

CÁCH HỌC TIẾNG ANH HIỆU QUẢ

Muốn học giỏi một ngôn ngữ nào đó thì bạn cần phải học tất cả các kỹ năng như: Nghe, Nói, Đọc, Viết và nắm được các khía cạnh cần thiết như từ vựng, ngữ pháp, phát âm... và tiếng Anh cũng không phải là một ngoại lệ. Nếu bạn thực sự muốn học tốt tiếng Anh, tất nhiên bạn có thể làm được, quan trọng là **học tập nghiêm túc** và nói tiếng Anh càng nhiều càng tốt. Những bí quyết sau có thể giúp bạn học tiếng Anh dễ dàng hơn.

Đọc

Để có thể sử dụng tiếng Anh tốt, bạn phải nắm chắc kỹ năng đọc. Hãy luôn mang theo một cuốn từ điển bên mình để bạn có thể tra cứu từ mới. Sau đó hãy viết những từ đó ra một cuốn sổ tay và sử dụng trong các cuộc hội thoại. Khi sử dụng thường xuyên, bạn sẽ thấy việc học từ vựng trở nên dễ dàng hơn nhiều.

Sách, báo, tạp chí là những công cụ hữu ích giúp bạn học tốt tiếng Anh. Nếu mới bắt đầu, bạn có thể đọc những cuốn sách dành cho trẻ em, bởi từ vựng khá đơn giản nên bạn có thể hiểu và áp dụng dễ dàng, đồng thời chúng giúp bạn có thể nói tiếng Anh nhanh hơn. Nếu tiếng Anh của bạn đang ở trình độ nâng cao, bạn có thể thử đọc tạp chí hoặc báo in. Tiếng Anh trong nguồn này thường khó hơn, với đa dạng các chủ đề và mang tính thử thách hơn.

Khi mới bắt đầu đọc, đừng cố gắng hiểu tất cả các từ vựng bạn gặp. Thay vào đó, bạn chỉ nên cố gắng nắm ý tổng quát của bài đọc, những từ vựng khác trong câu sẽ giúp bạn hiểu được điều đó. Nếu lần đầu không hiểu thì bạn có thể đọc lại lần nữa và tra cứu nghĩa trong từ điển

Viết

Viết là kỹ năng quan trọng giúp bạn học tốt tiếng Anh. Khi viết, bạn có thể luyện tiếng cũng hiệu quả như khi đọc, bởi bằng hoạt động viết bạn sẽ càng hiểu được ngôn ngữ hơn. Để luyện tập tốt nhất, hãy viết tiếng Anh hàng ngày như viết thư cho bạn bè hoặc chỉ là những lời nhắn đơn giản. Bạn có thể viết nhật ký bằng tiếng Anh về những việc xảy ra trong ngày. Bắt đầu bằng những câu đơn giản sau đó có thể viết câu dài hơn và phức tạp hơn khi tiếng Anh của bạn khá hơn.

Nói

Một trong những cách tốt nhất để học tiếng Anh hiệu quả là nói. Nói tiếng Anh càng nhiều càng tốt, cho dù lúc ban đầu bạn có thể cảm thấy ngượng ngịu. Ban đầu, bạn hãy nghe những đoạn hội thoại mẫu trong các tình huống hàng ngày sau đó tiến hành luyện tập, nhắc lại. Khi luyện tập, tiếng Anh của bạn sẽ được cải thiện

Nếu môi trường xung quanh bạn đều dùng tiếng Anh thì bạn không có lựa chọn nào khác ngoài việc sử dụng tiếng Anh. Điều này sẽ giúp bạn bắt đầu học cách nghĩ bằng tiếng Anh, và dần dần cải thiện kỹ năng nói và các kỹ năng ngôn ngữ khác. Nếu không, hãy tự tạo ra môi trường nói tiếng Anh cho mình bằng cách thực hành nói với bạn cùng phòng, đồng nghiệp ở cơ quan, hoặc tham gia một lớp học tiếng Anh giao tiếp

...

Nghe

Nghe hiểu tiếng Anh là một trong những kỹ năng quan trọng và khó nắm vững. Để hiểu được, bạn cần học nghe hội thoại tiếng Anh càng nhiều càng tốt. Bạn có thể nghe các chương trình tiếng Anh trên đài, ti vi hoặc trên mạng Internet. Có một số kênh bạn có thể tham khảo như BBC, VOA hay CNN. Ban đầu bạn có thể cảm thấy choán ngợp và nản lòng khi không nghe được nhiều. Nhưng càng nghe nhiều thì khả năng hiểu của bạn càng tăng lên. Cũng đừng cố gắng để dịch sang tiếng mẹ đẻ trong khi nghe. Thay vào đó, bạn chỉ nghe, nghĩ và hiểu bằng tiếng Anh, bởi việc dịch sẽ trở thành một rào cản cho bạn về sau này.

Cuối cùng, hãy tham gia một lớp học tiếng Anh giao tiếp để nâng cao khả năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ của mình cũng như tạo môi trường luyện tiếng cho riêng mình. Nếu không có thời gian nhiều, bạn có thể tham khảo hình thức học trực tuyến **Elearning** để có thể học mọi nơi, mọi lúc và thích hợp với mọi trình độ.



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Những phương pháp học tiếng Anh hiệu nghiệm nhất!

Chắc hẳn các bạn đều biết tầm quan trọng của việc học tiếng Anh? Vậy bạn đã tìm ra phương pháp học tập hiệu nghiệm nhất để đạt được kết quả tốt nhất chưa? Trong chuyên mục phương pháp học tập hôm nay, chúng tôi xin chia sẻ một số phương pháp học tiếng Anh "siêu" hiệu quả.

Trước hết, mời các bạn cùng chúng tôi phân biệt sự khác nhau giữa “**effective**” (hữu hiệu) và “**efficient**” (hiệu nghiệm). Giả sử, nếu bạn phải đi từ Hà Nội vào thành phố Hồ Chí Minh, bạn sẽ chọn loại phương tiện nào? Bạn có thể đi bộ, chạy, đi xe đạp, xe máy, ô tô, bạn cũng có thể đi tàu hỏa, hoặc máy bay. Tất cả các phương tiện đó đều **effective**, tức là cuối cùng bạn cũng có thể vào được thành phố Hồ Chí Minh. Nhưng với phương tiện nào bạn sẽ mất ít thời gian và năng lượng nhất? Chắc hẳn các bạn đều chọn máy bay chứ? Chính cái đó được gọi là **efficient**. Tương tự, việc học ngoại ngữ cũng vậy, bạn cũng nên tìm ra cách thức học tập **efficiently** – một cách có khoa học, không mất nhiều thời gian và năng lực mà vẫn đạt **effectiveness**.

Việc học tiếng Anh có thể chia làm hai lĩnh vực: tiếp nhận ngôn ngữ (**input**) và sản sinh ngôn ngữ (**output**). **Input** bao gồm kỹ năng **đọc** và **nghe** trong khi đó **output** gồm **nói** và **viết**. Rõ ràng là để có được **output** chất lượng tốt thì trước hết chất lượng của **input** phải tốt. Và khi chúng ta tiếp nhận ngôn ngữ càng nhiều thì chúng ta cũng có thể sản sinh ra ngôn ngữ càng lớn.

Tất cả những người học tiếng Anh trước hết nên **có thái độ học tập nghiêm túc** và coi đó như là một việc làm cấp bách. Nói như vậy nghĩa là bạn phải học để đạt hiệu quả nhưng quan trọng hơn là phương pháp học hữu nghiệm.

INPUT

Reading

Bạn nên học **ít nhất 5 từ mới mỗi ngày**. Để thuận tiện cho việc ghi nhớ, bạn có thể dùng những mẫu giấy nhỏ, một mặt để ghi từ vựng, mặt sau ghi nghĩa của từ. Giữ những mẫu giấy đó trong một cái hộp và ôn tập chúng thường xuyên bằng cách đọc từ và đưa ra định nghĩa.

Thử tượng xem, nếu bạn học 5 từ một ngày, trong 1 năm bạn học được 1.825 từ. Như vậy là trong một vài năm, bạn có thể có 5000 đến 6000 từ, vốn từ vựng đủ phong phú để hiểu hết nghĩa của từ trong văn phong viết của tiếng Anh.

Listening

Để luyện kỹ năng nghe, bạn nên nghe tiếng Anh qua đài. Không có cách nào học hữu nghiệm hơn bằng việc nghe tiếng Anh qua đài bởi sự phong phú của từ vựng. Tại sao lại không học nghe qua việc xem ti vi? Lí do nằm ở chỗ ti vi luôn có hình ảnh, vì vậy sẽ làm cho người học khó tập trung, bị hình ảnh phân tán khi nghe.

Bạn cũng nên nhớ rằng, khi chúng ta càng nghe lặp đi lặp lại một từ nào đó thì càng có nhiều khả năng bạn sẽ sử dụng từ đó hơn. Vì vậy, bí quyết cho kỹ năng nghe là nghe nhiều lần và thường xuyên. Bạn có thể nghe ngay cả khi lái xe, đi dạo, nấu cơm, ăn uống, thay quần áo. Ngôn ngữ sẽ tự ghi nhớ vào bộ não của bạn lúc nào bạn cũng không hay đó! Nếu có thể, hãy coi việc nghe radio là việc làm cuối cùng bạn làm trước khi đi ngủ và điều đầu tiên trước khi đi bắt đầu ngày mới bạn nhé!

OUTPUT

Meo học từ vựng.

Đối với những người bắt đầu học ngoại ngữ, từ vựng là một vấn đề rất “khó chịu”. Nhiều học viên thắc mắc rằng tại sao họ không thể nhớ được các từ vừa học mặc dù đã viết đi viết lại nhiều lần. Dưới đây là 10 mẹo nhỏ giúp bạn học từ vựng tốt hơn:

1- Hãy học những từ có liên quan đến nhau. Nếu đang học từ miêu tả miền quê, thí dụ như valley (*thung lũng*), stream (*dòng suối*), meadow (*đồng cỏ*) thì đừng lẫn với các từ miêu tả các thứ ở thành phố (ví dụ như fire hydrant – *vòi nước chữa cháy*), hoặc những từ miêu tả tính cách. Những từ liên quan với nhau thường cùng xuất hiện và sẽ dễ hơn khi nhớ chúng chung với nhau.

2- Học từ vựng trong những lĩnh vực mà bạn yêu thích. Nếu quan tâm về nghệ thuật hoặc bóng đá, hãy đọc về những đề tài này. Có lẽ trong tiếng mẹ đẻ bạn biết rất nhiều từ miêu tả một bức tranh, một trận đá bóng nhưng bạn lại không biết trong tiếng Anh chúng gọi là gì – hãy tìm thử xem! Hãy nhớ rằng những gì bạn thích là những điều bạn muốn nói về và là một phần của con người bạn - nếu không biết cách diễn đạt chúng, việc này có thể làm bạn lo lắng đấy.

3- Hãy có một cuốn từ điển hình ảnh. Nó sẽ giúp bạn nhớ từ mới dễ dàng hơn thông qua việc nhìn tranh của chúng.

4- Sử dụng video. Lần tới khi xem một bộ phim bạn hãy ghi lại bằng tiếng mẹ đẻ 5 hoặc 10 đồ vật bạn nhìn thấy nhưng lại không biết từ tiếng Anh của chúng là gì. Tra những từ này trong từ điển, rồi xem lại bộ phim, luyện tập cách sử dụng chúng. Một lần nữa chúng ta lại thấy rằng nhớ một cái gì đó thật dễ dàng nếu ta nhìn thấy hình ảnh của nó.

5- Thu một cuốn âm từ vựng. Trong khi bạn đi bộ, lái xe đi làm hay đợi xe bus bạn hãy nghe cuốn băng đó. Đầu tiên nói từ đó bằng ngôn ngữ mẹ đẻ, dừng lại sau đó nói từ đó bằng tiếng Anh. Khoảng dừng này sẽ cho bạn thời gian để trả lời trước khi xem câu trả lời chính xác.

6- Mua một cuốn từ điển các từ xấp theo ngữ nghĩa. Đó là tập hợp các từ đồng nghĩa và trái nghĩa. Cố gắng sử dụng nhiều từ khác nhau. Dĩ nhiên đôi lúc bạn sẽ dùng một từ không phù hợp, nhưng điều này không ngăn trở bạn sử dụng cuốn sách hữu ích này cho việc xây dựng một vốn từ vựng phong phú.

7- Luyện tập từ mới khi viết luận. Nếu bạn có bài tập viết về nhà hãy lấy ra các từ mới mà mình đã học sau đó cố gắng sử dụng chúng vào bài viết của mình. Nếu không sử dụng các từ mới học lúc nói hoặc viết bạn sẽ nhanh chóng quên chúng đấy.

8- Luyện tập từ mới khi làm bài tập ngữ pháp. Đừng lãng phí những cơ hội quý báu sử dụng vốn từ bạn vừa học.

9- Luyện tập từ mới khi nói. Liệt kê khoảng 5 từ mới mà bạn định sử dụng trong lớp. Cố gắng dùng chúng trong các cuộc thảo luận. Tin tôi đi, bạn sẽ tìm ra cách để lái câu chuyện theo cách mà bạn có thể sử dụng ít nhất một vài trong số những từ này.

10- Hãy đọc nhiều. Đọc nhiều không những có thể cải thiện kỹ năng đọc mà bạn còn có thể xây cho mình một vốn từ vựng phong phú. Trong bài đọc thường có nhiều từ liên quan đến nhau và bạn có thể dùng

những từ đã học để đoán nghĩa của những từ mới.

Học từ vựng tiếng Anh -- Khó mà dễ!

Để học tốt tiếng Anh, bạn cần trang bị cho mình rất nhiều các kỹ năng khác nhau. Một trong số đó là trang bị vốn từ thật hoành tráng. Vậy làm thế nào để làm được điều này?

Học từ vựng cần phải có hệ thống, bạn có thể dùng sơ đồ, hình vẽ để minh họa. Khi gặp từ mới, bạn không nên tra nghĩa ngay trong từ điển, hãy cố gắng đoán nghĩa trong ngữ cảnh hoặc tình huống.

- Nên tổ chức học theo chủ đề, theo mối quan hệ bằng tình huống, hình ảnh và lựa chọn học theo nhóm từ chứ không nên học riêng lẻ từng từ một.

- Tùy theo từng trình độ, bạn nên lựa chọn danh sách các từ cơ bản có tần số xuất hiện cao để học. Bạn có thể lựa chọn danh sách 850 từ cơ bản đối với sơ cấp, 1500 từ cơ bản đối với tiền trung cấp, 2000 từ cơ bản đối với trung cấp hoặc các từ vựng chuyên biệt đối với tiếng Anh chuyên ngành. Trong thư viên thông tin của Globaledu (www.globaledu.com.vn) có phân loại sẵn các danh sách từ vựng cho từng trình độ giúp bạn có thể lựa chọn được vốn từ phù hợp để học. Tránh học theo từ điển hoặc các nguồn tư liệu mang tính chất sách vở, lý thuyết.

- Qua mỗi giai đoạn học, bạn hãy tự đánh giá về trình độ của bản thân, từ đó đặt kế hoạch học từ vựng một cách hợp lý và hiệu quả nhất.

Giảm căng thẳng trước kỳ thi

Lo lắng là tâm lý chung của tất cả học sinh trước khi thi. Tâm trạng lo lắng đó là một trong những nguyên nhân chính ảnh hưởng tới khả năng làm bài của các sĩ tử. Để giúp các bạn chuẩn bị tâm lý thật tốt trước các kì thi chúng tôi muốn giới thiệu với các bạn một số thủ thuật nhỏ giúp các bạn giảm tối đa sự lo lắng.

- Cách tốt nhất để giảm sự lo lắng là các bạn hãy chuẩn bị thật kĩ càng cho kì thi.
- Hãy dành ra một vài ngày hay một vài tuần để ôn tập trước khi thi, ngày nào cũng ôn tập lại những kiến thức đã học cho thật nhuần nhuyễn. Không nên đợi cho đến sát hôm thi mới ôn tập hay cố gắng nhồi nhét kiến thức cho tới tận đêm khuya.
- Cố gắng duy trì thái độ thi cử tích cực trong khi chuẩn bị cho kì thi cũng như trong lúc thi.
- Trước khi thi một vài ngày, các bạn nên ngồi vào bàn học thường xuyên để làm thêm một vài dạng bài tập mới.
- Hãy cố gắng ngủ sớm và ngủ thật ngon trong đêm trước khi thi để sáng dậy đầu óc bạn được minh mẫn sáng suốt đối phó với đề thi.
- Hãy đến địa điểm nơi bạn thi sớm nhất có thể để tránh tâm lý lo lắng sợ đến muộn.
- Hãy cố gắng thật thoải mái, thư giãn, nếu bạn thấy rằng mình đang bắt đầu lo lắng rồi hãy hít thở thật sâu nhé, rồi dần dần thư giãn và sau đó hãy tiếp tục làm bài.
- Nhớ là bạn phải đọc đề bài thật cẩn thận và kĩ lưỡng.
- Nếu không hiểu rõ đề bài, hãy hỏi giáo viên - họ sẽ giải thích đề bài thật cặn kẽ cho các bạn.
- Đọc thật nhanh một lần toàn bộ đề thi để bạn có thể bố trí thời gian làm cho mỗi bài một cách hợp lý nhất.
- Trước khi làm bài, bạn hãy viết ra nháp những công thức quan trọng, những sự kiện, những định nghĩa hay những từ khoá. Điều này sẽ giúp các bạn yên tâm làm bài mà không sợ rằng mình sẽ quên mất một công thức, một sự kiện hay một định nghĩa nào đó.
- Hãy làm những câu hỏi mà các bạn thấy dễ trước, như vậy các bạn sẽ tự tin hơn để làm những câu hỏi khó hơn.
- Đừng lo lắng về việc những thí sinh khác làm bài nhanh như thế nào, hãy cố gắng chỉ tập trung vào bài làm của mình thôi nhé.
- Nếu như bạn không biết câu trả lời của một câu hỏi nào đó, hãy bỏ qua nó để làm câu hỏi khác (bạn sẽ quay trở lại làm câu hỏi đó sau nếu còn thời gian), và hãy nhớ rằng bạn đừng bao giờ nghĩ rằng mình phải trả lời đúng tất cả các câu hỏi trong đề thi.
- Khi làm câu hỏi nào, hãy tập trung suy nghĩ vào câu hỏi đó chứ đừng để đầu óc của bạn bị phân tán, mất tập trung.

Chúng tôi hy vọng rằng với những thủ thuật nhỏ ở trên các bạn sẽ có một tâm lý thật tốt trước kì thi và đạt kết quả thật cao.

Làm bài thi trắc nghiệm đạt điểm cao.

Trong những năm học phổ thông, các bạn đã trải qua rất nhiều các bài kiểm tra cũng như các kì thi. Vậy các bạn đã rút ra được những kinh nghiệm gì cho bản thân mình? Bài viết dưới đây sẽ giới thiệu với các bạn một số mẹo nhỏ để giúp các bạn đạt kết quả cao trong kì thi sắp tới của mình.

1. Điều đầu tiên các bạn cần ghi nhớ đó là **đừng cố gắng hoàn thành một câu hỏi trước khi chuyển sang một câu hỏi tiếp theo**. Nếu bạn tập trung quá nhiều vào một câu hỏi mà bạn chưa hiểu (hay chưa thể trả lời được) tức là bạn đang tự gây ra cho mình ít nhất hai khó khăn sau:

- **Mất thời gian**: Bạn phải nhớ rằng, mỗi một câu hỏi chỉ được 1 điểm, vì vậy, nếu bạn dành quá nhiều thời gian cho một câu hỏi mà bạn không thể trả lời những câu hỏi sau đó thì bạn sẽ còn mất nhiều điểm hơn rất nhiều.

- **Mất tinh thần**: Bạn sẽ cảm thấy lo lắng và sự lo lắng này rất có thể sẽ làm bạn bị mất tập trung và do đó sẽ không thể đem lại cho bạn một kết quả cao được.

2. Thứ hai, bạn nên **xem qua một lượt tất cả các câu hỏi và trả lời những câu hỏi mà bạn cảm thấy chắc chắn câu trả lời của mình là đúng**. Việc này sẽ giúp các bạn thoải mái hơn và bản thân bạn cũng sẽ thấy tự tin hơn để tiếp tục làm những câu hỏi khác.

3. **Xem lại toàn bộ bài kiểm tra một lần nữa để cố gắng tìm ra câu trả lời cho những câu hỏi khó**. Bây giờ bạn đã cảm thấy tự tin hơn vào mình và sự tự tin này sẽ giúp bạn làm bài thi tốt hơn. Tuy nhiên, bạn cũng không nên quá tập trung vào một câu hỏi.

4. **Khi đã xem toàn bộ bài kiểm tra hai lần, bạn hãy chú ý tìm xem có câu hỏi nào trong bài mà bạn đã trả lời có thể giúp bạn trả lời được những câu hỏi khó không?** Mẹo này rất ít bạn sử dụng khi làm bài thi. Các bạn phải lưu ý rằng, trong bài kiểm tra đôi khi có những câu hỏi mà câu trả lời của nó lại nằm trong chính những câu hỏi sau đó. Chúng tôi vẫn phải nhắc lại là, bạn nên hoàn thành bài kiểm tra của mình (bỏ lại những câu hỏi khó, chưa trả lời được), sau đó dùng thời gian còn lại để tiếp tục với những câu hỏi khó đó.

5. **Nếu như bạn đã chắc chắn về một câu trả lời nào đó, đừng quay trở lại để thay đổi nó**. Thông thường (tất nhiên không phải luôn luôn) khi chúng ta đã chắc chắn về câu trả lời của mình, chúng ta thực sự không cần phải suy nghĩ nhiều về nó nữa. Xem lại câu trả lời chỉ làm cho bạn cảm thấy không chắc chắn và dễ làm bạn thay đổi ý kiến. Điều này rất hay xảy ra, vì vậy hãy hết sức chú ý nhé.

6. **Chọn ngẫu nhiên**. Nếu như thời gian làm bài đã gần hết mà bạn vẫn chưa thể tìm ra được đáp án, hãy chọn một đáp án bất kì theo sự suy đoán của bạn. Đừng bao giờ bỏ qua bất kì câu hỏi nào trong một bài thi trắc nghiệm vì nếu bạn trả lời, bạn có 25% cơ hội trả lời đúng, còn nếu không trả lời bạn chẳng có cơ hội đúng nào cả.

7. **Loại bỏ những đáp án không thích hợp**. Có rất nhiều những bài thi trong đó có một hay hai đáp án không thích hợp (chỉ đọc lên cũng đã thấy không thích hợp). Loại bỏ những đáp án đó đã giúp bạn có được nhiều hơn 25% cơ hội trả lời đúng câu hỏi đó (nếu bạn chọn ngẫu nhiên các đáp án còn lại theo suy đoán).

8. **Hạn chế bản thân mình trong phạm vi kiến thức mà mình biết**. Học sinh thường bị tắc khi cố gắng tìm ra đúng từ mà chúng chưa thể nhớ ra. Nếu không thể nhớ ra từ đó, hãy dùng một từ khác cũng có ý nghĩa tương tự.

9. **Tìm những dấu hiệu về thời gian khi chia động từ**. Điều quan trọng nhất để nhận biết là từ hay cụm từ chỉ thời gian – nó chỉ cho chúng ta biết khi nào một việc gì đó xảy ra và việc chia động từ cũng thường dựa

REVIEW

1. Cách nhận biết từ loại:

a. Cách nhận biết danh từ: danh từ thường có các hậu tố sau:

-TION/ -ATION	invention, information, education
-MENT	development, employment
-ENCE/ -ANCE	difference, importance
-NESS	richness, happiness, business
-ER (chỉ người)	teacher, worker, writer, singer
-OR (chỉ người)	inventor, visitor, actor
-IST (chỉ người)	physicist, biologist, chemist
-AR/ -ANT/ -EE (chỉ người)	beggar, assistant, employee
-ING	teaching, schooling
-AGE	teenage, marriage
-SHIP	friendship, championship
-ISM (chủ nghĩa)	pessimism, optimism
-(I)TY	possibility, responsibility, reality, beauty
(verb)-AL	refusal, arrival, survival
-TH	warmth, strength, youth, truth, depth

b. Cách nhận biết tính từ: tính từ thường có các hậu tố sau:

-FUL	successful, helpful, beautiful
-LESS (nghĩa phủ định)	homeless, careless
(noun)-Y (có nhiều)	rainy, snowy, windy
(noun)-LY (có vẻ, hàng ngày giờ: ngày..)	friendly, yearly, daily
-ISH	selfish, childish
(noun)-AL (thuộc về)	natural, cultural
-OUS	nervous, dangerous, famous
-IVE	active, expensive
-IC	electric, economic
-ABLE	comfortable, acceptable

c. Cách nhận biết động từ: động từ thường có tiền tố hoặc hậu tố sau:

Tiền tố EN-	endanger, enlarge, enrich (làm giàu), encourage (động viên)
-FY	classify, satisfy, beautify
-IZE, -ISE	socialize, modernize, industrialize
-EN	widen, frighten
-ATE	considerate, translate

d. Cách nhận biết trạng từ: trạng từ thường có hậu tố -LY. Ex: beautifully, carefully, suddenly, carelessly, recently ...

Lưu ý: Một số trạng từ đặc biệt cần ghi nhớ:

- good (a)	well (adv): giỏi, tốt
- late (a)	late / lately (adv): trễ, chậm
- ill (a)	ill (adv): xấu, tồi, kém
- fast (a)	fast (adv): nhanh

- hard (a) hard (adv): tích cực, vất vả, chăm chỉ **hardly (adv): hầu như không**

2. Chức năng của một số từ loại:

a. Danh từ (Noun)

Sau tính từ (adj + N)	They are interesting <i>books</i> .
Sau - mạo từ: a /an / the - từ chỉ định: this, that, these, those, every, each, ... - từ chỉ số lượng: many, some, few, little, several ... - tính từ sở hữu: my, his, her, your, our, their, its...	He is a <i>student</i> . These <i>flowers</i> are beautiful. She needs some <i>water</i> .
Sau ngoại động từ (V cần O)	She buys <i>books</i> . She meets a lot of <i>people</i> .
Sau giới từ (prep. + N)	He talked about <i>the story</i> yesterday. He is interested in <i>music</i> .
Trước V chia thì (N làm chủ từ)	<i>The main</i> has just arrived.
Sau enough (enough + N)	I don't have enough <i>money</i> to buy that house.

b. Tính từ (Adj)

Trước N (Adj + N)	This is an <i>interesting</i> books.
Sau TO BE	I am <i>tired</i> .
Sau: become, get, look, feel, taste, smell, seem ...	It becomes <i>hot</i> . She feels <i>sad</i> .
Sau trạng từ (adv + adj): extremely (cực kỳ), completely (hoàn toàn), really (thực sự), terribly , very , quite , rather , ...	It is extremely <i>cold</i> . I'm terribly <i>sorry</i> . She is very <i>beautiful</i> .
Sau keep / make	The news made me <i>happy</i> .
Sau too (be + too + adj)	That house is too <i>small</i> .
Trước enough (be + adj + enough)	The house isn't <i>large</i> enough.
Trong cấu trúc: be + so + adj + that	She was so <i>angry</i> that she can't speak.
A, an, the, this, that, his, her, their, my, ... + (Adj) + Noun	My <i>new</i> car is blue.
Trong câu cảm thán: - How + adj + S + V - What + (a / an) + adj + N	How <i>beautiful</i> the girl is! What an <i>interesting</i> film!

c. Trạng từ (Adv)

Sau V thường	He drove <i>carefully</i> .
Trước Adj	I meet an <i>extremely</i> handsome man.
Giữa cụm V	She has <i>already</i> finished the job.
Đầu câu hoặc trước dấu phẩy	<i>Unfortunately</i> , I couldn't come the party.
Sau too V + too + adv	They walked too <i>slowly</i> to catch the bus.
Trong cấu trúc V + so + adv + that	Jack drove so <i>fast</i> that he caused an accident.
Trước enough V + adv + enough	You should write <i>clearly</i> enough for every body to read.

UNIT 1: HOME LIFE

VOCABULARY

- night shift:
 - biology ():
 - biologist ():
 - biological ():
 - join hands: work together cùng làm việc, chung sức, cùng nhau
 - **(be) willing to + V1:** sẵn lòng làm việc gì
 - household chores:
 - **run the household:** trông nom gia đình
 - make sure chắc chắn
 - rush (v)
 - responsibility ():
 - responsible (a):
 - **take the responsibility for + V-ing:** nhận trách nhiệm
 - pressure (n):
 - (be) under pressure: dưới sức ép, áp lực
 - **take out** = remove:
- Ex: My responsibility is to wash the dishes and take out the garbage.*
- mischievous ():
 - mischief (n):
 - **give someone a hand** = help someone:
 - obedient (a) ≠ disobedient (a):
 - obedience (n):
 - obey ():

- close – knit: quan hệ khăng khít, đoàn kết chặt chẽ
- **supportive of**
- frankly (adv): cởi mở, bộc trực, thẳng thắn
- frank (a):
- **make a decision:**
- solve (v):
- solution ():
- secure (a):
- (n): sự an toàn
- **(be) crowded with** đông đúc
- well – behaved (a):
- confidence (n): sự tự tin, sự tin tưởng,
- **confident in s.o** (a): tự tin, tin tưởng vào ai
- base (n) nền tảng
- **come up = appear** xuất hiện - hard-working (a) chăm chỉ

Note:

Let + O + V1: để cho ai làm việc gì
 Have to + V1: phải
 Allow / permit + O + to-inf: cho phép ai làm việc gì
 Allow / permit + V-ing: cho phép
 Be allowed / permitted + to-inf: được cho phép

- Ex: She let me (use) ----- her pen.
 Students have to (wear) ----- uniform when going to school.
 My mother permitted me (go) ----- out with my friends.
 I was allowed (go) ----- out with my friends.
 She doesn't allow (smoke) ----- in her room.

GRAMMAR

1. PRONUNCIATION:

- * **Cách phát âm của –s / -es**
- Có 3 cách phát âm –s hoặc –es tận cùng.
 - * đọc thành âm /s/ với những từ có âm cuối là / p, f, k, t, θ /
 - * đọc thành âm /ɪz/ với những từ có âm cuối là / s, z, ʃ, tʃ, dʒ/
 - * đọc thành âm /z/ với những trường hợp còn lại
- Examples:
 - * /s/: maps, books, hats, coughs, laughs, photographs
 - * /ɪz/: buses, watches, roses, washes, boxes.....
 - * /z/: bells, eyes, plays

2. TENSES

TENSES	USE	SIGNAL WORDS	EXAMPLES
SIMPLE PRESENT (HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN) +: S + ----- -: S + ----- ?: -----	- thói quen ở hiện tại - sự thật, chân lí.	- always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, once / twice a week, ----- ----- -----	- I often <u>go</u> to school by bike. - The earth <u>moves</u> around the sun.
PRESENT PROGRESSIVE (HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN) +: S + ----- -: S + ----- ?: -----	- hành động đang diễn ra vào lúc nói. - dự định sẽ thực hiện trong tương lai gần. - hành động có tính chất tạm thời. - hai hành động xảy ra song song kéo dài ở hiện tại	----- ----- ----- - Look! - Listen! - Be quiet! - Keep silent! Note: một số động từ thường không dùng với thì tiếp diễn: <i>like, dislike, hate, love, want,</i> <i>prefer, admire, believe,</i> <i>understand, remember,</i> <i>forget, know, belong, have</i> <i>(có), taste, smell,</i>	- We <u>are learning</u> English. - She <u>is leaving</u> for Hue next week. - She usually goes to school by bike but today she <u>is walking</u> . - I <u>am watching</u> TV when my sister <u>is</u> <u>cooking</u> now.
PRESENT PERFECT (HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH) +: S + ----- -: S + ----- ?: Has / Have + S + P.P?	- hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có thể tiếp tục trong tương lai. - hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt trong quá khứ không rõ thời gian. - hành động vừa mới xảy ra.	----- (gần đây) ----- ----- (cho tới bây giờ) - already, ever, never, just, yet, for, since. - how long ... - this is the first time/second time... - many times / several times	- I have worked here for ten years. - I <u>have visited</u> Dalat many times. - She <u>has written</u> a letter.
PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE (HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN) +: S + has / have + been + V-ing -: S + ----- ?: -----	- nhấn mạnh tính liên tục của một hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có thể tiếp tục trong tương lai	- for + khoảng th/g + now - for, since, ...	- I <u>have been working</u> here for ten years now.

<p>SIMPLE PAST (QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)</p> <p>+: S + V2 / V-ed</p> <p>-: S + didn't + V1</p> <p>?: Did + S + V1?</p>	<p>- hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt ở một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.</p> <p>- kể lại một chuỗi hành động xảy ra liên tục trong quá khứ.</p> <p>- một thói quen trong quá khứ</p>	<p>- yesterday, last week, last month, ... ago, in 1990, in the past, ...</p> <p>- It's time ... / It's high time ... (đã đến lúc)</p>	<p>- She went to London last year.</p> <p>- The man came to the door, unlocked it, entered the room, went to the bed and lay down on it.</p> <p>- When we were students, we often went on a picnic every weekend.</p>
<p>PAST PROGRESSIVE (QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN)</p> <p>+: S + was / were + V-ing</p> <p>-: S + was / were + not + V-ing</p> <p>?: Was / Were + S + V-ing...?</p>	<p>- hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ</p> <p>- hai hành động cùng xảy ra đồng thời trong quá khứ</p> <p>- nhấn mạnh tính liên tục của hành động diễn ra trong suốt một khoảng thời gian được xác định trong quá khứ</p>	<p>- at that time, at (9 o'clock) last night, at this time (last week), in the summer, during the summer, all day, all week, all month, ...</p>	<p>- He was doing his homework at 8 o'clock last night.</p> <p>- The children were playing football while their mother was cooking the meal.</p> <p>- We were watching TV all the evening last Sunday.</p>
<p>PAST PERFECT (QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH)</p> <p>+: S + had + P.P</p> <p>-: S + hadn't + P.P</p> <p>?: Had + S + P.P ...?</p>	<p>- hành động xảy ra trước hành động khác hoặc trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ</p> <p>- hành động lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần trước một hành động hoặc một thời điểm trong quá khứ</p>	<p>- already, ever, never, before, by, by the time, after, until, when,</p>	<p>- When I arrived at the party, they had already left.</p> <p>- I had completed the English course by 1998.</p> <p>- He had read that book many times before he gave it to you.</p>
<p>PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE (QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN)</p> <p>+: S + had + been + V-ing</p> <p>-: S + hadn't + been + V-ing</p> <p>?: Had + S + been + V-ing ...?</p>	<p>- nhấn mạnh tính liên tục của một hành động cho đến khi một hành động khác trong quá khứ xảy ra</p>	<p>- while, when, for, since,</p>	<p>- When she arrived, I had been waiting for two hours.</p> <p>- It was 10 p.m. He had been working since 8 p.m.</p>
<p>SIMPLE FUTURE (TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN)</p> <p>+: S + will / shall + V1</p> <p>-: S + will / shall + not + V1 (won't / shan't + V1)</p> <p>?: Will / Shall + S + V1 ...?</p>	<p>- hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai</p> <p>- một quyết định được đưa ra vào lúc nói</p> <p>- một đề nghị hoặc lời hứa</p> <p>- một lời đe dọa</p>	<p>- tomorrow, next, in 2012,</p> <p>- I think / guess</p> <p>- I am sure / I am not sure</p>	<p>- He will come back tomorrow.</p> <p>- The phone is ringing. I will answer it.</p> <p>- I promise. I won't tell anyone about your plan.</p> <p>- I will tell your mother if you do that again.</p>

Lưu ý cách dùng của **Be going to + V1**

- diễn tả một dự định đã được sắp đặt trước

Ex: She **is going to buy** a new computer. (*She has saved for a year*)

- diễn tả một dự đoán có căn cứ

Ex: The sky is absolutely dark. It **is going to rain**.

<p>FUTURE PROGRESSIVE (TƯƠNG LAI TIẾP DIỄN)</p> <p>+: S + will / shall + be + V-ing</p> <p>-: S + will / shall + be + V-ing</p> <p>?: Will / Shall + S + be + V-ing...?</p>	<p>- hành động sẽ đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong tương lai</p> <p>- hai hành động sẽ xảy ra đồng thời trong tương lai</p> <p>- nhấn mạnh tính liên tục của hành động từ lúc sẽ bắt đầu và kết thúc trong một khoảng thời gian nhất định trong tương lai</p>	<p>- at 9 o'clock tonight, at this time tomorrow, all this afternoon, evening, morning, ...</p>	<p>- At 7 o'clock tonight, we will be watching the news.</p> <p>- I will be cooking dinner while my daughter will be cleaning the floor.</p> <p>- They will be working all this afternoon.</p>
<p>FUTURE PERFECT (TƯƠNG LAI HOÀN THÀNH)</p> <p>+: S + will /shall + have + P.P</p> <p>-: S + won't / shan't + have + P.P</p> <p>?: Will / Shall + S + have + P.P?</p>	<p>- hành động sẽ hoàn thành trước một thời điểm trong tương lai</p> <p>- hành động sẽ hoàn thành trước một hành động, sự việc khác trong tương lai</p>	<p>- when, before, by, by the time, ...</p>	<p>- I will have finished my homework by 9 p.m.</p> <p>- I will have finished my homework before I go to bed.</p>

Một số cách hòa hợp thì giữa mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề thời gian:

Main clause (Mệnh đề chính)	Adverbial clause of time (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)
Present tenses	Present tenses
Past tenses	Past tenses
Future tenses	Present tenses

1. TLĐ + until / when / as soon as + HTĐ I will wait here until she comes back.
2. TLĐ + after + HTHT He will go home after he has finished his work.
3. while / when / as + QKTD, QKĐ While I was going to school, I met my friend.
4. QKĐ + while / when / as + QKTD
 It (start) ----- to rain while the boys (play) ----- football.
5. QKTD + while + QKTD
 Last night, I was doing my homework while my sister was playing games.
6. HTHT + since + QKĐ I (work) ----- here since I (graduate)-----.
7. TLHT + by / by the time + HTĐ He will have left by the time you arrive.
8. QKHT + by the time / before + QKĐ He (leave) ----- by the time I came.
9. After + QKHT, QKĐ After I had finished my homework, I (go) ----- to bed.
10. QKĐ + after + QKHT I (go) ----- to bed after I (finish) ----- my work.
11. Before + QKĐ + QKHT Before she (have) ----- dinner, she (write) ----- letter.
12. QKHT + before + QKĐ She (write) ----- a letter before she (have) ----- dinner.
13. QKĐ + since then + HTHT I (graduate) ----- in 2002 since then I (work) ----- here.

*** Đổi thì quá khứ đơn sang hiện tại hoàn thành**

1. S + last + V quá khứ đơn + thời gian + ago.
 → S + V hiện tại hoàn thành (phủ định) + for + thời gian
 → It's + thời gian + since + S + last + V quá khứ đơn.
 → The last time + S + V quá khứ đơn + was + thời gian + ago.
2. This is the first time + S + HTHT khẳng định
 → S + HTHT never + before
3. S + began / started + V-ing + ----
 → S + have / has + V3/-ed + for / since ---

Ex: We last went to London two years ago.

- = We -----
- = It's -----
- = The last time -----

This is the first time I have visited Hanoi.

- I -----
- I began learning English five years ago.
- I have -----

Choose the best answer among A, B, C, or D.

1. When I last saw him, he _____ in London.
 A. has lived B. is living C. was living D. has been living
2. We _____ Dorothy since last Saturday.

- A. don't see B. haven't seen C. didn't see D. hadn't seen
3. The train _____ half an hour ago.
 A. has been leaving B. left C. has left D. had left
4. Jack _____ the door.
 A. has just painted B. paint C. will have painted D. painting
5. My sister _____ for you since yesterday.
 A. is looking B. was looking C. has been looking D. looked
6. I _____ Texas State University now.
 A. am attending B. attend C. was attending D. attended
7. He has been selling motorbikes _____.
 A. ten years ago B. since ten years C. for ten years ago D. for ten years
8. Christopher Columbus _____ American more than 500 years ago.
 A. discovered B. has discovered C. had discovered D. had been discovering
9. He fell down when he _____ towards the church.
 A. run B. runs C. was running D. had run
10. We _____ there when our father died.
 A. still lived B. lived still C. was still lived D. were still living
11. They _____ table tennis when their father comes back home.
 A. will play B. will be playing C. play D. would play
12. By Christmas, I _____ for Mr. Smith for six years.
 A. shall have been working B. shall work C. have been working D. shall be working
13. I _____ in the room right now.
 A. am being B. was being C. have been being D. am
14. I _____ to New York three times this year.
 A. have been B. was C. were D. had been
15. I'll come and see you before I _____ for the States.
 A. leave B. will leave C. have left D. shall leave
16. The little girl asked what _____ to her friend.
 A. has happened B. happened C. had happened D. would have been happened
17. John _____ a book when I saw him.
 A. is reading B. read C. was reading D. reading
18. Her brother _____ in Canada at present.
 A. working B. works C. is working D. work
19. I _____ to the same barber since last year.
 A. am going B. have been going C. go D. had gone
20. Her father _____ when she was a small girl.
 A. dies B. died C. has died D. had died
21. Almost everyone _____ for home by the time we arrived.
 A. leave B. left C. leaves D. had left
22. By the age of 25, he _____ two famous novels.
 A. wrote B. writes C. has written D. had written
23. While her husband was in the army, Mary _____ to him twice a week.
 A. was reading B. wrote C. was written D. had written
24. I couldn't cut the grass because the lawn mower _____ a few days previously.
 A. broke down B. has been broken C. had broken down D. breaks down
24. I have never played badminton before. This is the first time I _____ to play.
 A. try B. tried C. have tried D. am trying
25. Since _____, I have heard nothing from him.
 A. he had left B. he left C. he has left D. he was left
26. After I _____ lunch, I looked for my bag.
 A. had B. had had C. have has D. have had

27. By the end of next year, George _____ English for two years.
 A. will have learned B. will learn C. has learned D. would learn
28. The man got out of the car, _____ round to the back and opened the book.
 A. walking B. walked C. walks D. walk
29. Henry _____ into the restaurant when the writer was having dinner.
 A. was going B. went C. has gone D. did go
30. He will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he _____ dinner.
 A. finish B. finishes C. will finish D. finishing

UNIT 2: CULTURAL DIVERSITY

VOCABULARY

- diversity () = variety (n)
- diversify (v): đa dạng hóa
- approval (n) ≠ disapproval (n):
- approve (v): chấp thuận
- marry (v): cưới
- marriage (n): - married (a):
- groom (n):
- bride (n):
- precede (v) = happen or exist before: đứng trước, đến trước
- determine (v) = find out:
- attract ():
- attractive ():
- physical attractiveness (n):
- attraction ():
- concern (v) = relate to:
- maintain (v):
- appearance (n):
- (v): tell someone about something very secret: chia sẻ, tâm sự
- **confide in someone:** tin cậy
- wise (a) ≠ unwise (a):
- reject (v):
- (v): willing stop having something you want:
- trust (n, v):

- trustful (a): cả tin, hay tin người
- oblige to (v): having a duty to do something: bắt buộc
- obligation ():
- counterpart (n): đối tác, bên tương tác
-(n): thể hệ
- **(be) based on:**
- **believe in**
- **fall in love with s.o**
- **decide + to-inf** quyết định
- **attitude toward** thái độ đối với
- **independent of (a)**
- ≠ **dependent on (a);**
- **protect s.o from .th** bảo vệ ai khỏi cái gì

Ex: *The conical leaf hat protects people from sun and rain.*

- beauty (n)
- beautiful (.....)
- **agree with**

Note:

It's + adj + to-inf: thật ... để
→ V-ing ... + is + adj

Ex: It's difficult to study English.

GRAMMAR

1. Cách phát âm –ed:

- Có 3 cách phát âm –ed tận cùng.
 - * đọc thành âm /**id**/ với những từ có âm cuối là / **t, d** /
 - * đọc thành âm /**t**/ với những từ có âm cuối là /**p, f, k, s, ʃ, tʃ, θ** /
 - * đọc thành âm /**d**/ với những trường hợp còn lại
- Examples:
 - * /id/: wanted, needed, prevented, confided
 - * /t/: looked, stopped, laughed, coughed, sacrificed.....
 - * /d/: played, seemed, planned.....

2. TENSES

1. After Mrs. Wang had returned to her house from work, she was cooking dinner.
 A B C D
2. Jimmy threw the ball high in the air, and Betty catching it when it came down.
 A B C D
3. Linda has worn her new yellow dress only once since she buys it.
 A B C D
4. Last week Mark told me that he got very bored with his present job and is looking for a new one.

5. 23. Caroline has worn her new yellow dress only once since she buys it.
 A B C D
6. When I turned on my computer, I was shocked to find some junk mail, and I just delete it all.
 A B C D
7. We have written to each other when we were in primary school.
 A B C D
8. The boss laughed when the secretary has told him that she really needed a pay rise.
 A B C D
9. The telephone rang several times and then stop before I could answer it.
 A B C D
10. Debbie, whose father is an excellent tennis player, has been playing tennis since ten years.
 A B C D
11. I saw lots of interesting places since I went on holiday last summer.
 A B C D
12. When my cat heard a noise in the bushes, she stopped moving and listen intently.
 A B C D
13. I think it's time you change your way of living.
 A B C D
14. Roger felt the outside of his pocket to make sure his wallet is still there.
 A B C D
15. When I'm shopping in the supermarket, I ran into an old friend who I hadn't met for five years.
 A B C D
16. The police arrested the man while he is having dinner in a restaurant.
 A B C D
17. Peter and Wendy first met in 2006, and they are married for three years now.
 A B C D
18. Some people are believing there is life on other planets.
 A B C D
19. Recently, the island of Hawaii had been the subject of intensive research on the occurrence of earthquakes.
 A B C D
20. Every morning, the sun shines in my bedroom window and waking me up.
 A B C D
21. My father hasn't smoked cigarettes for a month.
 A. It's a month since my father last smoked cigarettes. B. It's a month ago that my father smoked cigarettes.
 C. It's a month that my father hasn't smoked cigarettes. D. It's a cigarette that my father smoked a month ago.
22. Mr. Brown bought this car five years ago.
 A. Mr. Brown started to buy this car five years ago. B. It has been five years when Mr. Brown bought this car
 C. Mr. Brown has had this car for five years. D. It is five years ago since Mr. Brown bought this car.
23. John used to write home once a week when he was abroad.
 A. John doesn't now write home once a week any longer.
 B. John enjoyed writing home every week when he was abroad.
 C. John never forgot to write a weekly letter home when he was abroad.
 D. When he was abroad he remembered to write home every week.
24. We started working here three years ago.
 A. We worked here for three years. B. We have no longer worked here for three years.
 C. We have worked here for three years. D. We will work here in three years.

UNIT 3: WAYS OF SOCIALISING

- (n): xã hội
- social (a):
- socialize (v):
- socialization (n):
- verbal (a) ≠ non-verbal (a):
- **get / attract someone's attention:**
- (v): giao tiếp
- communication (n):
- communicative (a): có tính giao tiếp, truyền đạt
- wave (v):
- signal (n, v): dấu hiệu, ra dấu
- **catch one's eyes:** attract someone's attention: làm ai chú ý
- **get off ≠ get on:**
- appropriate (a): thích hợp, đúng
- nod (v):
- clap (hands): vỗ tay
- impolite (rude) ≠ polite (a):
- formal (a) ≠ informal (a):
- informality (n) ≠ formality (n):
- approach (v): come near:
- object to: phản đối
- reasonable (a):
- **(be) sorry for:**
- **break down:**
- **point at** chỉ vào

Note:

Would like + to-inf

Want + to-inf

Ex: Would you like to have a cup of coffee?

I want to be a doctor.

Lời khen ngợi	Lời cảm ơn
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You really have a beautiful _____. - You look really nice with _____. - Your <u>hairstyle</u> is terrific. - Your English is better than many Americans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thank you / Thanks. That's a nice compliment. - You've got to be kidding! I thought it was terrible. - I'm glad you like it.

	- Thanks. That's very nice of you to say so.
--	--

*** Trọng âm của những từ có hai âm tiết:**

- Trọng âm chỉ được đặt trên từ gốc. Phần được thêm vào (tiếp đầu ngữ hay tiếp vĩ ngữ) không được tính là vần/âm tiết.

1. Danh từ và tính từ:

- Trọng âm được đặt ở vần đầu

Ex: 'table, 'happy, 'lucky, 'weather.....

- Một số danh từ có trọng âm ở từ gốc

Ex: de'sign, be'lieve, ac'cept, de'mand.....

- Danh từ tận cùng –OO hay –OON: trọng âm đặt trên vần này

Ex: after'noon, bam'boo, bal'loon.....

2. Động từ:

- động từ tận cùng bằng –OW, -EN, -Y, -EL, -LE, -ISH: trọng âm ở vần thứ nhất

Ex: 'follow, 'finish, 'carry, 'suffer, 'harden, 'answer.....

- động từ tận cùng bằng –ATE: trọng âm đặt ở vần hai

Ex: trans'late, cre'ate.....

EXERCISE

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. generation | b. marriage | c. value | d. belief |
| 2. a. police | b. spirit | c. banquet | d. culture |
| 3. a. determine | b. maintain | c. sacrifice | d. apologize |
| 4. a. scary | b. dissolve | c. expand | d. reform |
| 5. a. manage | b. recognize | c. argue | d. discriminate |
| 6. a. offer | b. listen | c. precede | d. follow |
| 7. a. support | b. fascinate | c. accept | d. believe |
| 8. a. inform | b. appeal | c. attempt | d. hesitate |
| 9. a. endanger | b. compose | c. flourish | d. delight |
| 10. a. stimulate | b. subtract | c. announce | d. maintain |

Choose the best answer:

1. He asked them -----
 A. help him B. should help him C. to help him D. help to him
2. She said that she ----- there the year before.
 A. went B. had gone C. would go D. goes
3. Peter asked Jane why ----- the film on T.V the previous night.
 A. didn't she watch B. hadn't she watched
 C. she doesn't watch D. she hadn't watched
4. They said they ----- us if we needed.
 A. help B. helped C. would help D. had helped
5. He advised them ----- in class.
 A. to not talk B. not to talk C. to talk not D. don't talk
6. She said to us "Don't be late again".
 A. She said us not to be late again. B. She told us to be not late again.
 C. She told to us not to be late again. D. She told us not to be late again.

7. "John shouldn't have behaved so badly.", said Janet.
 - A. Janet doesn't like John's behaviors.
 - B. Janet was angry with John.
 - C. Janet disliked John.
 - D. Janet objected to John's behaviors.
8. John said "You had better not lend them any money, Daisy".
 - A. John said Daisy not to lend them any money.
 - B. John advised Daisy should not lend any money.
 - C. John said to Daisy not lend them any money.
 - D. John advised Daisy not to lend them any money.
9. "I'm sorry I have to leave so early", he said.
 - A. He apologized for having to leave early.
 - B. He apologized to have to leave early.
 - C. He apologized that he has to leave early.
 - D. He apologized to have left early.
10. "Can I borrow your pen please, Sam?", said Gillian.
 - A. Gillian asked Sam if she can borrow his pen.
 - B. Gillian asked Sam if she could borrow his pen.
 - C. Gillian asked Sam she can borrow his pen.
 - D. Gillian asked Sam she could borrow his pen.
11. "Where did you go last night, Nam?", said Hoa
 - A. Hoa said to Nam where had he gone the night before.
 - B. Hoa said to Nam where he had gone the night before.
 - C. Hoa told Nam where he had gone last night.
 - D. Hoa asked Nam where he had gone the night before.
12. "What were you doing last night, Mr. John?" The police asked.
 - A. The police asked what were you doing last night, Mr. John.
 - B. The police asked Mr. John what he had been doing the night before.
 - C. The police asked Mr. John what had he been done the night before.
 - D. The police asked Mr. John what he had done the night before.
13. Some one was wondering if the taxi ----- yet.
 - A. had arrived
 - B. arrived
 - C. arrives
 - D. had arrived
14. The government has announced that taxes ----- .
 - A. would be raised
 - B. had been raised
 - C. were raised
 - D. will be raised
15. Some one ----- the tickets are free.
 - A. said me
 - B. said me that
 - C. told to me
 - D. told me
16. He said he would do it ----- .
 - A. yesterday
 - B. the following day
 - C. the previous day
 - D. the day before
17. He proved that the earth ----- round the Sun.
 - A. had gone
 - B. was going
 - C. goes
 - D. would go
18. I told you ----- the computer, didn't it?
 - A. to switch off
 - B. don't switch off
 - C. not switch off
 - D. switch off
19. Claire wanted to know what time ----- .
 - A. do the banks close
 - B. the banks closed
 - C. did the banks close
 - D. the banks would close
20. Ann ----- and left.
 - A. said good bye
 - B. said me good bye
 - C. told me good bye
 - D. goodbye me

UNIT 4: SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

VOCABULARY

- consist of

.....

- compulsory (a): obligatory (a)

.....

22- compulsion ()

.....

- **from** the age of 5 to 16
- **at the end of** (month / week)
- **at the age of**
- **divide into:**
- curriculum (n)
- ≠ private school:
- core subject
- **GCSE** = **of** **Education:**
- general education
- nursery (n)
- kindergarten (n)
-
- secondary education
- lower secondary school
- upper secondary school
-
- optional (a):
- 'tuition fee:
- 'fee-paying (a)
- **take part in: participate in**
- term (n): semester

- từ 5 đến 16 tuổi
- cuối (tháng / tuần)
- vào năm tuổi
-
-
-
- giáo dục phổ thông
-
-
- giáo dục tiểu học
-
-
-
- giáo dục đại học
-
-
-
-
-

Note:

TRỌNG ÂM CỦA NHỮNG TỪ CÓ BA ÂM TIẾT

- Những từ có hậu tố là: **-ade, -ee, -ese, -ette, -ique, -eer, -ain** thì trọng âm chính rơi vào **ngay âm tiết đó**

Ex: lemo'nade, ciga'rette, Vietna'mese, ...

- Âm tiết **liền trước** các hậu tố **-tion**, thường nhận trọng âm

Ex: , trans'lation

- Từ tận cùng bằng **-ate** thường đặt ở **âm thứ 3 tính từ cuối**

Ex: 'generate, cer'tificate, cong'ratulate

READING

I. Choose the best answer:

1. In England, there areterms in a school year.
 A. two B. three C. four D. more than four
2. The independent or public school system is
 A. free B. cheap C. fee-paying D. suitable
3. The national curriculum includescore subjects.
 A. 3 B. 11 C. 8 D. 4

4. Core subjects arein the national examinations.
 A. optional B. compulsory C. fee-paying D. descriptive

II. Find words or phrases in the reading passage which have the following meanings:

1. schools in which all children can attend without paying tuition fees:
2. a stage of study for children aged from 5 to 10:
3. put into force by the law:
4. a stage of study for children aged from 11 to 16:
5. a detailed plan for a course of study offered in a school or college:.....
6. the examinations children sit at the end of compulsory education:

III. Choose the best answer:

1. Tommy left high schoolthe ageseventeen.
 A. at / of B. in / for C. on / with D. of / in
2.is the study of the events of the past.
 A. Geography B. History C. Arts D. Literature
3. In the UK, schools refer to government-funded schools which provide education free of charge to pupils.
 a. state b. secondary c. independent d. primary
4. School uniform is compulsory in most of Vietnamese schools.
 A. dependent B. divided C. paid D. required
5. Mathematics, a required subject in all schools, isinto many branches.
 A. grouped B. prepared C. divided D. added

SPEAKING

Choose the best answer.

1. "You really have a beautiful dress."
 A. What? B. Thank you C. You are welcome. D. Yes, please
2. Minh: ".....?"
 Lan: "He is short and fat."
 A. How old is he B. How tall is he
 C. What does he do D. What does he look like
3. "Would you like to meet Hoa, my friend?"
 "....."
 A. Yes, I'd love to B. Yes, I like C. No, I would D. No, I wouldn't like
4. "Why was Tom sad?"
 "....."
 A. Because he works hard B. Because he failed the exam
 C. Because he didn't get up set D. Because he could eat a lot
5. ".....do you have English?"
 "Three times a week."
 A. How B. How far C. How long D. How often
6. ".....have you lived here?"
 "For ten years."
 A. When.. B. Since when C. How far D. How long
7. "I think computers are useful."
 "....."
 A. I'm not agree B. So do I C. I disagree too D. I do either
8. "Your hairstyle is terrific, Mary."
 - "....."
 A. Thanks B. Don't mention it C. Not at all D. Yes, please do
9. "What a lovely hat you have."
 - "Thanks,"
 A. I'm glad you like it B. I don't care C. That's OK D. Certainly

10. Jane: "You look great in that red skirt, Laura!"
 Laura: "....."
 A. No, I don't
 C. I bought it at NEM's
 B. Oh, you don't like it, do you
 D. Thanks, it's my mum's present on my birthday.
11. John: "Don't forget to send your parents my regards."
 Tim: "....."
 A. Thanks, I will
 B. You're welcome
 C. Good ideas, thanks
 D. It's my pleasure
12. Jim: "Do you agree that physical exercises can keep our body fit?"
 Laura: "You're right."
 A. Of course not
 C. That's very surprising
 B. There's no doubt about that
 D. I'm not with you there
13. Waiter: "How do you like your steak done?"
 Customer: "....."
 A. Well done, please
 B. I don't like it much
 C. I like it
 D. Not very well
14. Kathy: "Should we use solar energy to protect the environment?"
 Janet: "....."
 A. No, thanks
 C. Yes, I'll go
 B. You don't think so, do you
 D. That's a good idea
15. Tom: "You look great today, Jack."
 Jack: "....."
 A. No, I don't
 B. You like it
 C. You don't like it, do you
 D. Thanks

PASSIVE VOICE

1. "What a beautiful shirt you're wearing!"
 "Thank you. It especially for me by my mother."
 A. is made
 B. has made
 C. made
 D. was made
2. I don't understand why the students didn't keep silent while the speech
 A. has been made
 B. was made
 C. would be made
 D. was being made
3. This is the first time I have seen this car. Where?
 A. did it make
 B. did it made
 C. was it make
 D. was it made
4. Today, many serious childhood diseases by early immunization.
 A. are preventing
 B. can prevent
 C. prevent
 D. can be prevented
5. When he arrived at the furniture shop, they had been sold the table he wanted.
 A
 B
 C
 D
6. The first May Day celebrated in England in 1890.
 A
 B
 C
 D
7. More people are infesting with HIV this year than they were 5 years ago.
 A
 B
 C
 D
8. People said that Tom stole that bicycle.
 A. Tom is said to steal that bicycle.
 C. Tom was said to steal that bicycle.
 B. Tom is said that to steal that bicycle.
 D. Tom were said to steal that bicycle.
9. There's somebody walking behind us. I think
 A. we are following
 B. we are being followed
 C. we are followed
 D. we are being following
10. We're late. The film by the time we get to the cinema.
 A. will already start
 C. will already have started
 B. will be already started
 D. will be starting
11. I still can not believe it. My bicycle some minutes ago.
 A. was stolen
 B. was stealing
 C. stolen
 D. stole
12. Dynamite by Alfred Bernard Nobel.
 A. have been invented
 C. was invented
 B. invented
 D. was being invented

13. Do you believe that such a problem can?
 A. solve B. be solving C. is solved D. be solved
14. People believed that John is a good person.
 A. It is believed that John is a good person. B. It was believed that John is a good person
 C. It believes that John is a good person D. It believed that John is a good person.
15. Mary is reading newspapers now.
 A. Newspapers are read by Mary now. B. Newspapers being read by Mary now.
 C. Newspapers are being read by Mary now. D. Newspapers are reading by Mary now.
16. The storm has delayed the 11.20 flight to London.
 A. The 11.20 flight has been delayed to London by the storm.
 B. The 11.20 flight to London has been delayed by the storm.
 C. The 11.20 flight to London has delayed the storm.
 D. All are correct.
17. People believe that hundreds of homeless children are living on the streets.
 A. It is believed that hundreds of homeless children are living on the streets.
 B. Hundreds of homeless children are believed to be living on the streets.
 C. Hundreds of homeless children believe to be living on the streets.
 D. A & B are correct.
18. You should give us this information.
 A. We should give you this information. C. We should be give this information.
 B. We should be given this information. D. This information should give us.
19. They are repairing our car at the garage.
 A. Our car is repairing at the garage. B. Our car is being repairing at the garage.
 C. Our car is being repaired at the garage. D. They are being repaired our car at the garage.
20. No one has cleaned the floor for weeks.
 A. The floor hasn't been cleaned for weeks.
 B. The floor has been cleaned by someone for weeks.
 C. The floor hasn't cleaned for weeks.
 D. A & B are correct.

UNIT 5: HIGHER EDUCATION

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| - apply for a job (v): | nộp đơn (xin việc) |
| - apply to s.o | nộp đơn đến ai |
| - application (n): | sự áp dụng, đơn xin |
| - application form: | mẫu đơn, đơn |
| - applicant (n) /'æplikənt/: | ..... |
| - impress (v): | ..... |
| - impression (n): | ấn tượng |
| - campus (n): /'kæmpəs/ | ..... |
| - exist (v): | ..... |
| - existence (n): | ..... |
| - lonely (a): | ..... |
| - loneliness ( ): | ..... |

- blame (n, v): lời trách mắng, trách mắng
- **blame something on someone:** đổ lỗi cái gì cho ai
- **all the time = always:**
- daunt (v) = disappoint (v):
- **graduate from:**
- Ex: I graduated from Can Tho University.*
- amaze (v):
- scare (n, v) = fright (n) / frighten (v):
- scary (a) = frightening
- thoroughly (adv) = completely (adv):
- create (v):
- creative (a):
- creativity (n): /kriei'tivəti/
- mate (n) = friend
- **(to) get on well with s.o:** hài hòa với ai
- identity card:
- = letter of introduction: thư giới thiệu
- birth certificate
- different from
- (be) excited about
- fill in (a form) điền vào (đơn)
- **be used to + V-ing** quen với việc gì

Note:

- **(be) busy + V-ing:** bận rộn (việc gì) Ex: He is busy **washing** his car.
- **seem + to-inf** : hình như, có vẻ như Ex: It seems **to be** a good job.

TRỌNG ÂM CỦA NHỮNG TỪ CÓ BA ÂM TIẾT TRỞ LÊN

- Âm tiết **liền trước** các hậu tố **-ical, -ual, -ian, -ical, -ity, -graphy, -ics, -logy** thường nhận trọng âm
 Ex: eco'nomiс, uni'versity, poli'tician, soci'ology, mathe'matics

- Trọng âm đặt ở âm **thứ 2** trước các hậu tố **-ize, -ary**
 Ex: 'modernize, 'dictionary, i'maginary

READING

I. Read the passage in the textbook and choose the best answer:

- At first, Sarah felt
 A. sorry B. lonely C. exciting D. worried
- She felt lonely at the party because
 A. she was homesick B. she didn't like her university
 C. no one seemed to notice her D. she missed her parents
-likes having a chance to be creative.

- A. Sarah B. Ellen C. Brenden D. Sarah and Ellen
4. Brenden
 A. didn't get on well with the roommate B. enjoyed the first year at college
 C. was very excited about going to college D. attended a party on the first weekend
5. At first, Ellen felt a little
 A. disappointed B. exciting C. sad D. happy

II. Choose the best answer:

1. He was the onlythat was offered the job.
 A. apply B. application C. applicant D. applying
2. We will be sitting for our final examination in the last weekMay.
 A. in B. on C. for D. of
3. These are requirementsthose who want to become a pharmacist.
 A. of B. for C. in D. about
4. In state schools, students have to follow a nationalspecified by the Ministry of Education and Training.
 A. curriculum B. program C. subject D. compulsory
5. Sue got bored with her job and decided toit up.
 A. bring B. catch C. give D. keep
6. The new library was built in the centre of the
 A. application B. campus C. creativity D. accommodation
7. That's thestory I've ever heard.
 A. scare B. scary C. scariest D. scarier
8. The new car goes at anspeed.
 A. amazing B. amaze C. amazed D. amazes

SPEAKING

1. "Where is Minh?" - I think he's
 A. hungry B. upstairs C. tired D. bored
2. "Would you like to go to the band concert?" -, but I have seen it already.
 A. No, I don't B. Yes, please C. Thanks D. No problem
3. "Where can we put these flowers?" - "They shouldin warm places."
 A. be kept B. kept C. keep D. be keeping
4. I love this film. I think it's the fourth time
 A. I saw it B. I've seen it C. I see it D. I would see it
5. ".....?" - Yes, twice.
 A. Did you ever go to London B. Have you ever been to London
 C. Are you ever in London D. Do you ever go to London
6. He came in and did not say anything,worried all of us.
 A. which B. that C. what D. it
7. It's cold outside. Don't forgetyour coat.
 A. take B. to take C. taking D. took
8. Your house is very beautiful. How longhere? - Nearly ten years.
 A. do you live B. have you lived C. did you live D. had you lived
9. Hi, Liz.? - Yes, I took a trip to the countryside.
 A. Have a good weekend B. What's your weekend
 C. How's your weekend D. Where did you go on weekend
10. "How can you get to your home village?" -
 A. one hour B. by bus C. once a week D. rarely
11. "There's baseball game tonight." -
 A. Great, let's go B. I don't care C. No problem D. Don't mention it
12. "Do you want to play soccer on Saturday?" -
 A. Yeah. That would be great B. I don't like C. I don't know D. You are kidding

13. "You are in great shape." -
 A. I don't think so B. Really? B. Everybody says so D. Thanks
14. "Let's meet at the restaurant at 6 p.m." -
 A. What a pity B. That's right C. That's fine with me D. You're welcome
15. "I've got an interview next week." -
 A. That's great B. Well, good luck C. Thanks D. Yes, please

PRONUNCIATION:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>h</u> it | B. <u>s</u> t i ng | C. <u>b</u> ite | D. <u>sh</u> ip |
| 2. A. <u>i</u> ncreas <u>e</u> d | B. <u>a</u> s <u>k</u> e <u>d</u> | C. <u>d</u> ecid <u>e</u> d | D. <u>i</u> mpress <u>e</u> d |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> umm <u>e</u> r | B. <u>i</u> nc <u>l</u> ud <u>e</u> | C. <u>i</u> nstr <u>u</u> ction | D. <u>c</u> omp <u>u</u> lsory |
| 4. A. <u>ch</u> emistry | B. <u>m</u> ach <u>i</u> ne | C. <u>m</u> ech <u>a</u> nic | D. <u>o</u> rch <u>e</u> stra |
| 5. A. <u>q</u> uest <u>i</u> on | B. <u>c</u> elebrat <u>i</u> on | C. <u>e</u> duc <u>a</u> tion | D. <u>c</u> ollect <u>i</u> on |
| 6. A. decide | B. combine | C. apply | D. happen |
| 7. A. enlarge | B. flower | C. provide | D. complete |
| 8. A. discussion | B. assistant | C. character | D. expensive |
| 9. A. biology | B. mathematic | C. geography | D. gymnastic |
| 10. A. example | B. attention | C. appropriate | D. communication |

GRAMMAR: Conditional sentences

1. "Would you like some cake?"- "No, thanks. If I _____ cake, I _____ fat."
 A. ate/ will get B. ate/ would get C. would eat/could get D. am eating/ will get
2. Pam broke her arm in the accident. It _____ much worse if she hadn't been wearing her seat belt.
 A. will be B. would have been C. was D. were
3. If you _____ me about the bad service, we'd have eaten there.
 A. didn't tell B. wouldn't have told C. hadn't told D. had told
4. The teacher was absent today, so class was canceled. If she _____ absent again tomorrow, class _____ tomorrow, too.
 A. is/ will cancel B. is/ will be canceled
 C. was/ would be canceled D. was/ would cancel
5. If you _____ to my advice in the first place, you _____ in this mess right now.
 A. listen/ won't be B. had listened/ wouldn't have been
 C. will listened/ wouldn't be D. had listened/ wouldn't be
6. If you _____ here earlier, you _____ her.
 A. had come/ would have met B. come /meet C. came/would meet D. comes will meet
7. If I _____ a millionaire, I _____ a Civic Honda.
 A. am/ will buy B. was/ would buy C. was/ would have bought D. were/ would buy
8. "Here is my phone number"- "thanks, I _____ you a call if I _____ some help."
 A. will give/ will need B. would give/ needed C. will give/ need D. give/ need
9. If I _____ wings, I _____ take an airplane to fly home.
 A. have/ won't have to B. had/ wouldn't have to C. have/ will have to D. had/ didn't have to
10. I think you should stop smoking.
 A. if I am you, I will stop smoking. B. if I were you, I will stop smoking.
 C. if I were you, I would stop smoking. D. if I had been you, I would stop smoking.
11. If I were you, I would work harder.
 A. you would rather not work so hard B. you should work harder
 C. you should work with me D. do not work so hard.
12. We did not visit the museum because we had no time.
 A. If we have time, we will visit the museum.
 B. If we had time, we would visit the museum.
 C. If we had had time, we would have visited the museum.

- D. If we had had time, we will visit the museum.
13. He looked frightened as if he _____ a ghost.
 A. sees B. is seeing C. has seen D. had seen
14. _____ You work harder, you will be sacked.
 A. Whether B. If C. However D. Unless
15. Unless you _____ quiet, I'll scream.
 A. don't keep B. keep C. kept D. didn't keep
16. I won't wake unless I _____ the alarm.
 A. don't hear B. heard C. hear D. didn't hear
17. _____, he would have been able to pass the exam.
 A. If he studied more B. If he were studying more
 C. studying more D. had he studied more
18. Had I had some more money, I _____ that book.
 A. Would buy B. will buy C. would have bought D. all are correct 19.
- _____ if I take a map.
 A. I will get lost B. I will not get lost C. I would get lost D. I would not get 20. If
- cauliflowers _____ from extreme temperatures, the heads get discolored.
 A. will not be protected B. are not protected
 C. were not protected D. are not being protected
21. "I couldn't have made it without your help" means
 A. I couldn't have made it if you helped me. B. I couldn't have made it if you had helped me.
 C. I couldn't have made it if you hadn't helped me. D. I couldn't have made it if you didn't help me.
22. She didn't stop her car because she didn't see the signal.
 A. If she saw the signal, she would stop her car. B. If she had seen the signal, she would stop her car.
 C. If she had seen the signal, she would have stopped her car.
 D. If she saw the signal, she would have stopped her car.
23. His flight was delayed so he couldn't be here on time.
 A. He would be here in time if his flight were not delayed.
 B. He would have been here in time if his flight hadn't been delayed.
 C. He would be here in time if his flight hadn't been delayed.
 D. He would have been here in time if his flight weren't delayed.
24. What do you do if you won the first prize of the lottery?
 A B C D
25. If a drop of oil is placed in a glass of water, it would float to the top
 A B C D

UNIT 6: FUTURE JOBS

VOCABULARY

- nervous (a) ≠ calm (a):
- nervousness (n):
- 30- honest (a):

- self-confident (a):
 - self-confidence (n):
 - **call for:** gọi, kêu gọi
 - (v): gây ấn tượng
 -(n): ấn tượng
 - vacancy (n) = a job that is available:
 -/‘rezjumei/ = curriculum vitae:
 - candidate (n):
 - letter of recommendation:
 - = note down:
 - qualification (n):
 - qualify ():
 - học bạ
 - (to) **relate to:** có liên quan
 - (to) **concentrate on:** tập trung vào
- Ex: You should **concentrate on** what the interviewer is saying.*
- (be) **willing to + V1:**
 - (be) **keen on:**
 - **take care of = look after**
 - keenness = special interest:
 - **on time:**
- Ex: You should be **on time** or a few minutes early.*
-(v, n): phỏng vấn, buổi phỏng vấn
 - interviewer (n):
 - interviewee (n):
 - shortcoming (n) = weakness (n)
 - enthusiasm (n):
 - (adj): hăng hái
 - **prepare for**
 - **find out**
 - letter of application
 - **suitable for**

READING Choose the best answer

1. You should find out as much as possible about the job and the vacancy.

A. a seat that is available	B. a part of a newspaper where job are advertised
C. a space	D. a job that is available
2. Before the interview, you have to send a letter of application and your resume to the company.

A. a letter of recommendation	
-------------------------------	--

- B. a photocopy of academic certificate
 C. a school report
 D. a short written account of someone's education and previous job
3. You might be the most suitable candidate for that position.
 A. person who is nominated for the position B. person who is looking for a job
 C. person who interviews the applicants D. person who recommend the vacancy
4. In addition, you may jot down your qualifications and experience.
 A. mention B. type C. note down D. save
5. Always show your best side, your keenness to work and your sense of responsibility
 A. special interest B. very quick understanding
 C. sense of humorous D. sense of responsibility
6. You should concentrate on what the interviewer is saying.
 A. be related to B. express feelings C. express the thoughts D. pay all attention to
7. To many people, preparing for a job interview can be
 A. stress B. stressful C. eased D. pleased
8. Don't forget to bring with you yourand letter of recommendation to the interview.
 A. resume B. letter of application C. qualification D. school certificate
9. You should show the interviewer that you are really keenthe job.
 A. at B. in C. on D. for
10. Dressing neatly and formally helps you create a goodon your interviewer.
 A. impression B. enthusiasm C. keenness D. preparation
11. You may feelwhen failing a job interview but try again.
 A. disappoint B. disappointed C. disappointing D. disappointment

PRONUNCIATION

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. healthy | B. grocery | C. nearby | D. energy |
| 2. A. finished | B. played | C. preferred | D. freed |
| 3. A. mount | B. country | C. ground | D. found |
| 4. A. washed | B. advised | C. promised | D. talked |
| 5. A. good | B. book | C. foot | D. school |
| 6. A. entertain | B. endanger | C. engage | D. encourage |
| 7. A. engineering | B. popularity | C. information | D. experience |
| 8. A. religious | B. compulsory | C. convenient | D. comfortable |
| 9. A. equality | B. difficulty | C. discovery | D. simplicity |
| 10. A. fashionable | B. possibility | C. Vietnamese | D. electrician |

GRAMMAR: RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. Mary,sits next to me, is good at math.
 A. who B. that C. 0 D. A & B are correct
2. Is this the ringyou were looking for?
 A. which B. that C. 0 D. all are correct
3. This morning I met somebodyI hadn't seen for ages.
 A. who B. that C. whoever D. when
4. Is this the article inyou were interested?
 A. which B. that C. whichever D. 0
5. An orphan is a childparents are dead.
 A. who B. whom C. that D. whose
6. This is the housewe often stay in the summer.
 A. which B. where C. that D. A & B are correct
7. Mr. Brown,is only 34 is the director of this company.
 A. that B. whoever C. whom D. who
8. She couldn't come to the party,is a pity.
 A. that B. which C. where D. B & C are correct

9. I saw a lot of people and horseswent to market.
 A. which B. where C. who D. that
10. He is riding a bicycleby his father.
 A. buying B. bought C. was bought D. which bought
11. My only blue tie, which Richard wants to wear, are really an expensive one.
 A B C D
12. They would like a teacher whom native language is English.
 A B C D
13. Do you know the reason when English men travel on the left?
 A B C D
14. Mother's Day is the day when children show their love to their mother on.
 A B C D
15. The singer about whom I told you her yesterday is a television reported.
 A B C D
16. What's the name of the man _____?
 A. you borrowed his car B. which car you borrowed
 C. whose car you borrowed D. his car you borrowed
17. Colin told me about his job, _____ very much.
 A. that he's enjoying B. which he's enjoying C. he's enjoying D. he's enjoying it
18. Sheila couldn't come to the party, _____ was a pity.
 A. that B. it C. what D. which
19. Some of the people _____ to the party can't come.
 A. inviting B. invited C. who invited D. they were invited
20. A pensioner is someone _____ no longer works and gets money from the state.
 A. whom B. whose C. which D. that
21. The women _____ he fell in love left him after a few weeks.
 A. with whom B. who C. to whom D. for whom
22. I saw several buildings, _____ were damaged by the earthquake.
 A. most of which B. most of them C. all of whom D. some of whose
23. I enjoyed the book that you told me to read it.
 A B C D
24. That commentator, his name I have forgotten, is very well-known.
 A B C D
25. The policeman must try to catch those men whom drive dangerously.
 A B C D
26. He was very surprised when he visited London, in that the drivers always drive on the right hand side of the street.

CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ SỰ NHƯỢNG BỘ

1. Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ:

In spite of / Despite + V-ing / N / Noun phrase: dù, mặc dù

Ex: **Despite being rich**, he doesn't live a happy life.

(V-ing Phrase)

2. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ:

Though / although / even though + S + V + (O)

Ex: *Although he works very hard*, he can't earn enough money for the family.
(Clause)

3. Cách chuyển mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ sang cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ:

a. Đại từ + be + adj → In spite of / Despite + my / his / her / their + N (từ adj)
In spite of / Despite + being + adj

Ex: Although he is rich, he doesn't live a happy life.
In spite of -----, he doesn't live a happy life.
Despite -----, he doesn't live a happy life.

b. N + be + adj → In spite of / Despite + the + adj + N

Ex: Although the test was very difficult, he was able to do it well.
Despite -----, he was able to do it well.

c. S + V + O → In spite of / Despite + V-ing + O

Ex: Though she studied hard, she couldn't get good marks in the exam.
Despite -----, she couldn't get good marks in the exam.
Even though he has practised driving a lot, he can't pass the driving test.
In spite of -----, he can't pass the driving test.

EXERCISE: Change clauses of concession to phrases

1. She didn't eat much though she was hungry.
.....
2. He couldn't solve the problem though he is good at math.
.....
3. Although it got dark, they continued to work.
.....
4. Although it rained heavily, I went to school on time.
.....
5. Although the weather is bad, we are going to have a picnic.
.....
6. He didn't stop his car though the traffic lights turned red.
.....
7. He went to sleep though he had not finished the paper.
.....
8. Although the prices are high, my daughter insists on going to the movie.
.....

UNIT 8: LIFE IN THE FUTURE

VOCABULARY

- pessi'mistic (a)	.....
- 'pessimism (n)	tính bi quan, chủ nghĩa bi quan
- 'pessimist (n)	.....
- opti'mistic (a)	.....
- 'optimism (n)	.....
- 'optimist (n)	.....
- depression (n)	tình trạng trì trệ, sự suy thoái, chán nản
- depress (v)	.....
- corpo'ration (n): large business or company	.....
- wipe out	.....
-(n)	sự an toàn
- on the contrary	.....
- threaten (v)	.....
-(n)	chủ nghĩa khủng bố
- 'terrorist (n)	.....
- 'terror (n)	sự khủng bố
- powerful ( )	.....
- domestic chore	việc vặt trong nhà
- burden (n) = load	gánh nặng
- thanks to	.....
- invent ()	phát minh
- invention ( )	.....
- labour-saving device	thiết bị tiết kiệm sức lao động
- 'micro tech'ology	công nghệ vi mô
- telecom'munication (n)	.....
- 'influence on (v,n)	.....
- space-shuttle (n)	.....
- kph = .....	.....
- (be) full of	đầy ắp, nhiều
- con'tribute to	.....
- incredible (a) /in'kredəbl/ = impossible to believe	.....

READING

Task 1: (textbook, page 86)

Task 2: True / False statements

-1. According to pessimists, in the future things are better than they are today.
-2. Optimists think that people will live in cleaner environment and eat healthier foods in the future.
-3. With the development of micro-technology, people can work from home via computers.
-4. People will not use petrol to run cars in the future.

.....5. Cars will be equipped with computers to tell how efficiently the drivers are driving and whether there is anything wrong on the road ahead.

Task 3: Choose the best answer

1. The word “**they**” in line 17 refers to
A. robots B. factories C. aspects of life D. computers
2. Thanks tohousework will no longer be a burden.
A. computers B. robots C. telecommunication D. labour-saving device
3. People will useto run cars.
A. petrol B. gas C. electricity D. from electricity to methane gas
4. No one can predict the future exactly. Things may happen
A. expected B. unexpected C. expectedly D. unexpectedly
5. Someone who isis hopeful about the future or the success of something in particular.
A. powerful B. optimistic C. stagnant D. pessimistic
6. She couldn’t go for a picnic with us because she had to stayhome to lookher sick father.
A. in / for B. at / after C. on / at D. at / up

LANGUAGE FOCUS

EXERCISE 1: Prepositions

1. Could I speakTom please? – I’m afraid Tom iswork, but Jack isWould you like to speakhim?
2. How do I getthe station? – Turn rightthe end of this street and you will see it in frontyou.
3. He started goingschoolthe age of five.
4. We arrivedthe airport at 7.a.m.
5. I’m going to BathSundayMary.
6. He has lived.....101 Cornwall Gardens1996.
7. Mr John is very keenpunctuality. His lessons always starttime.
8. Although we werea hurry, she insistedstopping to look for it.
9. I want to post thisa friendItaly.
10. The car stoppedthe traffic lights and couldn’t start again.
11. How do you goschool? – It dependsthe weather.wet days, I gobus;nice days, I gofoot.
12. Children get presentsChristmas andtheir birthdays.
13. They succeedescapingthe burning house.
14. You shouldn’t believe everything you readthe newspapers.
15. The course starts3rd November and endsJanuary.
16.first we didn’t like each other, butthe end we became good friends.
17. We are looking forwardnew possibilities.
18. Practice listeningEnglish tapes or English programsthe radio.
19. He asked his fathermoney.
20. The house isfire.

EXERCISE 2: Articles: a / an / the / Ø

1.sugar is sweet.
2.oranges are green until they ripen.
3. We atebreakfast at eight o’clock this morning.
4.Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship fromFrance toUnited States.
5. Please give mecup ofcoffee withcream andsugar.
6.big books ontable are for my history class.
7. He works asassistant insame shop as I do.
8. Do you knowman standing neardoor.

9. Rita playsviolin and her sister playsguitar.
10. David playedbasketball andbaseball.
11. What's wrong with you? Have you gotheadache?
12. Whatbeautiful garden!
13. I sawaccident this morning.car crashed intotree.driver of
.....car wasn't hurt butcar was badly damaged.
14. My friends live inold house insmall village. There isbeautiful garden behind
.....house.
15. There are two cars parked outside: blue one and grey one.blue one belongs to my neighbor; I don't
know whoowner ofgrey one is.
16. This morning, I boughtnewspaper andmagazine.newspaper is in my bag but I
don't know where I putmagazine.
17. A: Did you havenice holiday?
 B: Yes, it wasbest holiday I've ever had.
18. Do you often listen toclassical music?
19.homeless need more help from the government.
20. He spends most of his life atsea.

1. We had _____ dinner in a restaurant.
A. a B. an C. x D. the
2. We had _____ meal in a restaurant.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
3. Thank you. That was _____ very nice lunch.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
4. _____ rose is my favorite color.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
5. When was _____ computer invented?
A. a B. an C. the D. X
6. My daughter plays _____ piano very well.
A. the B. a C. an D. X
7. Mary loves _____ flowers.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
8. Jill went to _____ hospital to see her friend.
A. x B. the C. a D. an
9. Mrs Lan went to _____ school to meet her son's daughter.
A. x B. the C. a D. an
10. Carol went to _____ prison to meet her brother.
A. the B. a C. an D. X
11. Sandra works at a big hospital. She's _____.
A. nurse B. a nurse C. the nurse D. an nurse
12. She works six days _____ week.
A. in B. for C. a D. X
13. _____ is a star.
A. Sun B. A sun C. The sun D. Suns
14. What did you have for _____ breakfast this morning.
A. x B. a C. an D. the
15. London is _____ capital of England.
A. an B. a C. x D. the
16. When _____ invented?
A. was telephone B. was the telephone C. were telephones D. were a telephone
17. We visited _____ two years ago.
A. Canada and the United States B. the Canada and the United States

- C. the Canada and United States
 18. Are you going away next week? No, _____ week after next.
 A. a B. the C. some D. X
19. We haven't been to _____ for years.
 A. cinema B. the cinema C. a cinema D. any cinema
20. If you live in _____ foreign country, you should try and learn the language.
 A. the B. x C. an D. a

Connectors: SO, THEREFORE, BUT, HOWEVER

1. SO / THEREFORE: để nối hai câu / mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân-hậu quả

- **SO** (liên từ): vì vậy, vì thế

Ex: The climate in this area is very severe, **so** very few animals can live there.

- **THEREFORE** (trạng từ): vì thế, do đó, được dùng như từ nối câu

Ex: The food prices rise too much; **therefore**, people's life becomes difficult.

2. BUT / HOWEVER: diễn tả sự tương phản, đối lập

- **BUT** (liên từ): nhưng

Ex: Mr. John is a very rich business man, **but** he leads a simple life.

- **HOWEVER** (tuy nhiên): được dùng làm từ nối

Ex: The test was very difficult; **however**, all students were able to finish it.

Note: dấu câu và vị trí của từ nối Therefore, however

Ex: Bill had missed a lot of classes; **therefore**, he failed the exam.

Bill had missed a lot of classes; **he, therefore**, failed the exam.

Bill had missed a lot of classes. **Therefore**, he failed the exam.

EXERCISE

1. Her friend lied to her ----- she still likes and trusts him.
 A. but B. so C. therefore D. however
2. Her friend lied to her ----- she doesn't trust him anymore.
 A. but B. however C. so D. despite
3. I didn't have an umbrella ----- I got wet.
 A. but B. although C. so D. however
4. The water was cold ----- I went swimming anyway.
 A. so B. despite C. therefore D. but
5. The water was cold ----- I didn't go swimming.
 A. but B. so C. although D. because
6. I didn't have an umbrella ----- I didn't get wet because I was wearing a raincoat.
 A. but B. so C. therefore D. despite
7. I understand your point of view. ----- I don't agree with it.
 A. Although B. However C. So D. Therefore
8. Nam didn't study for the exam, ----- Lan did.
 A. however B. but C. so D. therefore
9. It was already 6 p.m., ----- we closed the office and went home.
 A. but B. however C. so D. because
10. He worked hard, *but / although / however / therefore* he could earn much money.
11. The food didn't look appetizing, *but / however / therefore / so* many people started eating.
12. My friend and I were tired, *however / so / but / though* we went home early.
13. We wanted to stay until the end of the game, *but / however / despite / because* it got too late for us.
14. You could fly via Vienna; *but / however / so / therefore* it isn't the only way.
15. They have lived next door to us for years, *yet / however / therefore / because* we hardly ever see them.

16. The normal pulse for an adult is between 60 and 80 beats per minute, *so / however / but / therefore* excitement will make a pulse much faster.
17. Many people have law degrees, -----.
 A. but some of them do not practice it B. however it is not practiced by all
 C. so some are not practicing law D. but not all of them practice law
18. Maria tried to read a novel in French ----- the book was too difficult for her to understand.
 A. so that B. therefore C. but D. and
19. I bought a bottle of wine ----- we drank it together.
 A. therefore B. so C. and D. but
20. The waiter was not very nice, -----, the food was delicious.
 A. however B. but C. so D. and so

UNIT 10: ENDANGERED SPECIES

VOCABULARY

- 'insect (n)
.....
- **become extinct**
.....
- extinct (a) - extinction (n) tuyệt chủng – sự tuyệt chủng
- **endangered species**
.....
- **(be) in danger**
.....
- **endangered** (a) bị nguy hiểm, bị lâm nguy
- globe (n) - global ()
.....
- 'habitat ()
.....
- destroy ()
.....
- (n) sự tàn phá, phá hoại
- exploit (v) - exploitation ()
.....
- exploitable ()
.....
- (n) - drain (v) sự tháo nước - tháo nước
- **rare species**
.....
- urbanization (n)
.....
- urbanize ()
.....
- urban (a) thuộc thành phố
- construct () - construction (n)
.....
- worldwide ()
.....
- toxic chemical
.....
- contaminate (v) - contamination (n)
.....

- **on the verge of** sắp, gần
- **(be) driven to the verge of**
- **lead to**
- lose (v) – loss (n)
- biodiversity (n)
- **benefit from** /'benifit/
- conserve (v) = preserve (v)
- conservation () = preservation ()
- 'vulnerable () dễ bị tấn công
- **aware of** (a) – awareness (n)
- **protect s.th / s.o from**
-(v) sẵn bán quá mức
- a wide range of
- survive (v) – survival (n)
-(n) gấu trúc
- tropical (a) # subtropical (a)
- legal (a) # illegal (a)

READING

Task 1 and 2 in the textbook, page 108

Task 3: Read the reading passage and choose the best answer

1. _____ is a branch of Natural Science, and is the study of living organisms and how they interact with their environment.
 - a. Biology
 - b. Biological
 - c. Biologist
 - d. Biologically
2. A / an _____ species is a population of an organism which is at risk of becoming extinct.
 - a. dangerous
 - b. endanger
 - c. endangered
 - d. endangerment
3. Probability of extinction depends _____ both the population size and fine details of the population demography.
 - a. on
 - b. in
 - c. from
 - d. for
4. It is found that endangered species are often concentrated in areas that are poor and densely populated, such as much of Asia and Africa.
 - a. disappeared
 - b. increased
 - c. threatened
 - d. reduced
5. Almost half of turtles and tortoises are known to be threatened with _____.
 - a. extinct
 - b. extinction
 - c. extinctive
 - d. extinctly
6. Current extinction rates are at least 100 to 1,000 times higher than _____ rates found in the fossil record.
 - a. nature
 - b. natural
 - c. naturally
 - d. naturalness

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Modals: MAY, MIGHT, MUST, MUSTN'T, NEEDN'T

1. may / might:

- a. diễn tả điều có thể xảy ra hoặc không chắc chắn

HIỆN TẠI	QUÁ KHỨ
KĐ: may / might + V1 PĐ: may / might + not + V1	KĐ: may / might have + V3 PĐ: may/might +not + have + V3

Ex: He **may / might be** in his office. (= perhaps he is in his office)

A: I can't find my bag anywhere.

B: You **may / might have left** it in the shop. (= perhaps you left it in the shop)

- b. dùng trong câu yêu cầu lịch sự hoặc xin hay cho phép

Ex: May I use your phone? – Yes, you may. / Sorry, you may not.

- c. dùng cho lời chúc hay diễn tả niềm hy vọng

Ex: May you be happy.

Note: Could có thể dùng thay cho may / might

Ex: The phone is ringing. It **could be** Tim. (= it may / might be Tim)

2. must / mustn't + V1

a. must + V1 diễn tả:

- sự bắt buộc cần thiết They **must study** hard for their next exam.
- lời kết luận cho điều gì đó có dấu hiệu, chứng cứ ở hiện tại Bill looks so anxious. He **must have** a problem.
- sự việc ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai, không dùng ở quá khứ
We **must go** tomorrow (không dùng We **must go** yesterday)

b. mustn't + V1: diễn tả sự ngăn cấm

You **must keep** it in a secret. You **mustn't tell** anybody else.

c. needn't + V1 = don't / doesn't have to + V1: không cần, không phải

needn't + V1 # must + V1

We have got plenty of time. We **needn't hurry**. (= we don't need to hurry = we don't have to hurry)

d. sự khác nhau giữa must và have to

- **must:** + sự cần thiết hay bắt buộc có tính chủ quan (người nói đưa ra ý tưởng của riêng mình)
+ chỉ dùng để diễn tả sự việc ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai, không diễn tả sự việc ở quá khứ

Ex: I **must study** for the exam.

I haven't phoned Ann for ages. I **must phone** her tonight.

- **have to:** + sự cần thiết hay bắt buộc có tính khách quan (người nói chỉ đề cập đến sự kiện)
+ có thể dùng trong tất cả các dạng

Ex: His eyes are weak. He **has to** wear glasses.

You can't turn right here. You **have to** turn left.

I **had to go** to hospital.

EXERCISE 1: Complete these sentences with *must / have to* (in the correct form)

1. Jack left before the end of the meeting. He ----- go home early.
2. In Britain many children ----- wear uniform when they go to school.
3. When you come to London again, you ----- come and see us.
4. Last night Don became ill suddenly. We ----- see a doctor.
5. I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I ----- work late.
6. Paul doesn't like his new job. Sometimes he ----- work at weekends.
7. Caroline may ----- go away next week.
8. We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We ----- take it to the garage.
9. You really ----- work harder if you want to pass the examination.
10. It's late than I thought. I ----- go now.

EXERCISE 2: Choose the best answers

11. I don't want anyone to know. You ----- tell anyone.
 A. must B. needn't C. mustn't D. don't have to
12. He ----- wear a suit to work but he usually does.
 A. mustn't B. must C. needs D. doesn't have to
13. I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I ----- go to work.
 A. have to B. need to C. must D. don't have to
14. Whatever you do, you ----- touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
 A. don't need to B. must C. mustn't D. might
15. There's lift in the building, so we ----- climb the stairs.
 A. may B. have to C. need to D. don't have to
16. We haven't got much time. We ----- hurry.
 A. don't need to B. needn't C. must D. mustn't
17. We have enough food at home, so we ----- go shopping today.
 A. need to B. have to C. needn't D. must
18. This is a valuable book. You ----- look after it carefully and you ----- lose it.
 A. must / need to B. mustn't / must C. need to / have to D. must / mustn't

UNIT 11: BOOKS

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| - 'swallow (v) | nuốt, đọc ngấu ngiên |
| - /tʃu:/ (v) | nhai, đọc nghiền ngẫm |
| - /teist/ (v) | ném, đọc thử |
| - /daɪ'dʒest/ (v) | tiêu hóa, đọc và suy ngẫm |
| - dip into | đọc lướt, đọc qua loa |

- **in a word = in brief = in sum**
- **(be) on holiday**
- **belong to**
- advice (n) – advise (v)
- hard-to-put-down
- hard-to-pick-up-again
- pleasure /'pleʒə/ (n)
- please /pli:z/ (v) - pleased (adj)
- science fiction
- romance /rəu'mæns/ (n) - romantic (adj)
- **wait for**
- incredible (adj) không thể tin được
- wilderness /'wildənəs/ n) vùng hoang dã
- personality (n)

READING

Task 1 and 2 in the textbook, page 120

Task 3: Read the reading passage and choose the best answer

1. According to the passage, there are ways of reading.
 A. two B. three C. four D. five
2. You read a few pages of a book before going to sleep means you it.
 A. “swallow” B. “chew” C. “taste” D. “chew”
3. You might “swallow” a book when you
 A. have time to enjoy it B. are interested in it C. find a good story D. A & C are correct
4. Before starting reading a book carefully and slowly, you should
 A. read the title carefully B. check that it is not too difficult
 C. know the writer of that book D. know the pages of the book

SPEAKING

Choose the best answers

1. “Are there any chair in the room?” - “No, there aren’t”
 A. any B. no C. not D. some
2. “Would you like a chocolate?” - No, thanks. I am a diet.”
 A. in B. on C. at D. for
3. “Where are we going to meet?” – “.....?”
 A. How about B. How is about C. What is about D. What about is
4. “Have you got anything?” asked the custom officer.
 A. declare B. declaring C. to declare D. for declaring
5. – “.....” - “Oh, it’s great!”
 A. How is the music of the film? B. Would you like the music of the film?

- C. What do you like the music of the film? D. What do you think of the music of the film?
6. – “.....?” – “Yes, please.”
 A. Would you like some tea B. Do you drink tea
 C. Will you have tea or coffee D. Can you drink some tea
7. “Do you mind watching the Rainbow movie with us?” – “....., I’ve seen it already.”
 A. No, I don’t C. Yes, I do C. No, I do D. Thanks
8. “Could you do me a favor?” – “.....?”
 A. What can I do for you B. What do you want
 C. Can you help me D. No, thanks
9. A: I feel like having seafood for dinner, but we went to Tai Pak seafood last night.
 B:..... go again? The food's great, and so is the view.
 A. Why don't B. Let's not C. Shall D. Let's
10. A: I'm really tired.resting before we go out?
 B: That's good idea. I'm tired too.
 A. Let's. B. Shall we. C. How about D. Why don't we
11. A: It's a lovely day.go for a walk?
 B: Yes, OK.
 A. Shall we B. Let's C. Would you like D. What about
12. A: I want to explore downtown Hong Kong.
 B:take a minibus? We'll see a lot more that way.
 A. Let's not B. What about C. Why don't we D. Do you feel like
13. A: to stay the night?
 B: Oh, that's very kind of you.
 A. Why don't you B. Do you feel like C. Would you like D. Let's
14. A: I still need to buy some souvenirs before we leave.
 B: go shopping after dinner.
 A. How about B. Shall we C. Let's D. Would you like
15. A: to get you some water?
 B: Oh, thanks. I'm really thirsty.
 A. Will you please B. Could I C. Would you like me D. Would you mind

LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. Pronunciation

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. a. establish | b. educate | c. regional | d. operate |
| 2. a. labor | b. country | c. promote | d. women |
| 3. a. represent | b. intensive | c. domestic | d. employment |
| 4. a. minister | b. dependent | c. encourage | d. agreement |
| 5. a. social | b. proportion | c. industry | d. easily |

II. Grammar

MODALS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE (Động từ khiếm khuyết trong câu bị động)

Active: S + can / will / shall / may / could / must ... + V1 + O

Passive: S + can / will / shall / may / could / must ... + **be + V3** + by + O

Ex: People should protect the living environment.

44 The living environment -----

She will meet me at the airport.

I -----

* **Note:**

1. Một số những hình thức động từ khác sử dụng tương đương như động từ khiếm khuyết

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
(be) able to	(be) able to be + V3
(be) going to	(be) going to be + V3
have to	have to be + V3
used to	used to be + V3

2. V + V-ing → V + being + V3

She likes going to the party

She likes **being invited** to the party.

3. V + to-inf → V + to be + V3

I want to have a new bicycle.

I want **to be given** a new bicycle.

* Một số dạng câu bị động đặt biệt:

1. Thể nhờ vả với have / get

Active: S + have + O người + V1 + O vật

Passive: S + have + O vật + V3 + (by + O người)

Ex: I had him *repair* my bicycle yesterday.

I had my bicycle -----

Active: S + get + O người + to-inf + O vật

Passive: S + get + O vật + V3 + (by + O người)

Ex: She got her sister *to clean* the house.

She got the house -----

2. Với động từ chỉ giác quan: *see, watch, hear, look, taste, ...*

Active: S + V + O + V1 / V-ing +

Passive: S + be + V3 + to-inf / V-ing ...

Ex: They saw the lorry *running* down the hill.

The lorry ----- down the hill.

They saw a man *enter* his garden. → A man ----- his garden.

3. Với động từ chỉ ý kiến: *say, think, believe, rumour, report, ...*

Active: S1 + say / think ... + (that) + S2 + V2+....

Passive:

a/ **It + be + said / thought + (that) + S2 + V2+....**

b/ **S2 + be + said/ thought + to-inf** (2 hành động xảy ra đồng thời)

+ **to have + V3 ...** (hành động trong mệnh đề 2 xảy ra trước hành

động trong mệnh đề 1)

+ **to be + V-ing ...** (hành động trong mệnh đề 2 ở thì tiếp diễn)

Ex: People say (that) time is money.

→ It is said (that) -----

→ Time is -----
 They reported that the survivors had lived on fruits on the island.
 → It was reported -----
 → The survivors were reported -----

4. Với động từ make:

Active: S + make + O1 + V1 + O2
Passive: S (O1)+ be + made + to-inf + O2

Ex: They *made* small children *do* hard work.
 → Small children were ----- hard work.

5. Với động từ let:

Active: S + let + O1 + V1 + O2
Passive: S (O1)+ be + allowed to + V1 + O2

Ex: They *let* children play in the park.
 → The children ----- in the park.

EXERCISE

6. More and more women have become _____ and do research on many fields as men do.
 a. science b. scientific c. scientifically d. scientists
7. It is ___ that changes women's lives and the perception of women's roles.
 a. educate b. education c. educational d. educated
8. One study found that men's contribution _____ housework has doubled over the past four decades.
 a. on b. to c. with d. for
9. Men have tripled the time they spend caring _____ their children at the present time.
 a. for b. against c. on d. with
10. Peter _____ for thirty minutes before Mary arrived.
 a. would be waiting b. has been waiting c. had been waiting d. was waiting
11. The residents _____ that there is a crocodile at large in the area.
 a. must be warned b. must have warned c. may warned d. may be warning
12. These boxes _____ with care.
 a. should have handled b. should be handling c. should handle d. should be handled
13. 200,000 spectators _____ to witness the three-hour ceremony.
 a. were gathered the park b. have been gathered the park
 c. gathered at the park d. gathered the park
14. The opening ceremonies of the 23rd Southeast Asian games _____ at the Quirino Grandstand in Manila.
 a. held b. was held c. was holding d. had held
15. Books which describe imaginary events _____ fiction.
 a. are called b. called c. is calling d. call
16. Can you tell me some sports which are closely related _____ water?
 a. in b. on c. with d. to
17. We can reduce the risk of many diseases _____ swimming.
 a. by b. for c. with d. on
18. The main uses of books are to provide entertainment and _____.
 a. inform b. information c. informative d. informer
19. Something _____ about global warming or else some types of penguins will perish from the earth.
 a. should do b. should be done c. should be doing d. should have done
20. A lot of cows _____ on a productive farm.
 a. can raise b. can be raising c. can be raised d. cannot raise
21. Nuclear waste _____ as a liquid in stainless-steel containers which are encased in concrete.
 a. must store b. must be storing c. must be stored d. must have stored

22. This book is not really _____. It is a waste of money buying it.
 a. inform b. information c. informative d. informatively
23. Sometimes it is _____ to find suitable books for our children.
 a. difficult b. difficulty c. difficultly d. difficulties
24. It is a good book. I think it is interesting enough for you to _____.
 a. put down b. swallow c. look up d. understand
25. Nobody can solve the mystery.
 a. The mystery can be solved b. The mystery can't be solved.
 c. The mystery can solve. d. The mystery could be solved.
26. You should give us the information now.
 a. We should be given the information now. b. The information should be given to us now.
 c. The information should give now. d. a and b are correct
27. You can buy toothpaste at the drug store.
 a. Toothpaste can be bought at the drug store. b. At the drug store toothpaste can be bought.
 c. Toothpaste can buy at the drug store. d. Toothpaste can be buy at the drug store.
28. They reported that the president had suffered heart attack.
 a. The president was reported to suffer heart attack.
 b. The president was reported to have suffered heart attack.
 c. The president is reported to have suffered heart attack.
 d. The president was reported to be suffering heart attack.
29. People saw him steal your car.
 a. He was seen steal your car. b. He was seen to steal your car.
 c. He was seen stealing your car. d. He is seen to steal your car.
30. They made him work all day.
 a. He was made working all day. b. He was made work all day.
 c. He was made to work all day. d. He was made works all day.

UNIT 12: WATER SPORTS

VOCABULARY

- water polo
.....
- vertical post
.....
- crossbar (n)
.....
- net (n)
.....
- goalie = goal keeper
.....
- advance (v) đưa tới trước, đi trước
- sprint (v) chạy, bơi nước rút
- defend (v) - defense (n) phòng thủ, bảo vệ
- defensive (adj, n) để phòng thủ, bảo vệ; hậu vệ
- inter'fere (v) = intervene (v) can thiệp
- **(be) allowed + to-inf**
.....
- opponent /ə'pəʊnənt/ (n)
.....

- movement (n)
- major (adj) # minor (adj)
- foul /faul/ (n)
- penalize /'pi:nəlaiz/ (v)
- penalty /'penəlti/ (n)
- /ɪ'dʒekt/ đẩy ra, tống ra
- punch (v) bấm bóng
- quarter (n)
- tie (n)
- thời gian bù giờ
- /refə'ri:/ (n) trọng tài
- decide (v) - decision (n)
- 'scuba-diving (n)
- 'windsurfing (n)
- rowing (n)
- synchronized swimming

READING

Task 1 and 2 in the textbook, page 130

Task 3: Read the reading passage again and choose the best answers

1. People play water polo in a -----
 A. river B. sea C. lake D. pool
2. The ball is ----- when the game starts.
 A. in the centre of the pool B. on the left of the pool
 C. on the right of the pool D. near the goal
3. Which sentence is **not** true?
 A. Each water polo team has seven players.
 B. Defensive players mustn't interfere with the opponents' movements.
 C. All players can hold the ball with both hands.
 D. After committing five personal fouls, a player is ejected.
4. According to the passage, minor fouls are -----
 A. holding the ball with both hands B. interfering the opponent's movements
 C. holding or punching the ball D. advancing the ball with head

SPEAKING

*** Note:**

1. Passive:

- **be + V3** Ex: *Water polo is played in a pool. It is played with a ball.*

- **S + can / will / may + Adv + be + V3...**

Ex: Scuba-diving can be dangerous because you can easily be attacked by sharks.

2. Mệnh đề và cụm từ chỉ lý do:

- **Because + S + V**

- **Because of + V-ing / Noun / Noun phrase**

Ex: Because the weather was bad, we didn't go for a picnic.

- Because of -----

She missed the train because of getting up late.

- Because -----

3. prefer: thích hơn

- **prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing**

Ex: I prefer staying home to going to the concert.

- **prefer + to-inf + than + to-inf**

Ex: I prefer to stay home than (to) go to the concert.

- **prefer + N + to + N**

Ex: I prefer tea to coffee

4. Imperative form: câu mệnh lệnh

KD: V1 + O ... *Set yourself in vertical position.*

PD: Don't + V1 + O *Don't smoke in my room.*

EXERCISE

- a. weapon b. become c. country d. decade
- a. habitat b. century c. difficult d. prohibit
- a. ivory b. punishment c. government d. destruction
- a. population b. particular c. recovery d. illegally
- a. continent b. however c. elephant d. tropical
- a. synchronized b. psychology c. carry d. activity
- a. exercise b. diving c. physics d. variety
- a. improve b. lose c. oppose d. movement
- Scuba diving is swimming underwater or taking part _____ another activity while using a scuba set.
a. on b. from c. for d. in
- Can you tell me some sports which are closely related _____ water?
a. in b. on c. with d. to
- Swimming produces both _____ and physical benefits.
a. psychology b. psychological c. psychologist d. psychologically
- They like aquatic sports, _____ the other hand, they cannot swimming.
a. on b. in c. at d. off
- I often think _____ reading books as a form of entertainment.
a. after b. for c. up d. of
- Swimming is _____ integral part of almost all water-based activities.
a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
- People have hunted animals _____ food, hides, and ivory.
a. on b. for c. in d. with
- Our environment is _____ because of serious pollution and endangerment.
a. threat b. threatened c. threatening d. threaten
- A _____ punishment is necessary to prevent poaching and cutting trees illegally.
a. severe b. severely c. severity d. severities

18. An _____ of the number of elephants in Asia is about 5 million.
 a. estimate b. estimable c. estimated d. estimation
19. The referee had no hesitation in awarding the visiting team a _____.
 a. penalty b. penalize c. penal d. penalization
20. If the tie is not broken after two overtime _____, a penalty shootout will determine the winner.
 a. opponents b. waves c. parts d. periods

LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. Pronunciation

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. verbal | B. suppose | C. even | D. either |
| 2. A. situation | B. appropriate | C. informality | D. entertainment |
| 3. A. obvious | B. probably | C. finally | D. approaching |
| 4. A. compulsory | B. cinema | C. computing | D. September |
| 5. A. separated | B. educated | C. certificate | D. national |

II. Grammar and vocabulary:

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

(Ngoại động từ và nội động từ)

1. Transitive verbs (ngoại động từ / tha động từ): là những động từ cần có túc từ để làm đầy đủ nghĩa ,
 vd: *buy, build, meet, take, have*

The customer bought a lot of butter.

S V O

Một số ngoại động từ cần hai túc từ: túc từ trực tiếp (Od) và túc từ gián tiếp (Oi), vd: *give, send, buy, lend, like*... Hai túc từ có thể được viết bằng hai cách:

- S + V + Oi + Od ... *I sent her a letter*

- S + V + Od + giới từ + Oi ... *I sent a letter to her.*

- **Một số động từ luôn là ngoại động từ là:**

allow (cho phép); blame (trách cứ, đổ lỗi); enjoy (thích thú); have (có); like (thích); need (cần);
 name (đặt tên); prove (chứng tỏ); remind (nhắc nhở); rent (cho thuê); select (lựa chọn); wrap (bao
 bọc, gói); rob (cướp); own (nợ); greet (chào).....

Ex:

I rent (sai)

I rent a car (đúng)

2. Intransitive verbs (nội động từ / tự động từ): là những động từ không cần túc từ, tự nó đủ nghĩa: *sleep, cry, occur, rain,*

The baby is crying.

3. Note: Một số động từ vừa là nội động từ vừa là ngoại động từ.

+ **các động từ vừa là tha động từ vừa là tự động từ:** answer (trả lời); ask (hỏi); help (giúp đỡ); read (đọc); touch (sờ); wash (rửa); write (viết)

Ex: I read a book. (đúng)

I read. / I'm reading. (đúng)

EXERCISE

- Exercise 1, 2, 3 in the textbook (page 136)
- Grammar part (page 150, textbook)

UNIT 13: THE 22nd SEA GAMES

VOCABULARY

- **take place** = happen / occur
 - Sea Games = Southeast Asian Games
- hold – held – held - be held
- host (n, v)
- spirit (n)
- enthusiast /inj'θju:æst/ (n) - enthusiasm (n)
- enthusi'astic (a)
- (n) sự đoàn kết
- (n) sự hợp tác
- co-operate (v)
- athlete (n)
- participating country
- compete (v) - competitor (n)
- **compose of = consist of**
- close to
- rank (v)
- (n) người tham gia
- present (v) trao tặng
- outstanding (a) = excellent (a)
- event (n)
- (n) danh hiệu
- (n) thể dục thể hình
- energy (.....) - energetic (.....)
- **prepare for**
- **carry out**

- countryman – countrymen (.....)
- propose (v)
- proposal (n) = suggestion (n)
- athletics (n)
- cycling (n)
- **break a record**
- **score a goal**

READING

Task 1 and 2 in the textbook, page 140

Task 3: Read the reading passage again and choose the best answers

1. The spirit of the 22nd SEA Games was -----, co-operation for peace and development.
 A. solidarity B. high spirit C. countrymen D. enthusiasm
2. ----- gold medals were won at the SEA Games.
 A. 11 B. 32 C. 158 D. 444
3. Which Women’s Football team defended the SEA Games title?
 A. The Thai B. The Vietnamese C. The Malaysian D. The Singaporean
4. Which Men’s Football team won the gold medal?
 A. The Vietnamese B. The Filipino C. The Thai D. The Singaporean
5. According to the passage, Vietnam -----
 A. prepared carefully for the 22nd SEA Games
 B. didn’t organize the 22nd SEA Games successfully
 C. will not host the Asia Sports Games
 D. won less gold medals than Thailand in the 22nd SEA Games

SPEAKING

The + tính từ chỉ quốc tịch

- Vietnam - the -----
- Thailand - the -----
- Indonesia - -----
- Malaysia - -----
- Philippines - the Filipino / the Philippine

Wish clause: Mệnh đề mong ước

- Hiện tại: S + wish(es) + -----
- Quá khứ: S + wish(es) + -----
- Tương lai: S + wish(es) + -----

Phrase of purpose: Cụm từ chỉ mục đích

To + V1

In order to + V1

So as to + V1

Ex: *To pass the final exam, you must study hard.*

Choose the best answers

- I wish I ----- a car. It would make life so much easier.
 A. have B. would have C. had D. had had
 - She wishes she ----- the most famous person in the world.
 A. had been B. will be C. was D. were
 - I was late for work this morning. I wish I ----- late.
 A. had been B. were C. hadn't been D. weren't
 - I can't speak Chinese. I wish I ----- speak Chinese.
 A. can B. could C. were D. was
 - I regretted not telling him what happened last night. I wish I ----- him.
 A. would tell B. told C. had told D. hadn't told
 - We wish today is sunny so that we could spend a day in the countryside.
 A B C D
 - I wish you wouldn't stop making so much noise. It's bothering me.
 A B C D
 - They were hungry, so they were going to the grocery store.
 A B C D
 - I wish I could swim so I will feel safe in a boat.
 A B C D
 - She wanted to know how long did it take to get there.
 A B C D
- Johnny used to be one of the most _____ athletes in my country.
 a. succeed b. success c. successful d. successfully
 - The 22nd SEA Games consisted of athletes from eleven _____ countries.
 a. participate b. participant c. participation d. participating
 - The ASEAN Para-Games are hosted by the same country where the SEA Games took place.
 a. organized b. impressed c. participated d. defended
 - How many _____ took part in the 22nd SEA Games?
 a. compete b. competitors c. competition d. competitor
 - Before the 22nd SEA Games, Vietnam had made a good _____ in every aspect.
 a. prepare b. preparation c. preparative d. preparer
 - The success of the 22nd SEA Games had a great contribution of many _____ volunteers.
 a. support b. supporter c. supportive d. supportively

LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. Pronunciation

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a. <u>trained</u> | b. <u>proved</u> | c. <u>impressed</u> | d. <u>performed</u> |
| 2. a. <u>games</u> | b. <u>teams</u> | c. <u>medals</u> | d. <u>events</u> |
| 3. a. <u>competitor</u> | b. <u>medal</u> | c. <u>level</u> | d. <u>development</u> |
| 4. a. <u>honor</u> | b. <u>high</u> | c. <u>host</u> | d. <u>hold</u> |
| 5. a. <u>development</u> | b. <u>cooperation</u> | c. <u>surprisingly</u> | d. <u>facility</u> |
| 6. a. <u>festival</u> | b. <u>badminton</u> | c. <u>participant</u> | d. <u>organize</u> |

II. Grammar

DOUBLE COMPARISON

(So sánh kép)

A. Diễn tả sự thay đổi theo thời gian của sự kiện, ta dùng so sánh kép:

S + V + so sánh hơn + and + so sánh hơn

1. Tăng dần:

a. Tính từ/trạng từ ngắn: **S + V + adj/adv + er + adj/adv + er**

Ex: It is becoming *harder and harder* to find a job.

b. Tính từ/trạng từ dài **S + V + more and more + adj/adv**

Ex: Finding a job is becoming *more and more difficult*.

2. Giảm dần: **S + V + less and less + adj/adv**

Ex: He seems to get *less and less attentive*

B. Diễn tả mối tương quan nguyên nhân – kết quả, ta dùng:

So sánh hơn + S + V, so sánh hơn + S + V

Ex: *The more you earn, the more you spend.*

a. Tính từ/trạng từ ngắn: **The + adj/adv + er + S + V, the + adj/adv + er + S + V**

Ex: *The earlier we leave, the sooner we will arrive.*

b. Tính từ/trạng từ dài: **The more + adj/adv + S + V,**

Ex: *The more comfortable the hotel is, the more expensive the rents are.*

c. Danh từ: **The more + Noun + S + V,**

Ex: *The more books you read, the more knowledge you can get.*

The more electricity you use, the higher your bill will be.

EXERCISE: 1, 2, 3 in the textbook (page 146, 147)

EXERCISE 4: Choose the best answers

1. Earning money has always been the thing that pleases him most. _____ he becomes, _____ he is.

- a. The more rich / the more happy b. The richest / the happiest
c. The richer / the happier d. Richer and richer / happier and happier

2. _____ he drank, _____ he became.

- a. More / more violent b. The most / the most violent
c. The more / the more violent d. The less / less violent

3. No one in the team can play better than John.

- a. John plays well but the others play better.
b. John as well as other players of the team plays very well.
c. Everyone in the team, but John, plays very well.
d. John is the best player of the team.

4. He only feels happy whenever he does not have much work to do.

- a. The more he works, the happier he feels. b. The less he works, the happier he feels
c. His work makes him feel happy. d. He feels happier and happier with his work.

5. I learn a lot but I cannot remember anything.

- a. I learn more and more and remember more and more.
b. The less I learn, the more I remember.
c. The more I learn, the less I remember.

54d. I remember not only what I have learnt.

6. Peter is _____ John.
 - a. younger and more intelligent than
 - b. more young and intelligent than
 - c. more intelligent and younger than
 - d. the more intelligent and younger than
7. The Mekong Delta is _____ deltas in Vietnam.
 - a. the largest of the two
 - b. the more larger of the two
 - c. one of the two largest
 - d. one of the two larger
8. The hotel was any one we had stayed at before.
 - a. more expensive than
 - b. more expensive as
 - c. most expensive than
 - d. better expensive than
9. The more cars people produce, cheaper they are.
 - a. the
 - b. the cars have
 - c. the more
 - d. the cars are
10. Is her health getting and?
 - a. bad / bad
 - b. good / good
 - c. worse / worsed.
 - d. more / more
11. we eat, the fatter we become.
 - a. The much
 - b. The more
 - c. Many
 - d. A lot of
12. The more we study, the we are.
 - a. more good
 - b. better
 - c. better than
 - d. good

UNIT 14: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

VOCABULARY

- organization (.....)
- **(be) involved in**
- Red Cross Society = The Red Cross
- humani'tarian (a)
- **dedicate to** (v) /'dedikeit/ ≈ **devote to** (v)
- wounded soldier
- civilian (n) /sə'viljən/
- prisoner (n)
- (n) nạn nhân
- (n) thảm họa
- epi'demic (n)
- (n) nạn đói
- initiate (v) - initiative (n, a)
- appall (v) kinh hoàng
- appeal (v) kêu gọi
- delegate (n) đại biểu
- official (a)
- convention (n) bảng hiến pháp

- disaster-stricken
.....
- federation (.....)
.....
- **result in**
.....
- (n)
.....
- (n)
.....
- ca'tastrophe (n)
.....
- tsu'nami (n)
.....
- hesitation (n) - 'hesitate (.....)
.....
- **wash away**
.....
- **provide s.o with sth**
.....
- **provide sth to s.o**
.....
- **advocate for**
.....
- UN =
.....
- UNICEF =
.....
- WHO =
.....
- WWF =
.....
- **establish (v) = set up**
.....
- objective (n) = aim (n)
.....
- **fill in**
.....
- **look up**
.....
- **give up**
.....
- **put on**
.....
- **take off**
.....
- **turn on # turn off**
.....
- **wash up**
.....
- **turn up** = arrive
.....
- **go on**
.....
- **go off** =
.....
- **look after** =
.....
- **try out** =
.....
- **take after** =
.....

- hold up =
- get over =
- turn round
- lie down

READING

Task 1 and 2 in the textbook, page 154

Task 3: Read the reading passage again and choose the best answers

1. The League of Red Cross Societies became the International Federation of Red Cross in -----
 A. 1864 B. 1991 C. 2004 D. 2001
2. What is the Red Cross Federation's mission?
 A. reducing the sufferings of wounded soldiers B. giving medical aid
 C. improving the life of vulnerable people D. helping poor people
3. ----- countries in the world have national Red Cross societies.
 A. 12 B. 186 C. 180 D. 86
4. ----- is a situation in which large numbers of people have little or no food, and many of them die.
 A. Disaster B. Famine C. Poverty D. Flood
5. The 1923 earthquake in Japan killed about 200,000 people and left countless wounded and homeless.
 A. poor B. imprisoned C. suffered D. injured

SPEAKING

Note: Clauses and phrases of result (Mệnh đề và cụm từ chỉ kết quả)

1. sothat (quá đến nỗi)

S + V + SO + ADJ / ADV + THAT + S + V

Ex: The bag is so heavy that I can't carry it.

2. suchthat

S + V + SUCH + (A / AN) + AJD + N + THAT + S + V

Ex: It was such a heavy bag that I can't carry it.

3. too to (quá ...không thể)

S + V + TOO + ADJ / ADV + (FOR + O) + TO-INF

Ex: The bag was too heavy for me to carry.

4. enoughto (đủđể có thể)

a/ S + V + ADJ / ADV + ENOUGH + (FOR + O) + TO-INF

Ex: I'm not strong enough to carry the bag

b/ S + V + ENOUGH + N + (FOR + O) + TO-INF

Ex: I don't have enough money to buy what I want.

Task 1: (textbook, page 155)

Task 2: Choose the best answers

1. The road is _____.
 A. too slippery that we can't drive fast
 C. too slippery that we drove fast
 B. too slippery for us to drive fast
 D. so slippery for us to drive fast
2. The shirt is so small _____.
 A. that I can't wear it
 C. enough that I can't wear it
 B. for me to wear it
 D. and I can't wear it
3. Last Sunday was _____ that we took a drive in the city.
 A. so beautiful day
 C. such beautiful day
 B. such a beautiful day
 D. so a beautiful day
4. The chair was _____.
 A. too heavy for me to carry
 C. too light for me to carry
 B. so heavy that I could carry
 D. enough heavy for me to carry
5. The furniture was _____.
 A. too expensive for me to buy
 C. so expensive that I could buy it
 B. enough cheap for me to buy
 D. such expensive that I didn't buy it
6. The car was so expensive that I didn't buy it.
 A. The car was not so cheap that I couldn't buy it.
 C. The car was cheap enough for me to buy.
 B. The car was such expensive that I didn't buy it.
 D. The car was too expensive for me to buy.
7. This mountain is very high, we can't climb it.
 A. This mountain is too high for us to climb.
 C. This mountain is so high that we climb it.
 B. This mountain is too high for us to climb it.
 D. This mountain is so high that we can't climb.
8. The test is too difficult for me to do.
 A. The test is such difficult that I can't do it.
 C. The test is so difficult that I can't do it
 B. It is so a difficult test that I can't do it.
 D. The test is such difficult that I can't do it.
9. Are you very tall? Can you reach that picture?
 A. Are you tall enough for that picture to reach?
 C. Are you so tall that can reach that picture?
 B. Are you too tall to reach that picture?
 D. Are you tall enough to reach that picture?
10. "Tom is too young to get married."
 A. Tom is so young that he can get married.
 C. Tom is such young that he can get married.
 B. Tom is so young that he can't get married.
 D. Tom is too young that he can get married.

Task 3: Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentence

1. There were so much books in the library that I didn't know which one to choose.
 A B C D
2. It was so a funny film that I burst out laughing.
 A B C D
3. The problems of pollution are too difficult for us to solving.
 A B C D
4. The film was such boring that we had left before the end.
 A B C D
5. The garden isn't big enough to playing football in.
 A B C D

Note: Clauses and phrases of purpose (*Mệnh đề và cụm từ chỉ mục đích*)

1. Mệnh đề chỉ mục đích:

KĐ: S + V + so that / in order that + S + will/can/ may/ could/ would/ might + V1

PD: S + V + so that / in order that + S + won't / can't / couldn't / wouldn't / might not + V1

Ex: I try to study hard so that / in order that I can pass my next exam.

2. Cụm từ chỉ mục đích:

KĐ: S + V + to / in order to / so as to + V1

PD: S + V + in order not to / so as not to + V1

Ex: I try to study hard to / in order to / so as to pass my next exam.
She got up early so as not to miss the bus.

EXERCISE 1: Choose the best answers

- Tom is wearing two pullover.....keep warm.
a. so that b. in order to c. so as d. in order that
- I'll give you my address.....you will be able to come with me
a. so as b. in order c. so that d. in order to
- The teacher spoke very slowly.....his pupils could understand what he said.
a. so b. so that c. so as d. so as to
- Mr. Baker went to the bank.....change some money.
a. so as b. in order to c. so that d. in order that
- We turned out the lights.....waste electricity
a. so as to b. so that not to c. so as not to d. in order to
- Paul went to the police station.....report that his motorbike had been stolen
a. so that b. in order to c. such as d. in order that
- Please shut the gate _____ the cows won't get out of the field.
a. so as to b. in order to c. so as not d. so that

EXERCISE 2: Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which has a similar meaning to the original sentence

- She is learning English because she wants to get a better job
a. She is learning English so that she gets a better job
b. She is learning English so as she gets a better job
c. She is learning English in order she can get a better job
d. She is learning English so that she will be able to get a better job
- Miss Linda Young locked the door in order that she wouldn't be disturbed.
a. Miss Linda Young locked the door so as not to be disturbed
b. Miss Linda Young locked the door so that she wouldn't be disturbed
c. Miss Linda Young locked the door in order not to be disturbed
d. All are correct
- Daisy whispered because she didn't want anyone to hear their conversation
a. No one could hear the conversation when Daisy whispered
b. Daisy whispered so as not to hear their conversation
c. Daisy whispered in order not to hear their conversation
d. Daisy whispered so that no one could hear their conversation
- She turned down the radio so that she wouldn't disturb the neighbors
a. She turned down the radio so as not to disturb the neighbors
b. She turned down the radio in order not to disturb the neighbors
c. She turned down the radio in order that she wouldn't disturb the neighbors
d. All are correct.
- He will come early because he wants to be sure of meeting you
a. He will come early so as to be sure of meeting you
b. He will come early so that he will be sure of meeting you
c. A & B are correct
d. He will come early in order that be sure of meeting you
- I got up early in order not to be late for school

- a. I got up early so as to be late for school
 - b. I got up early so that I wouldn't be late for school
 - c. I got up early in order that I wasn't late for school
 - d. I got up early so as not being late for school
7. He's sitting in the front row in order to be able to hear every word the teacher says.
- a. He's sitting in the front row so that he would be able to hear every word the teacher says.
 - b. He's sitting in the front row so that he wouldn't miss any word the teacher says
 - c. Both a & b are correct
 - d. Both a & b are incorrect
8. She went to the dentist to have her teeth pulled out.
- a. She went to the dentist in order that she could pull out her teeth.
 - b. She went to the dentist so that he would pull out her teeth
 - c. She went to the dentist because of her teeth.
 - d. Both a & b

LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. Pronunciation

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 7. a. initiate | b. medical | c. rapidly | d. possible |
| 8. a. volunteer | b. wherever | c. example | d. disaster |
| 9. a. disaster | b. prisoner | c. agency | d. family |
| 10. a. international | b. federation | c. society | d. dedication |
| 11. a. catastrophe | b. propose | c. become | d. survive |
| 12. a. treatment | b. struggle | c. initiate | d. total |
| 13. a. symbol | b. emergency | c. poverty | d. qualify |

II. Grammar

PHRASAL VERBS

EXERCISE: 1, 2, 3 in the textbook (page 159, 160, 161)

UNIT 15: WOMEN IN SOCIETY

VOCABULARY

- role (n)
- typical (.....)
- civilization (.....)
- deep-seated (adj)
- believe (v) - belief (n)
- **suit for**
- 'childbearing (n)
- childrearing (n)
- 'homemaking (n)
- politics (n)
- (adj) thuộc về chính trị
- inte'llectual (adj)

- right (n)
- control (v)
- struggle (v)
- (n) vị trí, địa vị
- Age of Enlightenment
- individual (n)
- equal (adj)
- pioneer (n) /paɪəˈniə/
- **advocate for** (.....) biện hộ
- disˈcriminate (.....)- discrimination (n)
- significant (adj) = important
- vote (v)
- neglect (v)
- free (v) = liberate (v)
- **look down upon**
- **lose contact with**
- **lose one's temper**
- **lose touch with**
- **prevent s.o from s.th**
- slave (n)
- **laugh at**
- **explain s.th to s.o**
- **glance at**
- **invite to**
- **stare at**
- **point at**
- **write to**
- **listen to**
- **speak to**
- **wait for**
- **talk about**

- search for
- ask s.o for s.th
- apply for
- discuss about

READING

Task 1, 2, 3 in the textbook, page 163, 164

Task 4: Read the reading passage again and choose the best answers

1. It is against the law to _____ on the basis of sex, age, marital status, or race.
 a. suit b. discriminate c. believe d. gain
2. Not all women can do two jobs well at the same time: rearing children and working at office.
 a. educating b. taking care of c. homemaking d. giving a birth
3. There have been significant changes in women's lives since the women's liberation movement.
 a. controlled b. economic c. important d. natural
4. Childbearing is the women's most wonderful role.
 a. Giving birth to a baby b. Having no child c. Bring up a child d. Educating a child
5. The forces behind the women's liberation movement vary from culture to culture, from individual to individual.
 a. advocate b. equalize c. power d. change

SPEAKING: Communicative expression:

Task 1, 2: (textbook, page 165)

Task 3: Choose the best answers

1. A: " Would you like to have dinner with me?" B: ""
 A. Yes, I'd love to B. I'm very happy C. Yes, It is D. Yes, so do I
2. Peter: " I enjoy listening to pop music. " Mary: ""
 A. I'm, too B. I don't C. Neither do I D. So am I
3. Ann: " Are you going to visit Britain next month?" Kim: "Yes,....."
 A. I am B. I do C. I like D. I going
4. David: " You've got a beautiful dress!" Helen: ""
 A. I do B. Thanks for your compliment
 C. You too D. OK
5. Sue: " I love pop music" Alice: ""
 A. I do, too B. No, I won't C. Yes, I like it D. Neither do I
6. Jack: " I've got to go, Sarah. So long. " So long, Jack. And"
 A. be careful B. don't hurry C. take care D. don't take it
7. Mary: " That's a very nice skirt you are wearing. " Julia: ""
 A. That's nice B. I like it C. That's all right D. I'm glad you like it
8. Peter: " Sorry, I'm late. " Mary: ""
 A. OK B. Don't worry C. Hold the line please D. Go ahead
9. A: Would you like some more tea? – B:"
 A. Yes, please B. Here you are C. It doesn't matter D. I'm OK
10. A:? – B: He's OK now.
 A. What is he B. How is he C. How tall is he D. What's he like
11. A: Thanks a lot for your wonderful gift. – B:"
 A. You are welcome B. Thank you C. Cheers D. Have a good day
12. A: Excuse me - B:"?

- A. What B. Yes C. No D. Thank you
13. Must we do it now?-"No,"
- A. you won't B. you mustn't C. you can't D. you needn't
14. Would you like to go to the movie with me ?-"...."
- A. No, I wouldn't. That's boring
 B. I'd love to but I can't. I'm visiting grandma with mom
 C. Yes, I'd like to
 D. I'd love
15. Your fur coat look very expensive. -".... It was secondhand."
- A. Yes, it does B. I'm sorry
 C. Really? It wasn't expensive D. No it isn't

LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. Pronunciation

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. deny | b. legal | c. women | d. limit |
| 2. a. human | b. mother | c. struggle | d. belief |
| 3. a. opportunity | b. economic | c. society | d. intellectual |
| 4. a. history | b. natural | c. pioneer | d. business |
| 5. a. advocate | b. consider | c. cultural | d. period |
| 6. a. women | b. men | c. led | d. intellectual |
| 7. a. throughout | b. although | c. right | d. enough |
| 8. a. history | b. significant | c. philosophy | d. pioneer |
| 9. a. power | b. wife | c. allow | d. known |
| 10. a. believed | b. considered | c. advocated | d. controlled |

II. Grammar

PHRASAL VERBS (Cont.)

EXERCISE: 1, 2 in the textbook (page 170, 171)

EXERCISE 3: Choose the best answers

- When the alarm went off, everyone proceeded calmly to the emergency exits.
 a. fell b. exploded c. called d. rang
- Mrs. Jones's husband passed away fast Friday. We are all shocked by the news.
 a. got married b. divorced c. died d. were on business
- If you do not understand the word "superstitious," look it up in the dictionary.
 a. find its meaning b. write it c. draw it d. note it
- Yesterday I ran into Sam at the grocery store. I had not seen him for years.
 a. met b. visited c. said goodbye to d. made friends with
- Let's go over that report again before we submit it.
 a. dictate b. print c. read carefully d. type
- I think women are suited _____ many important things, besides childbearing and homemaking.
 a. of b. on c. for d. about
- Women are increasingly involved _____ the public life.
 a. of b. in c. with d. from
- Before the plane _____ off, the flight attendant told everyone to fasten their seat belts and put their chairs in an upright position.
 a. woke b. brought c. kept d. took
- Don't forget to _____ your gloves on. It is cold outside.
 a. let b. make c. put d. fix
- If you don't have the telephone number now, you can _____ me up later and give it to me then.

- a. call b. stop c. give d. hold
11. What does "www" _____ for? Is it short for "world wide web?"
 a. sit b. stand c. lie d. point
12. I cannot believe Peter and Mary _____ up last week. They have been married for almost fifteen years. I hope they get back together.
 a. went b. gave c. looked d. broke
13. My husband spends far more time helping our three kids _____ homework and studying for tests than I do.
 a. on b. to c. with d. in
14. When they are at _____ work, employed men work about an hour more than employed women.
 a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
15. On 18 December 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by _____ United Nations General Assembly.
 a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
16. Could you turn.....the music so we can sleep?
 A. down B. away C. over D. up
17. Yesterday I ran into Sam at the grocery store. I had not seen him for years.
 a. met b. visited c. said goodbye to d. made friends with
18. Let's go over that report again before we submit it.
 a. dictate b. print c. read carefully d. type
19. In our modern time, the _____ of women has shifted from homemaker to outside worker.
 a. role b. period c. right d. pay
20. Western women are more _____ than Asian women.
 a. depend b. dependent c. independent d. independently
21. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), was established in 1946.
 a. set up b. taken off c. put away d. run up
22. Stay here _____.
 a. since I came back b. until I come back c. when I will come back d. as soon as I was coming back
23. Getting good education and making money themselves have given women more _____.
 a. free b. freely c. freed d. freedom

UNIT 16: THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

VOCABULARY

- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- accelerate (.....) /ək'seləreit/ - acceleration (.....)
- growth (n)
- promote (v)
- (n) công bằng
- **account for**
- diverse (adj) - diversity (n)
- diversify (v)
- statistics (n)

- gross domestic product = GDP
- **pay attention to**
- trade (n)
- vision (n)
- forge (v) = form tạo dựng
- (n) - integrate (v) sự hòa nhập
- realize (v) khả thi
- realization (n)
- realizable (adj)
- rural development phát triển nông thôn
- medium (adj)
- enterprise (n)
- significant (adj) = important
- socio-economic (adj)
- religion (n)
- tiền tệ

READING

Task 1, 2, 3 in the textbook, page 174, 175

Task 4:

1. The ASEAN Security Community (ASC) aims to ensure that countries in the region live at _____ with one another and in a democratic and harmonious environment.
 - a. peace b. peaceful c. peacefully d. peaceable
2. ASEAN's aims include the acceleration of economic growth, _____ progress, cultural, development among its members, and the promotion of regional peace.
 - a. society b. social c. socially d. socialize
3. A combined gross domestic _____ of the member countries of ASEAN has grown at an average rate of around 6% per year.
 - a. produce b. productivity c. production d. product
4. One of ASEAN's objectives is to help people think about peace and _____ and do something about it.
 - a. origin b. justice c. statistics d. record
5. There are plenty of industrial _____ established in the area, which also makes the government worried about pollution.
 - a. series b. goods c. enterprises d. relationships
6. 2007 was the 40th anniversary of the _____ of ASEAN.
 - a. found b. founder c. foundation d. founding
7. Vietnam asked for _____ to ASEAN in 1995.
 - a. admit b. admission c. admmissive d. admissible

LANGUAGE FOCUS

ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF TIME (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian thường bắt đầu bằng các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như: when, while, after, before, since, until, as soon as, ...

Một số cách hòa hợp thì giữa mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian và mệnh đề chính.

Main clause (Mệnh đề chính)	Adverbial clause of time (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)
Present tenses	Present tenses
Past tenses	Past tenses
Future tenses	Present tenses

EXERCISE: 1, 2 in the textbook (page 182, 183)

EXERCISE 3: Choose the best answers

- Don't bother me while I _____.
 A. am working B. was working C. will work D. will have worked
- I _____ the book by the time you come tonight.
 A. will be finishing B. finished C. had finished D. will have finished
- How _____ since we _____ school?
 A. are you / left B. will you be / had left
 C. have you been / left D. had you been/ had left
- The last time I saw Rose was three years ago.
 A. I didn't see Rose three years ago. B. I have seen Rose for three years.
 C. I haven't seen Rose for three years. D. I hadn't seen Rose for three years.
- When did Mike start learning French?
 A. How long has Mike started to learn French?
 B. How long ago has Mike started to learn French?
 C. How long has Mike been learning French?
 D. How long was Mike starting to learn French?
- "Can we begin the test?" - "We can't unless the teacher _____ so."
 A. will say B. is saying C. shall say D. says
- Fish were among the earliest forms of life. Fish _____ on earth for ages and ages.
 A. existed B. are existing C. exists D. have existed
- She was sitting on the park bench when she _____ a strange noise.
 A. heard B. hears C. was hearing D. had heard
- They missed the ferry. I _____ by the time they reached the pier.
 A. had gone B. went C. would go D. has gone
- We usually _____ chess once or twice a week when I _____ in London.
 A. play / am B. played / was C. play / was D. play / will be
- I had missed the beginning of the film when I _____ TV on.
 A. switched B. was switching C. am switching D. had switched
- The last time I played football was in 1991.
 A. I haven't played football in 1991. B. I haven't played football since 1991.
 C. I didn't play football in 1991. D. I last played football since 1991.
- Nothing has changed in this town since I first _____ it.
 A. visit B. visited C. have visited D. am visited
- This morning while I _____ for the bus, it started to rain.
 A. waited B. have waited C. had waited D. was waiting
- This is the first time we _____ a sewing machine.
 A. are using B. use C. used D. have used
- "Where is Nam?" - "He _____ in his room."
 A. studies B. is studying C. studied D. has studied

17. When I was at school, I _____ soccer twice a week.
A. will play B. am playing C. used to play D. am going to play
18. They _____ for 3 hours when the storm suddenly broke.
A. had been running B. have been running C. are running D. will be running
19. I can't go out with you because I _____ for my uncle.
A. wait B. am waiting C. was waiting D. will wait
20. While Tom _____ his car, he _____ some dents in the doors.
A. washed/ discovered B. was washing/ discovered
C. was washing/ was discovering D. was washing/ has discovered
21. I am sitting in class right now but I _____ at home at this moment yesterday.
A. was staying B. have stayed C. is staying D. stayed
22. When Peter _____, we told him the good news.
A. wakes up B. has woken up C. woke up D. was waking
23. After I _____ here, I _____ to feel better.
A. have come / started B. had come / started C. was coming/ had started D. came/ had started
24. In recent years, the price of coffee, cocoa and bananas _____.
A. has fallen B. fell C. was falling D. falls
25. He fell down when he _____ towards the church.
A. run B. runs C. was running D. had run
26. When Jack _____ me, I _____ a letter.
A. was phoning / wrote B. phoned / has been writing
C. phoned / was writing D. has phoned / was writing

LIÊN HỆ

- Chúng tôi rất mong được hợp tác với Quý vị thành công trong việc xây dựng và phát triển hệ thống quản lý và chăm sóc khách hàng cho Quý công ty
- Mọi chi tiết xin vui lòng liên hệ:

Công ty phần mềm Cửu Long

Hotline: 0975 28 2009

Email : contact@susasoft.com, chaptergoat@gmail.com

Địa chỉ: 47A Nguyễn Ảnh Thủ, Hiệp Thành, Quận 12, Tp.HCM.

Website: www.susasoft.com.

MỜI QUÝ KHÁCH THAM KHẢO MỘT SỐ WEBSITE CÔNG TY CHÚNG TÔI ĐÃ LÀM GẦN

ĐÂY:

1.Thiết kế website:

www.decalsaignon.com (Hệ thống cửa hàng decal)

www.pvgasd.com.vn (Công ty Cổ phần phân phối khí thấp áp Dầu khí Việt Nam)

www.fta.vn (Công ty TNHH nghiên cứu thị trường Định Hướng)

<http://chuongtrinhchungnhan.com.vn> (Trung tâm Xúc tiến Thương mại và Đầu tư ITPC)

<http://www.foreverbeaumont.com> (Công Ty TNHH XNK Khang Thịnh)

www.phatvietexpress.com (Công Ty TNHH Giao Nhận Vận Tải TMDV Phát Việt)
<http://susasoft.com/cpnweb/> (Công Ty Cổ Phần TM Chuyên Phát Nhanh Việt Nam)
www.tours-vietnam.com
www.chepphim.net (Công ty TNHH DV - TM Vi Tính Thu Ngân)

2. Phần mềm:

Chúng tôi đã phát triển phần mềm ứng dụng cho các công ty sau:

2.1. Công ty cổ phần L&A :

- + Website: www.l-a.com.vn
- + Nội dung: phát triển hệ thống CRM trong lĩnh vực tuyển dụng

2.2. Công ty cổ phần xây dựng Đông Dương:

- + Website: www.dongduongvn.com
- + Nội dung: phát triển hệ thống CRM, chuyên đổi dữ liệu (Import) cũ vào phần mềm CRM

2.3. Công ty cổ phần Tân Vĩnh Cửu:

- + Website: www.tavicowood.com
- + Nội dung: phát triển hệ thống phần mềm CRM

2.4. Cục Thi hành án dân sự thành phố Hồ Chí Minh:

- + Địa chỉ: 200C Võ Văn Tần, phường 5 quận 3
- + Nội dung: phát triển phần mềm quản lý, vụ án, bản án, kết xuất ra file word các quyết định thi hành án theo lệnh của người có thẩm quyền.

2.5. Công ty dịch vụ vận tải Gió Mới:

- + Website: www.giomoi.com.vn
- + Nội dung: xây dựng phần mềm quản lý trong lĩnh vực chuyên phát nhanh

2.6. Công Ty TNHH Giao Nhận Vận Tải TMDV Phát Việt:

- + Website: www.phatvietexpress.com
- + Nội dung: xây dựng phần mềm quản lý bưu phẩm, bưu kiện trong lĩnh vực chuyên phát nhanh.

2.7. Công Ty Tiếp Thị Nội Dung Trực Tuyến Brand 2 Click:

- + Website: www.brand2click.com
- + Nội dung: xây dựng phần mềm quản lý khách hàng, tính hoa hồng theo mức doanh số cho nhân viên kinh doanh.

