TO MAKE TEA

1. First/ boil/ water _____
2. Next/ rinse/ teapot and cups/ hot water _____
3. Make sure/ teapot/ hot _____
4. Then/ fill/ tea _____
5. Make sure/ not/ use/ too much tea _____
6. Then/ close/ lid _____
7. Wait/ three or four/ minutes _____
8. Pour/ tea/ the cups _____
9. Remember/ tea/ should serve/ hot _____

UNIT 6 AN EXCURSION

A. VOCABULARY

READING

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. excursion (n) /ɪk'skɜːrʃn/ | : chuyến tham quan |
| 2. shape (n) /ʃeɪp/ | : hình dáng |
| 3. lotus (n) /'ləʊtəs/ | : hoa sen |
| 4. picturesque (a) /ˌpɪktʃə'resk/ | : đẹp / gây ấn tượng |
| 5. wonder of the world (n.phr.) | : kì quan thế giới |
| 6. resort (n) rɪ'zɔːt/ | : khu nghỉ mát |
| 7. altitude (n) /'æltɪtjuːd/ | : độ cao |
| 8. pine forest (n) /paɪn/ | : rừng thông |
| 9. waterfall (n) /'wɔːtəfɔːl/ | : thác nước |
| 10. bank (n) /bæŋk/ | : bờ (sông)/ ngân hàng |
| 11. come to an end (v.) | : kết thúc |
| 12. occasion (n) /ə'keɪʒn/ | : dịp |
| → occasional (a) | : thỉnh thoảng |
| → occasionally (adv) = sometimes | |
| 13. day off (n) | : ngày nghỉ |
| 14. cave (n) /keɪv/ | : hang động |
| 15. rock (n) /rɒk/ | : (tảng) nham |

16. form (v) /fɔ:m/	: hình thành
→ formation (n) /fɔ:'meɪʃn/	: sự hình thành
17. besides (adv) /bɪ'saɪdz/	: ngoài ra
18. suppose (v) /sə'pəʊz/	: cho rằng/ nghĩ rằng
19. trip (n) /trɪp/	: chuyến đi
20. instead (adv) /ɪn'sted/	: thay vì
21. campfire (n) /'kæmpfaɪə(r)/	: lửa trại
22. share <u>with</u> (v) /ʃeə(r)/	: chia sẻ
23. permit (v) = allow (v) /pə'mɪt/	: cho phép
→ permission (n) /pə'mɪʃn/	: sự cho phép
24. persuade (v) /pə'sweɪd/	: thuyết phục
25. inform (v) /ɪn'fɔ:m/	: thông báo
→ information (n) /,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/	: sự thông báo, thông tin
26. complain (v) /kəm'pleɪn/	: than phiền
27. destination (n) /,destɪ'neɪʃn/	: nơi đến/ điểm đến
28. cost (v), (n) /kɒst/	: phải trả (v), giá (n)
29. prefer <u>to</u> (v) /prɪ'fɜ:(r)/	: thích ... hơn
30. anxious (a) /'æŋkʃəs/	: lo lắng
→ anxiety (n) /æŋ'zaɪəti/	: sự lo lắng

SPEAKING

31. participant (n) /pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt/	: người tham gia
32. sundeck (n) /'sʌn dek/	: boong tàu cao nhất
33. sun-burnt (a) /'sʌnbɜ:nt/	: rám nắng
34. suffer <u>from</u> (v) /'sʌfə(r)/	: chịu đựng...
35. travel sickness /'trævl 'sɪknəs/	: say tàu, xe
36. by oneself = alone (adv)	: một mình
37. view (n) /vju:/	: tầm nhìn, cảnh tượng
38. sit (v) /sɪt/	: ngồi
→ seat (n) /si:t/	: chỗ ngồi
39. exit (n) /'eksɪt/	: lối thoát ; cửa thoát hiểm
40. occupied with (a) /'ɒkjupaɪd/	: đang sử dụng/ bận
41. suitable for (a) /'su:təbl/	: thích hợp

LISTENING

42. glorious (a) /'glɔ:riəs/	: vinh quang, vẻ vang, rực rỡ
43. assemble (v) /ə'sembl/	: tập hợp, tụ họp
44. punctual (a) /'pʌŋktʃuəl/	: đúng giờ
45. delicious (a) /dɪ'lɪʃəs/	: ngon
46. spacious (a) /'speɪʃəs/	: rộng rãi
47. bring along (v)	: mang theo
48. botanical garden (n) /bə'tænɪkl 'gɑ:dn/	: vườn sinh học, vườn bách thảo
49. on time ≈ in time (adv.)	: đúng giờ / kịp giờ
50. merrily (adv) /'merəli/	: (1 cách) vui vẻ
51. grassland (n) /'grɑ:slænd/	: đồng cỏ
52. sleep soundly /'saʊndli/	: ngủ ngon, ngủ say
53. peaceful (a) /'pi:sfl/	: thanh bình
54. quiet (a) /'kwaɪət/	: yên tĩnh
55. go on (v)	: tiếp tục

56. **pack up** (v) /pæk/
 57. **left-overs** (n) /'leftəʊvə(r)/
- : thu dọn ngăn nắp/ sắp xếp
 : thứ còn lại/ đồ thừa

WRITING

58. **convenient** (a) ≠ **inconvenient** (a)
 /kən'vi:niənt/
 → **convenience** (n) ≠ **inconvenience** (n)
 /kən'vi:niəns/
59. **necessary** (a) /'nesəsəri/
 60. **reply** (v, n) /rɪ'plai/
 61. **fortunately** = **luckily** (adv) /'fɔ:tʃənətli/
 62. **take** (sth) **along** (v)
 63. **confirm** (v) /kən'fɜ:m/
 → **confirmation** (n) /,kɒnfə'meɪʃn/
 64. **respond** (v) /rɪ'spɒnd/
 65. **bunch** (n) /bʌntʃ/
 66. **mango** (n) /'mæŋɡəʊ/
 67. **accept** (v) /ək'sept/
 68. **request** (n, v) /rɪ'kwest/
- : thuận tiện ≠ bất tiện
 : cần thiết
 : trả lời
 : may mắn
 : mang theo
 : xác nhận
 : phản hồi, trả lời
 : chum / nhánh
 : xoài
 : chấp nhận
 : yêu cầu

B. WORD FORM

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. space (n)
spacious (adj) | careless (adj) |
| 2. excite (v)
excitement (n)
excited (adj)
exciting (adj) | carefully (adv)
carelessly (adv) |
| 3. picture (n)
picturesque (adj)
picturesquely (adv) | 7. sickness (n)
sick (adj) |
| 4. glory (n)
glorious (adj) | 8. mystery (n)
mysterious (adj)
mysteriously (adv) |
| 5. interest (v-n)
interested (adj)
interesting (adj) | 9. magic (n - adj)
magical (adj)
magician (n) |
| 6. care (v-n)
careful (adj) | 10. miracle (n)
miraculous (adj) |
| | 11. help (v-n)
helpful (adj)
helpless (adj) |

C. PREPOSITIONS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. On occasion | 5. go on excursion |
| 2. be interested in | 6. be fond of |
| 3. complain to s.b about s.t | 7. stay away from |
| 4. bad for s.b 's health / teeth,.... | 8. informed s.b about / of s.t |

D. GRAMMAR NOTES

I. What's the difference? 'WILL' and 'BE GOING TO'

S + Will +bare infinitive	S+ Be (am/is /are) + going to + bare infinitive
---------------------------	---

<i>A decision at the moment of speaking:</i> Ex: Julie: There's no milk. - John: Really? In that case, <u>I'll go</u> and get some.	<i>A decision before the moment of speaking:</i> Ex: Julie: There's no milk. John: I know. <u>I'm going to get</u> some when this TV programme finishes.
<i>A prediction based on opinion:</i> Ex: I think the Conservatives <u>will win</u> the next election.	<i>A prediction based on something we can see (or hear) now:</i> Ex: The Conservatives <u>are going to win</u> the election. They already have most of the votes.
<i>A future fact:</i> Ex: The sun <u>will rise</u> tomorrow.	
For <i>promises / requests / refusals / offers:</i> Ex: <u>I'll help</u> you tomorrow, if you like.	

II. The Present continuous for the future meaning : how we use Present Continuous Tense for The Future

We use the present continuous tense to talk about the future when an action or situation is part of a:

- **plan**
- **an arrangement**
- **intention.**

Sentences with this use of the present continuous always have words or phrases which refer to **future time** or the context leaves it very clear:

- Mary's studying in the library. (*now*)
She's studying at Bethan's house **this evening**. (*future*)
- Stan's arriving. (*now*) He's just called from the airport
He's arriving **tomorrow morning** about 7.30 (*future*)
- We're driving to Manchester. (*now*)
We're driving to Glasgow **next week**. (*future*)
- We're doing a physics exam. (*now*)
We're doing a History exam **in two days**. (*future*)

Notes: *We should not say or write "I'm going to go" "I'm going to come", BUT "I'm going" "I'm coming" instead.*

PRACTICE:

I. Complete the sentences by using WILL or BE GOING TO with the verbs in the brackets:

- Sally: There's no sugar left!
Betty: Oh. I _____ some from the shop. (get)
- The population of Valencia _____ 2 million by the year 2010. (reach)
- Mum: I told you to tidy up your room.
Son: Sorry, Mum, I forgot. I _____ it after lunch. (do)
- Sally: Why don't we meet for coffee on Friday morning?
Willy: Sorry. I can't. I _____ the doctor then. (see)
- "Tomorrow _____ a bright and sunny day everywhere in Spain, except in La Coruña," said the weatherwoman. (be)
- Look at that big black cloud. I think it _____. (rain)
- Sally: What are your plans for the week-end?
Betty: Brad Pitt phoned. We _____ on a picnic. (go)
- Betty: Have you booked the flights yet?

Sally: Don't worry. It's all organized. I _____ to the travel agent's tomorrow morning. (go)

9 In the future people _____ bigger heads. (have)

10 If we miss the bus, we _____ a taxi. (take)

11 Next month I _____ a DVD player. (buy)

12 When _____ you _____ another party? (have)

13 I've got to go to the dentist this morning. _____ you _____ with me? (come)

14 Oh no! I think I _____. (sneeze)

15 Fanny: I can't open this jar.

Leslie: Give it to me. I _____ it. (do)

II. Read the sentences and put F for future and P for present:

- _____ Where's Minh? She's studying in her room.
- _____ We're having a farewell party tomorrow night.
- _____ Where are you going on your holiday this summer?
- _____ Look! The bus is coming.
- _____ Mai can't answer the phone because she's having a bath.
- _____ Phuong is sitting between Nga and Minh.
- _____ Please be quiet! I'm trying to concentrate on my lessons.
- _____ I'm going to the airport to meet my husband this afternoon.

III. Underline correct answers

- Perhaps I *will see* / *is going to see* you one day.
- "Shall we go out?" "No, I *will* / *am going to* wash my dishes"
- I *will fly* / *am going to fly* to Venice next week. I've already got a ticket.
- The sky is brighter. It *will be* / *is going to be* a nice afternoon.
- I promise I *tell* / *will tell* you tomorrow.
- That waiter *is carrying* / *is going to carry* too many plates. He *is dropping* / *is going to drop* them.
- We *play* / *are playing* basketball with our friends this afternoon.
- "I don't want to drive" "Ok, I *will drive* / *am going to drive*."
- That famous singer *will perform* / *is going to perform* next week. She has got a visa.
- Look at that car! The man *is driving* / *is going to drive* too fast. He *is hitting* / *is going to hit* the cyclist.

E. EXERCISES

E1. VOCABULARY

Fill in the blank with suitable words in the box:

picturesque – convenient – piece – wonders – leftovers – sunshine – attracts – campfire – picnic – waterfalls.

- Nha Trang _____ visitors all over the world.
- She was born and grew up in a _____ fishing village in Ha Long Bay.
- I have been to many _____ in Dalat such as Cam Ly, Datanla and Hang Cop.
- Pyramids are one of the world's _____.
- I have a _____ of news to tell you.
- _____ is a trip somebody makes for pleasure.
- Have you spent a night together by a _____?
- _____ are food that has not been eaten during the meal

9. Is it Ok if we meet at 9 o'clock? Is the time _____ for you?
10. We often go to the beach in summer to enjoy good weather with lots of _____.

E2. WORD FORM

1. They live in a _____ apartment near the city centre. (space)
2. Lan's class made a trip to the cave to study rock _____. (form)
3. Hoa is going to Singapore next week. She's talking about it with _____. (excite)
4. The temple is _____ situated on the banks of the river. (picture)
5. In the summer you can enjoy the _____ sunset from the beach. (glory)
6. I think the trip will be _____. (interest)
7. I am afraid you can't leave without your parents' _____. (permit)
8. They have planned their trip _____. (careful)
9. It was a great _____ to have a school so near. (convenient)
10. I often suffer from travel _____, so I need plenty of fresh air. (sick)
11. The main witness had _____ disappeared. (mystery)
12. Computer is a _____ typewriter. (magic)
13. What makes a computer such a _____ device? (miracle)
14. My friend Timothy is really a _____ person. (help)
15. I don't mean to make her feel unwelcome, but it was her own _____ that got her into this situation. (care)

E3. PREPOSITION

1. _____ this occasion, my friends and I are going to visit some picturesque lakes near my hometown.
2. Their little daughter is very interested _____ watching cartoon film.
3. She never complains _____ her difficulties.
4. Eating too many sweets is bad _____ our teeth.
5. My sister suggests we should go _____ excursion to Hoi An.
6. The boys are fond _____ playing computer games.
7. Eli shared his chocolate _____ the other kids.
8. My parents may not want to let me stay a night away _____ home.
9. No one informed me _____ the change of the project.
10. Roger doesn't have history class _____ Thursdays.

E4. TENSES: *The present progressive or past progressive?*

1. My mother (wait) _____ for me when I came home.
2. John, along with his friends, (plan) _____ a party at this moment.
3. The police (make) _____ some inquiries about the murder tomorrow morning.
4. I (wait) _____ for my friend outside the stadium at that time.
5. How fast _____ (the girl/ ride) when the accident happened?
6. The first term (come) _____ to an end soon.
7. The doorbell rang while Tom (watch) _____ TV.
8. The light often goes out while we (have) _____ dinner.

TEST OF UNIT 6

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

1. a- picture b- classmate c- pagoda d- center

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2. a- <u>w</u> orse | b- <u>w</u> orld | c- <u>s</u> word | d- <u>w</u> orm |
| 3. a- <u>h</u> usband | b- <u>b</u> utton | c- <u>c</u> ircus | d- <u>f</u> unny |
| 4. a- <u>b</u> urn | b- <u>s</u> hirt | c- <u>w</u> ork | d- <u>a</u> nswer |
| 5. a- <u>t</u> hirteen | b- <u>s</u> econd | c- <u>s</u> uggest | d- <u>p</u> roblem |

Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a- reason | b- resort | c- mountain | d- forest |
| 2. a- beside | b- believe | c- enjoy | d- weather |
| 3. a- understand | b- altitude | c- interesting | d- photograph |
| 4. a- occasional | b- geography | c- information | d- participant |
| 5. a- persuade | b- request | c- progressive | d- fortunate |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

- I work from Tuesday to Saturday, so Sunday and Monday are my _____.
a. working days b. days out c. breaks d. days off
- The cottage is surrounded by the most glorious countryside.
a. ordinary b. honourable c. beautiful d. gloomy
- At last we came to an end with the sound conclusions.
a. finished b. delayed c. came out d. postponed
- The cheese is soft and white and absolutely _____.
a. tasteful b. glorious c. delicious d. interesting
- He finally came with us, although it took a long time to _____ him.
a. believe b. permit c. persuade d. take
- You are not allowed to camp here without _____.
a. permission b. persuasion c. protection d. decision
- The town is a popular _____ for art lovers.
a. destination b. arrival c. department d. visitation
- Don't throw away the _____. We can have them for supper.
a. sundeck b. photos c. food d. leftovers.
- We are going on a _____ trip to Vung Tau next week.
a. two day b. two-days c. two-day d. two days
- Vung Tau is one of the leading east coast resorts of VN.
a. places where people go on holiday
b. places where people have medical tests
c. places where people go on business
d. places where people learn foreign languages
- My parents _____ tomorrow to stay with me for a few days.
a. come b. will have come c. are coming d. came
- I'll return Bob's pen to him the next time I _____ him.
a. see b. will see c. am going to see d. have seen
- We hope the excursion will help us _____ a lot after working hard.
a. relax b. relaxing c. relaxed d. be relaxed
- This is the first time we _____ to Scotland, so it's all new to us.
a. are going b. were c. have been d. will go
- Look at those cars! They _____.
a. will crash b. are cashing c. will be crashed d. are going to crash
- Good night. I _____ you in the morning.
a. see b. am seeing c. am going to see d. will see
- Nobody can persuade her _____ her mind.
a. change b. changed c. to change d. changing

18. Why could some of the students sleep **soundly**?
a. loudly b. nicely c. pretty d. well
19. Workers complain _____ the conditions in which they are forced to work
a. to b. about c. with d. for
20. Will you share your sandwich _____ me?
a. to b. from c. with d. on
21. The film is not suitable _____ children.
a. in b. at c. of d. for
22. She's been suffering _____ cancer for two years.
a. from b. off c. without d. in
23. My brother is fond _____ pointing out my mistakes.
a. to b. on c. off d. of
24. The fans waved _____ as the film star stepped out of the limousine.
a. exciting b. excitingly c. excited d. excitedly
25. A fairy appeared and _____ changed her old clothes.
a. magic b. magically c. magician d. magical
26. Going on a trip is more _____ than staying at home.
a. interest b. interested c. interesting d. interestingly
27. The news that Mr Nam had inherited a million dollars make his friend _____.
a. excited b. exciting c. excitement d. excitedly
28. We have to be _____ when riding our bikes on the streets.
a. care b. careless c. careful d. carefully
29. I completely forget about this. Give me a moment, I _____ do it now.
a. will b. am going to c. is going to d. have done
30. Tonight I _____ stay at home. I have already told Jimmy to come by and enjoy the new film series with me.
a. be going to b. will c. am going to d. won't
31. I _____ fly to Japan next December.
a. am going to b. will c. will be d. am going to be
32. That's the phone. I _____ answer it.
a. will b. answer c. am going to d. not answer
33. "Tea or coffee?" – " _____ "
a. I am going to have tea, please. c. Certainly.
b. I'll have tea, please. d. I want to drink.
34. Thanks for your offer, but I am ok. John says he _____ help me.
a. isn't going to b. doesn't c. not help d. will
35. I feel exhausted, I _____ be ill.
a. am going to b. going to c. will d. have to
36. Jenifer: "Let's go camping."
Jack: " _____ the weather is not so good today"
a. No problem b. Just bring yourself
c. Oh, I don't think it's a good idea d. Yes, let's do that
37. "Please remember me to your parents." " _____ "
a. No, thanks b. That's all right c. Never mind d. Sure

Choose the words or phrases that need correcting.

1. Before she became a film star, she has been a stand-up comedian.
A. became B. has C. been D. stand-up
2. After a week, we finally got to Miami, that my aunt lives.

- A. After a week B. to C. that D. lives
3. My mother makes me doing my homework so I can't go out.
A. makes B. doing C. so D. go out
4. My family lived in Hue since 1990 to 2001, but we are now living in Saigon.
A. lived B. since C. are now living D. in
5. An old man walking along the road stopped talking to us.
A. walking B. along C. talking D. to

III. CLOZE TEST

Choose the word that best fits each of the blank spaces.

Hi everyone,

I've been in Paris for over a week now and I'm having a great (1) _____. In the first few days I did quite a lot of (2) _____ - the Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame, and all the usual tourist attractions. Most places are absolutely (3) _____ with tourists, so yesterday I decided to have a (4) _____ round the shops.

Today I've been to a couple of interesting art (5) _____. I got (6) _____ on my way back to the hotel, but it didn't matter because I discovered a really fascinating (7) _____ with lots of little stalls, selling just about everything from apples to antiques.

I ate in the hotel the first night but usually I (8) _____ for dinner. The restaurants are great and I can get a set meal for less than 25 Euros. I'm afraid I've (9) _____ a lot of money, but it's a great place. You'll be able to see for yourself (10) _____ I get back. I've taken lots of photos.

I hope you're all well. I'll write again next week.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. a. visit | b. holiday | c. trip | d. excursion |
| 2. a. viewing | b. sightseeing | c. looking | d. landscape |
| 3. a. took | b. stayed | c. packed | d. full |
| 4. a. look | b. visit | c. day-off | d. walking |
| 5. a. exhibits | b. castles | c. concerts | d. galleries |
| 6. a. left | b. loss | c. lost | d. disappeared |
| 7. a. temple | b. palace | c. cathedral | d. market |
| 8. a. go out | b. leave | c. call | d. stay in |
| 9. a. paid | b. spent | c. lost | d. got |
| 10. a. until | b. while | c. after | d. when |

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage carefully, then choose the one best answer, a, b, c or d.

For the last few months I have spent every Saturday in my flat and have done nothing more exciting than work at home, read the newspapers and watch television. I had begun feeling, bored with this and so, last weekend I thought I would do something different. I rang up several of my friends and we decided to go to London for the day. I was really excited as I hadn't been to London since I was ten. We decided to go by coach as this was by far the cheapest means of transport that was available even though it meant that we needed to get up very early. Once in London we decided to take a sightseeing tour as we wanted to see some of the famous buildings. After the tour we bought some sandwiches and ate them in a small park. In the afternoon two of us went shopping and the others went to the theater. We met up again at 6:30 p.m. and went to a small restaurant in Soho. The meal was really good but, unfortunately, it took much longer than we had expected. We had to get a taxi back to the coach station. Luckily, we got there just two minutes before our coach left.

1. According to the passage, the writer _____

- a. usually spends his weekend at home.
 - b. went to London with some of his friends.
 - c. has lived in London for ten years.
 - d. feels bored with his life.
2. He felt so excited about going to London because _____
- a. he hadn't been there before . b. he hadn't been there for ten years.
 - c. he went there ten years ago. d. he hadn't been there for a long time.
3. Why did they decide to go by coach?
- a. Because it was available.
 - b. Because they wanted to start early.
 - c. Because other means of transport were more expensive.
 - d. Because it was one of the most efficient means of transport.
4. Which of the following is true?
- a. They all went shopping before going to theatre.
 - b. They made a sightseeing tour of London and then had lunch.
 - c. They had lunch in a small restaurant.
 - d. They left the city at 6:30 p.m.
5. It can be inferred from the text that
- a. they nearly missed the coach because of the meal.
 - b. they didn't enjoy the meal in the restaurant very much.
 - c. the coach had already left when they got to the station.
 - d. they missed the coach and had to take a taxi back.

V. WRITING

Choose the best second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one

1. It was breakfast-time when Susan rang.
- a. When Susan rang I have just finished my breakfast.
 - b. Susan rang after I had had my breakfast.
 - c. I was having my breakfast when Susan rang.
 - d. I was going to have my breakfast as soon as Susan rang.
2. Adrian's job interview is on 17 October.
- a. Adrian will be called for a job interview on 17 October.
 - b. Adrian is giving a job interview on 17 October.
 - c. Adrian had an interview for a job on 17 October.
 - d. Adrian is having a job interview on 17 October.
3. You can get off this train at Bath.
- a. This train stops at Bath. b. This train is going to stop at Bath.
 - c. You can stop this train at Bath. d. This train will be stopped at Bath.
4. We have decided to help with the project.
- a. We helped with the project. b. We must help with the project.
 - c. We will help with the project. d. We are going to help with the project.
5. The last time I went swimming was when we were in Spain.
- a. I swam a lot when we were in Spain.
 - b. I hadn't been swimming before we moved to Spain.
 - c. I haven't been swimming since we were in Spain.

- d. I went swimming while we lived in Spain.
6. They spoke too quickly for us to understand.
- a. They spoke so quickly that we couldn't understand it.
- b. They spoke so quickly that we couldn't understand.
- c. They spoke so quickly that we couldn't understand them.
- d. They spoke quickly enough so that we couldn't understand them.

Unit 7 THE MASS MEDIA

A. VOCABULARY

READING

1	medium (n)	/'mi:.di.əm/	trung bình
2	channel (n)	/'tʃænl/	kênh truyền hình
3	nation (n)	/'nei.ʃən/	quốc gia
4	national (a)	/'næʃ.ən.əl/	thuộc về quốc gia
5	nationally (adv)	/'næʃnəli/	liên quan đến quốc gia
6	nationality (n)	/,næʃ'næl'æl.ə.ti/	quốc tịch
7	comedy (n)	/'kɒm.ə.di/	kịch hài
8	documentary (n)	/,dɒk.jə'men.tər.i/	phim phóng sự, tài liệu
9	weather forecast (n)	/'weð.ə ,fɔ:.kɑ:st/	dự báo thời tiết
10	Quiz show (n)	/kwɪz/ /ʃəʊ/	chương trình đố vui
11	theater (n)	/'θiə.tər/	nhà hát kịch

SPEAKING – LISTENING

12	headline (n)	/'hed.laɪn/	dòng tít, bài báo
13	news headlines	/nju:z/	điểm tin
14	intend (v)	/ɪn'tend/	dự định

15	intention (n)	/ɪn'ten.ʃən/	ý định
16	fun (n)	/fʌn/	vui vẻ
17	funny (a)	/ˈfʌn.i/	buồn cười, khôi hài
18	orally (adv)	/ˈɔː.rə.li/	bằng miệng (= through mouth)
19	aurally (adv)	/ˈɔː.rə.li/	bằng tai (= through ears)

WRITING

20	visually (adv)	/ˈvɪʒ.u.ə.li/	bằng mắt (= through eyes)
21	provide sb with sth	/prəˈvaɪd/	cung cấp
22	provide sth for sb		
23	deliver (v)	/dɪˈlɪv.ər/	phân phát, chuyển, giao
24	delivery (n)	/dɪˈlɪv.ər.i/	sự phân phát
25	receive (v)	/rɪˈsiːv/	nhận
26	have something in common (v. phrase)		có điểm chung
27	flood (n)	/flʌd/	lũ lụt
28	memory (n)	/ˈmeməri/	trí nhớ, ký ức
29	memorable (a)	/ˈmemərəbl/	đáng nhớ
30	effect (v)	/ɪˈfekt/	ảnh hưởng
31	effective (a)	/ɪˈfek.tɪv/	có hiệu quả
32	popular with (a)	/ˈpɒp.jə.lər/ wɪð/	phổ biến, được yêu thích
33	popularity (n)	/ˌpɒp.jəˈlær.ə.ti/	tính đại chúng
34	violent (a)	/ˈvaɪələnt/	mãnh liệt, dữ dội
35	violence (n)	/ˈvaɪələns/	sự mãnh liệt
36	be aware of	/əˈweə(r)/	nhận thức
37	awareness (n)	/əˈweə/	sự nhận thức
38	interfere (v) in	/ˌɪn.təˈfɪər/	can thiệp, gây trở ngại

B. WORD FORM:

- Develop (v)** _____
Development (n) _____
- Music (n)** _____
Musical (a) _____
Musician (n) _____
- Educate (v)** _____
Education (n) _____
Educational (a) _____
Educationally (adv) _____
- Culture (n)** _____

C. PREPOSITION

- equipped with
- capable of
- prevent somebody from something.
- receive something from somebody.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Cultural (n) _____ |
| | Culturally (adv) _____ |
| 5. Science (n) | _____ |
| | Scientist (n) _____ |
| | Scientifically (adv) _____ |
| 6. Adventure (v) | _____ |
| | Adventurer (n) _____ |
| 7. Practice (n) | _____ |
| | Practical (a) _____ |
| | Practically (adv) _____ |
| 8. Memory (n) | _____ |
| | Memorable (a) _____ |
| | Memorably (adv) _____ |
| | Memorialize (v) _____ |

- provide something for somebody.
- on Monday / this opportunity/ this occasion.
- away from somebody/ something
- look for

D. GRAMMAR NOTES

THE PRESENT PERFECT

1. Form S + have/ has + V3/-ed

2. Usage

- Hành động xảy ra tại một thời điểm **KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH** ở quá khứ

Ex: + I have seen the film “Titanic” at least three times.

- Hành động **xảy ra, bắt đầu ở quá khứ và còn tiếp tục kéo dài tới hiện tại**

Ex: + We have known each other for 10 years.

- Hành động **vừa mới xảy ra/ hoàn thành**

Ex: + He has just finished her homework.

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- Just, lately, recently, several times, many times, yet, already, ever, never, so far = until now = up to now = up to the present**
- For + khoảng thời gian**
- Since + mốc thời gian**
- Have/has + V3/ed **SINCE** V2/ed
- This is the first/ second... time S + have/has + V3/ed

BECAUSE OF and IN SPITE OF

1. **BECAUSE OF** (dùng để chỉ nguyên nhân: **bởi vì**)

BECAUSE OF + DANH TỪ/ CỤM DANH TỪ/ ĐẠI TỪ/ GERUND

Ex:

- We are late **because of** the rain. (the rain: danh từ)
- The streets are flooded **because of** the heavy rain. (the heavy rain: cụm danh từ)
- They are here **because of** us. (us: đại từ)
- She is absent **because of** feeling unwell. (feeling: gerund)

2. **IN SPITE OF / DESPITE** (dùng để diễn tả ý **tương phản**: **mặc dù**)

IN SPITE OF/ DESPITE + DANH TỪ/ CỤM DANH TỪ/ ĐẠI TỪ/ GERUND

Ex:

- We went out **in spite of** the rain. (the rain: danh từ)
- In spite of** the cold weather we all wore shorts. (The cold weather: cụm danh từ)
- In spite of** trying very hard, John still failed the exam. (trying: gerund)

BECAUSE and ALTHOUGH/ THOUGH/ EVEN THOUGH

1. **BECAUSE** (dùng để chỉ nguyên nhân: **bởi vì**)

BECAUSE + S+ V

Ex: We were late **because** it rained heavily.

They didn't take part in the trip **because** the weather was bad.

2. **ALTHOUGH/ THOUGH/ EVEN THOUGH** (dùng để diễn tả ý **tương phản**: **mặc dù**)

ALTHOUGH/ THOUGH/ EVEN THOUGH + S+ V

Ex: **Although** the weather was very bad, we had a picnic.
We took many pictures **though** the sky was cloudy.

E. EXERCISES

E1. GRAMMAR

I. Supply “because”, because of”, “although”, in spite of” appropriately.

1. We decided to leave early _____ the party was boring.
2. We had to cancel our trip _____ the bad weather.
3. _____ she was rich, she didn't own a house.
4. They visited her often _____ they enjoyed her company.
5. He had to repeat class _____ his poor grades.
6. _____ their poverty, they are very generous.
7. She was awarded the scholarship _____ her hard work.
8. I cannot play any musical instrument _____ I am fond of music.
9. We plan to spend our vacation in the mountain _____ the fresh air.
10. The chicken were killed in thousands _____ the disease.

II. Rewrite those sentences using “because of”

1. He couldn't read the sign because the distance was so great.

2. Because the fog was thick, I couldn't see anything.

3. He received a poor grade because his answers were incorrect.

4. We didn't buy the house because its rooms were small.

5. He failed because he was so lazy.

6. We love to have a good relationship with Anna because she is very kind.

7. My neighbor couldn't return home because she lost all of her money.

8. Because we live far away, we rarely see our family.

9. I can't study because it is noisy.

10. Because it was raining, we didn't go to the park this morning.

III. Rewrite those sentences using “in spite of”

1. Although Henry is a billionaire, he hates spending money.

2. Although it rained heavily, the student managed to come to class on time.

3. Mark went on working although he felt unwell.

4. They slept soundly although the night air was hot.

5. Although she was successful, she felt dissatisfied.

6. He managed to walk to the nearest town although his leg was broken.

7. Although he stayed up very late, he didn't feel tired.

8. We couldn't get tickets although we queued for an hour.

9. I enjoyed the film although the story was silly.

10. He didn't arrive until 9 o'clock although he promised that he wouldn't be late.

IV. Rewrite those sentences using "because"

1. He was not allowed to come in because of being late.

-> _____

2. The mechanic managed to repair the engine because of having experience.

-> _____

3. Our train was late because of the thick fog.

-> _____

4. She couldn't sleep because of the noise.

-> _____

5. Because of his deep love for her, he can't live without her.

-> _____

6. Everyone loves her because of her good behaviour.

-> _____

7. He was given that position because of his good English

-> _____

8. He answered those questions perfectly because of his intelligence.

-> _____

9. They stopped working because of the hot weather.

-> _____

10. We admired him because of his great ability.

-> _____

11. She didn't go to class this morning because of having a bad cold.

-> _____

12. I couldn't see anything because of the dark.

-> _____

V. Rewrite those sentences using “although/ though/ even though”

1. In spite of all the noise outside, the students kept on studying.

-> _____

2. In spite of their poverty, they are always neatly dressed.

-> _____

3. We don't feel tired in spite of having walked three miles.

-> _____

4. She ate very little in spite of the delicious food.

-> _____

5. Despite being fond of music, I can't play any musical instruments.

-> _____

6. In spite of being warned, he still got an electric shock.

-> _____

7. My grandfather is still an active man despite his age.

-> _____

8. Despite the narrow streets in that city, they drive cars.

-> _____

9. Despite being wealthy, she is not happy

-> _____

10. Nobody liked it in spite of the low price.

-> _____

11. He didn't eat much in spite of being hungry.

-> _____

12. In spite of his talent, nobody admired him.

-> _____

13. He didn't get a promotion despite his good work.

-> _____

14. He bought that car despite our advice.

-> _____

VI. Sentence transformation

1. She began to play the piano three years ago.

She has _____

2. It's two years since he last went home.

He hasn't _____

3. John began to play tennis ten years ago.

He has _____

4. The old man stopped sleeping in the park a long time ago.

The old man hasn't _____

5. It's nine months since Albas returned from Africa.

Albas returned _____

6. It's a long time since I last saw her.

I haven't _____

7. It's ages since we last saw a good cowboy film.

We haven't _____

8. Tom gave up smoking six weeks ago.

Tom hasn't _____

E2: VOCABULARY

Fill in the blank with the words given in the box

orally – deliver – comedy – memory – theatre – cloudy – channel – awareness – comments – weather forecast

1. They are enjoying a _____ and they laugh a lot.
2. The mass media _____ information and entertainment.
3. Now I am waiting for the _____ on the TV to learn if the weather will be fine or not.
4. Please tell me how to change the _____ of the TV with the remote control.
5. Although our grandfather passed away years ago, his _____ always remains with us.
6. The students give their response _____.
7. Television helps us broaden our _____ of cultures and societies around the world.
8. _____ sports are my favourite TV programs.
9. We went to a _____ to enjoy a film.
10. It is not going to rain. The sky is not _____.

E3: WORD FORM

1. This piece of equipment is an exciting new _____. (develop)
2. At the age of five, he showed an exceptional talent as a _____. (music)
3. “_____ speaking”, their latest album is nothing special. (music)
4. The book will be invaluable for handicapped students in higher _____. (educate)
5. There's a lot of new _____ software available now. (educate)
6. The orchestra is very important for the _____ life of the city. (culture)
7. I took a very _____ trip last year and had very interesting experiences. (adventure)
8. You must have been a great _____ to go on such a dangerous trip. (adventure)
9. It is a _____ fact that light travels faster than sound. (science)
10. Sorting out of the files won't take long if we do it _____. (science)

E4: PREPOSITIONS

1. _____ this occasion, my friends and I are going to visit some picturesque lakes near my hometown.
2. I have never stayed a night away _____ home.
3. Our post offices are equipped _____ a lot of modern devices.
4. You are capable _____ better work than this.
5. Paul seemed very proud _____ his success after a lot of efforts and hard work.
6. Nothing can prevent him _____ speaking out against injustice.
7. I looked _____ my key but I couldn't find it anywhere.
8. I received a package _____ a stranger this morning.
9. We are here to provide the public _____ a service.
10. The two cultures have a lot _____ common.

E5: VERB TENSES

1. According to yesterday's newspapers, astronomers in Australia (discover) _____ a planet in a galaxy close to our own.
2. Maria (not, drive) _____ since she (sell) _____ her car.
3. So far this week, there (be) _____ three burglaries in our street.

4. Since he (save) _____ the girl from the frozen pond, he (be) _____ on TV and in the newspapers almost every day.
5. (you, finish) _____ your work yet?
6. Sally (read) _____ to the children while Kevin (wash up) _____.
7. Ella (drop) _____ her bag while she (get) _____ into her car.
8. After Tom (finish) _____ reading, he (put) _____ out the light.
9. The film (already, begin) _____ by the time we (get) _____ to the cinema.
10. We (prepare) _____ to leave when he (arrive) _____.

TEST OF UNIT 7

I. PRONUNCIATION

Choose the word which has underlined part pronounced differently from the rest:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>height</u> | B. <u>life</u> | C. <u>eight</u> | D. <u>fly</u> |
| 2. A. <u>says</u> | B. <u>plays</u> | C. <u>stays</u> | D. <u>bays</u> |
| 3. A. <u>advantage</u> | B. <u>page</u> | C. <u>ago</u> | D. <u>change</u> |
| 4. A. <u>mail</u> | B. <u>channel</u> | C. <u>nature</u> | D. <u>radio</u> |
| 5. A. <u>climb</u> | B. <u>popularize</u> | C. <u>wild</u> | D. <u>magazine</u> |
| 6. A. <u>cartoons</u> | B. <u>features</u> | C. <u>banks</u> | D. <u>sorrows</u> |
| 7. A. <u>wildlife</u> | B. <u>device</u> | C. <u>design</u> | D. <u>multiply</u> |
| 8. A. <u>media</u> | B. <u>comedy</u> | C. <u>defence</u> | D. <u>resort</u> |
| 9. A. <u>feature</u> | B. <u>weather</u> | C. <u>ease</u> | D. <u>seat</u> |
| 10. A. <u>kite</u> | B. <u>provide</u> | C. <u>height</u> | D. <u>radio</u> |

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. adventure | B. advantage | C. advertise | D. adviser |
| 2. A. recommend | B. comedy | C. punishment | D. national |
| 3. A. interfere | B. responsible | C. education | D. documentary |
| 4. A. forecast | B. program | C. media | D. cartoon |
| 5. A. channel | B. intend | C. presenting | D. deliver |
| 6. A. documentary | B. miraculous | C. require | D. communication |
| 7. A. weather | B. comedy | C. wildlife | D. computer |
| 8. A. passive | B. media | C. cartoon | D. glorious |
| 9. A. internet | B. typical | C. orally | D. persuade |
| 10. A. romantic | B. feature | C. resort | D. enclose |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Choose A, B, C, or D that best completes each unfinished sentence; substitutes the underlined part; or has a close meaning to the original one:

1. You can hear BBC news _____ all over the world.
A. shows B. announcements C. receipts D. programs
2. What do you usually do in the evening? – I usually _____ TV.
A. see B. notice C. look D. watch
3. Television can make things _____ because it presents information in an effective way.
A. memory B. memorial C. memorable D. memorably
4. TV presents information in a more effective way.
A. introduces B. gives C. produces D. entertains
5. Children often prefer looking at _____ to reading books.

- A. newspapers B. comics C. articles D. commercials
6. Motion pictures are an important art form that provides us not only entertainment art but also knowledge.
- A. Films B. Televisions C. Books D. Magazines
7. The teacher recommended his students to learn one more foreign language.
- A. forced B. allowed C. advised D. permitted
8. _____ is a film which is factual information, often about a problem in society.
- A. series B. soap opera C. documentary D. drama
9. There was a report _____ The Independent _____ this new law.
- A. on/ for B. in/ to C. on/ about D. on/ in
10. _____ is a system connecting millions of computer worldwide.
- A. The television B. The Internet C. The media D. The phone
11. You should take an umbrella. It's raining _____ outside.
- A. heavy B. heavily C. heaviness D. more heavy
12. If you use media _____, you can get remarkable results.
- A. effect B. effective C. effectively D. effectiveness
13. Mr. Pike _____ English in our school for 2 years and he _____ next month.
- A. teaches/ retires B. has taught/ will retire
C. is teaching/ will retire D. taught/ is retiring
14. The scheme encourages students from many countries _____ with each other.
- A. communicate B. to communicate C. communicating D. communicates
15. _____ the storm warnings, he didn't go out last night.
- A. since B. In spite of C. Because of D. The result
16. This is the fifth time you _____ me the damn question.
- A. ask B. asked C. have asked D. are asking
17. When I arrived at the party, Lucy _____ home.
- A. has already gone B. had already gone C. already went D. already was going
18. English people spent 18 hours per week _____ TV.
- A. watching B. to watch C. watch D. for watching
19. I've lived in a small house near the coast _____ 1990.
- A. from B. since C. in D. for
20. How _____ do you use the Internet? – Almost every day.
- A. often B. long C. much D. many
21. It's time we _____ this car and bought a new one.
- A. will sell B. have sold C. had sold D. sold
22. _____ all my warning, he tried to fix the computer himself.
- A. Although B. In spite of C. Because D. Instead of
23. You _____ whisper. Nobody can hear us.
- A. needn't B. don't have to C. mustn't D. need to
24. It's nine years _____ Mary returned from America.
- A. while B. since C. when D. as
25. Although our grandfather passed away years ago, his _____ always remains with us.
- A. memory B. memorable C. memorably D. memorialize
26. Advertisers take full advantage _____ mass media to present their products and services to the public.
- A. of B. from C. in D. with
27. Ask me again tomorrow. I'll have to give it some _____.
- A. think B. thought C. thoughtful D. thoughtless
28. Officially, Robert's in charge, but in _____ Hannah runs the office.
- A. practice B. practices C. practical D. practically

29. Television can make things more memorable because it presents information in a more **effective** way.

A. clever B. expensive C. successful D. pretty

30. Documentary is a film or a radio or television program giving **facts** about something.

A. things B. numbers C. truth D. news

31. Mary: _____.

Peter: Yes, of course I do.

A. How do you like music?

B. How long do you like it?

C. Can you tell me if you like music?

D. What do you do when you listen to music?

32. Jane: _____. Tom: Well, whenever I have free time.

A. When are you listening to music?

B. How long do you like it?

C. How often do you listen to music?

D. What do you do when you listen to music?

Choose the words or phrases that need correcting

1. An advantage of Internet news reports is that they can be constant updated.

A. An advantage

B. is

C. can be

D. constant

2. The magazine went out of business because it did not have subscribers enough.

A. went

B. out of

C. because

D. subscribers enough

3. It is convenient to subscribe to the newspaper although it is delivered to your house daily.

A. to subscribe

B. although

C. is delivered

D. daily

4. The editor decided not publish the story because the facts were unreliable.

A. decided

B. not publish

C. because

D. unreliable

5. The art critic gave the show a poor review, that saddened the exhibition team.

A. The

B. poor

C. that

D. exhibition

6. He stayed at home yesterday because his mother was being sick.

A. stayed

B. yesterday

C. because

D. being sick

7. Films have quickly come to be use in teaching and learning, in place of lectures and texts.

A. have quickly come

B. to be use

C. in teaching and learning

D. in place of

8. We can't go to Julia's party because of we're going away that weekend.

A. can't go

B. to Julia's party

C. because of

D. we're going away

9. No one knows what the ultimate affect of the global population will be.

A. No one

B. affect of

C. the global population

D. will be

10. The members of the personal committee has decided to revise the employee handbook.

A. The members

B. has decided

C. to revise

D. the employee handbook

III. CLOZE TEST

Circle the word or phrase that best completes the passage:

WORLD WIDE WEB

World Wide Web (WWW), computer-based (1) _____ of information resources that combines text and multimedia. The information on the World Wide Web can be accessed and searched through the (2) _____, a global computer network. The World Wide Web is often (3) _____ to simply as "the Web."

The Web started to become a (4) _____ resource after 1993 when the first widely distributed browser provided a convenient way to (5) _____ a variety of information on the Internet. The Web uses (6) _____, which means that information can be displayed in a wide variety of formats. (7) _____ can read text, view pictures, watch animation, listen to sounds, and even explore interactive virtual environments on the Web. A user can (8) _____ seamlessly from a document or Web page stored on the computer to a document or Web page (9) _____ on another computer.

The Web offers a place where companies, universities and (10) _____ institutions, and individuals can display information about their products, services, facilities, or research, or their (11) _____ lives. Only a small percentage of information on the (12) _____ is restricted to subscribers or other authorized users. The majority of Web pages are available to (13) _____ who can access a computer that connects to the Internet. The Web has become a (14) _____ for many companies selling products or services, and a forum for people to exchange opinions and information. Museums, libraries, government agencies, and schools post information on the Web to make it (15) _____ to others.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 A. system | B. source | C. network | D. resource |
| 2 A. Computer | B. Radio | C. Television | D. Internet |
| 3 A. said | B. referred | C. told | D. considered |
| 4 A. popular | B. normal | C. ordinary | D. favorite |
| 5 A. enter | B. access | C. come into | D. arrive at |
| 6 A. yahoo | B. Media Player | C. information | D. multimedia |
| 7 A. Users | B. People | C. Customers | D. Shop keepers |
| 8 A. go | B. move | C. fly | D. run |
| 9 A. placed | B. put | C. installed | D. stored |
| 10 A. another | B. others | C. other | D. one another |
| 11 A. private | B. popular | C. common | D. possessive |
| 12 A. Computer | B. Network | C. System | D. Web |
| 13 A. no one | B. everyone | C. someone | D. anyone |
| 14 A. school | B. hospital | C. marketplace | D. company |
| 15 A. good | B. available | C. free | D. valuable |

New vocabulary:

gopher (n.): chuột túi, sóc túi má

prototype (n.): người (vật) đầu tiên, nguyên mẫu

implementation (n.): sự thi hành, sự thực hiện đầy đủ; sự bổ sung

operational (adj.): thuộc hoạt động, thao tác; có thể có hiệu lực

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer:

Chen likes to get his news from the paper. Lemma turns on the television to find out what's going on in the world. Eve subscribes to more magazines than she can keep track of, whereas Kobi chooses to listen to radio talk shows that cover issues thoroughly to tap into what's going on in the world. All these people are touched by the media.

What is the media? What constitutes the media? The media consists of all the ways that news and information is distributed to a mass audience. The media covers everything from hard news, which is investigative reporting, to stories that are purely entertaining, such as whether your favorite movie star was on the "Best Dressed/ Worst Dressed" list. Whether in print or broadcast on TV, the stories are the product of the reporting of many journalists who write the stories, and editors who give out the assignments, accesses the quality of the writing and research, and make the decisions about where and when the stories run.

The news has immediate impact. The Internet puts global news onto the personal computer on your desk. Almost all **browsers** have links to up-to-the-minute news stories from various news services. You can get constant news updates from a variety of sources via your personal computer, providing you with the most up-to-date and in-depth coverage.

1. According to the writer, _____.
- A. People's life can be changed by the media.
- B. Newspapers, magazines, televisions, radios are all the mass media.

- C. People can only get news from the paper.
 D. Radio talk shows cover thorough issues.
2. According to the passage, the media _____.
 A. Spreads not only news but also entertainment to audiences.
 B. Investigates news reports that will be covered
 C. Only distributes hard news to people
 D. Consists of news and information all over the world
3. Which one of the following is not a responsibility of editors?
 A. Judge the writing and researches B. Assign tasks
 C. Write reports on the stories D. Decide where and when the stories run
4. The word “**browsers**” in the 3rd paragraph refers to _____.
 A. Computer programs that allow users to look at and search through information on the Internet.
 B. Programs used by computers for doing particular jobs.
 C. People who look for information on the Internet.
 D. People who design the Web.
5. An advantage of Internet news reports is that _____.
 A. They can be constantly updated. B. they link news from various news services
 C. They provide a variety of information. D. they can be put onto the personal computer

F. WRITING

I. Sentence transformation:

1. He didn't go to the hospital because he is too poor.
 Because of _____.
2. Although the tickets are very expensive, he still buy it to come home.
 In spite of _____.
3. He stopped smoking three years ago.
 He hasn't _____.
4. Mary began to learn French when she was six.
 Mary has _____.
5. It's a long time since I last saw them together.
 I haven't _____.

II. Make complete sentences from the cues given:

1. TV/ provide/ quick access/ information and entertainment.
 _____.
2. There is/ much violence/ TV/ it encourage/ people/ become violent.
 _____.
3. TV/ allow/ people/ watch/ live shows, musicals, sports events.
 _____.
4. Advertising/ TV/ turn/ people/ compulsive shoppers.
 _____.
5. TV/ interfere/ family life/ communication.
 _____.

Unit 8 THE STORY OF MY VILLAGE

A. VOCABULARY

1. crop	/krɒp/	(n)	: vụ mùa
2. bumper crop		(n)	: mùa màng bội thu
3. cash crop	/'kæʃkrɒp/	(n)	: vụ mùa trồng để bán
4. produce	/prə'dju:s/	(v)	: làm , sản xuất
5. harvest	/'hɑ:vɪst/	(v)	: thu hoạch
6. rice field	/'raɪs'fi:ld/	(n)	: cánh đồng lúa
7. make ends meet		(v)	: kiếm đủ tiền để sống
8. straw	/strɔ:/	(n)	: rơm
9. brick	/'brɪk/	(n)	: gạch
10. shortage	/'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/	(n)	: túng thiếu
11. manage to do sth	/'mænɪdʒ/	(v)	: giải quyết , xoay sở.
12. villager	/'vɪlɪdʒə/	(n)	: dân làng
13. technical high school		(n)	: trường trung học kỹ thuật
14. introduce	/,ɪntrə'dju:s/	(v)	: giới thiệu
15. farming method	/'fɑ:mɪŋ, 'meθəd/	(n)	: phương pháp canh tác
16. export	/'eksɒ:t/	(v)	: xuất khẩu
17. knowledge	/'nɒlɪdʒ/	(n)	: kiến thức

18. bring home	/brɪŋ, haʊm/	(n)	: mang về
19. lifestyle	/laɪfstɑɪl/	(n)	: lối sống
20. better	/'betə/	(v)	: cải thiện, làm cho tốt hơn.
21. science	/'saɪəns/	(n)	: khoa học
22. medical centre	/'medɪkl,'sentə/	(n)	: trung tâm y tế
23. canal	/kə'næl/	(n)	: kênh
24. lorry	/'lɒrɪ/	(n)	: xe tải
25. resurface	/,rɪ:'sə:fɪs/	(v)	: trải lại, thảm lại (mặt đường)
26. flooded	/flʌdɪd/	(a)	: bị ngập lụt
27. cart	/kɑ:t/	(v)	: chở bằng xe bò/ xe ngựa kéo
28. suburbs	/'sʌbə:bz/	(n)	: khu vực ngoại ô
29. atmosphere	/'ætməsfiə/	(n)	: bầu không khí
30. peaceful	/'pi:sfl/	(a)	: yên tĩnh
31. enclose	/ɪn'kləʊz/	(v)	: gửi kèm
32. entrance	/'entrəns/	(n)	: lối vào, cổng vào
33. go straight ahead	/streɪt/	(exp)	: đi thẳng về phía trước
34. crossroads	/'krɒsrəʊdz/	(n)	: giao lộ, bùng binh

B. WORD-FORM

1. mud	/mʌd/	(n)	: bùn
➔ muddy	/'mʌdɪ/	(a)	: lầy lội
2. develop	/dɪ'vel.əp/	(v)	: phát triển
➔ development	/dɪ'vel.əp.mənt/	(n)	: sự phát triển
3. educate	/'edʒ.u.keɪt/	(v)	: giáo dục
➔ education	/'edʒ.ʊ'keɪ.fən/	(n)	: sự giáo dục
4. complain	/kəm'pleɪn/	(v)	: than phiền
➔ complaint	/kəm'pleɪnt/	(n)	: lời than phiền

C. PREPOSITIONS

1. Share with	: chia sẻ với
2. Capable of	: có khả năng
3. Contrary to	: trái ngược với
4. In good/poor condition	: trong điều kiện tốt/xấu
5. Attitude towards sth	: thái độ đối với
6. Take in	: hiểu được, nắm bắt được
7. Take up	: đảm nhiệm
8. in need of sth	: cần
9. shortage of	: thiếu thốn
10. a load of / loads of sth	: nhiều thứ, hàng đống
11. result in	: đưa đến, dẫn đến.
12. thanks to	: nhờ vào
13. pull down	: phá bỏ
14. cut down	: chặt bỏ

D. GRAMMAR NOTES

I. REPORTED SPEECH:

1. Định nghĩa

Câu gián tiếp là câu tường thuật lại lời nói của người khác theo ý của người tường thuật và ý nghĩa không thay đổi.

Ví dụ: Jane said "I don't like ice-cream".
=> Jane said that she didn't like ice-cream.

2. Cách chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp

(*) Quy tắc chung:

Khi đổi lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp chúng ta cần tuân thủ những quy tắc sau về:

- + Động từ tường thuật (reporting verbs);
- + Thì của lời nói trực tiếp (tenses);
- + Đại từ;
- + Trạng từ chỉ thời gian nơi chốn và một số từ đặc biệt (Time, Place, and peculiar words).

2.1. Động từ tường thuật (reporting verbs)

Động từ tường thuật được đổi theo ý nghĩa và dạng câu của lời nói trực tiếp. Những động từ tường thuật thường dùng: say, tell, ask, want to know, request, advise, invite, suggest,...

Ví dụ:

a. He said: "There's been a fire in the town."

=> He said (that) there had been a fire in the town.

b. Ann said to Tom: "Are you going to the lecture?"

=> Ann asked Tom if/ whether he was going to the lecture.

c. He said to me: "It's very nice of you."

=> He told me (that) it was very nice of me.

2.2. Thì (tenses)

a. Trường hợp không đổi thì

Nếu lời nói trực tiếp ở thì hiện tại đơn, tương lai đơn, hiện tại hoàn thành đơn thì động từ ở mệnh đề tường thuật không đổi thì.

Nếu lời nói trực tiếp ở thì quá khứ nhưng diễn tả một chân lý, sự thật hiển nhiên, một định luật khoa học hay thiên nhiên, một ước muốn,...thì động từ ở mệnh đề tường thuật không đổi thì.

Ví dụ:

He says: "I'm going to study engineering."

=> He says (that) he's going to study engineering.

He said: "The earth goes round the sun."

=> He said (that) the earth goes round the sun.

b. Trường hợp đổi thì

Thì của các động từ trong lời nói gián tiếp thay đổi theo một nguyên tắc chung là lùi về quá khứ.

$$S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{said} \\ \text{told + O} \end{array} \right\} + (\text{that}) + S + V' \text{ lùi thì}$$

- Đổi đại từ nhân xưng, đại từ hoặc tính từ sở hữu sao cho phù hợp với chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ của mệnh đề chính.
- Đổi thì của động từ thành **thì quá khứ** tương ứng
- **Present simple** → **Past simple**
Ex: Tom said: "I never eat meat".
Tom said he never ate meat.
- **Present continuous** → **Past continuous**
Ex: He said: "I am waiting for Ann."
He said he was waiting for Ann.
- **Present perfect** → **Past perfect**
Ex: She said: "I've seen that film"
She said she had seen that film.
- **Past simple** → **Past simple**

Ex: Andrew said: "We came by car."

Andrew said they came by car.

- **Past continuous**

→

Past continuous

Ex: They said: "We were sitting in the park."

They said they were sitting in the park.

- **Past perfect**

→

Past perfect

Ex: He said: "My money had run out".

He said his money had run out.

- **Future simple**

→

Future in the past

Ex: Judy said: "I ll phone you."

Judy said she would call me.

- **Modal verb**

→

Modal verb in the past

Ex: They said: "We can't swim."

They said they couldn't swim.

- Đổi một số tính từ chỉ định, trạng từ và trạng ngữ

This → that

These → those

Here → there

Now → then

Today → that day

Yesterday → the day before/ the previous day

The day before yesterday → two days before

Tomorrow → the day after/ the next day/ the following day

Ago → before

Last week → the week before/ the previous week

Next week → the week after/ the following week

II. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES - TYPE 1

Conditional sentences type 1 is used to refer to possible present situations or possible future occurrences.

IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
PRESENT SIMPLE (Vs/es)	FUTURE SIMPLE (will + Vo)

Ex: - If they marry, they will have a happy family.

- **Note: Unless = If....not**

Ex: **If** you don't study hard, you **will fail** in the exam.

→ **Unless** you study hard, you **will fail** the exam.

Ex: **If** she doesn't come in time, she **will miss** the bus

→ **Unless** she comes in time, she **will miss** the bus

E. EXERCISES

E1. VOCABULARY

<i>interrupt</i>	<i>the rich</i>	<i>harrow</i>	<i>peasants</i>	<i>mysterious</i>
<i>narrow</i>	<i>picturesque</i>	<i>considered</i>	<i>ambition</i>	<i>software</i>

1. In the past, most _____ didn't earn enough to feed themselves.
2. After ploughing the land, the farmers normally _____ it before doing the transplanting.
3. Stella _____ looking for a job because she got bored with her studies.
4. The truck couldn't take that road because it is very _____.
5. "Please don't _____ me while I'm lecturing" said the teacher.
6. John was intelligent but lacks _____.
7. One who has a lot of money or property is called _____.
8. Would you please install this educational _____ for me?

9. She gave me a _____ look.
10. She was born and grew up in a _____ fishing village in Ha Long Bay.

E2. WORD FORM

1. This piece of equipment is an exciting new _____. (develop)
2. The book will be invaluable for handicapped students in higher _____. (educate)
3. It is a _____ fact that light travels faster than sound. (science)
4. I think the trip will be _____. (interest)
5. I often suffer from travel _____, so I need plenty of fresh air. (sick)
6. Computer is a _____ typewriter. (magic)
7. I'm always finding new _____ in Shakespeare's poetry. (beautiful)
8. Nam has a very beautiful _____ of shells. (collect)
9. They thought about the same thing but they behaved _____ (different)
10. The tenants are making _____ to the landlady. (complain)

E3. PREPOSITIONS

1. Their little daughter is very interested _____ watching cartoon film.
2. Eli shared his chocolate _____ the other kids.
3. The port is capable _____ handing 10 million tons of coal a year.
4. What he talks is contrary _____ what he does. He's such a liar.
5. Have you sent a postcard _____ your mother yet?
6. In our modern time, there are still many farmers and workers living _____ poor conditions.
7. What's your attitude _____ this problem?
8. He often takes _____ every detail of her appearance.
9. She works _____ a baby sister.
10. He took _____ the position that his father had obtained at the college.

E4. VERB TENSES

1. Each boy and each girl _____ to have an English textbook. (have)
2. Each of the students in this class _____ English for six years. (study)
3. They will go out for a walk after they _____ their dinner. (finish)
4. "What _____ this time yesterday? (you / do)
5. It suddenly (begin) _____ to rain while Laura (sit) _____ in the garden.
6. What time _____ tomorrow? (your train / leave)
7. Everyone _____ hard at the moment. (work)
8. Everybody _____ to do their best. (try)
9. So far everything _____ all right. (be)
10. _____ there anybody at home? (be)

E5. GRAMMAR DRILLS

a. Put the verbs into the correct form:

1. I'm sure John (help) _____ if you ask him.
2. If I (see) _____ Joe this afternoon, I'll tell him your news.
3. If you (clean) _____ your glasses, you will see much better.
4. I'll give your regards to her if I (meet) _____ her next time.
5. If they (do) _____ their best, the party may be greater.
6. We'll stay at home if it (rain) _____ tomorrow.
7. I (sell) _____ my car if I need more.
8. If she really (want) _____ a bicycle, she should save money to buy it.

9. Be quick. If you (leave) _____ at 12 o'clock, you (arrive) _____ at 3.20
10. Don't worry. If Caroline and Sue (prepare) _____ the salad, Phil (decorate) _____ the house.

b. Put the correct form of "SAY" or "TELL":

1. I _____ that I wasn't ready.
2. _____ me what you need.
3. Have you _____ the doctor about it?
4. Did you _____ something to me?
5. He doesn't _____ me anything.
6. Mary _____ her mother she was going to the office.
7. Why didn't she _____ goodbye?
8. _____ him to be quiet.
9. Who _____ that?
10. _____ that you won't forget me.

c. Change these sentences into reported speech:

1. "I came back to my hometown last Sunday," said Mr. Pitt.
→ Mr. Pitt said that _____
2. He said to us, "You are my best friends."
→ He told us that _____
3. John said to me, "I don't have enough time to finish this job."
→ John told me that _____
4. "We weren't in the city yesterday," they said.
→ They said that _____
5. He said to his friends, "I must go home now."
→ He told his friends _____
6. Hoa said, "I can't go out after 8 p.m."
→ Hoa said that _____
7. She said to me, "We haven't been to the art gallery for ages."
→ She told me _____
8. Judy said, "I always eat a lot of fresh fruit and salad."
→ Judy said that _____
9. Susan said, "My sister is coming to see me next week."
→ Susan said that _____
10. Judy said to me, "I'm going away for a few days."
→ Judy told me that _____
11. "You play very well"
→ He told me _____
12. "Tom has written me a letter."
→ She said that _____
13. "She won't say anything"
→ I knew _____
14. "This letter is open."
→ I could see that _____
15. "I can't reach the top until this afternoon."
→ Tony said _____

TEST OF UNIT 8

I. PRONUNCIATION

Choose the word which has underlined part pronounced differently from the rest:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. celebrat <u>e</u> d | B. prepar <u>e</u> d | C. enjoy <u>e</u> d | D. candi <u>e</u> d |
| 2. A. <u>th</u> rive | B. <u>th</u> reaten | C. <u>th</u> roat | D. <u>th</u> ese |
| 3. A. envelo <u>p</u> es | B. light <u>s</u> | C. bann <u>e</u> rs | D. firework <u>s</u> |
| 4. A. <u>l</u> imit | B. <u>f</u> igure | C. <u>i</u> ron | D. <u>b</u> illion |
| 5. A. <u>g</u> reat | B. availab <u>l</u> e | C. <u>r</u> aise | D. <u>s</u> aid |

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. population | B. available | C. university | D. education |
| 7. A. expert | B. control | C. limit | D. injury |
| 8. A. traditional | B. entertainment | C. preparation | D. celebration |
| 9. A. pagoda | B. festival | C. influence | D. various |
| 10. A. blossom | B. throughout | C. flower | D. sticky |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Choose A, B, C, or D that best completes each unfinished sentence; substitutes the underlined part; or has a close meaning to the original one:

- Since the liberation, the lifestyle of my village has changed.
A. way of life B. daily life C. social life D. life span
- Many Vietnamese farmers are living in _____.
A. poor B. poverty C. poorly D. poorer
- Mary said she _____ that film 2 days before.
A. saw B. was seeing C. has seen D. had seen
- Hurry up _____ you will miss the bus.
A. if B. and C. or D. as
- Our teacher said that we _____ an English test the following day.
A. will have B. would have C. have had D. had
- Tom told Mary he had bought a new car three days _____.
A. ago B. before C. after D. then
- Many peasants find it difficult to make ends meet.
A. get plenty of food B. better their life
C. earn enough money for living D. apply new farming method
- Primary _____ is very important.
A. educate B. education C. educator D. educational
- Everything has changed since his appearance.
A. risked B. become ill C. become different D. realized
- They apply new farming methods to get bumper crops.
A. good crops B. cash crops C. crops for buying D. crop failure
- I can't buy a new computer _____ I save enough money.
A. if B. even if C. unless D. as if
- You _____ English fluently unless you practice it every day.
A. will speak B. will not speak C. can speak D. did not speak
- He is not reliable. He often _____ a lie.
A. says B. tells C. talks D. speaks
- The tour guide said that he could _____ French and Chinese fluently.
A. talk B. speak C. ask D. say
- If the roads are widened, cars and lorries can get to our village.
A. broadened B. demolished C. flooded D. grown

16. They had to think of another way to _____ their lives.
A. destroyed B. better C. realize D. risk
17. Learning English has become _____ in the modern life.
A. importance B. important C. importantly D. importances
18. Jack will miss his bus _____ he leaves now.
A. if B. unless C. when D. until
19. _____ Jason helped her, she wouldn't be famous.
A. If B. Unless C. When D. If only
20. If we can solve the problem soon, it _____ better for everyone in the town.
A. will be B. would be C. had been D. were
21. The film is so good that there has been a long queue of film fans in front of the cinema.
A. point B. line C. show D. shelf
22. We should keep our environment _____.
A. clean B. cleanly C. cleanliness D. cleaned
23. My family will go to the beach _____ summer comes.
A. when B. because C. if D. unless
24. Please keep your voice down in this section of the library. If you _____ to talk loudly, I _____ to ask you to leave.
A. continued/ would have B. continue/ will have
C. continue/ had had D. continued/ would have asked
25. "Supermarkets are much better than traditional markets." – "_____. Each has its own features."
A. I totally agree with you. B. That's completely true.
C. I disagree with you. D. I can't help thinking the same.
26. "I think the supermarkets has a wide choice of products." – "_____. Moreover, I feel it is time saving."
A. You can't mean that! B. I agree with you.
C. You are wrong! D. I totally disagree with you.
27. *Give me the money or I will kill you.*
A. If you gave me the money, I wouldn't kill you.
B. Unless you give me the money, I would kill you.
C. Unless you give me the money, I won't kill you.
D. If you don't give me the money, I'll kill you.
28. *I will have a driving license and I will buy a car.*
A. Because I will have a driving license, I'll buy a car.
B. Unless I have a driving license, I'll buy a car.
C. If I have a driving license, I'll buy a car.
D. If I had a driving license, I'd buy a car.
29. *"I'll send you a postcard," Helen told Peter.*
A. Helen told Peter to send him a postcard.
B. Helen said Peter that she would send him a postcard.
C. Helen suggested sending Peter a postcard.
D. Helen promised to send Peter a postcard.
30. He said I wouldn't like black bread, and I soon found out he was right.
The speaker of this sentence _____.
A. tasted the black bread and enjoyed it.
B. tasted the black bread and hated it.
C. didn't taste the bread because he told.
D. tasted the black bread but couldn't decide about it.

III. Choose the words or phrases that need correcting

- Mike said he won't be home that evening because he had to work late.
A. won't B. that C. because D. had to
- Unless you don't study harder, you won't pass the final exam.
A. don't B. you C. pass D. final
- I said to Helen that if she works hard, she'd pass her exams.
A. to Helen B. works C. pass D. her exams
- They told him that they had seen him go with a stranger last night.
A. told B. had seen C. go with D. last night
- If you drive from the north to South America, you would find that the air becomes heavier.
A. from B. to C. would D. becomes

IV. READING

A. Circle the word or phrase that best completes the passage:

Living in a village has (1) _____ advantages. The biggest advantage is that it is (2) _____ and has no crimes. This means that people feel comfortable and safe. One advantage is that it is cleaner than other places; it has less (3) _____ because they are fewer factories. As a result, people live in a place (4) _____ they feel relaxed and happy. Another advantage is that the villagers are often willing (5) _____ one another. For example, if anyone has a problem, everyone comes, sits together and solves the problem.

- A. so much B. a great deal of C. many D. much
- A. quiet B. quietly C. quietness D. quietude
- A. air B. demolition C. pollution D. atmosphere
- A. which B. that C. who D. where
- A. help B. to help C. helping D. helped

B. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer:

Last week I made the mistake of visiting the village where I grew up. It was a small, friendly community with two farms and a number of old cottages round the village green. I realized very quickly that although in many ways it appears unchanged, in reality hardly anything is the same. All the pretty cottages are there, of course, and both the picturesque farmhouses. But none of the inhabitants are country people. All of them are commuters, who leave early every morning for the nearby town. Neither of the farmhouses is attached to a farm these days; the land has been sold and is managed by somebody in an office somewhere who has little interest in the village itself. There are a few new houses, but they have no local character; you can see the same style anywhere in the country. The whole of the village, in fact, has been tidied up so much that it has become nothing more than just another suburb.

- The writer _____.
A. like living in a farmhouse. B. used to live in a cottage.
C. grew up in a small rural community. D. came back from the village.
- When he revisited his village, he quickly realized that _____.
A. the village changed a lot in appearance.
B. everything has almost changed.
C. all the pretty cottages as well as the farmhouses have been rebuilt.
D. the residents of the village are all commuters.
- Neither of the farmhouses _____.
A. has a connection with a farm. B. has been sold.
C. is attached to the farmers. D. is managed by the commuters.
- According to the writer, _____.

- A. the village now has no local character. B. all the new houses are the same style.
 C. the village is tidier than it used to. D. the village has become nothing but a suburb
5. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
 A. The writer has visited the village several times before.
 B. The writer revisited his village last week.
 C. The village has undergone significant changes.
 D. The village nowadays has become another suburb.

F. WRITING

I. Sentence transformation:

- Water these plants or they will wither.
 → If you _____
- Study harder and you will be rewarded
 → If you _____
- Don't work too hard or you will get ill
 → If you _____
- Be lazy and you won't get good grades in the next exam.
 → If you _____
- Remember to wake up early or you will miss the first bus to school.
 → If you _____

II. Make complete sentences from the cues given:

- We/ survive/ unless/ start/ work/ cleaner/ safer/ sources/ energy.
 → _____
- I/ see/ that film/ three times/ but/ I/ go/ see/ again/ next week.
 → _____
- Since/ beginning/ course/ I/ never/ be late/ class.
 → _____
- I/ advise/ him/ ask/ bus conductor/ tell/ him/ where/ get off.
 → _____
- If/ he/ fail/ the exam,/ he/ not/ be able to/ graduate.
 → _____

III. Change these sentences into Reported Speech:

- Nam said "I am told to be at school before 7 o'clock"

- Thu said "All the students will have a meeting next week"

- Phong said "My parents are very proud of my good marks"

- The teacher said "All the homework must be done carefully"

- Her father said to her "You can go to the movie with your friends"

- Hoa said "I may visit my parents in the summer"

- The teacher said to the students "you all can collect old book for the poor students"

- She said "he didn't buy this book"

9. The boys said “We have to try our best to win the match”
.....
10. Her classmate said “Lan is the most intelligent girl in our class”
.....
11. They told us “Our friends will get the award for their highest scores”
.....
12. He said “I will go to school by bus tomorrow”
.....
13. Phong said “I need to learn more vocabulary”
.....
14. His sister told him “You can use my computer today”
.....
15. Mai said to Nam “I cannot go to the movies with you”
.....

IRREGULAR VERBS

	V	V2	V3	Meaning
1	be	was / were	been	thì / là / ở
2	become	became	become	trở nên
3	begin	began	begun	bắt đầu
4	bite	bit	bitten	cắn / đớp
5	blow	blew	blown	thổi
6	break	broke	broken	bẻ / vỡ / làm vỡ (bể)
7	bring	brought	brought	mang / đem lại
8	build	built	built	xây dựng
9	burn	burned / burnt	burned / burnt	đốt / cháy
10	buy	bought	bought	mua
11	catch	caught	caught	bắt / đón (xe)
12	choose	chose	chosen	chọn lựa
13	come	came	come	đến / tới
14	cost	cost	cost	trị giá / tốn (tiền)
15	cut	cut	cut	cắt/ chặt / làm đứt
16	do	did	done	làm
17	draw	drew	drawn	vẽ / rút ra
18	drink	drank	drunk	uống

19	drive	drove	driven	lái xe / đuổi đi
20	eat	ate	eaten	ăn
21	fall	fell	fallen	roi, rót / ngã, té
22	feed	fed	fed	cho ăn
23	feel	felt	felt	cảm thấy
24	find	found	found	tìm thấy
25	fly	flew	flown	bay / đi máy bay
26	forget	forgot	forgotten	quên
27	forgive	forgave	forgiven	tha thứ
28	get	got	got	lấy / mua / có được
29	give	gave	given	cho / tặng
30	go	went	gone	đi
31	have / has	had	had	có / ăn
32	grow	grew	grown	mọc / trồng
33	hear	heard	heard	nghe
34	hide	hid	hidden	giấu / che đậy
35	hold	held	held	cầm / giữ / tổ chức
36	hurt	hurt	hurt	bị đau / làm đau
37	keep	kept	kept	giữ / duy trì
38	know	knew	known	biết
39	lay	laid	laid	đặt / để / bày ra
40	lead	led	led	dẫn / dắt / lãnh đạo
41	leave	left	left	rời khỏi / để quên
42	lend	lent	lent	cho vay / cho mượn
43	let	let	let	để / cho phép
44	lie *	lay	lain	nằm
45	light	lighted / lit	lighted / lit	thắp sáng
46	lose	lost	lost	làm mất / thua
47	make	made	made	làm / chế tạo / khiến cho
48	mean	meant	meant	có nghĩa
49	meet	met	met	gặp
50	pay	paid	paid	trả / thanh toán (tiền)
51	put	put	put	đặt / để
52	read	read	read	đọc
53	ride	rode	ridden	cưỡi (ngựa) / đạp / đi (xe)
54	rise	rose	risen	mọc lên / nâng lên
55	ring	rang	rung	reng / rung (chuông)
56	run	ran	run	chạy
57	say	said	said	nói
58	see	saw	seen	thấy / gặp
59	sell	sold	sold	bán
60	send	sent	sent	gửi
61	set	set	set	đặt, để
62	show	showed	shown	cho xem
63	shut	shut	shut	đóng lại
64	sing	sang	sung	ca, hát
65	sit	sat	sat	ngồi
66	sleep	slept	slept	ngủ
67	smell	smelt	smelt	ngửi / có mùi

68	speak	spoke	spoken	nói
69	spend	spent	spent	xài / trải qua
70	stand	stood	stood	đứng
71	steal	stole	stolen	ăn cắp
72	swim	swam	swum	bơi
73	take	took	taken	lấy đi / mang đi
74	teach	taught	taught	dạy
75	tell	told	told	kể / bảo
76	think	thought	thought	suy nghĩ
77	throw	threw	thrown	ném
78	understand	understood	understood	hiểu
79	wake	woke	woken	đánh thức
80	wear	wore	worn	mặc / mang / đeo
81	win	won	won	thắng / giành được
82	write	wrote	written	viết

* lie – lied – lied (có QT) : nói dối