**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP TIẾNG ANH 9 THÍ ĐIỂM**

**UNIT 1. LOCAL ENVIRONMENT**

1. **COMPLEX SENTENCES: (CÂU PHỨC)**

Khi chúng ta thấy một mệnh đề nằm trong một mệnh đề khác, đó chính là câu phức. Trong một câu phức gồm có một mệnh đề chính (main clause) và nhiều mệnh đề phụ (subordinate/dependent clauses)

- Main clause + connector (từ nối) + subordinate clause: *I am happy* ***because/when*** *I feel well.*

- Subordinate clause - subordinate clause: *What I like to eat is fish.*

* **Forms:**

- Main clause - Adverbial clause (mệnh đề trạng ngữ) / Adv. cl.- M cl.: *I’m happy if I’m rich.*

 *When I feel well I am happy.*

*-* Main clause - Adj. clause (mệnh đề tính ngữ) *I like the woman who is rich.*

|  |
| --- |
|  main clause |
|  | adj. clause |  |

 *The woman who has so much money looks old.*

- Subordinate clause – Predicate (vị ngữ): *What I like to eat is fish.*

- Subject - V - Subordinate clause: *I like what you like. / I think that she’s nice.*

- Subject - Be - Subordinate clause: *Fish is what I like best.*

* ***Dependent adverbial clauses: (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ phụ thuộc)***

**1 -Adverbial clauses of time. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian**

These clauses answer the question *when?*

Begin with: *after, before, until/till, when(ever), since, as, as long as (miễn là, với điều kiện là), as soon as (ngay khi), by the time (that), directly, during the time (that), immediately, the moment (that), now (that), once, while,..*

e.g.: The children will cheer ***when the Queen arrives.*** *(Bọn trẻ sẽ vui mừng khi nữ hoàng xuất hiện)*

 ***Before I leave,*** I’ll give you a call. (Trước khi rời đi, mình sẽ gọi bạn)

 I met him ***while I was crossing the street***. (Tôi gặp anh ấy trong khi tôi đang băng qua đường)

**2 - Adverbial clauses of place. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn**

These clauses answer the question *where?*

 Begin with: *where (nơi), wherever (bất cứ nơi nào), anywhere, everywhere.*

 e.g.: ***Wherever there is life,****there is love. (Nơi nào có sự sống, nơi đó có tình yêu thương)*

**3 - Adverbial clauses of reason. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ lý do**

These clauses answer the question *why?*

Begin with: *because, as, seeing (that), since*

e.g: We cancelled the trip ***because our mother was ill***

***Since I haven’t got her address***, I can’t write to her.

**4 - Adverbial clauses of concession. (contrast clauses)** (**Mệnh đề chỉ sự nhượng bộ)**

Begin with: *although, though, even though, even if, much as…, while, whereas, however, much/badly/good, etc., no matter how, no matter how much etc.*

E.g: Although I tried my best, I couldn’t pass the exam

 She won the first prize, though none of us had expected it.

**5 - Adverbial clauses of purpose. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích**

These clauses answer the question *what for?*

Begin with: *so that, in order that, in case (phòng khi), for fear (that) (sợ rằng)*

***Lưu ý:*** *Ta thường hay dùng* ***will, can, would, could, may, might*** *sau* ***so that/ in order that***

e.g.: I’m taking a raincoat with me *in case I need it.*

I bought the car at once *for fear (that) he might change his mind*.

 She went to bed early so that she would be at school on time.

**6 - Adverbial clauses of result. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả**

Begin with: clause, so (vì vậy) + clause; *so + adj/adv + that…; such (a) + noun + that … (quá…đến nổi)*

 e.g.: Tom studies lazily, so he is usually punished by his parents.

His actions are *so quick that we can’t match him.*

 He acts *so quickly that we can’t match him.*

They are *such wonderful players that* no one can beat them.

1. **PHRASAL VERBS: CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ**

Cụm động từ là một động từ được kết hợp với một tiểu từ (tiểu từ có thể là một trạng từ, một giới từ hoặc cả hai) để tạo thành một động từ kép có nghĩa khác với từ gốc.

**\* Some common phrasal verbs: Một vài cụm động từ thông dụng**

**-** apply for (a job): nộp đơn (xin việc)

- break down: bị hư

- break in/into: đột nhập vào nhà

- break up with someone: chia tay người ai, cắt đứt quan hệ tình cảm với ai đó

- bring sth up: đề cập chuyện gì đó

- bring someone up: nuôi nấng (con cái)

- brush up on sth: ôn lại

- call for sth: cần cái gì đó

- call for someone: kêu người nào đó, gọi cho ai đó, yêu cầu gặp ai

- call off: hủy

- carry out: thực hiện, tiến hành (kế hoạch, dự án)

- catch up with: theo kịp, đuổi kịp, bắt kịp ai đó, cái gì

- check in: làm thủ tục nhận phòng khách sạn/ thủ tục soát vé ở sân bay

- check out: làm thủ tục trả phòng ở khách sạn

- cheer sb up: động viên, làm cho ai vui lên

- clean sth up: lau chùi

- close down: ngừng hoạt động, đóng cửa tiệm (kinh doanh, buôn bán)

- come across as: có vẻ (chủ ngữ là người)

- come across sb/sth: tình cờ gặp, thấy ai/cái gì = run into, bump into

- come off: tróc ra, sút ra

- come up against sth: đối mặt với cái gì

- come up with: nghĩ ra

- cook up/ make up a story: bịa ra một câu chuyện

- cool down: làm mát đi, bớt nóng, bình tĩnh lại (chủ ngữ có thể là người hoặc vật)

- count on someone: phụ thuộc, tin cậy người nào đó

- cut down on sth: cắt giảm cái gì đó

- cut off: cắt lìa, cắt trợ giúp tài chính

- deal with: giải quyết

- do away with sth = get rid of sth: bỏ cái gì đó đi, không sử dụng nữa

- do without sth: chấp nhận không có cái gì, làm gì mà không cần

- dress up: ăn mặc đẹp

- drop by: ghé qua

- drop someone off: cho ai, thả ai xuống xe

- end up: có kết cục, rốt cuộc = wind up

- fall out: cãi nhau

- face up to: chấp nhận, đối mặt, giải quyết

- figure out: suy ra, tìm ra

- find out: tìm ra, phát hiện

- get along/ get along with somebody: hợp nhau/ hợp với ai

- get in: đi vào (xe oto, taxi)

- get off: xuống xe

- get on: đi lên (xe buýt, tàu, xe máy, …)

- get on: tiến bộ = to make progress

- get on with sb: hòa hợp, hòa thuận với ai

- get out: đi ra ngoài, cút ra ngoài

- get over sth: vượt qua, khỏi (bệnh), chấp nhận

- get rid of sth: từ bỏ cái gì = do away with

- get up: thức dậy (ra khỏi giường rồi)

- give up (on) sth: từ bỏ

- go around: đi vòng vòng

- go down: giảm, đi xuống

- go off: reo, đổ chuông, nổ (bom), ôi thiu (thức ăn, sữa,,.)

- go on: tiếp tục = carry on, keep on

- go out: đi ra ngoài, đi chơi

- go over: kiểm tra = examine

- go up: tăng, đi lên

- grow up: lớn lên, trưởng thành

- help someone out: giúp đỡ ai

- hold on: đợi tí = hang on

- keep on doing sth: tiếp tục làm gì

- keep up sth: hãy tiếp tục phát huy

- let somebody down: làm cho ai thất vọng

- look after someone: chăm sóc ai đó

- look around: nhìn xung quanh

- look at sth/sb: nhìn vào

- look down on sb: khinh thường ai đó

- look for s.o/sth: tìm kiếm ai/ cái gì

- look forward to sth/ look forward to doing sth: mong mỏi, trông mong điều gì, làm gì

- look into sth: nghiên cứu, xem xét, điều tra cái gì

- look sth up: tra cứu, tra nghĩa từ nào đó

- look up to sb: tôn trọng ai đó

- live on: sống nhờ, phụ thuộc vào (khoản thu nhập, hỗ trợ)

- make sth up: bịa, chế ra điều gì đó = invent

- make up one’s mind: quyết định

- pass down: lưu truyền (thế hệ này sang thế hệ khác)

- pick someone up: đón ai

- pick sth up: lượm, nhặt cái gì lên

- move on to sth: chuyển tiếp sang cái gì

- put sth down: ghi chú cái gì

- put someone down: hạ thấp, đánh giá thấp ai đó

- put someone off: làm ai mất hứng, không vui

- put sth off: trì hoãn, tạm dừng việc gì

- put sth on: mặc cái gì

- put sth away: cất cái gì đó đi

- put up with sb/sth; chịu đựng, tha thứ cho ai, cái gì

- pull down: phá hủy, đập, dở bỏ

- run into sb/sth: tình cờ gặp, vô tình gặp thấy ai, cái gì = come across/ bump into

- run out: cạn kiệt, hết = to be used up

- run out of sth: hết thứ gì

- set sb up: gài tội ai

- set up sth: thành lập, thiết lập cái gì

- set off/out for somewhere: khởi hành đi đâu

- settle down: ổn định cuộc sống tại chỗ nào đó

- show off: khoe khoang = boast off

- show up: xuất hiện, có mặt = turn up

- show sb around: dẫn ai đi tham quan xung quanh

- slow down: chậm lại

- speed up: tăng tốc

- stand for: viết tắt chữ gì

- take away: lấy đi, mang đi

- take sth away from sb: lấy đi, tước đoạt đi cái gì của ai = deprive sth of sb

- take off: cất cánh (máy bay), trở nên thịnh hành, được ưa chuộng (ý tưởng, sản phẩm)

- take sth off: cởi cái gì đó

- take over: tiếp quản, kế tục, giành lấy, kế thừa

- take on: đảm nhận, gánh vác

- tell someone off: la rầy ai đó

- think over: cân nhắc, suy nghĩ kỹ, xem xét = consider

- turn around: quay đầu lại

- turn down: vặn nhỏ

- turn sth/s.o down: từ chối, loại cái gì, ai đó

- turn off: tắt

- turn on: bật, mở

- turn up: vặn lớn lên

- turn up: đến, có mặt, xuất hiện = show up

- wake up: (tự) thức dậy (còn nằm trên giường)

- wake someone up: đánh thức ai dậy

- warm up: khởi động. hâm nóng (thức ăn)

- wear out: mòn, làm mòn

- work out: tập thể dục, có kết quả tốt đẹp

- work sth out: suy ra được cái gì

**UNIT 2. CITY LIFE**

**COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS**

**(CÁC HÌNH THỨC SO SÁNH CỦA TÍNH TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ)**

**1. Short, Long and Special adjectives/ adverbs: (Tính từ/ Trạng từ dài, ngắn và đặc biệt)**

**a/ Short adjectives**: are adjectives with

- one syllable (1 âm tiết): long , short, big, hot, fat ..

- two syllables (2 âm tiết) with the endings:**- y**. E.g: happy, lazy, busy, .......

**☞Short adverbs**: are adverbs with one syllable: **hard, late, soon,** ... and the adverb “**early**”

**b/ Long adjectives**: Two syllables up (Từ 2 âm tiết trở lên), and those ended with (tận cùng là) **–ed**.

E.g: careful, beautiful, hard-working, careless, complicated, bored…

\* **Note**: Các tính từ có tận cùng là đuôi -**er, -le, -ow,** and **-et**, được xem như vừa ngắn vừa dài.

E.g: clever, simple, narrow, quiet, …

**☞Long adverbs**: are adverbs with two syllables up EXCEPT FOR **early** and **badly**

**c/ Special adjectives/ adverbs:** are those whose comparative pattern are different from that of Short and Long adjectives/ adverbs. This group consists of: **good, bad, well, ill, old, far (adj),** and **well, badly, far, little, much (adv)**

**2. Degrees of comparisons:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1. Equal degree****(So sánh bằng)****Unequal degree****(So sánh không bằng)** | ✈**S1 + be/ V + as + adj / adv + as + S2 + aux (trợ động từ)** E.g: He is ***as* old *as*** my father.He drives ***as* carefully *as*** I (do).**✈S + be/V + the same+( noun) as + noun (pronoun)***My house is as high as yours* *My house is the same height as yours.****\* Notes****:( Tinh tu va danh*  ***Adj******Noun*** *tu tuong ung) - heavy, light weight* *- wide, narrow width* *- deep, shallow depth* *- long, short length* *- big, small size* *- old age*✈**S1 + *V (phủ định)* + as/so + adj/adv + as + S2 + aux** E.g: He is ***not as/so old as*** my father.He does**n’t** drive ***as/so* carefully *as***I (do). |
| **2. Comparatives****(So sánh hơn)** | ✈**S1 + be/ V + adj/ adv (short) + er + than + S2 + aux** E.g: You arethinn***erthan***he (is). He runs fast***erthan***I (do).✈ **S1 + be/V + more + adj/ adv (long) + than + S2 + aux** E.g: He is ***more*** intelligent *than* I (am).He drives ***more***carefully ***than***I (do). |
| **3. Superlatives****(So sánh nhất)** | **✈ S + be/V + the + adj/ adv (short) + est + (noun + in/of …..)**E.g: Nam is ***the*** tall***est*** student *in* my class. Cheetah runs (the) fastest in the world.✈**S + be/ V + the most + adj/ adv(long) + (noun + in/of …..)** E.g: He is *the most* intelligent student *in* my class. Of the students in my class, Nam speaks English (the) most fluently. |
| **4. Double comparatives****(So sánh kép)** | ✈ The adj/ adv (comparative) + S + V, the + adj/ adv (comparative) + S + V (*càng… càng…*)E.g:**The more beautiful** she is, **the more modest** she becomes.**The harder** he studies, **the wiser** he becomes.✈ The more + Noun + S + V, the more + Noun + S + V (*càng… càng…*)E.g:**The more electricity** you use, **the higher** your bill will be.✈**More and more** + adj/ adv (long)**Adj/ adv** (short) + **er**and**adj** (short) + **er**: *càng ngày càng ...*E.g:Life in the city is **more and more stressful.**They work **harder and harder**. |
| **5. Less & Least comparisons****(So sánh kém hơn và kém nhất)** | **✈S1 + be/V + less + adj/ adv + than + S2****✈ S + be/ V + the least adj/ adv**E.g: This film is *less* interesting *than* the one I saw yesterday. He works least effectively in our group. |
| **6. Comparions with nouns****(So sánh với danh từ)** | **✈ S1 + V + as many/ much + N as S2 + aux****S1 +V (p.định) as/ so few/ little + N as S2 + aux** E.g He earns as much money as I do. I don’t have as/ so many friends as he does.**✈ S1 + V + more/ fewer/ less + N + than S2 + aux** E.g He has collected more stamps than I have. I have collected fewer stamps than he has.**✈ S + V + most/ fewest/ least + N**E.g I have least free time in my family. |

**\* Note: 1/** Chúng ta sử dụng hình thức so sánh bằng khi muốn nhấn mạnh vật này/ người này hơn vật kia người kia gấp bao nhiêu lần.

 ***S + be + twice/three times/ four times/ …. + as + adj + as + noun/ pronoun + aux***

E.g: Her husband is *twiceas old as* she (is).

***S + verb + twice/three times/ four times/ …. + as + much/many +(noun) + as + noun/ pronoun + aux***

E.g: I earn three times as much money as he (does).

 **2/** Chúng ta cũng có thể sử dụng những từ nhấn mạnh như: **much, a lot, far, slightly, a bit, no, any,** ... trước các hình thức so sánh hơn

E.g: Her husband is *much/ far/ a lot/...*  ***older*** than her. (Chồng cô ấy lớn tuổi hơn cô ấy **nhiều**)

We feel *a bit/ a little/ slightly* tired after the trip. (Chúng tôi cảm thấy **hơi** mệt sau chuyến đi)

 **3/** Ta có thể sử dụng **the second, the third,…**  trước hình thức so sánh nhất để thể hiện thứ bậc

 E.g: Osaka is **the second largest**city in Japan. (Osaka là thành phố **lớn thứ hai** ở Nhật Bản)

 **4/** Ta cũng có thể dùng **by far (hơn nhiều, hơn hẳn)** để nhấn mạnh so sánh nhất

 E.g: Army is **by far** the smartest. (Army thông minh nhất, hơn mọi người nhiều)

**Special adjectives/ adverbs:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Equal degree** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** | **Meaning** |
| 1. | bad/badly/ ill | worse | worst | Tồi, dở, tệ, kém/ ốm yếu |
| 2. | good/ well | better | best | Tốt, giỏi, khỏe |
| 3. | Many/much | more | most | Nhiều |
| 4. | little | less | least | Ít |
| 5. | far | farther/ further | farthest/ furthest | Xa (distance) / Rộng (range) |
| 6. | old | older/ elder | oldest/ eldest | Già, cũ (for all)/ (brother/ sister) |

 E.g: Ms Anh is better at cooking than Ms Nhung.

**UNIT 3. TEEN STRESS AND PRESSURE**

**REPORTED SPEECH (CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT/ CÂU GIÁN TIẾP)**

***CÁC NGUYÊN TẮC CHUNG:***

**1. Thay đổi động từ trong câu tường thuật**

Động từ tường thuật là động từ giới thiệu câu nói trực tiếp hay câu nói gián tiếp. Khi đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp, động từ tường thuật được thay đổi tùy theo trường hợp cụ thể. Dưới đây là các động tường thuật dùng trong câu:

**Said → said that**

**Said to sb → told sb**

Ex: - He **said,** “I am twenty years old.”

 He **said that** he was twenty years old.

- He **said to** me, “I work in a factory.”

 He **told** me that he worked in a factory.

**2. Thay đổi thì trong câu tường thuật:**

Khi động từ tường thuật ở **các thì quá khứ**, chúng ta đổi thì trong câu gián tiếp như sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Simple present (V(s/es)) | → Simple past (V2/ed ) |
| Simple past (V2/ed) | → Past perfect ( had + V3/ed ) |
| Simple future (will/ shall + V0 ) | → Future in the past ( would/ should + V0 ) |
| Present continuous (am/is/are + V-ing) | → Past continuous (was/ were + V-ing ) |
| Past continuous (was/were + V-ing) | → Past perfect continuous / past continuous |
| Future continuous (will + be + V-ing) | → Future continuous in the past (would + be + V-ing) |
| Present perfect (have/has + V3/ed) | → Past perfect (had + V3/ed) |
| Past perfect (had + V3/ed) | → Past perfect (had + V3/ed) |
| Future perfect (will + have + V3/ed) | → Future perfect in the past (would + have + V3/ed) |
| can | → could |
| may | → might |
| must | → had to |

 Ex: He said, “I am a taxi driver.”

  *He said that he was a taxi driver.*

He said, “I am living in London.”

  *He said that he was living in London.*

He said, “I have visited many famous places.”

 *He said that he had visited many famous places.*

He said, “I visited The Great Wall in China.”

 *He said that he had visited The Great Wall in China.*

He said, “I will look for a better job.”

  *He said he would look for a better job.*

 “I must go now,” Alice said. → Alice said that he had to go at that time.

She said, “I can swim.”

 *She said she could swim.*

**3. Thay đổi về đại từ nhân xưng, đại từ sở hữu, tính từ sở hữu:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Câu trực tiếp** | **Câu gián tiếp** |
| Ngôi thứ nhất | Đôỉ thành ngôi của người nói (cùng ngôi với chủ từ trong mệnh đề chính |
| Ngôi thứ hai | Đổi thành ngôi của người nghe (cùng ngôi với tân ngữ trong mệnh đề chính) |
| Ngôi thứ ba | Không thay đổi |

Ex: He said, “I like my job.”

  *He said that he like* ***his*** *job.*

 He said to me, “You look like my sister.”

 *He told me that* ***I*** *looked like* ***his*** *siter.*

**4. Thay đổi từ chỉ định, các trạng từ và cụm từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DIRECT SPEECH** | **INDIRECT SPEECH** |
| this | that  |
| these | those |
| now | then, at that time, immediately |
| here | there |
| today | that day |
| ago | before |
| yesterday | the day before, the previous day |
| tomorrow | the next day, the following day, the day after |
| this year / month / week | that year / month / week  |
| last night / year / month / week | the night / year / month / week before;the previous night / year / month / week.  |
| next year / month / week | the year / month / week after; the following year / month / week. |
| a year / month / week ago | a year / month / week before; a year / month / week earlier |
| The day before yesterday | Two days before |
| The day after tomorrow | Two days after |
| Tonight | That night |

 Ex: He said, “I am working hard today.”

  *He said that he was working hard that day.*

They said, “We went to work late yesterday.”

 T*hey said that they had gone to work late the day before.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tóm tắt** | **Câu gián tiếp** |
| **Statements**(Câu phát biểu) | \* S + said + (that) + S + V\* S + told + O + (that) + S + VHe said, “I have just bought a computer today.”*He said that he had just bought a computer that day.*Linda said, “There is someone at the door, Bill.”*Linda told Bill that there was someone at the door.* |
| **Commands**(Câu mệnh lệnh) | \* S + told/asked + O + to V(inf)\* S + told /asked+ O + not + to V0* Dick said to Jim: “Please open the window.”
* → Dick **told** Jim **to open** the window.
* Mother said, “Tim, go to bed early.”
* → Mother **told** Tim **to go** to bed early.
* Father said to Liz: “Don’t come home late.”
* → Father **told** Liz **not tocome** home late.
* Mary angrily said: “Never smoke in my room.”
* → Mary **told** us **not to smoke** in her room.
* “Would you turn on the radio, please?” She asked.
* → She **asked** me **to turn on** the radio.
* “Could you lend me some money, please?” He asked. →He **asked** me **to lend** him some money.
 |
| **Wh-questions**(Câu hỏi nội dung) | \* S + asked + (O) + wh-… + S + V\* S + wondered + wh-… + S + V\* S + wanted to know + wh-… + S + VHe said to them, “Where are you going?”*- He asked them where they were going.*The teacher said, “When do you do your homework, Tom?”*- The teacher asked Tom when he did his homework.*The tourist said to me, “How often does the train get in?”*- The tourist asked me how often the train got in.* |
| **Yes-no questions**(Câu hỏi có không) | \* S + asked + (O) + if / whether + S + V\* S + wondered + if /whether + S + V\* S + wanted to know + if / whether + S + VHe said to me, “Are you from Canada?”*- He asked me if/whether I was from Canada.*The man said to her, “Did Bill tell you my address?”*- The man asked her if/whether Bill had told her his address.*The girl said, “Do you live near here, David?”*- She asked David if/whether he lived near there.* |

***\* CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP ĐẶC BIỆT:***

**I. REPORTED QUESTIONS WITH QUESTION WORDS BEFORE TO-INF:**

**(Tường thuật câu hỏi với các từ để hỏi đứng trước to-inf)**

- Dạng tường thuật này thường đi kèm với các động từ: **ASK, WONDER, (NOT) BE SURE, HAVE NO IDEA (KHÔNG BIẾT), (NOT) KNOW, (NOT) DECIDE, (NOT) TELL.**

* **WH-QUESTIONS:** S + Verb (ask, wonder,..) + (O) + Wh-question + to-inf

**\*Ngoại trừ WHY không thể đi kèm với to-inf**

**Ex:** “What should I do” she said 🡪 She wondered what to do.

We don’t know who we should contact 🡪 We don’t know who to contact

 I have no idea where I can get this information 🡪 I have no idea where to get this information

* **YES-NO QUESTIONS:**  S + verb (ask, wonder,..) + (O) + WHETHER + To-inf

\* **Dạng này không thể dùng với IF**

Ex: “Should I tell my parents what I really think?” She wondered

🡪 She wondered whether to tell her parents what she really thought.

**II. CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU LÀ TO-INFINITIVE**

**1. Tường thuật mệnh lệnh: *told sb (not) to do sth.***

“Put your books away,” said the teacher.

🠂 The teacher told us to put our books away.

**2. Tường thuật lời yêu cầu: *asked sb (not) to do sth.***

“Please, don’t smoke in this room,” said the clerk.

🠂 The clerk asked me not to smokr in that room.

**3. Tường thuật lời khuyên: *advised sb (not) to do sth.***

“If I were you, I wouldn’t drink so much wine,” he said.

🠂 He advised me not to drink so much wine.

**4. Tường thuật lời hứa: *promised to do sth.***

“ I’ll give you a hand, if you like,” said Darian.

🠂 Darain promised to give me a hand, if I liked.

**5. Tường thuật lời đe dọa: *threaten to do sth’.***

“Get out or I’ll call the police,” said the woman.

🠂 The woman threatened to call the police if he didn’t get out.

**6. Tường thuật lời cảnh báo: *warned sb (not) to do sth.***

“Don’t touch that wire,” he said.

🠂 He warned me not to touch that wire.

**7. Tường thuật lời mời: *invited sb to do sth.***

“Come for inner with us tonight, will you?” Bill said.

🠂 Bill invited me to come for dinner with them that night.

**8. Tường thuật lời nhắc nhở: *reminded sb to do sth.***

“Remember to pot my letter on your way,” Wendy said.

🠂 Wendy reminded me to post her letter on my way.

**9. Tường thuật lời động viên: *encouraged sb to so sth.***

“Go heard, you must enter for the contest, Jill!” said Pam.

🠂 Pam encouraged Jill to enter for the contest.

**10. Tường thuật lời khẩn cầu: *begged sb to do sth.***

“Please, do me a favor,” said the beggar to Carol.

🠂 The beggar begged Carol to do him a favor.

**11. Tường thuật lời tự nguyện: *offered to do sth.***

“Shall I help you with the housework?” said Tim to hiss wife.

🠂 Tim offered to help his wife with the housework.

**12. Tường thuật sự đồng ý: *agreed to do sth.***

“OK, I’ll take you to work in my car, Sue” said Carl.

🠂 Carl agreed to take Sue to work in his car.

**III. CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU LÀ GERUND**

**1. Tường thuật lời buộc tội: *accused sb of doing sth.***

“You damaged my new laptop, Dan,”said Susan.

🠂 Suasan accused Dan of damaging her new laptop.

**2. Tường thuật lời thú nhận: *admitted doing/having done sth.***

“I didn’t tell you he truth, Ron,” said Kim.

🠂 Kim admitted not telling/not having told Ron the truth.

**3. Tường thuật lời phủ nhận: *denied doing/having done sth.***

“I didn’t break that vase,” said Tom.

🠂 Tom denided breaking /having broken that vase.

**4. Tường thuật lời xin lỗi: *apolozied (to sb) for doing sth.***

“I’m sorry I’ve kept you waiting,” said Amanda

🠂 Amanda apolozied for having kept me waiting.

**5. Tường thuật lời khen: *congratulated sb on doing sth.***

“Congratulations! You won the game!” said the principal.

The principal congratulated the students on winning the game.

**6. Tường thuật lời nài nỉ, khăng khăng: *insisted on doing sth.***

“I must pay for this damage,” the man said.

🠂 The man insisted on paying for that weekend.

**7. Tường thuật lời đề nghị: *suggested doing sth.***

“Let’s have a picnic this weekend,” Maud suggested.

🠂 Maud suggested having a pinic that weekend.

**8. Tường thuật lời cảm ơn: *thanked sb for (doing sth).***

“Thank you very much for your advice,” he said.

🠂 He thanked me for my advise.

**9. Tường thuật lời cảnh báo: *warned sb against (doing) sth.***

“Don’t invest in that business,” said my lawyer.

🠂 My lawyer warned me against investing int hat business.

**10. Tường thuật lời đỗ lỗi: *blamed sb for (doing) sth.***

“You are responsible for this failure,” said the director.

🠂 The director blamed his deputy for that failure.

**11. Tường thuật lời thú nhận: *confessed to (doing) sth.***

“It was me who stole the money,” said Jack.

🠂 Jack confessed to stealing the money.

**12. Câu cảm thán trong lời nói gián tiếp: (Exclamation in reported speech)**

**- Động từ tường thuật là: exclaim/shout**

 Ex: He said, “What a lovely garden they have”

 He exclaimed that they had a lovely garden.

**- Các hình thức cảm thán bắt đầu bằng “what’ và “how” chuyển sang gián tiếp bằng:**

 ***He said that it was … / hoặc He exclaimed that it was …***

Ex 1: She said; “What a pity!” (Direct speech) -> She exclaimed that it was a pity

Ex 2: I said; “What a nice horse” -> I exclaimed that it was a nice horse

Ex 3: He said; “How beautiful she is!” -> He exclaimed that she was beautiful!

Ex 4: “What a big egg” he said -> He said that it was a big egg.

Ex 5: “How dreadful!” he said -> He exclaimed that it was dreadful.

**BẢNG TÓM TẮT**

**1. Một số độnh từ dùng để tường thuật infinitive:**

Promise + to V0:hứa

Agree + to V0 : đồng ý

Offer + to V0: ngỏ ý

Refuse + to V0: từ chối

Threaten + to V0: đe dọa

Beg sb + to V0 : van xin, cầu xin

Command sb + to V0 : lệnh

Forbid sb + to V0:  cấm

Order sb + to V0:  ra lệnh

Recommend sb + to V0:  giới thiệu, đề nghị

Request sb + to V0:  yêu cầu

Urge sb + to V0 : nài nỉ, cố thuyết phục

Advise sb + to V0 : khuyên

Ask sb + to V0 : yêu cầu ai làm gì

Encourage sb + to V0 : khuyến khích

Remind sb +to V0 : nhắc nhở

Invite sb + to V0 : mời

Tell sb + to V0 : bảo

Warn sb + (not) to V0 : cảnh báo

**2. Một số động từ dùng để tường thuật Gerund:**

admit + Ving : thừa nhận đã làm việc gì

deny + Ving: phủ nhận đã làm việc gì

suggest + Ving: đề nghị làm việc gì

apologise (to sb) for + Ving: xin lỗi (ai)vì đã làm gì

insist on + Ving : khăng khăng đòi làm gì

dream of + Ving: mơ tưởng trở thành

think of + Ving : nghĩ tới ai/cái gì

look forward to + Ving: mong đợi

accuse sb of Ving: buộc tội ai về việc gì.

congratulate sb on Ving: chúc mừng ai về

warn sb against Ving: khuyến cáo (ai) đừng làm điều gì

thank sb for Ving : cảm ơn ai về việc gì

prevent sb from Ving: Ngăn ai khỏi việc gì

**UNIT 4. LIFE IN THE PAST**

1. **USED TO: ĐÃ TỪNG**

**\* Use:** nói về thói quen, hành động thường xuyên lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ nhưng giờ không còn nữa.

**Ex:** When I was a child. I used to cry all days and nights.

**\* Form:**

|  |
| --- |
| **(+) S + used to + BARE-INF****(-) S + didn’t use to + BARE-INF****(?) Did + S + use to + BARE-INF?** |

 **Ex:** He used to play football when he was young

 My mother didn’t use to cook meals with a gas cooker

 Did he use to work in an office?

**\* Lưu ý:** USED TO = WOULD (đã thường)

 Ex: Mary used to walk to school when she was six = Mary would walk to school when she was six.

1. **BE/GET USED TO: QUEN VỚI, TRỞ NÊN THÍCH NGHI VỚI..**
* **Form: S + be used to/ get used to + V-ING/NOUN**
* **BE USED TO:** QUEN VỚI, THÍCH NGHI VỚI (=BE ACCUSTOMED TO)

Ex: I am used to having dinner at 7.00 p.m

* **GET USED TO:** TRỞ NÊN QUEN, THÍCH NGHI VỚI (=GET ACCUSTOMED TO)

Ex: I got used to cooking our own food when we had to live alone.

1. **WISH SENTENCE: CÂU AO ƯỚC**
* **Wishes for the present/future: điều ước ở hiện tại/tương lai**

**\* Form:**

|  |
| --- |
| **S1 + wish/wishes + S2 + V2/Ved**  **Be 🡪 was/were** **Can🡪could** |

**Ex:** I wish she came here now I wish I was/ were you

I wish you were sitting here by my side now.

\* **S1 và S2 có thể là 1 người hoặc 2 người khác nhau**

**\* Use:** nói lên một ao ước, một mong muốn trái với thực tế trong hiện tại

**UNIT 5. WONDERS OF VIETNAM**

1. **THE IMPERSONAL PASSIVE: DẠNG BỊ ĐỘNG KHÔNG NGÔI**

|  |
| --- |
| Active form: **S1 (People/ They) + reporting verb + that + S2 + V …****🡪**The impersonal passive form**: *It* + BE + V3/Ved + *that* + S2 + V…** |

 **Use:** Diễn đạt ý kiến của người khác. Thường được sử dụng với các **reporting verbs (động từ tường thuật)** như **say, think, believe (tin rằng), know, hope, expect, report, understand, claim,..**

 **Ex:** People **think** that he is a great teacher 🡪*It* ***is thought that*** he is a great teacher.

 They **say** that she works in a factory 🡪 It ***is said that*** she works in a factory

 They **reported** that two people had been injured 🡪 It **was reported that** two people had been injured.

\* **Lưu ý:** Nếu động từ tường thuật ở thì **hiện tại** thì khi đổi sang bị động phải dùng ***It is***

Nếu động từ tường thuật ở thì **quá khứ** thì khi đổi sang bị động phải dùng ***It was***

1. **SUGGEST + V-ING/ CLAUSE WITH SHOULD: ĐỀ NGHỊ NÊN LÀM GÌ**

|  |
| --- |
| **S + suggest + V-ing****S + suggest + (that) + S + (should) + bare-inf** |

**Use: đề xuất mọi người, ai đó cùng làm một việc gì**

**Ex:** We are going to have a trip 🡪 I suggest going by car / I suggest that we should go by car

**\* Lưu ý:***Sau* ***suggest that*** *mà không dùng* ***should*** *thì động từ theo vẫn chia ở dạng* ***bare-inf (nguyên mẫu)***

**Ex:** The doctor suggests that she ***go*** on a diet.

**UNIT 6. VIETNAM: THEN AND NOW**

1. **THE PAST PERFECT: THÌ QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH**
* **Form:**

|  |
| --- |
| **(+) S + had + past participle (V3/ed)****(-) S + had not (hadn’t) + past participle (V3/ed)****(?) Had + S + past participle (V3/ed)** |

* **Use:** *Diễn tả một hành động hay trạng thái xảy ra* ***trước một mốc thời gian xác định*** *trong quá khứ.*

**Ex:** He had gone to bed before 10 o’clock last night.

**-***Diễn tả một hành động hay trạng thái xảy ra* ***trước một hành động khác*** *cũng xảy ra trong quá khứ*

**Ex:**When I arrived at the station yesterday, the train had left

Doris hadn’t finished her homework by the time she went to bed.

**Lưu ý:** *Khi kể một* ***câu chuyện đã qua trong quá khứ*** *thì ta thường hay dùng thì* ***quá khứ đơn****, nhưng nếu có* ***một sự việc nào xảy ra trước thời gian đó*** *thì ta dùng thì* ***quá khứ hoàn thành****.*

**Ex:** The old Robert was eighty. He had lived in the valley all his life.

* **Helpful hints: (Dấu hiệu nhận biết)**

Before/ By (Trước) + mốc thời gian

By the time (Trước khi) + S + V

1. **SENTENCE PATTERNS WITH ADJECTIVE: CÁC MẪU CÂU VỚI TÍNH TỪ**
* **It + be + adjective + (for/of + noun/pronoun) + to-infinitive**

Các Adjectives thường dùng**: *easy (dễ), difficult (khó), hard (khó), dangerous (nguy hiểm), safe (an toàn), important (quan trọng), nessessary (cần thiết), right (đúng), wrong (sai), kind (tốt bụng, tử tế), good, bad, smart (thông minh), brave (dũng cảm), useful (hữu ích), typical (tiêu biểu), wonderful (tuyệt vời),…***

**Ex:** It is necessary (for you) to know about your country’s history

* **Subject + be + adjective + to-infinitive**

Các Adjectives thường dùng**: *happy, glad (vui mừng), pleased (hài lòng), delighted (hài lòng), relieved (thanh thản), sorry (hối tiếc), certain (chắc chắn, nhất định), sure (chắc), confident (tự tin), convinced (tin chắc), afraid (e sợ), annoyed (khó chịu, bực mình), astonished (ngạc nhiên), aware (ý thức, nhận thức), conscious (tỉnh táo, ý thức), ready (sẵn sàng),..***

**Ex:** I was happy to hear from you.

* **Subject + be + adjective + That clause (S + V)**

Các Adjectives thường dùng**: *happy, glad (vui mừng), pleased (hài lòng), delighted (hài lòng), relieved (thanh thản), sorry (hối tiếc), certain (chắc chắn, nhất định), sure (chắc), confident (tự tin), convinced (tin chắc), afraid (e sợ), annoyed (khó chịu, bực mình), astonished (ngạc nhiên), aware (ý thức, nhận thức), conscious (tỉnh táo, ý thức), ..***

**Ex:** I was glad that you gained the scholarship

* **HỌC KỲ II-**

#### UNIT 7- RECIPES AND EATING HABITS

1. **NEW WORDS, STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR**
2. **Newwords**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Chop (v)* | /tȓǢp/ | Chặt | *Spread (v)* | /spred/ | Phết |
| *Cube (n)* | /kjuəb/ | Miếng hình lậpphương | *Sprinkle (v)* | /ɑsprǺŋkl/ | Rắc |
| *Deep-fry (v)* | /ɕdiəpɑfraǺ/ | Rán ngập mỡ | *Slice (v)* | /slaǺs/ | Cắt lát |
| *Dip (v)* | /dǺp/ | Nhúng | *Staple (n)* | /ɑsteǺpl/ | Lương thực chính |
| *Drain (v)* | /dreǺn/ | Làm ráo nước | *Starter (n)* | /ɑstǡətǩ(r)/ | Món khai vị |
| *Garnish (v)* | /ɑǱǡənǺȓ/ | Trang trí (mónăn) | *Steam (v)* | /stiəm/ | Hấp |
| *Grate (v)* | /ǱreǺt/ | Nạo | *Stew (v)* | /stjuə/ | Hầm |
| *Grill (v)* | /ǱrǺl/ | Nướng | *Stir-fry (v)* | /ɑstǬəfraǺ/ | Xào |
| *Marinate (v)* | /ɑmærǺneǺt/ | Ướp | *Tender (adj)* | /ɑtendǩ(r)/ | Mềm |
| *Peel (v)* | /piəl/ | Gọt vỏ, bóc vỏ | *Versatile (adj)* | /ɑvǬəsǩtaǺl/ | Đa dụng |
| *Purée (v)* | /ɑpjȚǩreǺ/ | Xay nhuyễn | *Whisk (v)* | /wǺsk/ | Đ[ánh (trứng …)](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| *Roast (v)* | /rǩȚst/ | quay |  |  |  |
| *Shallot (n)* | /ȓǩɑlǢt/ | Hành khô |  |  |  |
| *Simmer (v)* | /ɑsǺmǩ(r)/ | om |  |  |  |

1. **Grammar**
	1. Quantifiers: review: a / an / some /any
	2. Modal verbs in conditional sentences type 1: can / must / may / might /should

#### QUANTIFIERS( TỪ CHỈ ĐỊNH LƯỢNG)

”A” và “an” được dùng cho danh từ số ít đếm được .

-“A” đứng trước phụ âm : a cat, a dog, a table

-“an” đứng trước nguyên âm ( nguyên âm là những chữ cái bằng đầu từ u, e, o,a,i (đọc là uể oải): An ocean, An orange bike, An hour (“h” ở đây là âm câm nên hour được bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm.), an university student (“University”, trong đó U ở đâylà phụ âm được phát âm)

1. **Some**

– Dùng trong câu khẳng định

* + Some + countable noun (số nhiều) + V(số nhiều) Some pens are on thetable.

There are some pens on the table.

* + Some + uncountable noun + V(số ít) There is some ink in theinkpot.
1. **Many/ much**
* Dùng trong câu phủ định và câu nghi vấn. “Much” thường không được dùng trong câu khẳng định. “Many” có thể dùng được trong câu khẳng định nhưng “a lot of” thường được dùng nhiều hơn trong câu đàmthoại.
* Many + countable noun (số nhiều) + V(số nhiều) There are many books on thetable.

There are not many boys here.

Are there many teachers in your school?

* Much + uncountable noun + V(số ít) There isn’t much fresh water on earth. There is much milk in thebottle.

We didn't spend much money.

* Nhưng chú ý rằng , chúng ta dùng “too much” và “so many” trong các câu khẳng định: We spent too much money.
1. **A lot of/ lots of/ plenty of**
* Dùng trong câu khẳng định:

 A lot of/ lots of/ plenty of + countable noun (số nhiều) + V(số nhiều)

A lot of pupils/ lots of pupils are in the library now. Plenty of shops take checks.

A lot of/ lots of/ plenty of + noun (không đếm được) + V(số ít)

 Lots of sugar is sold in the shop.

A lot of time is needed to learn a language. Don’t rush, there’s plenty of time.

1. **A great deal of (= much)/ a number of**

A great deal of + uncountable noun + V (số ít) A great deal of rice is produced inVietnam

A large number of + countable noun (số nhiều) + V(số nhiều)

A great number of + countable noun (số nhiều) + V(số nhiều)

 A large number of cows are raised in BaVi.

The number of + countable noun (số nhiều) + V (số ít)

 The number of days in a week is seven.

The number of residents who have been questioned on this matter is quitesmall.

1. **A little và little**

A little (không nhiều nhưng đủ dùng) + uncountable noun + V(sốít)

Little (gần như không có gì) + uncountable noun + V(số ít) Vídụ:

A: Can you give me some ink?

B: Yes, I can give you some. I’ve got a little ink in my pen ( No, I’m sorry. I’ve got onlylittle)

We must be quick. There is little time. (= not much , not enough time )

He spoke little English, so it was difficult to communicate with him

He spoke a little English, so we was able to communicate with him.

1. **A few vàfew**

A few (không nhiều nhưng đủ dùng) + countable noun (số nhiều) + V(sốnhiều)

Few (gần như không có) + countable noun (số nhiều) + V(số nhiều)

 The house isn’t full. There are a few rooms empty . Where can I sit now? - There are few seats left.

He isn't popular. He has few friends.

She's lucky. She has few problems. (= not many problem)

1. **All**

All + countable noun (số nhiều) + V(số nhiều) All students are ready for theexam.

All + uncountable noun + V(số ít) Nearly all water on earth issalty.

1. **Most of, all of, some of, many of**

Most/ some/ all/ many + noun (số nhiều) + V(số nhiều) Some people are veryunfriendly.

Most of, some of, all of, many of + the/ his/ your/ my/ this/ those... + noun (số nhiều) + V(số nhiều)

Some of the people at the party were very friendly. Most of my friends live in Hanoi.

**B. Modal verbs in conditional sentences type 1: can / must / may / might /should**

# *Modal verbs in conditional sentences type 1*

*Động từ khiếm khuyết trong câu điều kiện loại 1*

Loại câu điều kiện này diễn tả điều kiện có thể hoặc không thể thực hiện ở trong tương lai. Cấu trúc của câu điều kiện loại 1:

**If - clause (Mệnh đề if) Main clause (Mệnh đề chính)**

**If + S + V(simple present) S + will/ can/ may/ must + V-bareinfinitive**

Thì hiện tại được dùng trong mệnh đề if. Thì tương lai được dùng trong mệnh đề chính.

Ex: If I have the money, I will buy a big house.

I will be late for work if you don’t drive faster.

If you want to pass the exam, you must study harder.

*LƯU Ý:*

Thì hiện tại đơn có thể được dùng ở mệnh đề chính để diễn tả một điều kiện luôn luôn đú[ng.](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/)

Trong câu điều kiện loại 1, chúng ta sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn trong mệnh đề if và will + [nguyên](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) mẫu không “to” trong mệnh đề chính. Đây là hình thức chuẩn.

Thay vì will, chúng ta có thể sử dụng động từ khuyết thiếu khác như can, must, may, might hoặc should trong mệnh đề chính để diễn tả năng lực, sự cho phép, lời khuyên, khả năng, sự cần thiết...

Ex: If you cut your finger, it will bleed, (standard form)

If you finish your dinner, you ***can*** watch TV. (permission)

She ***can*** learn to become a good cook if she tries hard,(ability)

If he likes eating spicy food, he ***may/might*** add chilli, (possibility)

If you don’t want to get burnt, you ***must*** follow these safety instructions,(necessity)

If you feel unwell, you ***shouldn’t*** eat fast food.(advice)

**UNIT 8- TOURISM**

#### NEW WORDS, STRUCTURES ANDGRAMMAR

1. **Newwords:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *affordable (adj)* | /əˈfɔːdəbl/ | có thể chi trả được, hợp túitiền | *breathtaking (adj)* | /ˈbreθteɪkɪŋ/ | ấn tượng, hấp dẫn |
| *air (v)* | /eə(r)/ | phát sóng (đài,vô tuyến) | *check-in (n)* | /tʃek-ɪn/ | việc làm thủ tụclên máy bay |
| *checkout (n)* | /ˈtʃekaʊt/ | thời điểm rờikhỏi khách sạn | *confusion (n)* | /kənˈfjuːʒn/ | sự hoang mang,bối rối |
| *exotic (adj)* | /ɪɡˈzɒtɪk/ | kì lạ | *erode away (v)* | /ɪˈrəʊd əˈweɪ/ | mòn đi |
| *explore (v)* | /ɪkˈsplɔː(r)/ | thám hiểm | *hyphen (n)* | /ˈhaɪfn/ | dấu gạch ngang |
| *imperial (adj)* | /ɪmˈpɪəriəl/ | (thuộc về) hoàng đế | *inaccessible (adj)* | /ˌɪnækˈsesəbl/ | không thể vào/tiếp cậnđược |
| *magnificence (n)* | /mæɡˈnɪfɪsns/ | sự nguy nga,lộng lẫy, tráng lệ | *not break the bank (idiom)* | /nɒt breɪk ðə bæŋk/ | không tốn nhiều tiền |
| *orchid (n)* | /ˈɔːkɪd/ | hoa lan | *package tour (n)* | /ˈpækɪdʒ tʊə(r)/ | chuyến du lịchtrọn gói |
| *pile-up (n)* | /paɪl-ʌp/ | vụ tai nạn do nhiều xe đâmnhau | *promote (v)* | /prəˈməʊt/ | giúp phát triển, quảng bá |
| *pyramid (n)* | /ˈpɪrəmɪd/ | kim tự tháp | *safari (n)* | /səˈfɑːri/ | cuộc đi săn, cuộc hành trình (bằng đường bộ nhất là ở đông[và nam phi](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| *stalagmite (n)* | /stəˈlæɡmaɪt/ | măng đá | *stimulating (adj)* | /ˈstɪmjuleɪtɪŋ/ | [thú vị đầy phấn](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/)[khích](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| *touchdown (n)* | /ˈtʌtʃdaʊn/ | sự hạ cánh | *varied (adj)* | /ˈveərid/ | [đa dạng](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| *lush (adj)* | /lʌʃ/ | tươi tốt, xumxuê | *speciality (n)* | /ˌspeʃiˈæləti/ | [Đặc sản](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| *decide (v)**decision (n)* | /dɪˈsaɪd//dɪˈsɪʒn/ | Quyết định | *be into sth* |  | [like it very](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/)much |
| *make a decision* |  | Đưa ra quyếtđịnh |  |  |  |
| *tease (v)* | /tiːz/ | Trêu chọc, đùa | *adventure (n)**adventuous (a)* | /ədˈventʃə(r)/ədˈventʃərəs/ | Phiêu lưu, mạohiểm |
| *reserve(v) reservation (n)* | /rɪˈzɜːv//ˌrezəˈveɪʃn/ | Đặt chỗ trước | *expedition (n)* | /ˌekspəˈdɪʃn/ | Cuộc viễnchinh, thám hiểm |
| *excursion (n)* | /ɪkˈskɜːʃn/ | Cuộc đi chơi,tham quan | *jet lag(n)* | /ˈdʒet læɡ/ | Mệt mỏi sauchuyến bay dài |
| *standstill (n)* | /ˈstændstɪl/ | Sự dừng lại, bếtắc | *terminal (n)* | /ˈtɜːmɪnl/ | Nhà đón khách |
| *drawback (n)* | /ˈdrɔːbæk/ | Hạn chế | *tailor-made(a)* | /ˌteɪlə ˈmeɪd/ | May đo |
| *widelife (n)* | /ˈwaɪldlaɪf/ | Thú vật, chimmuông ... hoang dã | *bargain (n)* | /ˈbɑːɡən/ | Món hời |

 **II. Grammar: *Compoundnouns***

##### **Articles: a/ an and the**

**Pronunciation: *Tone in asking for information***

#### UNIT 9- ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

**A. NEW WORDS, STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Newwords:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| accent(n) | /'æksent/ | giọng điệu | operate(v) operation(n) | /'ɔpəreit//,ɔpə'reiʃn/ | đóng vai trò, vận hành |
| bilingual(adj) bilingually(adv) | /bai´liηgwəl/ | song ngữ | pick up(v) (alanguage) | /´pik¸ʌp/ | học 1 ngôn ngữ từ mt xung quanh |
| dialect(n) dialectal(adj) | /'daɪəlekt//¸daiə´lektəl/ | tiếng địa phương thuộc về tiếng địaphương | punctual(adj) | /'pʌɳktʃuəl/ | đúng giờ |
| dominance(n) dominant(adj) | /´dɔminəns//´dɔminənt/ | sự chiếm ưu thế chiếm ưu thế | rusty(adj) | /´rʌsti/ | lỗi thời, giảm do lâu ngày ko dùng |
| establish(v) establishment(n) | /ɪˈstæblɪʃ//is'tæbli∫mənt/ | thành lậpviệc thành lập | simple(adj) simplicity(n) | /'simpl//simp’lisəti/ | đơn giảnsự đơn giản |
| get by in (language) | /get bai in/ | cố gắng sử dụng 1 ngôn ngữ | variety(n) | /və'raiəti/ | thể loại |
| global(adj) | /´gləubl/ | toàn cầu | term(n) | /tɜ:m/ | kì học, thuật ngữ |
| flexible(adj) flexibility(n) | / ‘fleksəbl//¸fleksi´biliti/ | linh hoạt sự linhhoạt | master(v) | /'mɑ:stə/ | làm chủ |
| imitate(v) imitation(n) | /ˈɪmɪˌteɪ//¸imi´teiʃən/ | bắt chước sự bắtchước | release(v,n) | /ri'li:s/ | phát hành, thoát ra |
| immersion school | /i'mə:ʃn/sku:l/ | trường học nơi 1 ngôn ngữ khác tiếng mẹ đẻ đc sử dụng hoàn toàn | estimate(v) | /'estimit - 'estimeit/ | đánh giá, ước lượng |
| massive(adj) | /'mæsiv/ | to lớn | multinational(adj) | /¸mʌlti´næʃə nəl/ | đa quốc gia |
| mother tongue(n) | /’m^ðə tʌη/ | tiếng mẹ đẻ | derivative(adj) | /di'rivətiv/ | bắt nguồn, dẫn xuất |
|  |  |  | runner – up(n) | /´rʌnər¸ʌp/ | á quân |
| official(adj) | /ə'fiʃəl/ | chính thức | settle(v) settlement(n) | /ˈsetl//'setlmənt/ | định cư, dàn xếp |
| openness(n) | /'əupənəs/ | độ mở | certificate(n,v) | /sə'tifikit/ | [(cấp)giấy chứng nhận, bằng](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |

 **GRAMMAR**

1. **Conditional type2**

**If + S1 + V (quá khứ), S2 + would/might/could… + V(infinitive)**

E.g: If it didn’t rain now, we would go on a picnic.

**\* Đảo ngữ:**

Were + S1 + (not) + O, S2 + would/might/could… + V (infinitive)

Eg: If I were a bird, I would fly -> Were I a bird, I would fly.

Were + S1 + to-V, S2 + would/might/could… + V-inf

Eg: If I learned Russian, I would read a Russian book.

Were I to learn Russian, I would read a Russian book.

#### Relative clauses

#### *Định nghĩa*

Mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề phụ được nối với mệnh đề chính bởi các đại từ quan hệ (who, whom, whose, which, that ) hay các trạng từ quan hệ như (where, when, why). Mệnh đề quan hệ đứng ngay đằng sau danh từ, đại từ trong mệnh đề chính để bổ sung ý nghĩa cho danh từ, đại từ ấy,phân biệt danh từ đại từ ấy với các danh từ đại từ khác. Chức năng của nó giống như một tính từ do vậy nó còn được gọi là mệnh đề tínhngữ.

#### CÁC ĐẠI TỪ QUANHỆ

1. ***Who****:* -Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người làm chủ ngữ, đứng sau tiền ngữ chỉ người để làm chủ ngữ cho động từ đứng sau nó.*-*Theo sau who là một độngtừ

Eg: The man who is sitting by the fire is my father.

 ->That is the boy who helped me to find your house.

1. ***Whom***: -Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người làm tân ngữ, đứng sau tiền ngữ chỉ người để làm tân ngữ cho động từ đứng sau nó.-Theo sau whom là một chủngữ

Eg: The woman whom you saw yesterday is my aunt.

 ->The boy whom we are looking for is Tom.

1. *Which*:Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó. -Theo sau which có thể là một động từ hoặc một chủngữ.

Eg: This is the book. I like it best. => This is the book which I likebest.

The hat is red. It is mine. => The hat which is red is mine.

-Khi which làm tân ngữ, ta có thể lược bỏ *which*

Eg: This is the book I like best *. .*The dress (which) I boughtyesterday is very beauti[ful.](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/)

***5. That****:* Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người lẫn vật, có thể được dùng thay cho Who, W[hom,](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) Which trong mệnh đề quan hệ thuộc loại Restricted Clause (Mệnh đề xácđịnh)

Eg: That is the book that I like best.

=>That is the bicycle that belongs to Tom.

My father is the person that I admire most.

I can see the girl and her dog that are running in the park.

***6. Whose****:*Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, thay cho tính từ sở hữu. Whose cũng được dùng cho of which.

-Theo sau Whose luôn là 1 danh từ

Eg: The boy is Tom. You borrowed his bicycle yesterday.

=> The boy whose bicycle you borrowed yesterday is Tom.

John found a cat. Its leg was broken.

 John found a cat whose leg was broken.

#### CÁC TRẠNG TỪ QUANHỆ

1. ***When****:* là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ thời gian, đứng sau tiền ngữ chỉ thời gian, dùng thay cho at, on, in + which,then

 Eg: May Day is the day when people hold a meeting. (= on which)

 I’ll never forget the day when I met her. (=on which)

 That was the time when he managed the company.(=atwhich)

1. ***Where****:* là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ nơi trốn, thay cho a, on, in + which; there)

Eg: That is the house where we used to live. (= inwhich)

Do you know the country where I was born? Hanoi is the place where I like to come.

1. ***Why:*** là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ lí do, đứng sau tiền ngữ “the reason”, dùng thay cho “for the reason”

Eg: Please tell me the reason why you are so sad. (= forwhich)

He told me the reason why he had been absent from class the day before.

* + **CÁC LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ: có ba loại mệnh đề quan hệ**

 ***1. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định ( restrictive relative clause)***

-Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước, là bộ phận quan trọng của câu, nếu bỏ đi mệnh đề chính không có nghĩa rõ ràng.

Eg The girl who is wearing the blue dress is my sister.

The book which I borrowed from you is very interesting.

***2. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (non- restrictive relative clause)***

-Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước,là phần giải thích thêm, nếu bỏ đi mệnh đề chính vẫn còn nghĩa rõ ràng.

-Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định thường được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bởi các dấu phẩy. Danh từ đứng trước thường là tên riêng hoặc trước các danh từ thường có các từ như[: this,](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) that, these, those, my, his her…đứng trước.

- Không được dùng that trong mệnh đề không xác định.

Eg My father, who is 50 years old, is a doctor.

This girl, whom you met yesterday, is my daughter.

***3. Mệnh đề quan hệ nốitiếp.***

Mệnh đề quan hệ nối tiếp dùng để giải thích cả một câu, trường hợp này chỉ dùng đại từ [quan](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) hệ which và dùng dấu phẩy để tách hai mệnh đề. Mệnh đề này luôn đứng ở cuối câu

Eg He admires Mr Brown, which surprises me.

Mary tore Tom’s letter, which made him sad.

# UNIT 10- SPACE TRAVEL

#### NEW WORDS, STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| astronaut (n) | /ˈæstrənǤət/ | phi hành gia | astronomy (n) | /əˈstrǢnəmi/ | thiên văn học |
| attach (v) | /əˈtætȓ/ | buộc, gài | float (v) | /fləȚt/ | trôi (trongkhông gian) |
| habitable (adj) | /ˈhæbǺtəbl/ | có đủ điều kiện cho sự sống | International Space Station(ISS)(n) | /ˌǺntəˈnæȓnəl speǺsˈsteǺȓn/ | Trạm vũ trụ quốc tếISS |
| galaxy (n) | /ˈǱæləksi/ | thiên hà | land (v) | /lænd/ | hạ cánh |
| launch (v, n) | /lǤəntȓ/ | phóng | meteorite (n) | /ˈmiːtiəraǺt/ | thiên thạch |
| microgravity (n) | / ˈmaǺkrəȚˈǱrævəti/ | tình trạng không trọnglực | mission (n) | /ˈmǺȓn/ | chuyến đi, nhiệmvụ |
| operate (v) | /ˈǢpəreǺt/ | vận hành | orbit (v, n) | /ˈǤəbǺt/ | xoay quanh, đi theo quỹ đạo |
| parabolic flight (n) | /ˌpærəˈbǢlǺk flaǺt/ | chuyến bay tạo môi trường không trọnglực | rocket (n) | /ˈrǢkǺt/ | tên lửa |
| rinseless (adj) | /rǺnsles/ | không cần xảnước | satellite (n) | /ˈsætəlaǺt/ | vệ tinh |
| space tourism (n) | /speǺsˈtȚərǺzəm/ | ngành du lịch vũtrụ | spacecraft (n) | /ˈspeǺskrǡəft/ | tàu vũ trụ |
| spaceline (n) | /ˈspeǺslaǺn/ | hãng hàng không vũ trụ | spacesuit (n) | /ˈspeǺssuːt/ | trang phục du hành vũtrụ |
| spacewalk (n) | /ˈspeǺswǤək/ | chuyến đi bộ trong khônggian | telescope (n) | /ˈtelǺskəȚp/ | kính thiên [văn](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| universe (n) | /ˈjuːnǺvǬəs/ | vũ trụ |  |  |  |

**II. Grammar**

* Review : Past Simple and PastPerfect

**UNIT 11- CHANGING ROLES IN SOCIETY**

#### A. NEW WORDS, STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR

**I. New words**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *application (n)**apply (v)* | /ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn//ǩɑplaǺ/ | việc áp dụng,ứng dụng áp dụng | *male- dominated (adj)* | /meɪl-ˈdɒmɪneɪtɪd/ | do nam giới áp đảo |
| *attendance (n) attend (v)* | /əˈtendəns//ǩɑtend/ | sự tham gia tham gia | *real-life (adj)* | /rɪəl-laɪf/ | cuộc sống thực |
| *breadwinner (n)* | /ˈbredwɪnə(r)/ | trụ cột gia đình | *responsive**(to) (adj)* | /rɪˈspɒnsɪv/ | phản ứngnhanh nhạy |
| *burden (n) burdensome (a)* | /ˈbɜːdn//ɑbǬə(r)d(ǩ)ns(ǩ)m/ | gánh nặng phiền toại | *role (n)* | /rəʊl/ | vai trò |
| *consequently**(adj)* | /ˈkɒnsɪkwəntli/ | vì vậy | *sector (n)* | /ˈsektə(r)/ | [mảng, lĩnh](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/)[vực](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| *content (adj)* | /kənˈtent/ | *hài lòng* | sense (of) (n) | /sens/ | [tính](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| *externally (v)* | /ɪkˈstɜːnəli/ | bên ngoài | *sole (adj)* | /səʊl/ | [độc nhất](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| *facilitate (v)**facilitation (n)* | /fəˈsɪlɪteɪt/ | tạo điều kiệndễdàng; điềuphối | *tailor (v)* | /ˈteɪlə(r)/ | [biến đổi theo](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/)[nhu cầu](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| *financial (adj)* | /faɪˈnænʃl/ | (thuộc về) tài | *virtual (adj)* | /ˈvɜːtʃuəl/ | ảo |
| *finance (n)* | /ɑfaǺnæns/ | chính |  |  |  |
| *hands-on (adj)* | /hændz-ɒn/ | thực hành,thựctế, ngay tạichỗ | *vision (n)* | /ˈvɪʒn/ | tầm nhìn |
| *individually-**oriented (adj)* | /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəliˈɔːrientɪd | có xu hướng cánhân |  |  |  |
| *leave (n)* | /liːv/ | nghỉ phép |  |  |  |

**II. Grammar:**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Topic:**

Changing roles in society Phonetics:

Agreeing and disagreeing tones Grammar:

* Review: Futurepassive
* Non-defining relativeclause

**Vocabulary:**

The changing roles in society Skills:

* Readingaboutthechangingrolesofwomeninsocietyanditseffects
* Listeningabout thechangesthatwomeninKenyaaregoingthrough

Talking and writing about roles in the future PRACTICE

**UNIT 12: MY FUTURE CAREER**

1. **VOCABULARY**

academic (adj) /ˌækəˈdemɪk/: học thuật, thuộc nhà trường

alternatively (adv) /ɔːlˈtɜːnətɪvli/: lựa chọn khác

applied (adj) /əˈplaɪd/: ứng dụng

approach (n) /əˈprəʊtʃ/: phương pháp, cách tiếp cận

behind the scenes (idiom) /bɪˈhaɪnd ðə siːns/: một cách thầm lặng

biologist (n): nhà sinh vật học

burn the midnight oil (idiom) /bɜːn ðə ˈmɪdnaɪt ɔɪl/: học hoặc làm việc muộn

business (N): ngành kinh doanh

career (n) /kəˈrɪə(r)/: sự nghiệp

career path (n) / kəˈrɪə pɑːθ/: con đường sự nghiệp

chef (n) /ʃef/: đầu bếp

certifcate (n) /səˈtɪfɪkət/: chứng chỉ

cultivation (n) /ˌkʌltɪˈveɪʃn/: canh tác

customer service (n) /ˈkʌstəmə(r) ˈsɜːvɪs/: phòng (dịch vụ) chăm sóc khách hàng

CV (n) /ˌsiː ˈviː/ (viết tắt của Curriculum Vitae): sơ yếu lý lịch

ﬂexitime (adv) /ˈﬂeksitaɪm/: (làm việc) theo giờ linh hoạt

fashion designer (n) /ˈfæʃn dɪˈzaɪnə(r)/: thiết kế thời trang

enrol (v) /ɪnˈrəʊl/: đăng ký học

housekeeper (n) /ˈhaʊskiːpə(r)/: nghề dọn phòng (trong khách sạn)

lodging manager (n) /ˈlɒdʒɪŋ ˈmænɪdʒə(r)/: người phân phòng

make a bundle (idiom) /meɪk ə ˈbʌndl/: kiếm bộn tiền

nine-to-fve (adj) /naɪn-tə-faɪv/: giờ hành chính (9 giờ sáng đến 5 giờ chiều)

ongoing (adj) /ˈɒnɡəʊɪŋ/: liên tục

profession (n) /prəˈfeʃn/: nghề

take into account (verb phrase - idiom) /teɪk ˈɪntə əˈkaʊnt/: cân nhắc kỹ

tour guide (n): hướng dẫn viên du lịch

sector (n) /ˈsektə(r)/: thành phần

receptionist (n): lễ tân

vocational (adj): học nghề

**II. GRAMMAR:**

1. **Verb + to-infinitive/ V-ing**
2. **Desspite/ in spite of (Review)**

**---PRACTICE ---**

**REVISION FOR FIRST TERM TEST**

**I. Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.**

1. The villagers are trying to learn English \_\_\_\_\_ they can communicate with foreign customers.

 A. so that B. in order that C. although D. A and B are correct
2. I’ve been to a \_\_\_\_\_ village in Hue!

A. conical hat making B. making conical hat C. making conical hats D.hat making conical

3. \_\_\_\_\_ we had eaten lunch, we went to Non Nuoc marble village to buy some souvenirs.

A. After B. Before C. By the time D. Because
4. Do you think that the various crafts remind people \_\_\_\_\_ a specific region?

A. about B. of C. for D. at

5. \_\_\_\_\_ this hand-embroidered picture was expensive, we bought it.

A. As B. Because C. Even though D. so that

6. Conical hat making in the village has been passed \_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation

A. on B. down C. up D.in

7. This department store is an attraction in my city \_\_\_\_\_ the products are of good quality.
A. when B. because C. though D.

8. A conical hat is a well-known handicraft, not only in Viet Nam, \_\_\_\_\_ all around the world.

A. and B. but C. so D. or

9. This is called a Chuong conical hat \_\_\_\_\_ it was made in Chuong village.

A. but B. so C. since D. because of

10. I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you soon.

A. see B. seeing C. seen D. saw

11. The artisan \_\_\_\_\_\_ this statue in bronze.

A. moulded B. cast C. carved D. knitted

12. The artisans in my village can live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basket weaving.

A. for B. on C. up D.in

13. I invited her to join our trip to Trang An, but she \_\_\_\_\_\_ down my invitation.

A. passed B. sat C. turned D.closed

14. We have to try harder so that our handicrafts can keep \_\_\_\_\_ theirs.

A. on B. up C. up with D.up down

15. We didn’t go camping yesterday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it rained heavily.

 A. because B. although C. despite D. In spite of

16**.**I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his name.

 A. knew B. know C.will know D. would know

17. Please turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the light when you leave the room.

 A. on B. off C.up D. down

18. I love going to this place\_\_\_\_\_\_it's the quietest place in the city,

A. so     B. though     C. so that     D. as

19. They keep changing the decoration of the shop \_\_\_\_\_\_they can attract more young people.

A. so that     B. because     C. although     D. when

20.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she's young, she's the most famous artisan in the village.

A. When     B. Although     C. Whereas     D. In order to

21.    Do you know who's­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his pottery workshop?

A bringing out     B taking over C. passing down     D. turning down

23.    I've \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   the product catalogue and decided to buy this table.

A found out     B. closed down     C. looked through D. lived on

24.    This sports centre is so small that it cannot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the demands of local residents.

A keep up with B. face up to     C. deal about     D set up

25**.** Nam went to Hue city\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he could take some beautiful photos.

A. when B. although C. while D. so that

26. The city has recently set \_\_\_\_\_ a library in the West Suburb.

A. up B. off C. out D. down

27. I don’t think Fred gets \_\_\_\_\_ with Daniel. They always argue.
A. over B. through C. on D. in

28. You should take your hat \_\_\_\_\_ in the cinema.
A. in B. over C. offD. down

29. Their children have all grown \_\_\_\_\_ and left home for the city to work.
A. up B. out C. out of D. in

30. Air pollution has a bad influence \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

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

31. Karachi in Pakistan is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest city in the world in population.

A. most B. two C. second D. three

32. Before \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the office, she has to take her children to school.

A. go B. going C. to go D. went

33. Hai Duong is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its green bean cakes.

A. for B. of C. with D. in

34.When I turned up, the town hall was already \_\_\_\_\_\_ teenagers.

A. full B. packed C. crowded D. jammed

35. She has taught English here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10 years.

A. in B. for C. since D. from

36.You have to *read* the instruction before making models

A. look up B. look through C. look for D. look up

37.You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the shoes when coming into the Japanese houses

A. take off B. put on C. get off D. take on

38.    She turned\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the new job in New York because she didn't want to move.

A. on     B. down     C. off     D. up

39.    After I found all the information I needed, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the computer.

A. turned off     B. switched on     C. looked for     D. put off

40.Adolescence is the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ child and young adulthood

A. for B. between C. and D. from

41.They can’t decide who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first

A. go B. to go C. went D. going

42.Do you need to be that stressed\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 A. on B. in C. out D. with

43. Nam didn't know\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find more information about the course.

A. what     B. why     C. where     D. while

44. He asked\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was too early to apply for the course.

A. if     B. for     C. when     D. that

45. I couldn't sleep last night\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bar nearby played music so loudly.

A. although     B. so that     C. while     D. because

46 .\_\_\_\_\_\_they moved to the city five years ago, they still remember living in a small town.

A. Although     B. Whereas     C. While     D. In order that

47.    Lots of people choose to buy houses in the suburbs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they can avoid the noise and pollution in the city.

A. although     B. when     C. so that     D. so as

48.    My grandfather is the\_\_\_\_ oldest artisan in the village; Ngoc's grandfather is the oldest.

A. first     B. second     C. most     D. one

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I was talking to my teacher, my friends were waiting outside the classroom.

A. In order that     B. While     C. Although     D. So that

50. Lan couldn't decide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to work with on the project.

A. who     B. what     C. how     D. when

51.We can learn how \_\_\_\_\_\_ *banh chung* at Tet.

A. make B. to make C. making D. made

52.Men used \_\_\_\_\_\_ the bread winner of the family.

A. be B. to be C. to being D. to

53.Should we try to \_\_\_\_\_\_ every custom or tradition which is in danger of dying out?

A. preserve B. act out C. entertain D. open

54.The children in my home village used to go \_\_\_\_\_\_, even in winter. Now they all have shoes.
A. on foot B. bare-footed C. playing around D. played around

55.There is usually a \_\_\_\_ gap between the old and the young, especially when the world is changing so fast.
A. generation B. value C. age D. old

56.Every nation has respect for their long-preserved \_\_\_\_\_\_.
A. behaviours B. practices C. traditions D. traditional

57.In Viet Nam, \_\_\_\_\_\_ often refers to age and social position, not to wealth.
A. seniority B. tradition C. generation D. culture

58.I also passed\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the news I had heard from the town and the other villages.

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

59.Giving lucky money to the young and the old at Tet is a common \_\_\_\_\_\_ in many Asian countries.
A. behavior B. practice C. tradition D. cultural

60.He could be f red for his rude \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towards the VIP guest.

A. behaviour B. practice C. tradition D. practices

**II. Give the correct form of the following verbs:**

1. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) to school by bicycle every day.

2. When I (come)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home from work, my mother was cooking dinner.

3.The children ( play)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_football at the moment.

4. If you (study )\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_harder, you will pass the exam.

5.I wish he (not leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here

6.He (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Australia for 10 years.

7.Ba enjoys (play)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football in the morning.

8. My house ( build)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 2004.

9. If the weather gets worse, we (not go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.

10.I wish I (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near my school.

11. My brother usually (go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school by bike every day.

12. Last night, my father ( watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV

13.I wish I ( know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her address

14. My father enjoys (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ television in the evenings.

15.I wish I ( be ) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taller.

16. When I (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home from work yesterday, my mother was cooking dinner.

|  |
| --- |
| 17.My house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (build) yesterday.  |
| 18. We (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_each other since Monday.  |
| 19. If the weather is fine, we (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a picnic. |
| 20. She asked me if I ( like ) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pop music. |
| 21. Ba hates (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the advertisements on TV. |

22. Mrs. Nga enjoys (listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to music in her free time.

23. If Mai doesn’t work hard, she (not fail) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

24. We (not meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her since we lived here.

25. I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hue last week

26. I don’ know many English words. I wish I (know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_more English words.

27. Tuan and Huong (not/go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema last night.

28**.** My brother used to (go ) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work by motorbike. Now he cycles.

29. Last night we **(**go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Lan’s birthday party.

30.Men used ( be ) ………………………..the bread winner of the family.

**III. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. He said he would go to England next week. A B C D |  |
| 2. My brother enjoys to go to the park on Summer evenings. A B C D |  |
| 3. Nam wishes he can speak English fluently. A B C D |  |

4. She worked hard, but she passed her exam.

 A B C

5. When he came, I watched a football match on TV.

 A B C D

6. When Andrew saw the question, he were knowing the answer immediately.

 A B C D

7. Mai has stayed on her uncle's farm for last week.

 A B C D

8. I'm looking forward to hear from you.

 A B C D

**IV. Give the correct form of the verbs in bracket.**

1. I (buy)…………….. a new house last year, but I(not sell)………………. my old house yet, so at the moment I have to houses.

2. Everything (look)……………………. strange to newcomers.

3. I’m sure my mother (come)………………………… back home in an hour.

4. I ( start)……………………………….. learning English when I (be)………………ten.

5. Where is Tom?- I don’t know. I (not see)…………………..him since last night.

6. He (spend)…………………………….. his free time(read)………………………. book every day.

7. The film wasn’t very good. I (not enjoy)………………………….. it very much.

8. Jack isn’t as old as he (look)……………………………

**V**. **Use given words to rewrite the second sentence that have the same meanings.**

1. Their son is allergetic to animals. They decided to get a cat.

Although\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. I go to Hue next week. I will stay with my aunt and uncle.

When\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Lan was ill, so she didn’t go to Dong Ho village with her friends.

Because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. He prefers reading books to watching TV.

He would\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Peter said to me “Can I borrow you some money?”

Peter asked me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. He can’t pass the exam.- He wishes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Keeping the environment clean is very important.

It’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. When I was a child, we lived in Bristol.

We used\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. I am thinking with pleasure about the trip to Bana Hills! (**forward**)

I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. This hand-embroidered picture was expensive, but we bought it. (**even though**)

We bought this hand-embroidered picture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expensive.

11. The villagers are trying to learn English so as to communicate with foreign customers. **(so that)**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

12. Peter is the tallest boy in his class. (**than**)

No one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13.We have to try harder so that we can pass the final examination. (**in order to**)

We have to try harder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14.It's not a good idea to use the village's land to build new roads. **(wouldn't)**

I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15.You should visit the historical places of the area. **(worth)**

It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16.He suggested seeing Trang An, a natural wonder of our area. **(visit)**

What about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17.It is important to educate children to preserve traditional values. **(necessary)**

It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Write the correct form of word in the capital.**

1. It’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ building, with a big collection of valuable artefacts. HISTORY

2. Another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my hometown is the local library. ATTRACT

3.You may feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_before taking an important exam. STRESS

4. New York is a multi- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city. CULTURE

5.The attractions are quite close to each other, so travelling between them is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CONVENIENCE

6.The outdoor food markets are fun and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AFFORD

7.Singapore is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Chinese, Malay, Indian, European, and Vietnamese. CULTURE

8.There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buildings and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_neighbourhood. FAME – FASCINATE

9. Bat Trang is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_craft villages of Ha Noi. (tradition)

10. Another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is they can make pottery themselves in workshop. (attract)

11. London is by far the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tourist destination in the world. (popular)

12. Sarah thought over the job\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and decided to apply for it. (careful)

**UNIT 7 : RECIPES AND EATING HABITS**

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

1. A. tender B. garnish C. drain D. sprinkle

2. A. grill B. garnish C. dip D. slice

3. A. head B. spread C. cream D. bread

4. A. sauce B. steam C. sugar D. stew

5. A. marinate B. grate C. shallot D. staple

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

1. A. tomato B. nutritious C. ingredient D. tablespoon

2. A. ingredient B. traditional C. repeat D. avocado (lê tàu)

3. A. celery B. benefit C. engineer D. versatile

4. A. tender B. simmer C. cucumber D. delicious

5. A. significant B. diverse C. garnish D. combine

**III. Complete the sentences with a,an, some or any**

1. There is …………..banana in the baset

2. I need ……………tea.

3. Are there ……………..tomatoes in the fridge?

4. We have ……………..rice but we don’t have ……………..meat.

5. There’s ………orange on the table.

6. I’d like…………………apple juice.

7. He has ………….TV and …………………computer.

8. Would you like ……………..ice cream?

9. I have ………………..friends in Hue.

10. Do you have …………dogs or cats at home?

**IV. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses of the conditionals.**

1. If you …………………(not go) away, I’ll send for the police.

2. I’ll be very angry if he ……………………(make).

3. If he …………….(be) late we’ll go without him.

4. She will be absolutely furious if she …………………(hear) about this.

5. If you put on the kettle , I ………………(make) the tea.

6. If you give my dog a bone , he …………….(burry) it at once.

7. If we leave the car here it …………………..(not, be) in anybody’s way.

8. He’ll be late for the train if he …………………(not start) at once.

9. If you come late they ……………(not let) you in.

10. If he ………………(go) on telling lies nobody will believe a word he says.

**V. Choose the best answers.**

1. Some of famous ……………in Southern Viet Nam are Hu Tieu Nam Vang , Bun Mam, fried rice, flour cake and many kinds of pudding

A. stapes B. ingredients C. foods D. dishes

2. Beet greens are the most …………….part of the vegetable and can be cooked like any other dark leafy green.

A. traditional B. careful C. colourful D. nutritious

3. It is boring here. ………………….ever happens in this place.

A. Anything B. Something C. Things D. Nothing

4. Moderation doesn’t mean……………….the foods you love.

A. to prevent B. preventing C. to eliminate D. eliminating

5. You should eat more fruits and vegetables if you …………….to lose weight.

A. would want B. wanted C. will want D. want

6. When we were on holiday, we spend too ………….money.

A. a lot of B. many C. much D. lots of

7. If people work so much, they …………….depressed and eat more.

A. may feel B. may have felt C. felt D. had felt

8. Studies suggest ……………..only when you are most active and giving your digestive system a long break each day.

A. eating B. being eating C. to eat D. being eaten

9. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the door.

 A. is somebody B. is anybody C. is everybody D. isn’t nobody

10. Perhaps the three most popular ice cream…………….are vanilla, chocolate and strawberry.

A. offers B. flavours C. brands D. ingredients

11. I spend ………………my spare time gardening.

A. most B. the most of C. most of D. most of the

12. Your body uses calcium to build healthy bones and teeth, …………..them strong as your age.

A. continue B. keep C. remain D. care

13. Food in Northern Viet nam is not as ………..as that in Central and Southern Viet nam , as black pepper is often used rather than chilies.

A. spicy B. exciting C. strong D. flavour

14. Pumpkin soup is a good source of ……………, minerals and vitamins, especially vitamin A.

A. fibres B. fats C. sugar D. solids

15. There’s ………….use in complaining. They probably won’t do anything about it.

A. a few B. a little C. no D. some

16. If you eat too quickly you may not ……………..attention to whether your hunger is satisfied.

A. keep B. show C. pay D. take

17. Another feature in northern cuisine is in winter all family members gather around a big hotpot …………….there is a combination of seasoned broth, vegetables and meat.

A. what B. when C. which D. in which

18. You …………..chicken. you cook it in an oven or over a fire without liquid.

A. fry B. roast C. steam D. boil

19. ………………cups of coffee have you taken.?

A. How many B. How much C. How D. How far

20. Common eating habits that can lead to …………….are: eating too fast, eating when not hungry, eating while standing up, and skipping meals.

A. put on weight B. be heavy C. gain weight D. weight gain

21. We didn’t buy …………flowers yesterday.

A. some B. many C. much D. any

22……………tall you've grown!

A. What B. How C. How much D. How many

23. Most of the pupils are ................... to pass the examination.

A. good enough B. too good C. very good D. good too

24. They felt happy, and ………… did I.

A. either B. neither C. too D. so

25. If any body …………a question, please ask me after class.

 A. has B. have C. to have D. had

**VI. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed to make the sentence correct.**

1. If someone came into the store, smile and say, “ May I help you?”

2. If you try these cosmestics, you look five years younger.

3. If you do not understand what were written in the book, you could ask Mr,Pike.

4. I will come to meet Mr. Pike and tell him about your problems if you didn’t solve them yourself.

5. Sam will not graduate unless he doesn’t pass all the tests.

6. If there isn’t enough food, we couldn’t continue our journey.

7. Unless you pour oil on water, it will float.

8. You have to take a taxi home if you want to leave now.

9. If anyone will phone, tell them I’ll be back at 11:00

10. We can hire a minibus if there will be enough people.

**VII. Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence using “you”**

1. Vegetarians don’t eat meat.

 If you are a vegetarian, ………………………

2. People who live in a cold country don’t like hot weather.

 If you live………………………………………………………

3. Teachers have to work very hard.

 If you are a teacher, …………………………………………..

4. People who do a lot of execise stay fit and healthy.

 If you ………………………………………………………..

5. Mechanics understand engines.

 If you are a ……………………………………………………..

6. People who read newspapers know what’s happening in the world.

 If you ………………………………………………………………………

**VIII. Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence**

1. Eating healthy foods is very important. It is ………………………………………………………………

2. I suggest having spaghetti and pizza tonight. Let’s……………………………………………………………….

3. You need to peel the onion and slice it. The onion………………………………………………………….

4. Follow these safety instructions or you may get burnt. If you …………………………………………………………….

5. My aunt has never tasted sushi before. This is ……………………………………………………………….

**UNIT 8: TOURISM**

**A. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:**

**I. Choose the best answer A,B,C or D to complete the sentences.**

**1.** If you pay a visit to Hue, you should once visit Lang Co beach where you can have the most relaxing time and admire the natural beauty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. views B. panoramas C. sights D. landscapes

**2.** Travelling to Ba Mun Island in Quang Ninh, tourists can explore on their own, following some natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the island.

A. trails B. marks C. roads D. stretches

**3.**For people in Cam Thanh Commune near Hoi An, the coconut wetlands provide fisheries, a beautiful area for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well as an ideal refuge for boats during heavy storms.

A. tourist B. tour C. tourism D. tour guide

**4.** In Binh Ba Island (Lobster Island), there are many beautiful beaches with white sand, clear water, blue sky, which is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for those who love nature and calmness.

A. available B. famous C. good D. suitable

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ domestic and foreign tourism will create demand for additional hotels and motels..

A. Increase B. Increased C. Increasing D. Increasingly

**6.**Con Dao has not only prisons but also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ natural landscapes.

A. surprising B. shocking C. stunning D. extreme

**7.** Nature-loving tourists, who love to go green like traveling to Bonita Gardens in Bloemfontein South Africa or simlar destinations are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. eco-tours B. tour guides C. eco-tourists D. nature-lovers

**8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is popular with tourist of young age because they travel with minimum luggage and on a limited budget.

A. Backpack B. Backpacking C. Backpacker D.Go backpacking

**9.** When visitors join in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Mekong Delta, they can visit Cai Rang Floating Market to see the river life.

A. tour B. trip C. voyage D. travel

**10.** In Con Dao, there are green \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of forest s and fresh meadows and the houses with red roofs, which forms the picture of nature with bright colours.

A. lands B. regions C. wilderness D. stretches

**11.** When you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your destination, your tour guide will meet you at the airpot.

A. arrive B. reach C. get D. achieve

**12.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an unusual, exciting or dangerous experience, journey or series of events.

A. adventure B. expedition C. journey D. trip

**13.**Cuba hopes to promote a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so that it can make an economic recovery.

A. tour industry B. resort industry C. tourism industry D. travelindustry

**14.**We went on a three-week \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ round the Mediterranean. The ship stopped at Venice, Athens, Istanbul and Alexamdria

A. tour B. voyage C. cruise D. journey

**15.** Activities at the market are also a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for tourists to study the cultural aspects of southerners.

A. occasion B. event C. reason D. experience

**16.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ train times are different on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sundays.

A. A - the B. The - the C.$ ∅-∅$ D. The - $∅$

**17.** You can use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ railcard in most of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries in Europe.

A. the - the B. a - $∅$ C. a - the D. the - $∅$

**18.** Our plane arrives Ha Noi at \_\_\_\_\_\_ two o’çlock in \_\_\_\_\_\_ afternoon

A. $∅$ - the B. the - the C. a - a D. the - an

**19.** He spent part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ afternoon telling them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ news he could not tell them by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ telephone.

A. the – the - $∅$ B. an - $∅$ - the C. an – the – the D. tthe - $∅$ - the

**20.** Tourism can bring many economic and social benefits, but mass tourism is also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with negative effect.

A. associated B. connected C. combined D. linked

**II. Complete the sentences with a/an, the, or zero article (**$∅$**).**

**1.** There isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ airport near where I live. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ airpot is 70 miles away.

**2.**David is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sailor. He spends most of his life at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sea.

**3.**“Paul, where is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Spanish dictionary? I’m writing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ essay in Spanish and I need it.”

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ life has changed a lot in the last 30 years.

**5.** I lay down on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ground and looked up at \_\_\_\_\_ sky.

**6.**In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ article entitled “This is where you’ll go on vacation in 20 years”, the site mentions the cave - \_\_\_\_\_\_ biggest in the world – alongside other 14 places on \_\_\_\_\_ globe.

**7.** Chatuchak is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well-known market in Thailand. \_\_\_\_\_\_ market is just opened on the weekend.

**8.**Japan is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ promising land for those who are fond of exploring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unique beauty.

**9.**You can go sightseeing around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ French ruins, which used to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ holiday resort.

**10.** During \_\_\_\_\_\_ early morning market hours, larger sized boats anchor and create lanes so that \_\_\_\_\_\_ smaller boats can move into and out of.

**III.Form compound nouns from a word in the upper row amd another in the lower, and then fill them in the blanks. Make sure that you use them in the correct form.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *note* | *earth* | *hair* | *ice* | *bed* | *key* | *ear* | *air* | *arm* | *cow* |
| *berg* | *phones* | *craft* | *chair* | *boy* | *quake* | *cut* | *book* | *room* | *board* |

**1.** This is my grandfather’s favourite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made in the 19th century.

**2.**The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ landed safely at the airport.

**3.**I use my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I travel on business.

**4.**My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very small but nice.

**5.** I asked my newphew to use his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because I did not like his music.

**6.**The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love his horses.

**7.**The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured 5.3 on the Richter scale.

**8.** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can sink a ship.

**9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an input device.

**10.**I need a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at every two weeks.

**IV. Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct compound noun from the box.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *security announcement* | *flight attendant* | *tour guide* | *window seat* |
| *package holiday* | *boarding card* | *aisle seat* | *excess luggage* |

**1.** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sitting place for a passenger in a vehicle next to the window.

**2.**A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sitting place for a passenger in a vehicle next to the passage between the rows of seats.

**3.**A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a holiday organized by a travel agent, with arrangements for transport, accommodation, etc... made at an inclusive price.

**4.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is luggage weighing more than the limit allowed on an aircraft and likely to an extra charge.

**5.** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of information regarding security given over a public address system, for example loudspeakers.

**6.**A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who shows the way to others, especially one employed to show tourists around places of interest.

**7.**A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a pass for boarding an aircraft, given to passengers when checking in.

**8.** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who serves passengers on an aircraft.

**B. READING:**

**I. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.**

Son Doong Cave and Swallow Cave (En Cave) were recorded and broadcast on Good Morning America – a programme of ABC Television (USA). By being broadcast on Good Morning America (ABC Television), Son Doong Cave would be introduced widely to international travellers.

This is a good chance for Quang Binh tourism to promote the image of Son Doong – the biggest cave in Viet Nam – to travellers around the world. Therefore, the film crew worked in the most favourable conditions. The programme was directly broadcast on satellite in May 2015.

The cave is a part of the underground system connecting over 150 other caves in Viet Nam near Viet Nam – Lao border with many caves such as Phong Nha Cave.

Son Doong Cave is compared equally to Mount Everest in terms of attraction. The biggest natural cave in the world is appreciated to be an interesting destination for a several-day tour, including exploring underground rivers, caves and camping... The overwhelming natural lanscapes inside Son Doong Cave create an attraction by majestic and magnificent scenes. It takes months to end up a cave’s round. In addition, the condition to join tours in Son Doong Cave is extremely high. Adventurers must be in good mental and physical health to conquer the cave. Son Doong, the biggest cave in Viet Nam, along with other attractions in Quang Binh, is an attractive destination for travelers, especially those who are fans of natural exploration. The first exploration tour was held in early August 2013. The first tour consisted of 6 people from the US, Russia, Australia, and Norway. They underwent 7 days and 6 nights to explore Son Doong Cave. There are a large number of tourists registering for next tours since then.

***Task 1:Identify whether the statements are True (T) or False (F).***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statements** | **T** | **F** |
| **1.**Thanks to the programme of Good Morning America on ABC Television, a large number of people around the world will know Son Doong Cave. |  |  |
| **2.**The film crew making the programme about the cave met a lot problems from the local authorities. |  |  |
| **3.**There are many caves in Quang Binh province but Son Doong Cave may be the most well known. |  |  |
| **4.** The number of people climbing Mount Everest is the same as that exploring Son Doong Cave. |  |  |
| **5.**The exploration tour of Son Doong Cave is so hard that it requires tourists to have good physical and mental health. |  |  |
| **6.**Tourists can explore the cave in several months. |  |  |

***Task 2: Read the passage again and answer the questions.***

**1.** When was the programme about Son Doong Cave on Good Morning America broadcast?

**2.** What can be found in the underground system in Quang Binh province?

**3.** In which aspect is Son Doong Cave compared to Mount Everest?

**4.** What activities can tourists do in the cave?

**5.** When was the first exploreation tour held?

**6.** How long did the first group of tourists spend in the cave?

**II. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Mui Ne is located 24 kilometres northeast of Phan Thiet city. It is a fishing village as well as a familiar tourism area in Binh Thuan province. **(1)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lovely scenery of swaying coconut trees, Mui Ne, meaning “sheltered penisula”, is one of the famous and popular holiday **(2)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world with 15-kilometre strip of resorts along the beach.

Thanks to the shallow and slopped beaches, the blue and clean water, nice sun rarely behind the clouds and cliffs battered by the waves of the sea, sometimes Mui Ne is **(3)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hawaii of Viet Nam. The beaches are fantastic with activities such as surfing and kitesurfing. But the most **(4)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scenery at Mui Ne is **(5)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lines of golden sand which is called “Sand Dunes” by local people. The sand is always moving because of the wind and looks like moving waves from afar and that is **(6)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dunes never **(7)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the same. The scenery is more fascinating at dawn. Mui Ne is really a good **(8)**\_\_\_\_\_\_ for those who are interested in photography.

There are also many interesting sites at Mui Ne such as Po Sah Inu Tower, the ancient Cham building that was built in the 8th century, some workshops **(9)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fish sauce. Mui Ne market and fishing harbour are also a good chance **(10)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ daily life of local fishermen.

**1.** A. For B. With C. Through D. In

**2.** A. destinations B. places C. camps D. seasons

**3.** A. regarded B. found C. judged D. considered

**4.** A. attraction B. attracted C. attractive D. attracting

**5.** A. moved B. moving C. changed D. changing

**6.** A. reason B. the reason C. reason why D. the reason why

**7.** A. look B. look at C. look like D. look for

**8.** A. perfect B. best C. ideal D. wonder

**9.** A. make B. makes C. made D. making

**10.** A. to discover B. for discovering C. discovering D. to be discovered

**III. Fill in each blank in the text with the correct form of the word given below.**

 *varied name natural domesticated location*

 *approximate attract tourism beautiful smooth*

Situated on the central coast of Viet Nam, which is famous for many beautiful beaches, Lang Co Beach, since June 2009, has become an official member of the “World’s most beautiful bays” club. Today, it is a popular destination for **(1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in Viet Nam, especially for those who love beach so much.

With the length of **(2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** 10 kilometres, Lang Co Beach located in Lang Co town, Phu Loc district, Thua Thien-Hue province is next to the National Highway 1A and near Hai Van Pass.

Lying on the most beautiful curve of the countrry, Lang Co has almost everything that the **(3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**can offer: green mountains and tropical forests, **(4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** white sand, full of sunshine and cool, blue and clear sea as crystal, and the average temperature of 25oC in summer. It is an attractive destination for both **(5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and international tourists in Viet Nam. It is the third bay of Viet Nam, after Ha Long and Nha Trang **(6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the list of 30 most beautiful bays in the globe.

It can be said that nobody can resist a nature**(7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**like Lang Co town. This small and peaceful town will give you the most relaxing time and many games at the beach. In addition, you will have good time to enjoy the seadfood with **(8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** kinds of shrimps, lobster, crab, butter-fish, mackerel fish, oysters, etc. and not far from the beach are some attractions such as Lang Co fishing village, Chan May scenery.

Lying on the “Central Heritage Road”, Lang Co is very close to other famous **(9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** such as the Imperial City of Hue, Hoi An Ancient Town, Son Tra Peninsula where the famous Son Tra Natural Reserve and beautiful beaches **(10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and so many more.

**C. WRITING:**

**I. Rewrite each of sentences so that it means the same as the one before it.**

**1.** I went to the zoo last week and that is where I saw a real tiger for the first time.

Before I

**2.**“Why don’t we share the cost of the tour?” said my friend.

My friend suggested

**3.**Thousands of tourists visit My Son Sanctuary every year.

My Son Sanctuary

**4.**Can’t you find a better hotel?

Is this

**5.**We don’t go on holiday because we do not have enough money.

If we

**6.**I asked the hotel porter to wake me at 7 o’clock the following morning.

“Please

**7.** You need warm clothes to sleep on the mountain because it’s very cold at night.

On account

**8.** Two million tourists visit this small Central American country – Costa Rica every year.

Costa Rica

**II. Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences.**

**1.** Tourism development/ lead/ soil erosion/ pollution/ waste.

**2.** Tourism/ contribute/ increasing carbon footprint/ stress/ ecosystems.

**3.** The infrastructure/ tourist spot/ not/ satisfy/ great demand/ during/ peak season.

**4.** Tourists/ cause/ significant effect/ local habitats/ especially/ country.

**5.** Tourists/ be aware/ damage/ they cause/ and/ tourism/ authorities/ take measures/.solve/ problems.

**UNIT 9: ENGLISH IN THE WORLD**

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

1. A. passed B. watched C. played D. washed

2. A. proud B. about C. around D. would

3. A. wanted B. washed C. worked D. stopped

4. A. mention B. question C. action D. education

5. A. who B. when C. where D. what

**Question II. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

**1**.A. depend B. agree C. teacher D. enjoy

**2**. A. happen B. enjoy C. embroider D. attend

**3**.A. machine B. suggest C. picture D. visit

**4**.A. student B. receive C. explore D. destroy

**5**.A. alone B. advise C. affect D. singer

**Question III. Choose the best answer to complete each other.**

**1**.The boys …………….. came in time to save the boy were at the age of 10.

A. whom B. who C. which D. where

**2**.The book …………….. my father bought yesterday is very interesting

A. who B. whom C. which D. where

**3**.The men …………….. I met yesterday evening are my father’s friends.

A. whose B. who C. which D. whom

**4**.This is the book …………….. I like best.

A. who B. whom C. why D. which

**5**.The boy …………….. we are looking for is Nam.

A. whose B. who C. which D. where

**6**.This is the stereo …………….. I bought yesterday is very interesting

A. who B. whom C. which D. where

**7**.She is the girl …………….. I met at the party last night.

A. whose B. where C. which D. whom

**8**.My father is going to visit Mr. Cuong …………. lives in Ha Noi Capital

A. who B. whom C. why D. which

**Question IV. Give the correct form of the following verbs:**

1. I (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school by bicycle every day.

2. When I (come)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home from work, my mother was cooking dinner.

3.They (play)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_football at the moment.

4. If you (study )\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_harder, you will pass the exam.

5.I wish he (not leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here.

6.He (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Australia for 10 years.

7.Ba enjoys (play)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football in the morning.

8. My house (build)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 2004.

9. If the weather gets worse, we (not go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.

10.I wish I (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near my school.

11. My brother usually (go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school by bike every day.

12. Last night, my father (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV.

13.I wish I (know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her address.

14. My father enjoys (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ television in the evenings.

15.I wish I ( be ) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taller.

**Question V. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting.**

1. My sister enjoys read about wild animals and natural mysteries.

 A B C D

2. Mr. Thach who sing English songs very well is my teacher of English.

 A B C D

3. My brother enjoys to go to the park on Summer evenings.

 A B C D

4. Nam wishes he can speak English fluently.

 A B C D

5. When he came, I watched a football match on TV.

 A B C D

6. This is the first time I visited a famous place in Hanoi.

 A B C D

**C.READING**

 **Question I. Read the passage and the questions below.**

 U.S President, Donald Trump was born in 1946, in Queens, New York. Trump has got married three times and he has three children with the first wife, one daughter with the second wife and one son with his present wife. In 1971, he became involved in large, profitable building projects in Manhattan. In 1980, he opened the Grand Hyatt, which made him the city's best-known developer. In 2004, Trump began starring in the hit NBC reality series The Apprentice,which also spawned the offshoot The Celebrity Apprentice. Trump turned his attention to politics and in 2015 he announced his candidacy for president of the United States on the Republican ticket. In November 2016, Trump was elected the 45th President of the United States.

**Questions**

1. When was Donald Trump born?

 …………………………………………………………………………………………

2. How many children does he have?

……………………………………………………………………..………………….

3. What did he begin in 2004?

…………………………………………………………………………………………

4. Was he elected the 45th  President of the United States in November 2016?

………………………………………………………………………………………….

**Question II. Read the paragraph and choose the most suitable answer A ,B ,C or D for each of the gaps.**

I started (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English when I was 14 years old after five years of studying Russian. In the (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I encountered some difficulties learning the language, but I tried my (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to overcome them. Firstly, my English pronunciation was (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the way I spoke Russian. To solve this problem, I practiced by listening to tapes in English every day. I played the tape, stopped after each sentence, and (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sentence several times. At school, I joined an English speaking club (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was organised by a teacher from Britain. She understood my difficulty and helped me very much in improving my pronunciation. Secondly, I found it really hard to learn English vocabulary. In Russian, the way you write the word is the way you pronounce it. However, English spelling is often (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from its pronunciation. To get over this difficulty I started using the dictionary. Whenever I learnt a new word, I looked it (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carefully in the dictionary. Then I tried to remember the way to read and write the word. After that, I wrote the word down several (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a notebook. Gradually, I got (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the spelling system of the language. Now I’m confident that my English has become much better.

1. A. getting B.learning C.writing D.reading

2.A. start B.beginning C.end D.begin

3.A. most B.self C.best D.hard

4.A. effected B.given C.affected D.reflected

 5.A. said B.told C.spoke D.repeated

6.A. which B.it C.and D.but

7.A. different B.the same C.far D.differ

8.A. down B.on C.out D.up

9.A. ways B.ways C.minutes D.lines

10.A .used B.remembered C.well D.attracted

**D.WRITING**

**Question I. Rewrite the following sentences with the words given:**

1. My father started to work in this factory last week.

My father has…………………………………………

2. He started living in Ho Chi Minh city when he was 8.

 He has …………………………………………………………………………

3. He learnt English when he was 18.

He has ………………………………………………………………………………

4. They have worked in that factory for five years.

They began ……………………………………………………………..

5. We have learnt English for four years.

We started...........................................................................................................

6. He started working in this company 5 years ago

He has……………………………………………………………………………

7. They began living here ten years ago

They have……………………………………………………………………………

8. They started checking the machines two hours ago

They have ……………………………………………………………………………

9. Nam started learning English in 1998

Nam has…………………………………………………………………………….

10. Nam started playing computer games in 2002

Nam has……………………………………………………………………………..

**Question II. Rewrite sentences without changing meaning of the original ones.**

1.You spent more money during the trip than I did.

=> I didn’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Have you ever been to Kuala Lumpur before?

=> Is this your\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. China is a huge tourist attraction: it has many old castles and pagodas.

=> As China\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. I found this place rather boring.

=> I wasn’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. We last went to Spain three years ago.

=> It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. We visited a magnificent old house on the plateau.

=> The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. We arrived in Budapest two days ago. (FOR)

=>We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two days.

8. I have visited the Stone Forest once before. (SECOND)

=> This is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Stone Forest.

9. I find it hard to go at the same speed as my brother. (UP)

=> I find it hard to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my brother.

10. Nam is very fond of travelling. (KEEN)

=>Nam is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 11. CHANGING ROLES IN SOCIETY**

|  |
| --- |
| **I. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.** |
| 1. A. forum | B. machine | C. pressure | D. whiteboard |
| 2. A. projector | B. dependent | C. dominate | D. appointment |
| 3. A. relationship | B. participate | C. curriculum | D. academic |
| 4. A. demolish | B. syllabus | C. principal | D. masterpiece |
| 5. A. theoretical | B. international | C. uneconomic | D. university |
| 6. A. developer | B. responsible | C. participate | D. individual |
| 7. A. dramatically | B. relation | C. drastically | D. advantage |
| 8. A. consequently | B. externally | C. financially | D. facilitate |
| 9. A. economic | B. academic | C. competition | D. technology |
| **Choose a word whose underline part is pronounced differently from the rest** |
| 1. A. financial | B. responsive | C. applicant | D. breadwin[ner](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| 2. A. burden | B. curtain | C. turtle | D. curriculu[m](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| 3. A. discussion | B. provision | C. permission | D. cushion |
| 4. A. evaluation | B. facilitator | C. guidance | D. female |
| 5. A. responsive | B. sector | C. sense | D. content |
| 6. A. housework | B. vision | C. hospital | D. classroom |

 **II. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Use each word onceonly.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *apply* | *breadwinner* | *burden* | *content* | *evaluator* |
| *Hands-on* | *process* | *provider* | *responsibility* | *tailor* |

* 1. In our society, men are often expected to bethe in afamily.
	2. His work was reviewedbythe and he was given a list of corrections that he should apply to meet corporatestandards.
	3. In order to help students learn thesenseof\_ , it’s necessary for them to do household work afterschool.
	4. If you need to contact yourinternetservice , you can find their contact details on yourbills.
	5. Manyemployersconsider\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_experience to be as useful as academic qualifications.
	6. With the modern training strategy, we identify your needs,and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your training accordingly.
	7. He can speak English, French and Japanese. He wants a job in which he can \_\_\_\_\_\_ his foreign languages.
	8. Paying tuition fees often places alargefinancial on poor student’sfamilies.
	9. Maryisvery with her current job and has no desire to quitit.
	10. Teenagers play an important partinthe of changing thesociety.

**III. Give the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete each of the following sentences.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. A leg injury is preventing Peterfromactive in the competition. | PARTICIPATE |
| 2. Her childrenarevery \_. They do all the shoppingandcooking by themselves. | DEPEND |
| 3. In the future, studentswillnot go to school every day;theycan stay at home and follow the lesson online. | NECESSARY |
| 4. The modern mother willdecreaseher in householdworkas it will be shared by her husband. | INVOLVE |
| 5. Teachers shouldactas , enabling their students to study in the way that suits them best. | FACILITATE |
| 6.Ourschoolwillparticipateinabigcampaigntosave species. | DANGER |
| 7. The role of modern teacher istoprovide tostudent. | GUIDE |
| 8. It is good news that all the schools in ourcityare to changes in the curriculum. | RESPOND |
| 9. Finishing high school at the age of16is possible formanystudents. | THEOR[Y](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) |
| 10. It is announcedthatsuccessful will receive notification with in the week. | APPLY |

1. **Put the following sentences into passivevoice.**
2. We will open more forums for students to share theirideas.
3. Students will no longer carry school bags to theclasses.
4. Will schools provide students with laptops oriPads?
5. They will recognize and value women’s contributionequally.
6. Teachers will not check student’s homework fromhome.
7. Virtual schools will allow students to work fromhome.
8. Will he look after the children and feedthem?
9. Women will not do all the washing-up andcooking.
10. Students will log into their accounts to take part in onlinelessons.
11. Our school will use a special software to track studentprogress.
12. **Multiple Choice**
	1. TheTajMahal, is recognized as one of the wonders of the world,was

built by an Indian King in memory of his beloved wife.

A.which B.that C.where D.what

* 1. LouisPaster, discovered a cure for rabies, was a Frenchscientist.

A.he B.that C.who D.whom

* 1. Some oftheboys didn’tcome.

A. whom Iinvitedthem B. I invitedthem

C.Iinvited D. when Iinvited

* 1. Therestaurant Bob recommend was tooexpensive.

A.whichit B.that C.where D.what

* 1. MexicoCity, is the capital of Mexico, is a cosmopolitan city.

A.which B.that C.where D.what

* 1. We went to different places……………….you findpeople languagewas

hard to understand.

A.where-which B.where/whose C.that/whose D.which/whose

* 1. We came within sightofEverest, has attracted so manyclimbers.

A. the summitofwhich B. which thesummit

C. whosesummitof D. of which thesummit

* 1. I read aboutthechild life was saved by her petdog.

A.whom B.who C.her D.whose

* 1. The police have to try to catchthemen drivedangerously.

A.who B.whom C.they D.which

* 1. There was a smallroominto we allcrowded.

A.which B.where C.that D.it

* 1. Women havebeengiven economic and political rights, as well as[the](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/)

right to choose their own husband.

A.same B.alike C.equal D.able

* 1. Teachers in modernclassroomsare because their main task is to[set](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/)

goals and organize the learning process accordingly.

A. decision-makers B.facilitators C.facilities D.directors

* 1. Although he did his best, he hadtobe with third place in thecompetition.

A.content B.pleasant C.pleasing D.satisfying

* 1. The traditional role of a husbandisa of safety andsecurity.

A.deliveryman B.supporter C.supply D.provider

* 1. Companies have to be to customer demand.

A.responsible B. responsiveC.responding D.responsively

* 1. Mr. Nam is theteacherin we have muchconfidence.

A.whom B.him C.that D.which

* 1. Albert Eistein, was such a brilliant scientist, introduced the theoryof

relativity.

A.who B.whom C.that D.whose

* 1. He showedthehouse he was born and grewup.

A.which B.inwhich C.inwhere D. inthat

* 1. The threatofterrorism soon.

A.willremove B. will be removed C. willbefinished D. willfinish

* 1. Thenationaldebt in the nearfuture.

A.willpay B. willbepaid C. willpayoff D. will be paidoff

* 1. A workshop can givechildrenwith experience withcomputeers.

A.skillful B.handy C.practicing D.hands-on

* 1. He’sstill dependent on his parents, he regularly receives money tolive

from them.

A.finance B.financial C.financially D.financier

* 1. Some at an actual school, not a virtual one, will be required tohelp

students develop appropriate social skills.

A.attendant B. attendanceC.attention D.attendee

* 1. Before the rise of Islam in the early 600s, Arabs lived in a traditional,……………….

Society; men regarded women as their property.

A.women-dominated B.female-dominated

C.man-dominated D.male-dominated

* 1. The sushi chef had to spend afewminutes one of his orders to fit the

dietary needs of his customers.

A.tailor B.tailored C.tailoring D. totailor

* 1. TheUnitedNations, was established in 1945, has over 200members.

A.what B.it C.which D.that

* 1. The Centre for Education Promotion and Empowerment forWomen, was

established years ago, has worked to gain equality for women.

A.which B.what C.that D.it

* 1. Thepeopleabout the novelist wrote were factory workers andtheir

families.

A.who B.whom C.that D.them

* 1. The living standards of people in remote areas……………

A.willraise B. willberaised C. willberisen D. willarise

* 1. The system of water pipes has broken. Thesupply…………..

A.willreduce B. willbereduced C. willhavereduced D. will bere[ducing](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/)

1. **Combine the following sentences using an appropriate relativeclause.**
	1. My head teacher has such as good sense of humour. He usually makes everyone laugh by telling funnystories.
	2. I prefer traditional classroom. I can interact face to face with the teachers and other studentsthere.
	3. We are going to open a new English class. This class is totallyonline.
	4. Mr. Vinh is talking with the students. They are sharing their thoughts about the roles of schools in thefuture.
	5. My new school is bigger than the old one. You visited it two daysago.
	6. Dr. Anna Bennett is a senior lecture at the National University. Her paper is about women’s roles in the 21stcentury.
	7. My brother has just graduated from Harvard University. Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook founder and CEO used to studythere.
	8. Her husband will stay at home to look after the children. He used to be the breadwinner of herfamily.
	9. I have read an article about Silicon Valley. It is home to many of the world’s largest high-techcorporations.
	10. They will organize a farewell party for Ms. Jennifer Green next week. She has been our school principal for 8years.

**VI. Choose the best answer for each numbered blank.**

There has been a big change in the roles of men and women at home which in turn (1) Their feelings about their roles. However, it is important to highlight how this distribution of tasks and responsibilities can affect the relationships (2) may end up in discords, or even divorces. In order to make a distinction between the past and the presenttimes (3) are provided: in the past, 75% of women with a part-time job cooked the evening meal regularly while 95% (4) Care of all the washing and ironing. Husbands were involved in cleaning in only 17% and used their time at home on(5) repairs. The care of children was mainly a task carried out by women. The little time that men spent with children usually(6) the more enjoyable aspects of child care such as play and outings. However, this has[(7)](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) because now women are the ones who spend less time at home (8) to their jobs or their different activities. And nowadays, most husba[nds](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) stay at home taking care of children and(9) the cooking. As a consequ[ence of](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) the change in roles, women have become more liberal and think they can manage [(10)](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) their own. Men, on the other hand, feel that their position and power in [the](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) family has been replaced by women.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. develops | B. creates | C. affects | D. causes |
| 2. A. which | B. who | C. where | D. when |
| 3. A. achievements | B. percentages | C. experiences | D. advantages |
| 4. A. thought | B. played | C. shared | D. took |
| 5. A. commercial | B. industrial | C. household | D. academic |
| 6. A. challenged | B. attracted | C. employed | D. involved |
| 7. A. changed | B. increased | C. guided | D. witnessed |
| 8. A. because | B. despite | C. due | D. but |
| 9. A. making | B. doing | C. getting | D. working |
| 10. A. at | B. of | C. on | D. in |

**UNIT 12: MY FUTURE CAREER**

**A. PHONETICS**

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. chapter | B. chemist | C. cheese | D. rich |
| 2. A. nominated | B. polluted | C. provided | D. destroyed |
| 3. A. sociable | B. ocean | C. receive | D. special |
| 4. A. first | B. victim | C. facility | D. notice |
| 5. A. question | B. accommodation | C. information | D. nation |

1. **Find the word which has a different position of the main stress in each line.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. capable | B. different | C. difficult | D. delightful |
| 2. A. comfortable | B. commercial | C. generous | D. demonstrate |
| 3. A. heritage | B. waterfall | C. departure | D. separate |
| 4. A. remember | B. government | C. natural | D. chemicals |
| 5. A. experiment | B. assistant | C. sociable | D. equipment |

**B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR**

**1. Put the words in brackets into the right forms to complete the sentences.**

1. Everyone marveled at his idea of organizing more field trips for students, (object)

2. James received a lot of from his teachers and friends to become an English teacher in the future, (courage)

3. The new resort doesn't quite come up to residents'\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**expect**)

4. My father is a strict who always believes in “spare the rod,

spoil the child”, (discipline)

5. A donation of $10,000 was made by an anonymous to help disadvantaged children, (benefit).

**2. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

1. Before you begin to explore career fields, you should determine your values, your interests and your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. possibilities B. abilities C. capabilities D. probabilities

2. I'm really looking through the 'Situations Vacant' column because there are 50 applicants for every job.

A. fond of B. bored C. fed up D. tired of

3. She is ambitious and wants to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more responsibilities.

A. take in B. take on C. get to D. get up

4. He's very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He does his work very badly.

A. incompetent B. rash C. hasty D. unconscious

5. She is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She can be relied on to do her job properly.

A. efficient B. cautious C. serious D. conservative

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who stops fires burning.

A. Policeman B. Librarian C. Firefighter D. Postman

7. “Never be late for an interview, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can get a job”.

A. or so B. unless C. if not D. otherwise

8. I am currently \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for an opportunity to use the skills I learnt in my college.

A. watching B. finding C. looking D. taking

9. Doctors are responsible for the diagnosis, care and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of illness and disease. They also have a role in protecting and improving people's well-being.

A. treatment B. cure C. remedy D. therapy

10. If you want to inspire young people through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a job as a primary school teacher could be perfect for you.

A. learn B. learning C. being learned D. to learn

**C. READING**

1. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete it

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be successful? Having someone around who always (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the worst isn't really a lot of fun, we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says "It looks like rain”. But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

You can change your view of life, (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to psychologists. It only takes a little effort, and you'll find life more rewarding as a result. Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence, but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Optimists are more (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks. Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your attitude to the wodd. Some people are brought up to depend too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything (7) wrong. Most optimists, on the (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hand, have been brought up not to(9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_failure as the end of the world - they just(10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with their lives.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. counted | B. expected | C. felt | D. waited |
| 2. A. worries | B. cares | C. fears | D. doubts |
| 3. A. with | B. against | C. about | D. over |
| 4. A. judging | B. according | C. concerning | D. following |
| 5. A. supply | B. suggest | C. offer | D. propose |
| 6. A. possible | B. likely | C. hopeful | D. welcome |
| 7. A. goes | B. fails | C. comes | D. turns |
| 8. A. opposite | B. next | C. other | D. far |
| 9. A. regard | B. respect | C. suppose | D. think |
| 10. A. get up | B. get on | C. get out | D. get over |

**2.Read the text. Then choose True (T)/ False (F)/ NOT GIVEN (NG) statements.**

I am interested in this job because I am currently looking for an opportunity to use the skills I learnt in my college. I have recently completed a 16-week part-time accounting course (AAT Level 2Certificate).  The course covered book-keeping, recording income and receipts and basic costing. We used a wide range of computer packages, and I picked up the accounting skills easily. I was able to work alone with very little extra help. I passed the course with merit. I believe my success was due to my thorough work, my numeracy skills and my attention to detail. During the course, I had experience of working to deadlines and working under pressure.  Although this was sometimes stressful, I always completed my work on time.

Unfortunately, the course did not include a work placement, so I have not practised my skills in a business setting, and I am now looking for an opportunity to do so.  I am particularly looking for a job in a small company such as yours, as I believe I will be able to interact with a wider range of people, and as a result, learn more skills.  I would like to progress within a company and gain more responsibilities over the years.

Although I do not have work experience in finance, I have experience in working in an office environment.  Before starting the accounting course, I worked for 6 months in a recruitment office as a receptionist. My duties involved meeting and greeting clients and visitors, taking phone calls, audio and copy typing and checking stock. I also had to keep the petty cash and mail records.  Through this work, I developed my verbal and written communication skills. I had to speak confidently to strangers and deliver clear messages.  I enjoyed working in a team environment.  I believe the office appreciated my friendly manner and efficient work.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **TRUE****(T)** | **FALSE****(F)** | **NOT GIVEN****(NG)** |
| 1.The candidate has a university degree in accounting |  |  |  |
| 2. The candidate worked with an accounting firm as a receptionist |  |  |  |
| 3. The candidate is familiar with some accounting software. |  |  |  |
| 4. The candidate has worked as part of a team in an office environment. |  |  |  |
| 5. The candidate has experience of record-keeping |  |  |  |
| 6. The candidate has a Maths qualification. |  |  |  |
| 7. The candidate intends to study further accounting course. |  |  |  |
| 8. The candidate believes herself to be a careful worker. |  |  |  |
| 9. Deadlines do not stress the candidate. |  |  |  |
| 10. The candidate is applying for a job in a large firm. |  |  |  |

**D. WRITING**

**1. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences written before it. Use *Although/ In spite of/ Despite/ Even though.***

1. Although Tom was a poor student, he studied very well.

→ In spite of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Although she said that she would come, I don't think she ever will.

→ In spite\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Although she has a physical handicap, she has become a success u

→ Despite\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In spite of the high prices, my daughter insists on going to the

→ Even though\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. In spite of his good salary, Jack gave up his job.

→ Although\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Choose the correct forms of the verbs given to complete the sentences:**

1. Police found the woman to lie/lying dead on the floor.

2. We had arranged to meet/meeting in my office so that we could check the documents.

3. Thank you for invite/ inviting me to come and see you next month. rm already excited about to see/ seeing you.

4. She would like him to wear/wearing a tie because they are going to a concert.

5. I planned to visit/ visiting my parents last week, but they suggested to postpone/ postponing the visit for a week because they haven't finished to decorate/ decorating the spare room.

6. 1 need to know/ knowing the letter. Why don't you let me read/ reading it ?

7. I congratulated Ann on to pass/ passing the exam. She spent a lot of time studying /to study

8. I don't mind to walk/ walking but I'd rather get a taxi.

9. Did 1 really tell you I was unhappy? I don't remember saving/ to say that.

10. They don't have much money. They can't afford to go/ going often.

**3. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences written before it. Do not change the word given in any way.**

1. They are telling me that I must make a decision soon. **(pressure)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. My sister was offended when she was left out of the English dub. (**exception**)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. The English actor Oliver Reed was often rude to people although he was always kind to animals. (**being**)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. By chance I saw your younger brother yesterday.(**happened**)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. I would like you to help me to put the chairs away. (**mind**)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_