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ĐẠI LỢI (Chủ biên)  
HÀNG NGUYỄN

Luyện  
chuyên sâu

# NGỮ PHÁP và TỪ VỰNG TIẾNG ANH

Nội dung bám sát chương trình của Bộ Giáo dục & Đào tạo  
Hệ thống bài tập đa dạng, mở rộng và nâng cao, có đáp án  
Củng cố từ vựng và ngữ pháp tiếng Anh giúp các em vận dụng hiệu quả

Lớp

9

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Tập 2



ĐẠI LỢI

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

**ĐẠI LỢI (Chủ Biên) – HẰNG NGUYỄN**

**LUYỆN CHUYÊN SÂU  
NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG  
TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9 TẬP 2**

# UNIT 7. RECIPES AND EATING HABITS

## I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
chop	v	/tʃɒp/	chặt
<b>Ex:</b> Chop the chicken into small pieces. <i>Chặt gà thành từng miếng nhỏ.</i>			
cube	n	/kju:b/	miếng hình lập phương
<b>Ex:</b> Cut the meat into <b>cubes</b> . <i>Cắt thịt thành từng miếng hình lập phương.</i>			
deep-fry	v	/di:p frai/	rán (chiên) ngập mỡ
<b>Ex:</b> Heat sufficient oil in a pan and <b>deep-fry</b> the potatoes on medium heat till golden brown. <i>Đun nóng lượng dầu vừa đủ trong chảo và chiên khoai tây trên lửa vừa cho đến khi chín vàng.</i>			
dip	v	/dɪp/	nhúng
<b>Ex:</b> Jack <b>dipped</b> his foot into the pool to see how cold it was. <i>Jack nhúng chân của mình xuống hồ bơi để xem nước lạnh đến mức nào.</i>			
drain	v	/dreɪn/	làm ráo nước
<b>Ex:</b> Drain the fish before put it in the hot oil. <i>Để cá ráo nước trước khi cho vào chảo dầu nóng.</i>			
garnish	v	/'gɑ:nɪʃ/	trang trí, tô điểm, bày biện món ăn
<b>Ex:</b> Garnish a fish dish with slices of lemon <i>Bày biện những lát chanh lên đĩa cá.</i>			
grate	v	/greɪt/	nạo
<b>Ex:</b> Grate the cheese before you put it on the pizza. <i>Nạo phô mai trước khi bạn cho vào pizza.</i>			
grill	v	/grɪl/	nướng
<b>Ex:</b> I'll grill the bacon for lunch. <i>Tôi sẽ nướng thịt cho bữa trưa.</i>			
marinate	v	/'mæɪrɪneɪt/	ướp
<b>Ex:</b> Marinate the chicken in white wine for one hour before roasting. <i>Ướp thịt gà với rượu trắng khoảng 1 tiếng trước khi quay.</i>			
peel	v	/pi:l/	gọt vỏ, bóc vỏ
<b>Ex:</b> Have you <b>peeled</b> the potatoes? <i>Bạn đã gọt vỏ khoai tây chưa?</i>			
purée	v	/'pjʊəreɪ/	xay nhuyễn
<b>Ex:</b> She feeds her baby with <b>puréed</b> carrot. <i>Cô ấy cho bé ăn cà rốt được xay nhuyễn.</i>			
roast	v	/'rəʊst/	quay
<b>Ex:</b> The smell of <b>roasted</b> meat came from the kitchen. <i>Mùi thịt nướng tỏa ra từ căn bếp.</i>			
shallot	n	/ʃəʊ'lɒt/	hành khô

<b>Ex:</b> We need two <b>shallots</b> , a ginger and a teaspoon of sugar for this dish. <i>Chúng ta cần 2 củ hành khô, 1 củ gừng và 1 thìa đường cho món ăn này.</i>			
<b>simmer</b>	v	/sɪmə(r)/	om, ninh nhỏ lửa
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Simmer</b> the sauce gently for 10 minutes. <i>Ninh món sốt nhỏ lửa trong khoảng 10 phút.</i>			
<b>spread</b>	v	/spred/	phết
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Spread</b> the tomato sauce on the pizza. <i>Phết tương cà lên bề mặt pizza.</i>			
<b>sprinkle</b>	v	/'sprɪŋkl/	rắc
<b>Ex:</b> She <b>sprinkled</b> sugar over the strawberries. <i>Cô ấy rắc đường lên trên dâu tây.</i>			
<b>slice</b>	v, n	/slaɪs/	cắt lát, lát
<b>Ex:</b> Cut the meat into thin <b>slices</b> . <i>Cắt thịt thành từng lát mỏng.</i>			
<b>staple</b>	n	/'steɪpl/	lương thực chính
<b>Ex:</b> Prices of <b>staple</b> foods such as wheat and vegetables have also been increasing. <i>Giá các loại lương thực chính như lúa mì và rau quả cũng đang tăng lên.</i>			
<b>starter</b>	n	/sta:tə(r)/	món khai vị
<b>Ex:</b> We had soup as a <b>starter</b> . <i>Chúng ta có súp là món khai vị.</i>			
<b>steam</b>	v, n	/sti:m/	hấp, hơi nước
<b>Ex:</b> You should <b>steam</b> the carrots until they are just beginning to be tender. <i>Bạn nên hấp cà rốt cho đến khi chúng bắt đầu mềm.</i>			
<b>stew</b>	v, n	/stju:/	hầm, món hầm
<b>Ex:</b> She prepared a hearty <b>stew</b> for dinner. <i>Cô ấy chuẩn bị một món hầm ngon đón tim cho bữa tối.</i>			
<b>stir-fry</b>	v	/stɜ:(r) fraɪ/	xào
<b>Ex:</b> She <b>stir-fried</b> the vegetables. <i>Cô ấy xào rau.</i>			
<b>tender</b>	adj	/'tendə(r)/	mềm
<b>Ex:</b> My steak was beautifully <b>tender</b> . <i>Bít tết của tôi rất mềm.</i>			
<b>versatile</b>	adj	/'vɜ:sətaɪl/	đa dụng, linh hoạt
<b>Ex:</b> Eggs are easy to cook and are an extremely <b>versatile</b> food. <i>Trứng rất dễ nấu và là một loại thực phẩm cực kỳ đa năng.</i>			
<b>whisk</b>	v	/wɪsk/	đánh (trứng...)
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Whisk</b> all the ingredients together. <i>Đánh đều tất cả các nguyên liệu với nhau.</i>			

## II. WORD FORMATION

Word	Meaning	Related words	
<b>marinate (v)</b>	ướp	marination (n)	
<b>versatile (adj)</b>	đa dụng, linh hoạt	versatility (n)	
<b>tender (adj)</b>	mềm	tender (n)	tender (v)
<b>steam (v)</b>	hấp	steam (n)	steamer (n)

### III. GRAMMAR

#### 1. QUANTIFIERS “TỪ CHỈ ĐỊNH LƯỢNG

##### 1.1. Khái niệm

Các từ chỉ số lượng hay còn gọi là định lượng từ thường đứng trước danh từ để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ.

*Ex: a, an, some, any, few, little...*

##### 1.2. Phân loại định lượng từ

Một số định lượng từ chỉ đi kèm với danh từ đếm được (Countable Noun), một số chỉ đi với danh từ không đếm được (Uncountable Noun), và một số định lượng từ có thể đi kèm với cả 2 loại danh từ. Cụ thể như sau:

**\* Các từ đi với danh từ không đếm được:**

- *much (nhiều)*
- *a little, little, very little (ít, một chút, một ít)*
- *a great deal of (một số lượng lớn)*
- *less (ít hơn)*
- *a large (amount) of (một lượng lớn)*
- *a bit (of) (một chút)*

**\* Các từ đi với danh từ đếm được:**

- *many (nhiều)*
- *a large number of (một số lượng lớn)*
- *a great number of (một số lượng lớn)*
- *a majority of (phần lớn, đa số), a number (of)*
- *a few, few, very few (một ít)*
- *several (vài)*

**\* Các từ đi với cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được:**

- *all (tất cả)*



- a lot of (nhiều)
- lots of (nhiều)
- plenty of (nhiều, dồi dào)
- a (large) quantity of (một số lượng lớn)
- enough (đủ)
- more (nhiều hơn)
- most (hầu hết)
- no (không)
- none (không)
- not any (không... bất kì)
- some (một vài)
- any (một, bất cứ, bất kì)

### 1.3. Cách dùng một số từ định lượng thường gặp.

#### a. Some/Any

*Some/any* có nghĩa là: một vài, một ít, theo sau bởi cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được.

- Cách sử dụng và sự khác nhau giữa SOME và ANY:

<b>Some</b>	<b>Any</b>
- Dùng trong câu khẳng định. Ex: John has some money. (John có một ít tiền.)	- Dùng trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn. Ex: Are there any sugar left? (Có còn ít đường nào không?) We don't have any money. (Chúng tôi không còn chút tiền nào cả.)
- Dùng trong câu mời rủ, đề nghị lịch sự. Ex: Would you like some coffee? (Bạn có muốn uống một chút cafe không?)	- Dùng trong câu khẳng định với nghĩa "bất cứ, bất kì" Ex: You can find this word in any dictionaries. (Bạn có thể tìm từ này trong bất kì cuốn từ điển nào.)
	- Dùng trong câu có mệnh đề "If/Whether" Ex: If you have any questions, feel free to ask me. (Nếu bạn có bất kì câu hỏi gì, cứ tự nhiên hỏi tôi nhé.)

#### b. "a" và "an"

+ **A/an** có nghĩa là một (một cái, một vật, một con...), được dùng trước một danh từ đếm được số ít.

Chúng được dùng trong câu có tính khái quát hoặc đề cập đến một chủ thể chưa được đề cập từ trước.

+ **An:** quán từ "an" được dùng trước các từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm.

Các nguyên âm trong tiếng Anh gồm "u, e, o, a, i".

**Ex:** an apple (một quả táo); an orange (một quả cam), an umbrella (một cái ô), an egg (một quả trứng), an English teacher (một giáo viên tiếng Anh)...

**\* Lưu ý: một số trường hợp ngoại lệ**

- Dùng "an" trước một số từ bắt đầu bằng "h" câm:

**Ex:** an hour (một tiếng), an honest person (một người trung thực)...

- Dùng "an" trước các từ mở đầu bằng một chữ viết tắt: an s.o.s/an MC...

+ "a" đứng trước các từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm.

**Ex:** a house (một ngôi nhà), a year (một năm), a book (một cuốn sách), a pen (một cái bút), a cat (một con mèo)...

**\* Lưu ý: một số trường hợp ngoại lệ**

- "a" đứng trước: a uniform (một bộ đồng phục), a university (một trường đại học), a union (tổ chức), a eulogy (lời ca ngợi), ...(ở đây "u" là nguyên âm nhưng lại được phát âm là /ju/ nên ta dùng "a").

**\* Lưu ý: Khi nói về chủ đề thức ăn và công thức nấu nướng, chúng ta thường sử dụng các cụm từ định lượng trong nấu ăn. Dưới đây là các cụm từ đi với "a".**

- a teaspoon of: một thìa cafe	- a handful of: một nắm tay
- a tablespoon of: một muỗng canh	- a slice of: một lát
- a cup of: một cốc	- a stick of (celery/lemongrass..): một cây/ củ (cần tây/sả)
- a bottle of: một chai	- a bunch of (flowers/grapes/bananas/ keys): một nải, một bó, chùm...
- a bag of: một gói, một túi	- a head of (cauliflower): một đầu của (súp lơ)
- a carton of: một hộp giấy	- a loaf of (bread): một ổ (bánh mì)
- a tin of: một hộp thiếc	- a clove of (garlic): một nhánh (tỏi)
- a kilo of: một cân	
- a pinch of: một nhúm	

### c. Few/ A few - Little/A little

**\* Few / a few:** theo sau bởi danh từ *đếm được số nhiều*. Trong đó:

- **Few + Danh từ đếm được số nhiều:** có rất ít, không đủ để làm gì (mang tính phủ định)

**Ex:** I want to make a birthday cake for mom, but there are few eggs left in the fridge.

(Tôi muốn làm một cái bánh sinh nhật cho mẹ nhưng còn quá ít trứng ở trong tủ lạnh.) (tức là không đủ để làm, cần phải mua thêm.)

I have few books, not enough for reference reading.

(Tôi chỉ có một ít sách, không đủ để đọc tham khảo.)

- **A few + danh từ đếm được số nhiều:** có một chút, đủ để làm gì. (mang nghĩa khẳng định là có đủ.)

**Ex:** There are a few oranges on the table.

(Có một vài quả cam ở trên bàn.)

I have a few books, enough for reference reading.

(Tôi có một vài quyển sách, đủ để đọc tham khảo.)

**\* Little / a little**

Nếu sau "few" và "a few" là danh từ đếm được số nhiều thì sau "little" và "a little" là danh từ *không đếm được*. Trong đó:

- **Little + danh từ không đếm được:** rất ít, không đủ để (có khuynh hướng phủ định)

**Ex:** There is little sugar on the pot, please help me buy some.

(Gần như đã hết đường trong lọ, làm ơn giúp mẹ mua thêm đi.)

We have little meat, not enough for lunch.

(Chúng ta có rất ít thịt, không đủ cho bữa trưa nay.)

- **A little + danh từ không đếm được:** có một chút, đủ để làm gì.

**Ex:** There is a little sugar on the pot.

(Vẫn còn một ít đường trong lọ.)

We have a little meat, enough for lunch.

(Chúng ta có một chút thịt đủ cho bữa trưa nay.)

**\* Lưu ý:**

- "Little" và "few" có nghĩa là không đủ hoặc hầu như không có, sử dụng khi mang ý nghĩa tiêu cực.

- "a little" và "a few" có nghĩa là có một chút, đủ đầy và sử dụng với hàm ý tích cực.

- Cả "few, a few, little" và "a little" đều sử dụng trong câu khẳng định, rất ít khi được xuất hiện trong câu hỏi hoặc câu phủ định.

- **A little + danh từ không đếm được:** có một chút, đủ để làm gì.

**Ex:** There is a little sugar on the pot.

(Vẫn còn một ít đường trong lọ.)

We have a little meat, enough for lunch.

(Chúng ta có một chút thịt đủ cho bữa trưa nay.)

**\* Lưu ý:**

- "Little" và "few" có nghĩa là không đủ hoặc hầu như không có, sử dụng khi mang ý nghĩa tiêu cực.

- "a little" và "a few" có nghĩa là có một chút, đủ đầy và sử dụng với hàm ý tích cực.

- Cả "few, a few, little" và "a little" đều sử dụng trong câu khẳng định, rất ít khi được xuất hiện trong



câu hỏi hoặc câu phủ định.

#### d. Much - many

Đều mang ý là "nhiều", nhưng **much** và **many** cũng được sử dụng khác nhau trong câu.

- **Much:** theo sau bởi danh từ không đếm được

*Ex:* They didn't show so much interest in my speech.

(Họ không chú ý nhiều tới bài diễn thuyết của tôi.)

She doesn't have much money for shopping.

(Cô ấy không có quá nhiều tiền để mua sắm.)

- **Many:** theo sau bởi danh từ đếm được số nhiều

*Ex:* I don't have many friends.

(Tôi không có nhiều bạn)

There aren't many tables in this class.

(Không có nhiều bàn trong lớp học này đâu.)

\* **Lưu ý:**

"Much" và "many" được sử dụng nhiều trong câu phủ định và câu nghi vấn, rất ít khi được sử dụng trong câu khẳng định.

#### e. Lots of / a lot of/ plenty of

- **Lots of/ a lot of** đều mang nghĩa "nhiều", được theo sau bởi cả **danh từ đếm được số nhiều** và **danh từ không đếm được**. Việc chia động từ phụ thuộc vào danh từ phía sau nó. Cả "a lot of" và "lots of" đều sử dụng trong câu để thể hiện sự thân mật, suồng sã.

**A LOT OF/LOTS OF + N (số nhiều) + V (số nhiều)**

**A LOT OF/LOTS OF + N (không đếm được) + V (số ít)**

**A LOT OF/LOTS OF + đại từ + V (chia theo đại từ)**

*Ex:* Lots of my friends want to study abroad.

(Rất nhiều bạn của tôi muốn đi du học.)

I spend a lot of time preparing for this exam.

(Tôi dành rất nhiều thời gian để chuẩn bị cho kì thi này.)

A lot of time is needed to learn a new language.

(Cần rất nhiều thời gian để học một ngôn ngữ mới.)

Lots of us think it's sunny today.

(Rất nhiều người trong chúng tôi cho rằng hôm nay trời sẽ nắng.)

- **Plenty of** mang nghĩa "đủ và nhiều hơn nữa", theo sau đó là danh từ không đếm được và danh từ đếm được số nhiều. Việc chia động từ cũng phụ thuộc vào danh từ phía sau. "Plenty of" thường được sử

dụng trong ngữ cảnh thân mật.

**PLENTY OF + N (đếm được số nhiều) + V (số nhiều)**

**PLENTY OF + N (không đếm được) + V (số ít)**

**Ex:** Plenty of shops have been closed recently.

*(Có rất nhiều cửa hàng đóng cửa gần đây.)*

**Ex:** Don't rush, there's plenty of time.

*(Đừng vội, còn nhiều thời gian mà.)*

\* **Lưu ý:** "Lots of/a lot of/plenty of" được sử dụng trong câu khẳng định và câu nghi vấn, hiếm khi được sử dụng trong câu phủ định.

#### **f. A number of/ the number of**

- A number of + danh từ số nhiều + động từ số nhiều

**Ex:** A number of countries are overproducing goods.

*(Một số nước đang sản xuất thừa hàng hóa.)*

- The number of + danh từ số nhiều + động từ số ít

**Ex:** The number of visitors increases rapidly.

*(Lượng du khách tăng nhanh chóng.)*

#### **g. All, most, some, no, all of, most of, some of, none of**

- All (tất cả), most (phần lớn, đa số, hầu hết), some (một vài), no (không), được dùng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

**All/ most/ some/ no (+ adj) + danh từ đếm được số nhiều/ danh từ không đếm được**

**Ex:** All children are fond of candy.

*(Tất cả trẻ con đều thích kẹo.)*

Most cheese is made from cow's milk.

*(Hầu hết phô mát được làm từ sữa bò.)*

There are no rooms available.

*(Không còn chỗ trống nữa.)*

- "All of, most of, some of, none of": được dùng trước các từ hạn định (a, an, the, my, his, this,...) và các đại từ.

**Ex:** Some of those people are very friendly.

*(Một vài người rất thân thiện.)*

Most of her friends live abroad.

*(Hầu hết bạn của cô ấy sống ở nước ngoài.)*

## 2. MODAL VERBS IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 1 - Động từ khuyết thiếu trong câu điều kiện loại 1

Trong câu điều kiện loại 1, ta sử dụng **thì hiện tại đơn** trong mệnh đề If và **will + verb** trong mệnh đề chính để diễn tả một giả định có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

**Cấu trúc cơ bản: If S + V(hiện tại đơn), S + will + V- Infinitive**

- Thay thế cho "Will" chúng ta cũng có thể sử dụng các động từ khuyết thiếu khác như **can, must, may, might** hoặc **should** trong mệnh đề chính để diễn tả khả năng, sự cho phép, lời khuyên, sự cần thiết...

**Ex:** I will be late for school if you don't drive faster.

*(Tôi sẽ bị muộn học đấy nếu cậu không đi nhanh hơn.)*

If he wants to pass the exam, he must study harder.

*(Nếu anh ấy muốn vượt qua kì thi, anh ấy phải học hành chăm chỉ hơn.)*

You might catch a cold if you don't put on a jacket.

*(Cậu có thể bị cảm lạnh nếu cậu không mặc áo khoác vào.)*

## IV. PRONUNCIATION

❁ **Tones in statements used as questions - Ngữ điệu trong câu trần thuật được sử dụng như câu hỏi.**

\* **Câu hỏi trần thuật là gì:**

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng câu trần thuật như một câu hỏi để kiểm tra lại thông tin là đúng hay sai. Bằng văn bản, chúng ta biết chúng là câu hỏi vì chúng có dấu chấm hỏi. Trong văn nói, chúng ta nhận biết chúng dựa vào ngữ cảnh hoặc thường là do ngữ điệu của chúng.

Question form	Statement as question
Is that your father?	That's your father?
Do we pay at the end?	We pay at the end?
Has she worked in a hotel before?	She's worked in a hotel before?

Câu hỏi trần thuật có thể ở dạng khẳng định hoặc phủ định. Ví dụ:

A: *So you're from London?* (rising intonation) ↗

B: *Yeah, that's right.*

A: *So you're not from London?* (rising intonation) ↗

B: *No, I'm from Manchester originally.*

\* **Ngữ điệu của câu hỏi trần thuật**

Ngữ điệu của câu hỏi trần thuật phụ thuộc vào ý nghĩa của nó. Nó sẽ có ngữ điệu lên giọng ở cuối câu

khi người nói muốn kiểm tra lại thông tin. Nhưng nó lại có ngữ điệu xuống giọng ở cuối câu khi người nói đã biết chắc thông tin nhưng vẫn hỏi lại. Chúng ta cùng xét ví dụ sau để hiểu rõ hơn:

Ex: You went to Northbridge High School? ↗

(Ngữ điệu tăng cuối câu có nghĩa là tôi biết bạn học ở Northbridge nhưng tôi không chắc.)

Còn nếu: You went to Northbridge High School? ↘

(Xuống giọng ở cuối câu có nghĩa là tôi đã biết chắc rằng bạn học ở Northbridge.)

- Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng câu hỏi trần thuật để diễn tả sự ngạc nhiên. Khi diễn tả sự ngạc nhiên chúng ta sử dụng ngữ điệu tăng ở cuối câu.

Ex: A: I've made a coffee cake.	Ex: A: Friday is Kyle's last day at work.
B: That's a coffee cake? ↗	B: Kyle's leaving? ↗

\* **Với Wh-questions** thì ngữ điệu sẽ xuống giọng ở cuối câu.

Ex: What do you want to know about him? ↘

## V. PRACTICE

**Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.**

1. A. beard                      B. word                      C. heard                      D. third
2. A. slimmer                      B. grill                      C. whisk                      D. slice
3. A. sovereign                      B. fountain                      C. determine                      D. routine
4. A. cube                      B. tunnel                      C. refuse                      D. unit
5. A. reliable                      B. liquid                      C. revival                      D. final
6. A. talked                      B. naked                      C. asked                      D. liked
7. A. grate                      B. staple                      C. citadel                      D. occasion
8. A. spread                      B. measure                      C. breath                      D. break
9. A. pudding                      B. put                      C. pull                      D. puncture
10. A. delicious                      B. lemon                      C. pepper                      D. vegetable

**Exercise 2. Find the word which has a different position of the main stress in each line.**

1. A. garnish                      B. shallot                      C. sprinkle                      D. starter
2. A. tender                      B. simmer                      C. salad                      D. arrange
3. A. ingredient                      B. celery                      C. versatile                      D. favourite
4. A. mayonnaise                      B. computer                      C. salami                      D. tomato
5. A. marinate                      B. recipe                      C. nutritious                      D. healthy
6. A. excellent                      B. popular                      C. efficient                      D. beautiful
7. A. chemical                      B. upset                      C. steamer                      D. cupboard
8. A. jungle                      B. volcano                      C. surround                      D. Marine
9. A. referee                      B. microwave                      C. manufacture                      D. Vietnamese
10. A. powder                      B. process                      C. flavor                      D. defrost

**Exercise 3. Match each cooking verb in column A with its definition in column B. Write the answer in each blank.**

Answer	A	B
_____	1. bake	A. cook something liquid, or something with liquid in it, at a temperature slightly below boiling
_____	2. roast	B. cook food in hot oil, or fat
_____	3. boil	C. cook food over charcoal on a grill
_____	4. fry	D. cook or brown food, like bread or cheese by exposing it to a grill or fire

_____	<b>5.</b> steam	<b>E.</b> make bread or other food warm, crisp and brown by putting it near a high heat
_____	<b>6.</b> simmer	<b>F.</b> cook food using steam
_____	<b>7.</b> toast	<b>G.</b> cook slowly in liquid in a container that has a lid
_____	<b>8.</b> stir-fry	<b>H.</b> cook in an oven without any extra fat
_____	<b>9.</b> barbecue	<b>I.</b> cook food in boiling water that is 100°C
_____	<b>10.</b> stew	<b>J.</b> fry small pieces of meat, vegetables, etc. quickly while mixing them around

**Exercise 4. Circle the correct verb in each sentence.**

- (Stir/ Drain/ Chop)** the carrot into small circles.
- (Mix/ Boil/ Bake)** the lasagne for 30 minutes in the oven.
- After ten minutes, **(drain/ boil/ fry)** the spaghetti until there is no water left. Then place the pasta into a large bowl.
- (Peel/ Stir/ Fry)** the onion and throw away the skin.
- (Drain/ Marinate/ Chop)** the steak with salt, pepper and lemon.
- (Simmer/ Fry/ Bake)** the onion until it is soft, but not brown.
- Constantly **(fry/ stir/ boil)** the mixture using a wooden spoon.
- When the mixture looks shiny, **(fry/ pour/ chop)** it into individual dishes.
- When you have finished preparing the vegetables, **(stir/ mix/ chop)** them together with your hands.
- (Fry/ Bake/ Boil)** the spaghetti for ten minutes, or until soft.

**Exercise 5. Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word from the box.**

mix	whisk	grate	pour	bake
taste	cut	peel	simmer	stir

- You have to \_\_\_\_\_ some vegetables before cooking them.
- To make an apple pie, you \_\_\_\_\_ the apples in thin slices.
- To prepare a whipped cream, you should to \_\_\_\_\_ the cream quickly.
- Swiss cheese is \_\_\_\_\_ before being added to pasta.
- You should \_\_\_\_\_ the sauce you have prepared to be sure that it is not spicy.
- When you heat a soup on a gas stove, \_\_\_\_\_ it frequently with a wooden spoon.
- In a bowl, you add different ingredients and then you \_\_\_\_\_ them to obtain a homogeneous mixture.
- Most of the cakes are \_\_\_\_\_ in an oven at 200°C.



9. In an earthenware, you can let the preparation \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.
10. To prepare poached eggs, remove the shells, and \_\_\_\_\_ them into boiling water.

**Exercise 6. Complete the passage with a suitable word from the box.**

maintain	home	although	choose	healthy
vegetable	generations	one	available	seafood

**Vietnamese Cooking Habits**

The Vietnamese prefer fresh foods, and will rarely (1) \_\_\_\_\_ ready-made or frozen food. Since Viet Nam is an agricultural country, there are many kinds of vegetables and fruits (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Viet Nam also has a long coastal line, which means that there are many kinds of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ available.

Vietnamese households also prefer cooking and eating at (4) \_\_\_\_\_. As Viet Nam is originally an agricultural country, its culture is a community (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, a family may have several (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and meals are family affairs. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ they may eat out with their friends after work to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ those relationships, they still join their families' meals later in the evening.

**Exercise 7. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.**

1. My mom is making a prawn salad, which is a (favour) \_\_\_\_\_ dish of my sister and me.
2. The police are worried about the sudden (appear) \_\_\_\_\_ of the valuable painting.
3. Your money will be refunded if the goods are not to your complete (satisfy) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. English people eat lots of salad because they think salads make them (health) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Don't let your son use this sharp knife. It's very (danger) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. My teacher (encouragement) \_\_\_\_\_ me to take this examination yesterday.
7. In Viet Nam, spring roll is a (tradition) \_\_\_\_\_ dish often made on Tet holidays and some special occasions.
8. Recently healthy foods have increased in (popular) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The old lady hid all her (save) \_\_\_\_\_ under the floor.
10. (Viet Nam) \_\_\_\_\_ food is varied and distinctive. It's considered low fat and high in carbohydrates.

**Exercise 8. Choose the correct option A, B, C, D to complete the sentences.**

1. Traditional Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_ usually uses fresh ingredients, little dairy and oil, and various herbs and vegetables.

- A. cook                                      B. cooks                                      C. cooked                                      D. cooking

2. Japanese people are famous for their well-balanced and \_\_\_\_\_ diet. That is the main reason for their longevity.

- A. healthy                  B. well                          C. rich                          D. good

3. If you join a Japanese meal, you may be \_\_\_\_\_ to see how the colourful dishes are arranged according to a traditional pattern.

- A. exciting                  B. excited                      C. excitedly                      D. excite

4. My mother thinks that it's important \_\_\_\_\_ a new day with a good breakfast so she always gets up early to prepare breakfast with nutritious things for us.

- A. to get                      B. to start                      C. to decide                      D. to make

5. Some of my friends sometimes skip breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ they get up late in the morning.

- A. because of                  B. although                      C. in spite of                      D. because

6. I often have tried beef, chicken, noodles for dinner so now I am overweight. My mother tells me \_\_\_\_\_ less meat and more vegetable but I don't like vegetable at all.

- A. to eat                      B. eat                              C. eating                              D. ate

7. My mom says my eating habits are \_\_\_\_\_ so I'm thinking about changing them.

- A. healthy                      B. unhealthy                      C. healthily                      D. unhealth

8. Sometimes, I myself make \_\_\_\_\_ for my dinner because I think it's tasty and healthy food.

- A. rice                          B. ingredient                      C. sushi                              D. spicy

9. A steak pie is a traditional meat pie \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain.

- A. served                      B. serving                      C. service                      D. serve

10. Lasagne is a traditional \_\_\_\_\_ made from layers of paste, meat sauce and tomato sauce. It's popular over the world.

- A. sauce                          B. dish                              C. cake                              D. soup

**Exercise 9. Choose the best answer to complete these following sentences.**

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ water in the bottle.

- A. little                          B. a few                          C. any                                  D. many

2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ money, not enough to buy groceries.

- A. a lot of                      B. little                              C. any                                  D. many

3. I have \_\_\_\_\_ money, enough to buy a ticket.

A. a lot of                      B. little                                      C. many                                      D. a little

4. She has \_\_\_\_\_ books, not enough for references.

A. few                                      B. a few                                      C. many                                      D. little

5. She has \_\_\_\_\_ books, enough to read.

A. many                                      B. few                                      C. a few                                      D. a little

6. There \_\_\_\_\_ traffic on the street at rush hours.

A. are too many                      B. is too much                      C. are too a lot                      D. are too little

7. He bought \_\_\_\_\_ furniture for her new apartment which she has bought recently.

A. many                                      B. few                                      C. much                                      D. a few

8. \_\_\_\_\_ the people I work with are very friendly.

A. Some                                      B. Some of                                      C. A little of                                      D. A few

9. \_\_\_\_\_ these money is mine.

A. Some                                      B. A few of                                      C. Many                                      D. None of

10. We didn't spend \_\_\_\_\_ money.

A. many                                      B. some                                      C. much                                      D. a few

11. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people there.

A. too many                                      B. too a little                                      C. too much                                      D. too little

12. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ people in this neighborhood?

A. much                                      B. a little                                      C. many                                      D. little

13. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to eat?

A. something                                      B. anything                                      C. everything                                      D. nothing

14. I can't find it \_\_\_\_\_.

A. somewhere                                      B. nowhere                                      C. everyplace                                      D. anywhere

15. I like him \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Exercise 12. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ the same problem you had as a child, I might not have succeeded in life as well as you have.

- A. have                      B. would have                      C. had had                      D. should have

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ you sooner if someone had told me you were in the hospital.

- A. would have visited                      B. visited  
C. had visited                      D. visit

3. \_\_\_\_\_ more help, I would call my neighbor.

- A. Needed                      B. Should I need                      C. I have needed                      D. I should need

4. \_\_\_\_\_ then what I know yesterday, I would have saved myself a lot of time and trouble over the years.

- A. Had I known                      B. Did I know                      C. If I know                      D. If I would know

5. Do you think there would be less conflict in the world if all people \_\_\_\_\_ the same language?

- A. spoke                      B. speak                      C. had spoken                      D. will speak

6. If you can give me one good reason for your acting like this, \_\_\_\_\_ this incident again.

- A. I will never mention                      B. I never mention  
C. will I never mention                      D. I don't mention

7. If I had known you were asleep, I \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise when I came in.

- A. didn't make                      B. wouldn't have made  
C. won't make                      D. don't make

8. Unless you \_\_\_\_\_ all of my questions, I can't do anything to help you.

- A. answered                      B. answer                      C. would answer                      D. are answering

9. Had you told me that this was going to happen, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. would have never believed                      B. don't believe  
C. hadn't believed                      D. can't believe

10. If Jake \_\_\_\_\_ to go on the trip, would you have gone?

- A. doesn't agree                      B. didn't agree  
C. hadn't agreed                      D. wouldn't agree

11. Dave: John went to the hospital alone yesterday. - Kate: If \_\_\_\_\_, I would have gone with him.

- A. had he told me                      B. he had told me  
C. he has told me                      D. he would tell me

12. If you \_\_\_\_\_ I would have brought my friends over to your house yesterday to watch T.V, but I didn't want to bother you.

A. had studied      B. studied      C. hadn't studied      D. didn't study

13. Peter: "Did you need help with your Math last night?". - Mary: "If I had needed, I \_\_\_\_\_ you".

A. would call      B. called      C. would have called      D. will call

14. If someone \_\_\_\_\_ into the store, smile and say, "May I help you?"

A. comes      B. came      C. come      D. should come

15. "Here's my phone number".

"Thanks. I'll give you a call if I \_\_\_\_\_ some help tomorrow."

A. will need      B. need      C. would need      D. needed

16. If I didn't work for an accounting firm, I \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank now.

A. work      B. will work      C. have worked      D. would work

17. The death rate would decrease if hygienic conditions \_\_\_\_\_ improved.

A. was      B. is      C. were      D. had been

18. The education in Japan \_\_\_\_\_ if the basic principles of education had not been taken into consideration.

A. would go down      B. would have gone down

C. went down      D. had gone down

19. If there \_\_\_\_\_ the rice fields could have been more productive.

A. had been enough water      B. were enough water

C. would be enough water      D. are enough water

20. The patient will not recover unless he \_\_\_\_\_ an operation.

A. had undergone      B. would undergo      C. undergoes      D. was

**Exercise 13. Choose the correct option to complete the following passage.**

One of my favourite hobbies is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and I can make some delicious dishes for my whole family when there is a special occasion.

Two years ago, I attended a cooking class. My teacher - a well-known Vietnamese cook (2) \_\_\_\_\_ me how to make different Vietnamese and foreign dishes, such as spring rolls, pho, crispy shrimp pastry, steak, pizza, spaghetti, lasagne, sushi, curry, vegetable soup and some (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of salad. I was really impressed (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the Russian salad. The salad is made from potatoes, carrots, peas, chopped parsley, vinegar, mayonnaise and boiled eggs. Last year, I won the first prize for the Russian salad in the cooking competition organized on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March in my

school. My parents are very (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of my cooking and they say I will be a good cook in the near future.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ I can cook many dishes, I never eat (7) \_\_\_\_\_ much. For breakfast, I often have a small bowl of rice (8) \_\_\_\_\_ some pork, beef, and vegetable or a slice of bread with two fried eggs mixed with a tomato and a fresh onion. I never skip this important (9) \_\_\_\_\_. For lunch, I usually have simmered fish, boiled vegetable, two bowls of rice and some fruit such as a banana or an orange. For dinner, I eat less rice and more vegetable. I rarely eat fast food because I think it's not good for my health.

Do you think I have good eating (10) \_\_\_\_\_?

1. A. cook                      B. to cook                      C. cooking                      D. cooked
2. A. teach                      B. teaches                      C. teaching                      D. Taught
3. A. ways                      B. kinds                      C. methods                      D. Cooks
4. A. by                      B. in                      C. on                      D. At
5. A. proud                      B. glad                      C. happy                      D. excited
6. A. Because                      B. So                      C. Though                      D. But
7. A. many                      B. too                      C. a lot                      D. a few
8. A. in                      B. of                      C. with                      D. on
9. A. meal                      B. time                      C. dish                      D. Food
10. A. recipes                      B. cuisine                      C. food                      D. habits

**Exercise 14. Read the text, and identify whether the statements are true (T), or false (F).**

Vietnamese food culture varies by regions from the north to the south. In Northern Viet Nam, Vietnamese food is characterized by light and balanced flavours with the combination of many ingredients. Northerners have been using many kinds of meat like pork, beef, and chicken to cook; besides, some kinds of freshwater fish, crustaceans, and other mollusks like shrimps, crabs, and oysters, etc. Many famous dishes of Viet Nam are cooked with these ingredients such as *Bun Rieu*, *Pho*, *Bun Thang*, *Bun Cha*, *Banh Cuon*, etc.

Then, food culture in Central and Southern Viet Nam has developed suitable flavors in each region. In Central Viet Nam, the regional cuisine is famous for its spicy food, which differs from two other parts with mostly non-spicy food. Hue cuisine is typical Central Vietnam's food culture. Dishes of Hue cuisine are decorative and colorful, which expresses the influence of the Vietnamese royal cuisine in



the feudal period. Food in the region is often decorated sophisticatedly and used with chili peppers and shrimp sauces, namely, *Bun Bo Hue*, *Banh Xeo*, or *Banh Beo*, etc.

In Southern Viet Nam, the region is characterized by warm weather and fertile soil, which creates favorable conditions for planting a variety of fruit, vegetables and livestock. Thus, food in the region is often added with garlic, shallots and fresh herbs. Particularly, Southerners are favored of sugar; they add sugar in most dishes. Here, there is also an influence of western and Asian cuisines on southern food, such as influences from China, India, France, and Thailand.

No.	Statements	(T) or (F)
1.	Vietnamese food is rich in flavours and ingredients.	
2.	Vietnamese food cuisine differs from region to region.	
3.	Dishes in the north are often spicy with shrimps, crabs, and oysters.	
4.	Hue cuisine reflects the Vietnamese royal cuisine.	
5.	Hue dishes used to be decorated sophisticatedly in the feudal period.	
6.	We can easily see the Western-style food in Central Viet Nam.	
7.	Maybe people from other regions feel that southern dishes are sweet.	
8.	Food in Central Viet Nam is used with garlic, shallots and flesh herbs.	

**Exercise 15a. Rewrite the following sentences using conditional sentence type 1.**

1. He often eats fast-food and drinks soft drink. He puts on weight quickly.

---

2. She usually eats sweets before bedtime. She often suffers from toothache.

---

3. She often has a stomachache. She sometimes skips breakfast.

---

4. My father smokes cigarettes every day. He coughs a lot.

---

5. My mother often teaches my sister how to cook traditional Vietnamese's food. My sister can cook very well.

---

**Exercise 15b. Rewrite the following sentences using conditional sentence type 2.**

1. They are poor, so they can't help US.

→ If they

2. He doesn't do his homework. He is punished.

→ If he

3. He doesn't have enough time. He can't help me.

→ If he

4. She doesn't take any exercise, so she is overweight.

→ If she

5. He doesn't have a bicycle, so he always goes to class late.

→ He wouldn't

**Exercise 16. Rewrite the following sentences using conditional sentence type 3.**

1. He didn't hurry, so he missed the train.

→ If

2. We didn't go because it rained.

→ If it hadn't

3. We got lost because we didn't have a map.

→ If we

4. He lost his job because he was late every day.

→ If he

5. The airport was closed. She didn't fly to Rome.

→ If

6. Sue felt sick because she ate four cream cakes.

→ If Sue

7. My brother didn't leave the car keys, so I couldn't pick him up at the station.

→ If my brother

8. We didn't go on holiday because we didn't have enough money.

→ If we

9. He didn't have the ticket to the game last week. He wasn't able to get in.

→ If

10. Robert got a bad cough because he started smoking cigarettes.

→ If Robert

# UNIT 8. TOURISM

## I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<b>affordable</b>	adj	/ə'fɔ:dəbl/	có thể chi trả được, hợp túi tiền
<b>Ex:</b> I only buy quality products at <b>affordable</b> prices. <i>Tôi chỉ mua các sản phẩm chất lượng với giá cả phải chăng.</i>			
<b>be on air</b>	phr.	/bi ɒn eə(r)/	phát sóng (đài, vô tuyến)
<b>Ex:</b> The news about covid-19 <b>was on air</b> all day. <i>Bản tin về covid-19 được phát sóng cả ngày.</i>			
<b>brehtaking</b>	adj	/'breθteɪkɪŋ/	ấn tượng, hấp dẫn
<b>Ex:</b> The view from the top of the mountain is <b>brehtaking</b> . <i>Quang cảnh từ trên đỉnh núi thật ấn tượng.</i>			
<b>check-in</b>	n	/tʃek-ɪn/	việc làm thủ tục lên máy bay
<b>Ex:</b> We can <b>check-in</b> online to save time. <i>Chúng ta có thể làm thủ tục đăng kí lên máy bay online để tiết kiệm thời gian.</i>			
<b>confusion</b>	n	/kən'fju:ʒn/	sự hoang mang, bối rối
<b>Ex:</b> The announcement caused a lot of <b>confusion</b> . <i>Thông báo đã gây ra rất nhiều hoang mang.</i>			
<b>erode away</b>	v	/ɪ'rəʊd ə'weɪ/	lói mòn, lói đi
<b>Ex:</b> The rocks <b>have eroded away</b> over time. <i>Những tảng đá đã bị bào mòn dần theo thời gian.</i>			
<b>exotic</b>	adj	/ɪg'zɒtɪk/	kỳ lạ
<b>Ex:</b> Don't touch this <b>exotic</b> flowers. <i>Đừng chạm vào những bông hoa kỳ lạ này.</i>			
<b>explore</b>	v	/ɪk'splɔ:(r)/	thăm hiểm
<b>Ex:</b> We were eager to <b>explore</b> the new island. <i>Chúng tôi háo hức để khám phá hòn đảo mới.</i>			
<b>hyphen</b>	n	/'haɪfn/	dấu gạch ngang
<b>Ex:</b> There is a <b>hyphen</b> between the two names. <i>Có một gạch nối giữa hai tên.</i>			
<b>imperial</b>	adj	/ɪm'pɪəriəl/	(thuộc về) hoàng đế
<b>Ex:</b> The play is set in <b>imperial</b> Rome. <i>Vở kịch lấy bối cảnh ở đế quốc La Mã.</i>			
<b>inaccessible</b>	adj	/ɪnæk'sesəbl/	không thể vào/tiếp cận được
<b>Ex:</b> The human brain was thought to be <b>inaccessible</b> to experimental investigation. <i>Bộ não con người được cho là không thể tiếp cận được trong quá trình điều tra thực nghiệm.</i>			
<b>lush</b>	adj	/'lʌʃ/	tươi tốt, sum xuê
<b>Ex:</b> She lives in a <b>lush</b> green valley. <i>Cô ấy sống trong một thung lũng xanh tươi.</i>			

<b>magnificence</b>	n	/mæg'nfɪsns/	sự nguy nga, lộng lẫy, tráng lệ
<b>Ex:</b> The <b>magnificence</b> of the coast has inspired more than one famous painting. <i>Vẻ đẹp tráng lệ của bờ biển đã truyền cảm hứng cho nhiều bức tranh nổi tiếng.</i>			
<b>not break the bank</b>	(idiom)	/nɒt breɪk ðə bæŋk/	không tốn nhiều tiền
<b>Ex:</b> The bag only costs \$2. That's not going to <b>break the bank</b> . <i>Cái túi chỉ có giá \$2. Nó chẳng tốn nhiều tiền.</i>			
<b>orchid</b>	n	/'ɔ:kɪd/	hoa lan
<b>Ex:</b> My mom plants 22 types of <b>orchid</b> in our garden. <i>Mẹ tôi trồng 22 loại hoa lan ở trong vườn nhà.</i>			
<b>package tour</b>	n	/'pækɪdʒ tuə(r)/	chuyến du lịch trọn gói
<b>Ex:</b> I chose to buy a <b>package</b> tour to save time. <i>Tôi chọn mua một chuyến du lịch trọn gói để tiết kiệm thời gian.</i>			
<b>pile-up</b>	v	/paɪl ʌp /	chất đống, chông chát
<b>Ex:</b> Work always <b>piles up</b> at the end of the year. <i>Công việc luôn chông chát vào cuối năm.</i>			
<b>promote</b>	v	/prə'məʊt/	đẩy mạnh, xúc tiến, quảng bá
<b>Ex:</b> Advertising companies are always having to think up new ways to <b>promote</b> products. <i>Các công ty quảng cáo luôn phải nghĩ ra những cách mới để quảng bá sản phẩm.</i>			
<b>pyramid</b>	n	/'pɪrəməɪd/	kim tự tháp
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Pyramid</b> of Khufu or the Pyramid of Cheops is the oldest and largest of the pyramids in the Giza pyramid complex. <i>Kim tự tháp Khufu hay Kim tự tháp Cheops là kim tự tháp lâu đời nhất và lớn nhất trong quần thể kim tự tháp Giza.</i>			
<b>safari</b>	n	/sə'fɑ:ri/	cuộc đi săn, cuộc hành trình
<b>Ex:</b> For his vacation, he plans to go on <b>safari</b> in Kenya. <i>Anh ta định đi săn ở Kenya vào kì nghỉ.</i>			
<b>stalagmite</b>	n	/stə'lægmɑɪt/	măng đá
<b>Ex:</b> The most common <b>stalagmites</b> are speleothems, which usually form in limestone caves. <i>Các măng đá phổ biến nhất là măng đá "speleothems", chúng thường hình thành trong các hang động đá vôi.</i>			
<b>stimulating</b>	adj	/'stɪmjuleɪtɪŋ/	thú vị, đầy phấn kích
<b>Ex:</b> She enjoyed the course, which she found very <b>stimulating</b> . <i>Cô ấy rất thích khoá học, mà cô ấy thấy rất thú vị.</i>			
<b>touchdown</b>	n	/'tʌtʃdaʊn/	sự hạ cánh
<b>Ex:</b> Please don't use the phone during the <b>touchdown</b> . <i>Vui lòng không sử dụng điện thoại trong quá</i>			

<i>trình máy bay hạ cánh.</i>			
<b>varied</b>	adj	/'veəriəd/	đa dạng
<b>Ex:</b> This book has been written for a <b>varied</b> audience. <i>Cuốn sách này được viết cho lượng độc giả đa dạng.</i>			

## II. WORD FORMATION

Word	Meaning	Related words		
<b>affordable (adj)</b>	có thể chi trả được, hợp túi tiền	afford (v)	affordability (n)	affordably (adv)
<b>confusion (n)</b>	sự hoang mang, bối rối	confuse (v)	confused (adj)	confusedly (adv)
		confusing (adj)		confusingly (adv)
<b>explore (v)</b>	thăm hiểm	exploration (n)		explorer (n)
		exploratory (adj)		explorative (adj)
<b>inaccessible (adj)</b>	không thể vào hay tiếp cận được	access (v)	accessible (adj)	accession (n)
		accessibility (n)		inaccessibility (n)
<b>magnificence (n)</b>	sự nguy nga, lộng lẫy, tráng lệ	magnification (n)		magnificent (adj)
		magnificently (adv)		
<b>promote (v)</b>	đẩy mạnh, xúc tiến, quảng bá	promotion (n)	promotional (adj)	promoter (n)
<b>stimulating (adj)</b>	thú vị, đầy phần khích	stimulate (v)		stimulant (n)
		stimulation (n)	stimulant (adj)	stimulating (adj)
<b>varied (adj)</b>	đa dạng	variation (n)	variety (n)	various (adj)

## III. GRAMMAR

### 1. COMPOUND NOUN - Danh từ ghép

- Danh từ ghép là danh từ được tạo bởi hai từ trở lên. Một danh từ ghép thường là [danh từ + danh từ] hoặc [tính từ + danh từ], nhưng có những cách kết hợp khác (xem bên dưới). Điều quan trọng là phải hiểu và nhận ra danh từ ghép.

- Có ba dạng cho danh từ ghép:
  - + Có khoảng cách giữa các từ (**tennis shoe**)
  - + Gạch nối giữa các từ (**six-pack**)
  - + Không có khoảng trắng hoặc gạch nối giữa các từ (**bedroom**)
- Danh từ ghép có thể được cấu tạo bằng các cách kết hợp sau:

Compound elements	Examples			
<b>noun + noun</b>	bedroom	water tank	motorcycl e	printer cartridge
<b>noun + verb</b>	rainfall	haircut		train-spotting
<b>noun + particle</b>	hanger-on		passer-by	
<b>verb-ing + noun</b>	washing machine	driving license		swimming pool
<b>verb + particle</b>	lookout	take-off		drawback
<b>particle + noun</b>	onlooker			
<b>adjective + verb-ing</b>	dry-cleaning		public speaking	
<b>adjective + noun</b>	greenhouse		software	greenhouse
<b>particle + verb</b>	output	overthrow	output	overthrow

## 2. ARTICLES: OTHER USES - Mạo từ (Các cách sử dụng khác)

### 2.1. A/An

- Dùng "a" hoặc "an" trước một danh từ đếm được số ít, có nghĩa là "một". Chúng được dùng trong câu có tính khái quát hoặc đề cập đến một chủ thể chưa được đề cập từ trước.

**Ex:** She has a baby. (*Cô ấy có một đứa con.*)  
 (*Chúng ta chưa từng nghe tới điều này trước đó.*)  
 A ball is round. (*Quả bóng hình tròn.*)  
 (*Nghĩa chung, khái quát, chỉ tất cả các quả bóng*)

- "a/an" được dùng để miêu tả một sự vật, sự việc hoặc một người nào đó.

Mark is a good boy. (*Mark là một chàng trai tốt.*)

### 2.2. The

- "The" được dùng trước danh từ đã xác định, khi người nói và người nghe đều biết đến vật được nói tới.

**Ex:** She has a baby. The girl has blue eyes.  
 (*Cô ấy có một đứa con. Đứa bé có đôi mắt màu xanh.*)  
 Give me the money.



(Đưa tiền đây.)

(Cả người nói và người nghe đều biết đó là tiền nào rồi.)

- Dùng khi người nói muốn ám chỉ rõ người hoặc vật mà họ muốn nhắc tới.

**Ex:** She is **the** girl, who lent me money.

(Cô ta chính là cô gái mà đã cho tôi mượn tiền.)

- Dùng trước những thứ chỉ có một hoặc duy nhất.

**Ex:** The Earth, the Sun, the Moon...

- Dùng khi chúng ta muốn nhắc tới một thứ mà tất cả đều biết.

**Ex:** We had a sightseeing tour around *the* city.

(Chúng ta có một chuyến tham quan vòng quanh thành phố.)

**Ngoài ra "The" còn được dùng trước:**

- Dùng trước tên các đại dương, sông ngòi, biển, vịnh và các cụm hồ (số nhiều): *The Red Sea, The Atlantic Ocean, the Great Lakes,...*

- Trước tên các dãy núi: *The Rocky Mountains,...*

- The school, college, university + of + danh từ riêng: *The Univerity of Hanoi, the University of London,...*

- Dùng "the" trước số thứ tự: *the first person, the Second World War,...*

- Trước tên các nước được coi là một quần đảo hoặc tên nước số nhiều: *the Hawaii, the Philippines, the United States, the UK,...*

- Trước tên các tài liệu hoặc sự kiện lịch sử: *The Constitution, The Magna Carta,...*

- Trước tên các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số: *the Indians,...*

- Trước tên các loại hình nhạc cụ trong các hình thức âm nhạc cụ thể: *Jazz, Rock, classical music,...*

- Trước tên các nhạc cụ khi đề cập đến các nhạc cụ đó nói chung hoặc khi chơi các nhạc cụ đó: *play the guitar, play the piano,...*

### **2.3. Zero article - Các trường hợp không sử dụng mạo từ**

- Với danh từ số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được khi chúng ta đang nói về những thứ chung chung.

**Ex:** Cats don't like cold weather. (Loài mèo nói chung không thích trời lạnh.)

Beans are good for health. (Đậu tốt cho sức khỏe.)

Women are fighting for their rights. (Phụ nữ đang đấu tranh cho quyền lợi của họ.)

Doctors always support each other. (Các bác sĩ luôn luôn hỗ trợ nhau.)

- Không dùng mạo từ trước các bữa ăn như *breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner, supper.*

**Ex:** Come to have dinner with US. (Tới dùng bữa tối với chúng tôi đi.)

Mother is cooking lunch. (Mẹ đang nấu cơm trưa.)

Dinner is ready. (*Bữa tối đã sẵn sàng.*)

- Dùng trước những thứ chỉ có một hoặc duy nhất.

**Ex:** The Earth, the Sun, the Moon...

- Dùng khi chúng ta muốn nhắc tới một thứ mà tất cả đều biết.

**Ex:** We had a sightseeing tour around *the* city.

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Mother is cooking lunch. (*Mẹ đang nấu cơm trưa.*)

Dinner is ready. (*Bữa tối đã sẵn sàng.*)

- Không dùng mạo từ với hầu hết tên người hoặc địa điểm (hầu hết các quốc gia, các bang và thành phố)

**Ex:** Mr and Mrs Jackson are hereto see you. (*ông và bà Jackson tới đây để gặp cậu.*)

We live in Hanoi. (*Chúng tôi sống ở Hà Nội.*)

- Không dùng mạo từ với các khu vực địa lý, hồ, núi và đảo.

**Ex:** We visited Lake Victoria. It's in East Africa.

(*Chúng tôi đã tới thăm hồ Victoria. Nó nằm ở phía Đông Phi.*)

\* **Lưu ý:** Chúng ta lại sử dụng "the" với tên một vài quốc gia như: the UK, the USA, the Netherlands, the Philippines. Chúng ta cũng sử dụng "the" với tên các quần đảo, dãy núi, biển và sông như: the Thames, the Pacific, the Amazon, the Danube...

## IV. PRONUNCIATION

### ✿ Tones in asking for information - Ngữ điệu khi hỏi thông tin

Khi chúng ta hỏi một câu hỏi, chúng ta có thể cố gắng tìm ra thông tin mà chúng ta không biết. Tuy nhiên, chúng ta cũng có thể hỏi một câu hỏi để đảm bảo chắc chắn rằng một thông tin mà chúng ta biết, trên thực tế, là đúng.

- Câu hỏi tìm thông tin (câu hỏi "mở" thường là "Wh-questions") thường kết thúc với ngữ điệu đi xuống.

Ex: When did you go yesterday? ↘	Ex: How long have you been England? ↘
( <i>Hôm qua cậu đi khi nào vậy?</i> )	( <i>Cậu đã ở Anh bao lâu rồi?</i> )

- Câu hỏi để đảm bảo tính chắc chắn (câu hỏi "kiểm tra") thường kết thúc với ngữ điệu vừa lên vừa xuống.

Ex: Is this your book? ↘ ↗	Ex: Have you been sightseeing all day? ↘ ↗
( <i>Đây có phải là sách của cậu không?</i> )	( <i>Cậu đã đi ngắm cảnh cả ngày sao?</i> )

## V. PRACTICE

**Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.**

1. A. explore      B. exotic      C. erode      D. stew
2. A. hyphen      B. honest      C. helmet      D. heat
3. A. safari      B. versatile      C. marinate      D. shallot
4. A. lush      B. mushroom      C. cube      D. brush
5. A. holiday      B. potato      C. potential      D. promote
6. A. ghost      B. hostage      C. lost      D. frosty
7. A. chorus      B. cherish      C. chaos      D. scholar
8. A. measure      B. pleasure      C. treasure      D. ensure
9. A. mouse      B. could      C. would      D. put
10. A. three      B. thanks      C. think      D. farther

**Exercise 2. Find the word which has a different position of the main stress in each line.**

1. A. electronic      B. education      C. deficiency      D. possibility
2. A. industrial      B. electrician      C. manufacture      D. accidental
3. A. finish      B. revise      C. prefer      D. produce
4. A. purpose      B. entrance      C. music      D. typhoon
5. A. interesting      B. necessity      C. pollution      D. environment
6. A. checkout      B. orchid      C. decide      D. mountain
7. A. touchdown      B. package      C. sightseeing      D. hotel
8. A. freedom      B. enjoy      C. discover      D. arrange
9. A. confusion      B. pyramid      C. popular      D. difference
10. A. breathtaking      B. affordable      C. imperial      D. magnificence

**Exercise 3. Fill each blank with a word from the list.**

book	see	try	have
go	pack	goon	read

1. \_\_\_\_\_: a flight, a hotel
2. \_\_\_\_\_: guidebooks, holiday brochures
3. \_\_\_\_\_: shopping, sightseeing
4. \_\_\_\_\_: bags, suitcases
5. \_\_\_\_\_: excursions, day trips
6. \_\_\_\_\_: a good time, a look around town

7. \_\_\_\_\_: mountains, the scenery  
 8. \_\_\_\_\_: the local specialty, local dishes

**Exercise 4. Fill in each blank with the correct compound noun from the box.**

package holiday	excess baggage	boarding card	flight attendant
aisle seat	tour guide	window seat	security announcement

- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of information regarding security given over a public address system, for example loudspeakers.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who shows the way to others, especially one employed to show tourists around places of interest.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a pass for boarding an aircraft, given to passengers when checking in.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who serves passengers on an aircraft.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a holiday organized by a travel agent, with arrangements for transport, accommodation, etc., made at an inclusive price.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a sitting place for a passenger in a vehicle next to the passage between the rows of seats.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a sitting place for a passenger in a vehicle next to the window.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is luggage weighing more than the limit allowed on an aircraft and likely to an extra charge.

**Exercise 5. Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct word from the box.**

tour(x2)	flight	trip(x2)	voyage	travel	cruise	journey(x2)
----------	--------	----------	--------	--------	--------	-------------

- My father is going on a business \_\_\_\_\_ to Hanoi next week.
- Vietnam Airlines \_\_\_\_\_ VN507 from Hanoi to Tokyo will be taking off in ten minutes.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ from Heathrow Airport to the centre of London takes about 45 minutes by underground.
- On our first day in New York we went on a three-hour \_\_\_\_\_ of the city by bus.
- During our stay in London we went on a day \_\_\_\_\_ to Oxford, and another to Windsor.
- For general advice about \_\_\_\_\_ go to a travel agent.
- One day I would like to do the \_\_\_\_\_ by train and ship across Russia to Japan.
- We are going on a \_\_\_\_\_ of Europe, visiting 11 countries in five weeks.
- We went on a three-week \_\_\_\_\_ round the Mediterranean. The ship stopped at Venice, Athens, Istanbul and Alexandria.
- He once went by ship to Australia. The \_\_\_\_\_ took 3 weeks.

**Exercise 6. Put the words in brackets into the right forms.**

1. I am going to visit Japan next week and Tokyo is our \_\_\_\_\_ destination. (**finalize**)
2. Please, make sure you book a hotel before you come to our island, \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer. (**especial**)
3. The volcanic \_\_\_\_\_ caused a lot of bad effects. (**erupt**)
4. Our \_\_\_\_\_ have not warned our fishermen about the Changchun typhoon carefully. (**science**)
5. He used all his \_\_\_\_\_ to force the door open. (**strong**)
6. The hotel where we are staying now is very \_\_\_\_\_. (**luxury**)
7. Most tourist \_\_\_\_\_ in Hanoi charge an admission fee. (**attract**)
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ eruption occurred here last night. (**disaster**)
9. The beach is full of all kinds of \_\_\_\_\_. (**pollute**)
10. If you visit our country, you can try many kinds of food cooked by the \_\_\_\_\_ people along the streets. They are really delicious. (**location**)

**Exercise 7. Choose the correct option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences.**

1. An obvious benefit of tourism is that it plays a key role in economic \_\_\_\_\_ of every nation.  
A. growth                      B. increase                      C. raise                      D. strong
2. Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ the widespread use of modern means of transport, people have more choices of holiday destination and can now visit even the remotest parts of the world.  
A. for                      B. to                      C. of                      D. upon
3. I am sure tourism has contributed \_\_\_\_\_ to the income of this region.  
A. many                      B. big                      C. great                      D. greatly
4. Tourism has certainly \_\_\_\_\_ an important factor in the development of many countries.  
A. to become                      B. become                      C. became                      D. becoming
5. Tourism brings cultural benefits, as travelers learn about the history and culture of a place, and \_\_\_\_\_ them around the world.  
A. spreads                      B. moves                      C. speaks                      D. makes
6. Most people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ abroad and having the chance to stay in some exotic cities.  
A. travel                      B. to travel                      C. travelled                      D. travelling
7. I'd like to become a tour guide because I can \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere and show tourists around.  
A. travel                      B. to travel                      C. travelled                      D. travelling
8. Every time my father flies to America, he gets really bad \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. jet lag                      B. journey                      C. touchdown                      D. mix-up

9. Have you ever been to the \_\_\_\_\_ discovered Son Dong Cave, one of the most beautiful caves in Viet Nam?

- A. just                      B. new                      C. newly                      D. recent

10. Do you think cycling from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City with some friends is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. interest                      B. interestingly                      C. interesting                      D. interested

**Exercise 8. Fill each blank with a word/ phrase in the box.**

birthplace	drawbacks	stimulating	popular	tourism
mountain	sightseeing	relax	wonders	sushi

1. If you want to travel somewhere, you just sit home and call a Travel Agent. An experienced tour guide will help you to choose and plan a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday that is right for you.
2. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ of tourism is the destruction of the wild animals' habitat in some places.
3. The positive aspect of \_\_\_\_\_ is that it helps promote international understanding and cooperation among nations.
4. Italy is considered the \_\_\_\_\_ of Western culture. High art and monuments are to be found all over this country.
5. If you visit my country, you can spend your time sightseeing, shopping or you can \_\_\_\_\_ on one of the excellent beaches, eating fresh seafood.
6. My friend is going to France with her family this summer holiday. She'd like to visit Mont Blanc, the highest \_\_\_\_\_ in the Alps.
7. She'd love to explore Paris and go \_\_\_\_\_ in the historic city of Versailles.
8. My younger sister would like to go to Japan to see cherry blossoms and eat \_\_\_\_\_ and sashimi every day.
9. Jeju Island is a very \_\_\_\_\_ place for holiday in Korea. The island is well known for natural wonders, including waterfalls, white sand beaches and a dormant volcano.
10. The Great Wall, one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ of the world, was listed as a World Heritage by UNESCO in 1987.

**Exercise 9. Complete the sentence with definitive article *the*. Write X if we don't need any articles.**

1. I went sailing around \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Geneva.
2. I've been living in \_\_\_\_\_ London for six years.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Danube runs through many European cities.
4. Wild horses live in \_\_\_\_\_ Gobi Desert.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific Ocean has many different types of fish.

6. I love swimming in \_\_\_\_\_ Mediterranean.
7. We spent our holiday on the shore of \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Windermere.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Nile is a very beautiful river.
9. She stayed in Belgrade for several weeks.
10. Her husband comes from \_\_\_\_\_ California.
11. They studied the geology of \_\_\_\_\_ Sahara Desert.
12. They crossed \_\_\_\_\_ Black Sea by boat.
13. He has always wanted to visit \_\_\_\_\_ Rome.
14. She lived in \_\_\_\_\_ Asia for several years.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Tuscany has many beautiful cities.
16. I spent a year travelling around \_\_\_\_\_ Europe.
17. Her village is near \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Titicaca.
18. Would you like to visit \_\_\_\_\_ South America?
19. They live near \_\_\_\_\_ Thames.
20. I think \_\_\_\_\_ Cornwall is a very beautiful part of England.

**Exercise 10. Complete the sentence with the correct article: *a, an, the*. Write X if we don't need any articles.**

1. We had \_\_\_\_\_ very nice meal \_\_\_\_\_ cheese was exceptionally good.
2. Are you interested in \_\_\_\_\_ science or \_\_\_\_\_ music?
3. They got married but \_\_\_\_\_ marriage wasn't very successful.
4. Do you know any of \_\_\_\_\_ people who live across \_\_\_\_\_ road?
5. After \_\_\_\_\_ work, the boss usually invites his staff to \_\_\_\_\_ pub.
6. When mom was ill, \_\_\_\_\_ lot of her friends came to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital to visit her.
7. Many people hate \_\_\_\_\_ violence, but they like to watch it in \_\_\_\_\_ movies.
8. Have you ever visited \_\_\_\_\_ Madame Tussaud's in London?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ life would be difficult without \_\_\_\_\_ useful machines and gadgets we have today.
10. I'm on \_\_\_\_\_ night duty this week.
11. I know someone who wrote \_\_\_\_\_ book about \_\_\_\_\_ American presidents.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ World War II ended in 1945.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ fumes of cars and factories are \_\_\_\_\_ primary reasons for \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution.
14. He was \_\_\_\_\_ unsuccessful musician when he came to this town.
15. Don't stay in that hotel \_\_\_\_\_ beds there are very uncomfortable.
16. The car sped away at \_\_\_\_\_ hundred km \_\_\_\_\_ hour.





12. Every morning my wife would wake up at \_\_\_\_\_ quarter past six to prepare breakfast for the whole family.

A. an                      B. the                      C. a                      D. No article

13. Although my mother originally planned to buy 1 kilogram of apples for baking, she later bought only half \_\_\_\_\_ kilogram of apples and \_\_\_\_\_ half of strawberries.

A. a/an                      B. the/the                      C. the/a                      D. a/a

14. Jane and her husband have a honeymoon in \_\_\_\_\_ Hawaii which is considered the paradise of creation.

A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. No article

15. We received \_\_\_\_\_ SOS signal appearing right here in this city, please connect the support team there immediately.

A. a                      B. an                      C. No article                      D. the

16. Look at the man standing by the window. He is \_\_\_\_\_ European and the most successful businessman there.

A. a                      B. the                      C. an                      D. No article

17. According to a recent study, fast food is \_\_\_\_\_ favorite food among young people. And this causes a health emergency of future generations.

A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. No article

18. \_\_\_\_\_ Adam family has moved here since 1 year ago. And according to information from \_\_\_\_\_ neighbors, they are very friendly and kind people.

A. A/a                      B. The/an                      C. A/an                      D. The/the

19. \_\_\_\_\_ rich often live a luxurious, extravagant lifestyle and they rarely want to give anyone anything.

A. A                      B. An                      C. The                      D. No article

20. Unfortunately, there's only \_\_\_\_\_ egg in the fridge so we don't have enough ingredients to make a cake.

A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. No article

**Exercise 12. Complete the sentence with the correct article.**

1. The laptop is \_\_\_\_\_ useful device for business trips far or near to transport. You should buy a laptop instead of expensive handbags.

2. Titanic is \_\_\_\_\_ excellent film with impressive scenes, romantic storylines, and lines that go deep into people's hearts.

3. Jane has prepared special performance to celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ new school year. We are all looking

forward to her because she's the best in the school.

4. Jack told me that he will conduct \_\_\_\_\_ market survey tomorrow so everyone should fully prepare what he needs.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella is set in my desk, which I think John has left here just in case it rains I don't bring umbrella.

6. Sally is \_\_\_\_\_ very familiar customer of our store because she goes shopping 3 times week on average. I have seen her so many times.

7. Let me remind you once again that everyone please turn off \_\_\_\_\_ lights, fully air conditioning before leaving your office.

8. This is my first time traveling in Paris, please show me how to get to \_\_\_\_\_ bus stop.

9. We need \_\_\_\_\_ table big enough to prepare for the company's anniversary party, so please come and measure \_\_\_\_\_ length needed to design it.

10. You emailed me too late so please give me \_\_\_\_\_ hour to complete them. I will contact you as soon as everything is ready.

11. Have you ever heard of \_\_\_\_\_ mermaid story? I have seen a lot of books and studied them because it is \_\_\_\_\_ fascinating subject.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ earth is getting warmer because humans are destroying it with such reproachful actions: deforestation, illegal hunting, littering, etc.

13. Her husband had \_\_\_\_\_ accident just before \_\_\_\_\_ engagement ceremony took place. That's why even now she's single and misses him.

14. Cullen plans to move to London after graduating from university in \_\_\_\_\_ US. Because he wishes to live near his parents and take care of them.

15. There are \_\_\_\_\_ lot of different styles of clothing so you can freely choose with each style for yourself.

16. Candy loves to eat pizza at \_\_\_\_\_ French restaurant because its taste is very rich and feels different than other restaurants.

17. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ car two months ago and since then I have often taken my family on trips and camping in places farther from \_\_\_\_\_ city.

18. Would you like to visit \_\_\_\_\_ place we first dated? Now it's very different from before, I think you will be very impressed with that place.

19. No one knows who that woman is but I'm sure she's \_\_\_\_\_ wealthy aristocrat because her dress is stylish.

20. Bobby is \_\_\_\_\_ name of the dog I just adopted. It is \_\_\_\_\_ Alaskan dog so it has

very smooth fur.

**Exercise 13. Choose the correct word A, B, C, or D for each gap to complete the following passage.**

New Orleans is an old city in the southern part of the US. It is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for its old-fashioned streets and buildings and jazz music. It used to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ millions of tourists every year. But all of this (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in August of 2005.

A nasty hurricane named Katrina hit the southern part of the US. New Orleans suffered the most damage (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the storm. New Orleans is a city but built (5) \_\_\_\_\_ sea level, so it has levees - walls built to keep sea from flowing into land. However, Katrina destroyed these levees and the city eventually became flooded (6) \_\_\_\_\_ sea water.

More than 100 people were dead and the city was (7) \_\_\_\_\_ destroyed. Houses were gone, buildings were ruined, and cars were damaged. Experts (8) \_\_\_\_\_ that it will cost more than 26 billion dollars to rebuild the city. But hope is still left for the people of New Orleans. People in the US and all over the world have (9) \_\_\_\_\_ money and supplies to help them with the rebuilding. Will New Orleans be rebuilt as the beautiful city it once was? We will just have to wait and (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                |               |            |                 |
|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. good     | B. famous     | C. lovely  | D. beautiful    |
| 2. A. absorb   | B. keep       | C. attract | D. call         |
| 3. A. changed  | B. change     | C. changes | D. have changed |
| 4. A. with     | B. at         | C. of      | D. from         |
| 5. A. below    | B. under      | C. on      | D. at           |
| 6. A. with     | B. from       | C. by      | D. of           |
| 7. A. entirely | B. completely | C. totally | D. thoroughly   |
| 8. A. say      | B. tell       | C. speak   | D. house        |
| 9. A. sent     | B. taken      | C. made    | D. spent        |
| 10. A. watch   | B. look       | C. glance  | D. see          |

**Exercise 14. Read the passage again and answer the questions.**

**Son Doong Cave in Viet Nam**

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

This is a good chance for Quang Binh tourism to promote the image of Son Doong - the biggest cave in Viet Nam - to travellers around the world. Therefore, the film crew worked in the most favourable

conditions. The programme was directly broadcast on satellite in May 2015.

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

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

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

---

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

---

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

---

4. What activities can tourists do in the cave?

---

5. When was the first exploration tour held?

---

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

---

**Exercise 15a. Make up sentences using the words and phrases given.**

1. sometimes/ development/ tourism/ bad/ effects/ on/ environment/.

---

2. one/ drawbacks/ tourism/ is/ damage/ to/ environment/ area/ or/ country/.

---

3. Some/ towns/ and/ countries/ usually/ become/ overcrowded/ with/ tourists/ at/summer time/.

---

4. Da Nang/ city/ where/ international/fireworks/festival/ held/ yearly/.

---

5. she/advised/ me/ not/ go/ there/ peak/season/ because/ there/a lot/ tourists/ and/ everything/ very/ expensive/.

---

**Exercise 15b. Rewrite the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning. Use the word given.**

1. Our package holiday was wonderful. The price was reasonable.

→ It

2. I bought a book at the bookstore near my house yesterday. It was really interesting.

→ The book

3. She like the history of Asian countries very much.

→ She is very interested

4. I watched a really interesting international football match on TV last night.

→ The international football match

5. Man invented the bicycle. It is one of the most efficient machines.

→ The bicycle is

**Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. Someone stole my purse from my handbag.

→ My purse

2. She asked John to repeat what he has said.

→ Please

3. It is a pity you didn't tell US about this.

→ I wish

4. We couldn't go out because the weather was so bad.

→ It was such

5. "Keep away from this area", said the security guard when we approached the fence.

→ The security guard told

6. He couldn't repair the broken vase.

→ The

7. He is sorry now that he didn't invite us to the party.

→ He wishes

8. Although he had a good salary. He was unhappy in his job.

→ Despite

9. He couldn't afford to buy the car.

→ He wasn't

10. Couldn't you have got a bus to the station?

→ Wasn't it

# UNIT 9. ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

## I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<b>accent</b>	n	/ˈæksent/	giọng điệu
<b>Ex:</b> He's got a strong southern <b>accent</b> . <i>Anh ấy nói đặc giọng miền Nam.</i>			
<b>bilingual</b>	n, adj	/ˌbaɪˈlɪŋɡwəl/	người sử dụng được hai thứ tiếng, sử dụng được hai thứ tiếng
<b>Ex:</b> Some cities such as Fribourg are <b>bilingual</b> . <i>Một số thành phố như Fribourg sử dụng hai thứ tiếng.</i>			
<b>dialect</b>	n	/ˈdaɪələkt/	tiếng địa phương
<b>Ex:</b> The poem is written in northern <b>dialect</b> . <i>Bài thơ được viết bằng phương ngữ Bắc Bộ.</i>			
<b>dominance</b>	n	/ˈdɒmɪnəns/	thế trội hơn, ưu thế, thế thống trị
<b>Ex:</b> There have been decades of U.S military <b>dominance</b> in the region. <i>Quân đội Hoa Kỳ đã chiếm vị trí thống trị trong khu vực nhiều thập kỉ.</i>			
<b>establishment</b>	n	/ɪˈstæblɪʃmənt/	sự thành lập
<b>Ex:</b> The <b>establishment</b> of a new hospital is a priority in this time. <i>Việc thành lập bệnh viện mới là ưu tiên hàng đầu trong thời điểm này.</i>			
<b>factor</b>	n	/ˈfæktə(r)/	yếu tố, nhân tố
<b>Ex:</b> Heavy snow was a contributing <b>factor</b> in the accident. <i>Tuyết rơi dày là một yếu tố góp phần gây ra vụ tai nạn.</i>			
<b>get by in</b>	v	/get baɪ ɪn/	cố gắng sử dụng được một ngôn ngữ với những gì mình có, biết sơ sơ một ngôn ngữ
<b>Ex:</b> She <b>gets by in</b> German, so she can't understand him clearly. <i>Cô ấy biết sơ sơ một chút tiếng Đức vì vậy cô ấy không thể hiểu được anh ta một cách rõ ràng.</i>			
<b>global</b>	adj	/ˈɡləʊbl/	toàn cầu
<b>Ex:</b> Covid-19 pandemic has impacted seriously on the <b>global</b> economy. <i>Đại dịch Covid-19 ảnh hưởng nghiêm trọng đến nền kinh tế toàn cầu.</i>			
<b>flexibility</b>	n	/ˌfleksəˈbɪləti/	tính linh hoạt
<b>Ex:</b> The advantage of this system is its <b>flexibility</b> . <i>Ưu điểm của hệ thống này là tính linh hoạt của nó.</i>			



<b>fluent</b>	adj	/ˈfluːənt/	trôi chảy
<b>Ex:</b> She's <b>fluent</b> in French. <i>Cô ấy thông thạo tiếng Pháp.</i>			
<b>imitate</b>	v	/ɪˈmɪteɪt/	bắt chước
<b>Ex:</b> He <b>imitated</b> her accent perfectly. <i>Anh ta bắt chước giọng của cô ấy một cách hoàn hảo.</i>			
<b>immersion school</b>	n	/ɪˈmɜːʃn sku:l/	trường học nơi một ngôn ngữ khác tiếng mẹ đẻ được sử dụng hoàn toàn
<b>Ex:</b> Foreign language <b>immersion schools</b> are the best choice for students. <i>Các trường chuyên về ngoại ngữ là lựa chọn tốt nhất cho học sinh.</i>			
<b>massive</b>	adj	/ˈmæsɪv/	to lớn, đồ sộ
<b>Ex:</b> They have a <b>massive</b> great house. <i>Họ có một ngôi nhà vô cùng rộng lớn.</i>			
<b>mother tongue</b>	n	/ˈmʌðə ˌtʌŋ/	tiếng mẹ đẻ
<b>Ex:</b> My <b>mother tongue</b> is Vietnamese. <i>Tiếng mẹ đẻ của tôi là tiếng Việt.</i>			
<b>multinational</b>	adj	/mʌːtɪˈnæʃnəl/	đa quốc gia
<b>Ex:</b> My father works in a <b>multinational</b> company. <i>Bố của tôi làm việc ở một công ty đa quốc gia.</i>			
<b>official</b>	adj	/əˈfɪʃl/	(thuộc về) hành chính, chính thức
<b>Ex:</b> The news is not yet <b>official</b> . <i>Thông tin vẫn chưa chính thức.</i>			
<b>openness</b>	n	/ˈəʊpənəs/	sự mở, sự cởi mở
<b>Ex:</b> He demonstrated an <b>openness</b> to change. <i>Anh ấy thể hiện sự cởi mở để thay đổi.</i>			
<b>operate</b>	v	/ˈɒpəreɪt/	đóng vai trò, vận hành, hoạt động
<b>Ex:</b> Does the company <b>operate</b> a new scheme? <i>Công ty có vận hành chương trình mới không?</i>			
<b>pick up</b>	v	/pɪk ʌp/	học một ngôn ngữ theo cách tự nhiên môi trường xung quanh
<b>Ex:</b> She <b>picked up</b> a little Vietnamese when she was visiting Viet Nam. <i>Cô ấy học được một chút tiếng Việt trong thời gian cô ấy thăm Việt Nam.</i>			
<b>punctual</b>	adj	/ˈpʌŋktʃʊəl/	đúng giờ
<b>Ex:</b> My mom is reliable and <b>punctual</b> . <i>Mẹ của tôi rất đáng tin cậy và đúng giờ giấc.</i>			
<b>rusty</b>	adj	/ˈrʌsti/	giảm đi do lâu không sử dụng, lỗi thời, lạc hậu
<b>Ex:</b> My Italian is a bit <b>rusty</b> these days. <i>Tiếng Ý của tôi dần bị mai một.</i>			
<b>simplicity</b>	n	/sɪmˈplɪsəti/	sự đơn giản
<b>Ex:</b> The advantage of the plan is its <b>simplicity</b> . <i>Ưu điểm của kế hoạch là tính đơn giản của nó.</i>			
<b>variety</b>	n	/vəˈraɪəti/	sự đa dạng

**Ex:** He resigned for a **variety** of reasons. Ông ấy đã từ chức vì nhiều lý do.

## II. WORD FORMATION

Word	Meaning	Related words		
<b>dominance (n)</b>	thế trội hơn, ưu thế, thế thống trị	dominate (v)	dominant (adj)	domination (n)
<b>establishment (n)</b>	Sự thành lập, thiết lập	established (adj)		establish (v)
<b>global (adj)</b>	toàn cầu	globalize (v)	globalist (n)	
		globalization (n)	globally (adv)	
<b>flexibility (n)</b>	tính linh hoạt	flexible (adj)	flexibly (adv)	
<b>fluent (adj)</b>	trôi chảy	fluency (n)	fluently (adv)	
<b>imitate (v)</b>	bắt chước	imitation (n)	imitative (adj)	imitator (n)
<b>massive (adj)</b>	to lớn, đồ sộ	massiness (n)		
<b>operate (v)</b>	đóng vai trò, vận hành, hoạt động	operation (n)	operationally (adv)	
		operational (adj)	operator(n)	
<b>punctual (adj)</b>	đúng giờ	punctuality (n)	punctually (adv)	
<b>simplicity (n)</b>	sự đơn giản	simplify (v)	simplistically (adv)	
		simplification (n)	simple (adj)	
		simplistic (adj)	simply (adv)	

## III. GRAMMAR

### I. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 2 - Câu điều kiện loại 2

**\* Cách sử dụng:**

- Dùng để diễn tả sự việc trái với thực tế hoặc không có thật ở hiện tại.

**Ex:** If he were here now, the party would be more exciting.

(Nếu bây giờ anh ấy ở đây thì bữa tiệc sẽ thú vị hơn. Nhưng thực tế anh ta không có ở đây)

- Dùng để khuyên bảo (If I were you,...)

**Ex:** If I were you, I would never buy that car.

(Nếu tớ là cậu tớ sẽ không bao giờ mua chiếc xe đó. Nhưng thực tế là tớ không thể là cậu được.)

### \* Cấu trúc

#### If S +-Ved/ V2, S + would/could/might + V-inf

**Ex:** She could win the prize if she practiced hard.

(Nếu cô ấy luyện tập chăm chỉ, cô ấy sẽ giành được giải thưởng.)

If I were home now, I would cook lunch for you.

(Nếu em ở nhà bây giờ, em sẽ nấu bữa trưa cho anh.)

### \* Lưu ý:

- Trong câu điều kiện loại 2, động từ "to be" ở thì quá khứ là "were" được dùng với tất cả chủ ngữ.

**Ex:** If this mobile phone were cheaper, I could buy it.

(Nếu chiếc điện thoại này rẻ hơn, tôi có thể mua nó.)

- Trong ngữ cảnh trang trọng, chúng ta thường dùng "were" thay cho "was".

**Ex:** If she were a teacher, she could teach her children, (*more formal*)

If she was a teacher, she could teach her children, (*more informal*)

(Nếu cô ấy là giáo viên, cô ấy có thể dạy những đứa con của mình.)

## 2. RELATIVE CLAUSES - Mệnh đề quan hệ

### \* Định nghĩa

- Mệnh đề quan hệ trong tiếng Anh là mệnh đề phụ được nối với mệnh đề chính bởi các **đại từ quan hệ** hoặc **trạng từ quan hệ**, đứng sau danh từ/đại từ và bổ nghĩa cho danh từ/đại từ đó. Chức năng của mệnh đề quan hệ giống như một tính từ, vì vậy nó còn được gọi là mệnh đề tính ngữ.

- Xét ví dụ sau:

The woman *who is wearing the T-shirt* is my girlfriend.

→ Trong câu này phần được viết chữ nghiêng được gọi là một relative clause, nó đứng sau "the woman" và dùng để xác định danh từ đó. Nếu bỏ mệnh đề này, chúng ta vẫn có một câu hoàn chỉnh: The woman is my girlfriend.

### A. RELATIVE PRONOUNS - ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ

#### • Who

**Who** là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, có thể thay thế cho chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong câu.

- Khi "who" thay thế cho chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, theo sau nó là một động từ.

**Ex:** This is Nam. He is my best friend, (ta thấy Nam và "he" là cùng chỉ một người nên trong câu có thể dùng "who" để thay thế tránh lặp từ.)

→ *This is Nam who is my best friend.*

(Relative clause)

(*Đây là Nam, bạn tốt của tôi.*)

- Khi "who" thay thế cho tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, theo sau nó là chủ ngữ của động từ.

**Ex:** Do you know the man, I met him yesterday? ("the man" và "him" ở đây là cùng một người nên ta sẽ dùng "who" thay thế cho tân ngữ "him".)

→ Do you know the man who I met yesterday?

(Relative clause)

(*Bạn có biết người đàn ông hôm qua tôi gặp không?*)

### • Whom

**Whom** là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người làm tân ngữ, **whom** đóng vai trò là tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, theo sau nó là chủ ngữ của động từ.

**Ex:** The beautiful woman is a doctor. We saw her yesterday, ("woman" và "her" cùng chỉ một người nên ta dùng "whom" để thay thế cho tân ngữ "her")

→ The beautiful woman whom we saw yesterday is a doctor.

(*Người phụ nữ xinh đẹp chúng tôi gặp hôm qua là bác sĩ.*)

\* **Lưu ý:** Ta có thể sử dụng "who" thay thế cho "whom"

**Ex:** The beautiful woman *who* we saw yesterday is a doctor.

### • Which

**Which** là đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, **which** có thể đóng vai trò là chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

- Khi **which** là chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, theo sau nó là một động từ.

**Ex:** The cup is on the right side. It is mine.

→ The cup *which is on the right side* is mine.

(*Chiếc cốc phía bên phải là của tôi.*)

ở đây, mệnh đề "which is on the right side" bổ nghĩa cho danh từ "the cup" và đại từ quan hệ "which" cũng chính là chủ ngữ của động từ "is".

- Khi "which" đóng vai trò như một tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ thì theo sau nó là chủ ngữ của động từ.

**Ex:** The story is very interesting. She told it to me yesterday.

→ The story *which she told me yesterday* is very interesting.

(*Câu chuyện hôm qua cô ấy kể cho tôi rất thú vị*)

Mệnh đề "which she told me yesterday" bổ nghĩa cho danh từ "the story" và đại từ quan hệ "which" là tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

### ◆ That

**That** là đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người lẫn vật, có thể sử dụng để thay thế cho cả **Who, Whom** và **Which** trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

**Ex:** This is the book *which I like best.*

= This is the book *that I like best.*

(*Đây là cuốn sách tôi thích nhất.*)

**Ex:** He is the person *whom I admire most.*

= He is the person *that I admire most.*

(*Anh ấy là người mà tôi ngưỡng mộ nhất.*)

**Ex:** Can you see the girl *who is running with a big dog?*

= Can you see the girl *that is running with a big dog?*

(*Bạn có thấy cô gái đang chạy cùng với một chú chó lớn không?*)

**\* Lưu ý: Các trường hợp sau đây bắt buộc phải dùng "that":**

- Khi cụm từ đứng trước đại từ quan hệ là danh từ chỉ cả người và vật.

**Ex:** She told me a lot about the places and people *that she had visited.*

(*Cô ấy kể cho tôi rất nhiều về các vùng đất và con người mà cô ấy từng ghé thăm.*)

- Khi đại từ quan hệ theo sau danh từ có các tính từ so sánh hơn nhất

**Ex:** This is the most interesting book *that I've ever read.*

(*Đây là cuốn sách hay nhất tôi từng đọc.*)

- Khi đại từ quan hệ theo sau danh từ đi cùng với "only, the first, the last"

**Ex:** It was the first time *that I heard of it.*

(*Đó là lần đầu tiên tôi nghe về điều đó.*)

- Khi đi sau các đại từ bất định, đại từ phủ định, đại từ chỉ số lượng: *no one, nobody, nothing, anyone, anything, anybody, someone, something, somebody, all, some, any, little, none.*

**Ex:** These books are all *that my sister left me.*

(*Số sách này là tất cả những gì mà chị gái để lại cho tôi.*)

He never says anything *that pleases people.*

(*Anh ta chẳng nói được câu gì làm vừa lòng mọi người.*)

She'll tell you something *that you want to know.*

(*Cô ấy sẽ nói cho bạn điều bạn muốn biết.*)

#### • Why

**Why** là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ lý do, theo sau bởi tiến ngữ "**the reason**". **Why** dùng để thay thế cho "**for the reason**". Chúng ta có thể sử dụng "**for which**" để thay thế cho "**why**".

**Ex:** He did not tell me the reason why he broke up with me.

→ He did not tell me the reason for which he broke up with me.

(Anh ta không nói cho tôi lý do anh ta chia tay tôi.)

\* **Lưu ý:**

- **When** và **Why** có thể được lược bỏ hoặc thay bằng "**that**"

**Ex:** I will never forget the day (that) I met him.

(Tôi không bao giờ quên được cái ngày mà tôi gặp anh ta.)

The reason (that) I couldn't call you was that I lost my phone.

(Lý do mà tớ không thể gọi cho cậu là vì tớ mất điện thoại.)

- **Where** có thể được lược bỏ hoặc thay bằng "**that**" khi "**where**" đứng sau các từ: *somewhere, anywhere, everywhere, nowhere*, và *place* (không được bỏ khi **where** đứng sau các từ khác.)

**Ex:** Have you found somewhere (that) I can lie down for a while?

(Cậu có thể tìm thấy ở đâu một người mà tớ có thể dựa vào một lát không?)

We need a place (that) we can stay for a few days.

(Chúng ta cần một nơi mà chúng ta có thể ở lại vài ngày.)

- Không dùng giới từ (prepositions) trong mệnh đề quan hệ bắt đầu bằng các trạng từ quan hệ *where, when, why*

**Ex:** [NOT] ... ~~in~~ where he lives or where he lives in.

[NOT] ... ~~in~~ when I met you or when I met you on.

- **Where** có thể được dùng mà không có giới từ chỉ nơi chốn đi trước.

**Ex:** Put it where we can all see it.

(Đặt nó ở chỗ mà tất cả có thể nhìn thấy.)

## IV. PRONUNCIATION

✳ **Tones in new and known information - Ngữ điệu với thông tin mới và thông tin đã biết**

- Trong các cuộc hội thoại, đôi khi chúng ta nhắc lại điều đã được đề cập đến trước đó. Đây được coi là thông tin cũ hay còn gọi là thông tin đã biết. Với kiểu câu này, thường sẽ lên giọng ở cuối câu. Ví dụ:

A: I need some sugar for the cake. (Tớ cần một ít đường cho chiếc bánh.)

B: But we don't have any sugar. ↗ (Nhưng chúng tớ không còn chút đường nào.)

- Chúng ta cũng có thể nói cho người nghe những thứ chúng ta chưa nhắc tới trước đó. Đây là thông tin mới và ngữ điệu thường đi xuống ở cuối. Ví dụ:

A: What do you need? (Bạn cần gì?)

B: I need some sugar. ↘ (Tớ cần một ít đường.)

- Và cần lưu ý rằng khi đề cập tới điều trước đó đã được nhắc đến trong cuộc hội thoại, chúng ta không

nhất thiết phải lặp lại y nguyên các từ. Do đó, ngữ điệu đi lên sẽ rơi vào các từ hay cụm từ được thay thế. Ví dụ:

A: I come from England. (*Tôi đến từ nước Anh.*)

B: Really? My wife is from *there*. ↗ (*Thật sao? Vợ tôi cũng đến từ đó.*)

## V. PRACTICE

### Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

1. A. university      B. unique      C. unit      D. undo
2. A. divisible      B. design      C. disease      D. decision
3. A. superstructure      B. apartheid      C. virtually      D. statute
4. A. wealth      B. clouth      C. with      D. marathon
5. A. puzzle      B. security      C. skull      D. productive
6. A. apprentice      B. appreciation      C. botanist      D. diagram
7. A. emblem      B. electrification      C. exact      D. entire
8. A. curriculum      B. coincide      C. currency      D. conception
9. A. locate      B. patriotic      C. orator      D. poverty
10. A. genuine      B. geneticist      C. guarantee      D. generate

### Exercise 2. Find the word which has a different position of the main stress in each line.

1. A. defrost      B. harvest      C. city      D. village
2. A. sociable      B. reserved      C. generous      D. humorous
3. A. enroll      B. summer      C. hobby      D. favor
4. A. beautiful      B. expensive      C. plenty      D. difficult
5. A. theater      B. mobile      C. movie      D. machine
6. A. fluent      B. language      C. explore      D. massive
7. A. immersion      B. dominance      C. dialect      D. stimulate
8. A. flexibility      B. multinational      C. simplicity      D. inaccessible
9. A. official      B. exotic      C. imperial      D. versatile
10. A. establishment      B. stimulating      C. magnificent      D. affordable

### Exercise 3. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.

1. Nowadays, English has become a global language thanks to its \_\_\_\_\_ as a mother tongue in all continents of the world. (**establish**)
2. He was finally \_\_\_\_\_ in his final attempt. (**success**)
3. Our education will help with the \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge for the young. (**rich**)
4. In Viet Nam, English centers have been built to create English environment for English \_\_\_\_\_. (**learn**)
5. Many English words have been \_\_\_\_\_ over the centuries to make it easy to learn. (**simplify**)
6. There is an \_\_\_\_\_ match between Viet Nam and Lebanon on VTV3. (**nation**)



7. New English words are being \_\_\_\_\_ every day all over the world due to the free admission of words from other languages. **(invent)**
8. My sister tries her best to learn English well because she has just been recruited to work for a \_\_\_\_\_ company. **(multination)**
9. We're worried about the \_\_\_\_\_ here. **(pollute)**
10. Artists must be \_\_\_\_\_, otherwise they just repeat what they see or hear. **(create)**

**Exercise 4. Choose the correct option A, B, c or D to complete the sentences.**

1. English today is the most \_\_\_\_\_ spoken language in the world.  
A. widely                      B. early                      C. largely                      D. quickly
2. My friend from India speaks a \_\_\_\_\_ of English that I sometimes find it hard to understand.  
A. language                      B. dialect                      C. jargon                      D. bilingual
3. When I worked in Canada, I could communicate with people there in French but now I am a \_\_\_\_\_ rusty.  
A. many                      B. much                      C. little                      D. some
4. Do you know English is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ subject in schools in Viet Nam now?  
A. compulsory                      B. alive                      C. second                      D. official
5. I know from my experience that to gain a good \_\_\_\_\_ of a foreign language, one must work hard at it every day.  
A. way                      B. type                      C. method                      D. knowledge
6. In 1066, the Normans came to England from France but they continued to use French for almost two hundred years before beginning to \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. tell                      B. speak                      C. say                      D. know
7. If Phuong comes to England, it will be a good \_\_\_\_\_ for her to improve her English.  
A. opportunity                      B. advantage                      C. experience                      D. possibility
8. Mai has worked for a bank in London for three years and she speaks English \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by well very now                      B. very by well now  
C. very well by now                      D. by very well now
9. In English, the same word can operate as many parts of speech. That's due to its \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. variety                      B. vocabulary                      C. flexibility                      D. Openness
10. When I don't know what an English word means, I often look it \_\_\_\_\_ in my English-Vietnamese dictionary.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. up

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

simplified	varieties	operate	pronunciation	vocabulary
language	bilingual	skills	vowel	accent

1. Nowadays, more and more people around the world are learning English as a second \_\_\_\_\_ and the way that they study it is changing.
2. What is the longest word in English which has only one \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Can you give me an English word that can \_\_\_\_\_ as a noun, a verb, and an adjective?
4. One of the reasons why the \_\_\_\_\_ of English is open is that it has borrowed many words.
5. Nowadays, there are many \_\_\_\_\_ of English all over the world such as British English, American English, Australian English, Indian English, etc.
6. My sister's close friend works as a \_\_\_\_\_ secretary for an insurance company. She is able to speak English and French equally well.
7. One of the basic characteristics of English is the simplicity of form. Many English words have been \_\_\_\_\_ over centuries.
8. It's not easy for adult students to improve their \_\_\_\_\_ when they learn English because they often find it hard to change the way they speak.
9. Adult students have more difficulties in developing speaking \_\_\_\_\_ than young learners.
10. When you begin learning English, don't worry about not having a native-English \_\_\_\_\_. It's more important to be able to speak clearly so that people can understand you.

**Exercise 6. Read the situation and write the first conditional sentence.**

1. Rita might fail her driving test. But she can take it again.

---

2. Liverpool might lose. If they do, Terry will be upset.

---

3. The office may be closed. In that case, Mike won't be able to get in.

---

4. Cathy may arrive a bit early. If she does, she can help her mother to get things ready.

---

5. The party might go on all night. If it does, no one will want to do any work tomorrow.

---

6. Alice may miss the train. But she can get the next one.

---

7. Is Jack going to enter the race? He'll probably win it.

---

8. Stop talking or you won't understand the lesson.

---

9. Fail to pay and they will cut off the electricity.

---

10. Don't touch that wire or you may get an electric shock.

---

**Exercise 7. Write in complete sentences using the second conditional sentence.**

1. If/ he/ clean/ windscreen,/ he/ be able to/ see/ where/ he/ going/.

---

2. If/ you/ drive/ car/ into/ river,/ you/ be able to/ get out/?

---

3. If/ you/ not belong to/ union/, you/ not get/job/.

---

4. If I/ win/ big prize/ in a lottery/, I/ give up/ job.

---

5. What/ you/ do/ if/ you/ find/ a burglar/ your house/?

---

6. I/ tell/ you/ what/ this word/ mean/ if/I know/ Greek/.

---

7. If/ everybody/ help/ him,/ he/ be/ successful.

---

8. He/ get/ fat/ if/ he/ stop/ smoking.

---

9. If/ he/ know/ that/ it/ be dangerous/, he/ not/ come.

---

10. If/ you/ see/ someone/ drowning/, what/ you/ do/?

---

**Exercise 8. Write in complete sentences using the first conditional sentence or the second conditional sentence.**

1. If/ you/ mix/ red/ blue/ get/ purple.

---

2. If/ Arsenal/ win/ they/ be/ top/ the league.

---

3. You/ need more helpers/ I/can try/get some time off work.

---

4. Jim/ lent/ us/ car/ we/ could/ go/ party.

---

5. It/rain/ we/ cancel/ the match.

---

6. You/ take/ first bus/ you/will/ get/there on time.

---

7. We/ would/ save £3.50 a day/ we didn't/ eat any lunch.

---

8. Burglars/ broke/ into my house/ they/ find any money.

---

9. Mary might/ deliver your parcel/ you/ask/her.

---

10. I/ were/ 20/1 would/ travel/ world.

---

**Exercise 9. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1. If they (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ carefully, they might hear the woodpecker.

2. If I had lain down on the sofa, I (fall) \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.

3. Ngoc could have worked as a model if she (be) \_\_\_\_\_ taller.

4. The soil (not/dry out) \_\_\_\_\_ if you water the plants regularly.

5. If you (give) \_\_\_\_\_ the young boy this stick, he'd hurt himself.

6. We (not/take) \_\_\_\_\_ the wrong tram if Dung had asked the policewoman.

7. If the cat hides in the tree, the dog (not/find) \_\_\_\_\_ it.

8. The students would have solved the problem if they (use) \_\_\_\_\_ their textbooks.

9. If he washed his feet more often, his girlfriend (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ him more often.

10. Manh (read) \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper if he went by train.

**Exercise 10. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. Keep silent or you'll wake the baby up.

→ *If you don't keep silent, you will wake the baby up.*

2. Stop talking or you won't understand the lesson.

→ If

3. I don't know her number, so I don't ring her up.

→ If

4. I don't know the answer, so I can't tell you.

→ If

5. We got lost because we didn't have a map.

→ If

6. Susan felt sick because she ate four cream cakes.

→ If

7. Without this treatment, the patient would have died.

→ If

8. He lost his job because he was late every day.

→ If

9. Peter is fat because he eats so many chips.

→ If

10. Robert got a bad cough because he started smoking cigarettes.

→ If

**Exercise 11. Combine the two sentences using relative clauses.**

1. John met a girl. I used to employ the girl.

---

2. Lucy called the doctor. My mother knows the doctor.

---

3. The boy didn't do his homework. The teacher punished him.

---

4. We employed the lawyer. Julie recommended the lawyer.

---

5. The fruit is on the table. I bought the fruit.

---

6. The wallet belongs to John. Lucy found the wallet in the garden.

---

7. The food was delicious. David cooked the food.

---

8. The car was stolen. My father gave me the car.

---

9. The man was arrested. I reported the man to the police.

---

10. The doctor was right. Lucy asked the doctor about her problem.

---

11. My sister has three children. My sister lives in Australia.

---

12. The waiter was rude. The waiter was wearing a blue shirt.

---

13. The money is in the kitchen. The money belongs to John.

---

14. The table got broken. The table was my grandmother's.

---

15. The television was stolen. The television was bought 20 years ago.

---

**Exercise 12. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. If she \_\_\_\_\_ the lottery last year, she \_\_\_\_\_ rich now.

- A. have won/ would be                                      B. had won/ would be  
C. won/would be    D. wins/will be

2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ the homework last night, I \_\_\_\_\_ bonus today.

- A. had done/ would get                                      B. had done/ would have go  
C. done/would get    D. does/will get

3. If we had played this game yesterday, we \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money now.

- A. will have    B. may have  
C. would have had    D. would have

4. If \_\_\_\_\_ it last night, it would be cold today.

- A. had rained                      B. rained                      C. have rained                      D. was raining

5. If she had listened to me, she \_\_\_\_\_ problems.

- A. would not have had                                      B. would not had  
C. would not have    D. will not have

6. If it had rained one hour ago, the streets \_\_\_\_\_ wet now.

A. would have be      B. will be                      C. be                                      D. would be

7. If I \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach yesterday, I would be tired today.

A. have gone              B. goes                                      C. had gone                      D. A & B

8. If they had gone to school yesterday, they \_\_\_\_\_ to the museum now.

A. would go              B. will go                                      C. could go                      D. A&C

9. If he had done his exercise last night, he \_\_\_\_\_ soccer right now.

A. will play              B. can play                                      C. plays                                      D. could play

10. If Nina had not gone out last week, she \_\_\_\_\_ die now.

A. will                      B. would                                      C. could                                      D. B&c

11. She is talking about the author \_\_\_\_\_ book is one of the best-sellers this year.

A. which                      B. whose                                      C. that                                      D. who

12. He bought all the books \_\_\_\_\_ are needed for the next exam.

A. which                      B. what                                      C. those                                      D. who

13. The children, \_\_\_\_\_ parents are famous teachers, are taught well.

A. that                      B. whom                                      C. whose                                      D. their

14. Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_ we met at the party last week?

A. which                      B. whose                                      C. who is                                      D. whom

15. The exercises which we are doing \_\_\_\_\_ very easy.

A. is                                      B. has been                                      C. are                                      D. was

16. The man \_\_\_\_\_ next to me kept talking during the film, \_\_\_\_\_ really annoyed me.

A. having sat/that                                      B. sitting / which

C. to sit/what                                      D. sitting/who

17. Was Neil Armstrong the first person \_\_\_\_\_ foot on the moon?

A. set                                      B. setting                                      C. to set                                      D. who was set

18. This is the village in \_\_\_\_\_ my family and I have lived for over 20 years.

A. which                      B. that                                      C. whom                                      D. where

19. My mother, \_\_\_\_\_ everyone admires, is a famous teacher.

- A. where                      B. whom                      C. which                      D. whose

20. The old building \_\_\_\_\_ is in front of my house fell down.

- A. of which                      B. which                      C. whose                      D. whom

**Exercise 13. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

Have you ever noticed advertisements which say "Learn a foreign language in 6 weeks, or your money back. From the first day your pronunciation will be excellent. Just send..." and so on? Of course, it never happens quite like that. One's mother language is easier to learn, but it also requires a lot of practice to be fluent. And think how much practice that gets! Before the Second World War, people usually learned a foreign language in order to read the literature of the country.

Now speaking a foreign language is what most people want. Every year millions of people start learning one. How they do it? Some people try it at home, with books and records of tapes; some use radio or television programmes; some use computers and network; others go to evening classes. If they use the language only 2 or 3 times a week, it will take a long time, like learning a foreign language at school. A few people try to learn the language fast by studying for 6 or more hours a day. It is clearly easier to learn the language in the country where it is spoken. However, most people cannot afford this, and for many it is not necessary. They need the language in order to do their work better. For example, scientists and doctors chiefly need to be able to read books and reports in the foreign language. Whether the language is learned quickly or slowly, it is hard work. Machines and good books will help, but they cannot do the student's work for him.

1. According to some advertisements, you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have to pay your money if you cannot master a foreign language in 6 weeks  
B. needn't pay your money if you cannot learn a foreign language in 6 weeks  
C. must pay your money if you cannot master a foreign language in 6 weeks  
D. will be paid much money if you cannot learn a foreign language in 6 weeks

2. Now most people try to learn a foreign language in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. read the literature of the country                      B. read books and reports  
C. do their work better                      D. go to foreign countries

3. The best way to learn a foreign language is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to go to the country where the language is spoken  
B. to use machines and good books



C. to go to evening classes

D. to do as the advertisements tell you to

4. Learning a foreign language is a hard job \_\_\_\_\_

A. only for scientists and doctors

B. only for the students at school

C. for those people at home

D. for most people

5. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

A. It is very difficult to learn a language, including the native language.

B. Few people can afford to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken.

C. To learn one's mother tongue also needs a lot of practice.

D. Machines and good books are useless for US to learn a foreign language.

**Exercise 14. Read the text and answer the questions.**

In countries like the United Kingdom, the USA, and Australia people speak English as a first language. But they don't speak exactly the same English. English sounds different in these countries because people use different pronunciation and there are different words for some things. Americans don't say "football", they say "soccer", and they say "movie", not "film". Some Australians say "G'day", not "Hi", and they don't say "this afternoon", they say "this arvo". In some countries, for example India and some African countries, there are a lot of different languages, so people use English as the official language.

In countries where English isn't a first language, people speak it as a foreign language. People want to study English because it's an international language; it's in films, magazines and pop songs. A lot of people, especially scientists and business people, use English when they work, travel or use a computer.

About 80% of the information on the Internet is in English. A lot of people communicate on the Internet in English too. Some people write a different type of English when they communicate in chat rooms or by instant messages like MSN. They use words like "uok", "thnx" and "cul8r". These words are faster to write than "Are you OK?", "Thanks" and "See you later"!

1. In what countries do people speak English as a first language?

---

2. What do some Australians say when they meet someone?

---

3. Why do some countries use English as an official language?

---

4. Why do people all over the world want to learn English?

---

5. Why do many young people use shorter words in messages?

---

**Exercise 15. Complete the second sentence so that the meaning stays the same.**

1. I think my IT skills are not good now because I have forgotten it.

→ My IT skills are a bit

2. Paul's father is English, and his mother comes from Italy.

→ I think Paul in English and Italian.

3. Many people now speak English as a second or foreign language.

→ For many people, English is not

4. When you live in London, you can soon learn how to speak the language.

→ In London, you can the language.

5. You shouldn't go straight for your dictionary to know the meaning of words.

→ You should try rather than going straight to for your dictionary.

6. If you are Vietnamese learning English, you can copy a native English speaker.

→ If you are Vietnamese learning English, you can

7. Whenever you find a new word, try to predict the meaning and then look into the dictionary to know the meaning.

→ Whenever you find a new word, try to predict the meaning and

8. Many students in my class come from different countries.

→ I attend a

9. In India with innumerable regional languages in different states, English serves as the common language in the country.

→ In India, English is regarded as

**Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. Jim didn't lend me any money, so I was unable to buy a car.

→ If

2. On arrival at the shop, the goods are inspected carefully.

→ When arriving

3. Laurence hasn't seen her sister since she left for Japan.

→ Laurence last

4. Peter said he didn't feel well.

→ Peter said, "I

5. John is fat because he eats so many chips.

→ If

6. He didn't do his homework, so he got bad marks today.

→ If he

7. Collecting dolls from foreign countries is one of Jane's interests.

→ Jane is

8. George doesn't nearly as energetic as he used to be.

→ George used

9. If he doesn't change his ways, he will end up in prison.

→ Unless

# UNIT 10. SPACE TRAVEL

## I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<b>astronaut</b>	n	/ˈæstrənɔ:t/	phi hành gia
<b>Ex:</b> I want to be an <b>astronaut</b> in the future. <i>Tôi muốn trở thành phi hành gia trong tương lai.</i>			
<b>astronomy</b>	n	/əˈstrɒnəmi/	thiên văn học
<b>Ex:</b> I've always had an interest in <b>astronomy</b> . <i>Tôi luôn luôn có niềm yêu thích với thiên văn học.</i>			
<b>attach</b>	v	/əˈtætʃ/	buộc, gài, đính kèm
<b>Ex:</b> I <b>attach</b> a copy of my birth certificate on it. <i>Tôi đính kèm một bản sao giấy khai sinh của tôi trong đó.</i>			
<b>float</b>	v	/fləʊt/	trôi (trong không gian), lơ lửng
<b>Ex:</b> An <b>astronaut</b> can float in space. <i>Một phi hành gia có thể lơ lửng trong không gian.</i>			
<b>habitable</b>	adj	/ˈhæbitəbl/	có thể ở được
<b>Ex:</b> The room was barely <b>habitable</b> . <i>Căn phòng gần như không thể ở được.</i>			
<b>International Space Station</b>	n	/ɪntəˈnæʃnəl speɪs ˈsteɪʃn/	Trạm Vũ trụ Quốc tế (ISS)
<b>Ex:</b> The <b>International Space Station (ISS)</b> provides a platform to conduct scientific research. <i>Trạm vũ trụ quốc tế (ISS) cung cấp một nền tảng để tiến hành các nghiên cứu khoa học.</i>			
<b>galaxy</b>	n	/ˈgæləksɪ/	thiên hà
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Galaxies</b> are concentrations of stars, gas, dust, and dark matter. <i>Các thiên hà là nơi tập trung các ngôi sao, khí, bụi và vật chất tối.</i>			
<b>land</b>	v	/lənd/	hạ cánh
<b>Ex:</b> We <b>land</b> in Madrid at 7 a.m. <i>Chúng ta sẽ hạ cánh ở Madrid lúc 7 giờ sáng.</i>			
<b>launch</b>	v, n	/lɔ:ntʃ/	phóng, sự phóng
<b>Ex:</b> The satellite <b>was successfully launched</b> into orbit earlier this month. <i>Vệ tinh đã được phóng thành công lên quỹ đạo vào đầu tháng.</i>			
<b>meteorite</b>	n	/ˈmi:təraɪt/	thiên thạch
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Meteorites</b> are always named after the places they were found. <i>Các thiên thạch thường được đặt tên theo những nơi chúng được tìm thấy.</i>			
<b>microgravity</b>	n	/ˈmaɪkrəʊ,grævɪti/	vi trọng lực
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Microgravity</b> is the condition in which people or objects appear to be weightless. <i>Vi trọng lực là</i>			

<i>điều kiện mà trong đó người và vật không còn trọng lực.</i>			
<b>mission</b>	n	/ˈmɪʃn/	chuyến đi, nhiệm vụ
<b>Ex:</b> Your <b>mission</b> is to isolate the enemy by destroying all the bridges across the river. <i>Nhiệm vụ của các đồng chí là cô lập kẻ thù bằng cách phá hủy tất cả những cây cầu bắc qua sông.</i>			
<b>operate</b>	v	/ˈɒpəreɪt/	vận hành
<b>Ex:</b> I will show you how to <b>operate</b> the new machine. <i>Tôi sẽ chỉ cho bạn cách vận hành chiếc máy mới.</i>			
<b>orbit</b>	v, n	/ˈɔːbɪt/	đi theo quỹ đạo, quỹ đạo
<b>Ex:</b> Once in space, the spacecraft will go into <b>orbit</b> around Earth. <i>Khi đã ở trong không gian, tàu vũ trụ sẽ đi vào quỹ đạo quanh Trái đất.</i>			
<b>parabolic flight</b>	n	/ˌpærəˈbɒlɪk flaɪt/	chuyến bay tạo môi trường không trọng lực
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Parabolic flights</b> are a gateway to weightlessness. <i>Các chuyến bay không trọng lực là cánh cổng dẫn đến môi trường không trọng lượng.</i>			
<b>rocket</b>	n	/ˈrɒkɪt/	tên lửa
<b>Ex:</b> They launched a <b>rocket</b> to the Moon. <i>Họ đã phóng một tên lửa lên Mặt Trăng.</i>			
<b>rinseless</b>	adj	/ˈrɪnsləs/	không cần xả nước
<b>Ex:</b> A <b>rinseless</b> wash is a modern version of car soap that can be wiped off rather than rinsed off. <i>Nước rửa không cần xả [rửa khô] là một phiên bản hiện đại của xà phòng rửa xe hơi có thể được lau sạch không phải xả lại.</i>			
<b>satellite</b>	n	/ˈsætəlɑɪt/	vệ tinh
<b>Ex:</b> The arrival of <b>satellite</b> television changed the face of broadcasting. <i>Sự xuất hiện của truyền hình vệ tinh đã thay đổi bộ mặt của phát thanh truyền hình.</i>			
<b>space tourism</b>	n	/speɪs ˈtʊərɪzəm/	ngành du lịch vũ trụ
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Space tourism</b> is a potential business. <i>Du lịch vũ trụ là một ngành kinh doanh đầy tiềm năng.</i>			
<b>spacecraft</b>	n	/ˈspeɪskrɑːft/	tàu vũ trụ
<b>Ex:</b> They plan to send a <b>spacecraft</b> to the Mars. <i>Họ có kế hoạch phóng tàu vũ trụ lên sao Hỏa.</i>			
<b>spaceline</b>	n	/ˈspeɪs laɪn/	hãng hàng không vũ trụ
<b>Ex:</b> Virgin Galactic is the first <b>spaceline</b> in the world. <i>Virgin Galactic là hãng hàng không vũ trụ đầu tiên trên thế giới.</i>			
<b>spacesuit</b>	n	/ˈspeɪsuːt/	trang phục du hành vũ trụ
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Spacesuit</b> is a garment worn to keep a human alive in the harsh environment of outer space.			

<i>Trang phục du hành vũ trụ là một bộ quần áo được mặc để giữ cho con người sống sót trong môi trường khắc nghiệt của không gian ngoài vũ trụ.</i>			
<b>space walk</b>	n	/ˈspeɪswɔːk/	chuyến đi bộ trong không gian
<b>Ex:</b> A <b>spacewalk</b> must be very interesting. <i>Một chuyến đi bộ trong không gian chắc sẽ rất thú vị.</i>			
<b>telescope</b>	n	/ˈtelɪskəʊp/	kính thiên văn
<b>Ex:</b> We can use a <b>telescope</b> to see the stars. <i>Chúng ta có thể sử dụng kính thiên văn để ngắm các vì sao.</i>			
<b>universe</b>	n	/ˈjuːnɪvɜːs/	vũ trụ
<b>Ex:</b> After the lesson, we have more knowledge about the <b>universe</b> . <i>Sau bài học, chúng ta có thêm nhiều kiến thức về vũ trụ.</i>			

## II. WORD FORMATION

Word	Meaning	Related words
<b>attach (v)</b>	<b>buộc, gài, đính kèm</b>	<b>attachment (n)</b>
<b>habitable (adj)</b>	<b>có thể ở được</b>	habitat (n) habit (n) habitant (n) habitation (n) habitual (adj)
<b>universe (n)</b>	<b>vũ trụ</b>	universal (adj) universally (adv) universality (n) university (n)
<b>rinseless (adj)</b>	<b>không cần xả nước</b>	rinse (n) rinse out (ph.v)

## III. GRAMMAR

### 1. PAST SIMPLE AND PAST PERFECT REVIEW - Ôn lại thì quá khứ đơn và quá khứ hoàn thành

#### 1.1. PAST SIMPLE - Thì quá khứ đơn

\* **Câu trúc:**

<b>Với to be:</b> (+) S+ was/ were + adj/O... (-) S + was/ were + not + adj/O... (?) Was/ Were + S + adj/O...?	<b>Với động từ thường:</b> (+) S+ V-ed + O (-) S + did not + V + O (?) Did + S + V + O?
---	--

**\* Cách dùng:**

- Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt tại một thời điểm nhất định trong quá khứ.

**Ex:** There **was** a bank robbery in central London last week.

*(Đã có một vụ cướp ngân hàng ở trung tâm London tuần trước.)*

Her father **died** twelve years ago.

*(Bố cô ấy mất cách đây 12 năm.)*

I **had** an argument with my classmates yesterday morning.

*(Sáng hôm qua, tôi đã cãi nhau với các bạn cùng lớp.)*

- Diễn tả những hành động xảy ra kế tiếp nhau trong quá khứ.

**Ex:** He parked a car, got out of it, locked the doors and then walked into the house. *(Anh ta đỗ xe, xuống xe, đóng tất cả các cửa và sau đó đi bộ vào nhà.)*

She opened the door, turned on the light and went straight to the bedroom.

*(Cô ta mở cửa, bật đèn và đi thẳng vào phòng ngủ.)*

**\* Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** Trong câu thường xuất hiện các phó từ hoặc các cụm từ:

- **yesterday** (morning / afternoon / evening)

- **last** (Monday / week / month / year / night / summer /...)

- **ago** (2 days ago, a year ago, 15 minutes ago /...)

- **in + khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ** (in 1985)

**1.2. PAST PERFECT - Thì quá khứ hoàn thành**

**\* Cấu trúc**

(+) S + **had** + V3/ed + O

(-) S + **had not** + V3/ed + O

(?) **Had** + S + V3/ed + O?

**\* Cách sử dụng**

- Diễn tả một hoạt động đã xảy ra và hoàn thành trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

**Ex:** The plane had left by the time I arrived at the airport.

*(Máy bay đã rời đi trước khi tôi tới sân bay.)*

- Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kéo dài tới một thời điểm nhất định trong quá khứ.

**Ex:** By the time Alex finished his studies, he had been in London for over eight years.

(*Trước khi Alex hoàn thành việc học, anh ấy đã ở London được tám năm.*)

- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một thời điểm nhất định trong quá khứ.

**Ex:** She had travelled around the world before 2010.

(*Cô ấy đã đi vòng quanh thế giới trước năm 2010.*)

- Sử dụng trong câu điều kiện loại 3 để diễn tả điều kiện không có thực trong quá khứ.

**Ex:** If I had known that, I would have acted differently.

(*Nếu tôi biết điều đó, tôi đã hành xử khác đi.*)

- Dùng để thể hiện sự thất vọng về sự việc nào đó trong quá khứ. (thường dùng cấu trúc điều ước trong quá khứ.)

**Ex:** I wished I had told the truth.

(*Tôi ước là tôi đã nói sự thật.*)

### \* Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Những từ hay xuất hiện trong thì này: *Until then, before, after, prior to that time, by the time, for, as soon as, by, when by, by the end of+ time in the past...*

**Lưu ý:** Dùng Quá khứ hoàn thành + **before** + Quá khứ đơn và **After** + Quá khứ hoàn thành, Quá khứ đơn

- When (khi);

**Ex:** When they arrived at the airport, her flight had taken off.

(*Khi họ tới sân bay, chuyến bay của cô ấy đã cất cánh.*)

- Before (trước khi):

**Ex:** She had done her homework before her mother asked her to do so.

(*Cô ấy đã làm bài tập về nhà trước khi mẹ cô ấy yêu cầu cô ấy làm như vậy.*)

- After (sau khi):

**Ex:** They went home after they had eaten a big roasted chicken.

(*Họ về nhà sau khi đã ăn một con gà quay lớn.*)

- By the time (vào thời điểm):

**Ex:** He had cleaned the house by the time her mother came back.

(*Cậu ấy đã lau xong nhà vào thời điểm mẹ cậu ấy trở về.*)

## 2. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES - Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định

- Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định là mệnh đề được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước đó. Đây là mệnh đề cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu, không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa.

**Ex:** The book *which you lent me* was very interesting.

(*Cuốn sách mà cậu cho tôi mượn rất thú vị.*) Nếu không có mệnh đề "*which you lent me*" chúng



ta sẽ không biết đó là cuốn sách nào.

I do not know the town *where he was born*.

(Tôi không biết cái thị trấn nơi mà ông ấy được sinh ra.). Tương tự mệnh đề "*where he was born*" làm rõ nghĩa cho danh từ "the town".

- Trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định, chúng ta có thể lược bỏ các đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ **who(m)**, **which**, **that** và các trạng từ **when**, **why**; đặc biệt là trong văn nói thân mật.

**Ex:** Do you remember the day *we first met each other*?

(*Cậu có nhớ cái ngày mà chúng ta gặp nhau lần đầu tiên không?*)

The girl you met yesterday is my close friend.

(*Cô gái cậu gặp hôm qua là bạn thân của tớ đấy.*)

- Trong văn viết, chúng ta không sử dụng dấu phẩy trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

## IV. PRONUNCIATION

### ✳ Continuing or finishing tones - Ngữ điệu tiếp tục hoặc ngữ điệu kết thúc

- Khi chúng ta nói một loạt các sự vật, sự việc, chúng ta lên giọng ở mỗi vật trong danh sách được nhắc tới để thể hiện rằng danh sách này vẫn chưa kết thúc, và hạ giọng ở cuối để thể hiện danh sách đã kết thúc.

**Ex:**

On the farm, he feeds five horses ↗, four cows ↗, six hens ↗, one cat ↗ and two dogs ↘.

## V. PRACTICE

**Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.**

1. A. nature                      B. change                      C. gravity                      D. basic
2. A. darkness                      B. warmth                      C. market                      D. remark
3. A. unite                      B. underline                      C. university                      D. uniform
4. A. artificial                      B. distance                      C. centre                      D. cells
5. A. necessarily                      B. mechanic                      C. exception                      D. apprentice
6. A. mule                      B. mug                      C. mud                      D. multiply
7. A. cats                      B. tapes                      C. lives                      D. cooks
8. A. ground                      B. should                      C. about                      D. amount
9. A. weather                      B. bread                      C. ahead                      D. mean
10. A. author                      B. other                      C. there                      D. breatheth

**Exercise 2. Find the word which has a different position of the main stress in each line.**

1. A. authorship                      B. historic                      C. discover                      D. biography
2. A. banquet                      B. schedule                      C. diameter                      D. blessing
3. A. beautiful                      B. effective                      C. favourite                      D. popular
4. A. unnoticed                      B. survival                      C. incredible                      D. reunited
5. A. dangerous                      B. parachute                      C. popular                      D. magazine
6. A. annoy                      B. enough                      C. lucky                      D. describe
7. A. sociable                      B. photograph                      C. orphanage                      D. volunteer
8. A. although                      B. generous                      C. outgoings                      D. humorous
9. A. neighbor                      B. receive                      C. different                      D. classmate
10. A. appearance                      B. orphanage                      C. friendly                      D. beautiful

**Exercise 3. Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct expression from the box.**

**Remember to put the verbs in the correct form.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• everything under the sun</li><li>• live on another planet</li><li>• come back down to earth</li><li>• once in a blue moon</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• out of this world</li><li>• over the moon</li><li>• the sky's the limit</li><li>• reach for the stars</li></ul> |
|---|---|



1. I \_\_\_\_\_ on my first Monday back to school after my holiday in Nha Trang.
2. "That's the coolest thing I've ever seen. It's really \_\_\_\_\_."

3. For people who work hard at this company, \_\_\_\_\_
4. Dan: Do you like to drink tea? - Ben: I love coffee, but I only drink tea \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She wasn't listening to me at all. Sometimes I think she's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Joan was \_\_\_\_\_ when she found out she was going to be a grandmother.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ all of your dreams will come true!
8. She's very intelligent and knowledgeable. She can talk about \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 4. Give the correct forms of the words to complete the passage.**

On 16<sup>th</sup> July, 1969, Armstrong, Collins and Aldrin prepared to launch into space. Their **(1. space)** \_\_\_\_\_ named Apollo 11, was huge, made up of some six million parts. There were about ninety engines and motors. The astronauts were dependent on their spacecraft, for if it should fail, then they too would fail in their mission. Part of their spacecraft included a booster which when ignited, would be like a small nuclear bomb. Thus, although it was **(2. danger)** \_\_\_\_\_ it was required so as to push the spacecraft off earth and into space.

The men were cleared for the launch and were soon in space. In the **(3. weight)** \_\_\_\_\_ of space, the men were soon floating. They had to be well strapped and buckled when they were seated. Slowly, the Apollo 11 made its way away from the earth and nearer to the moon. On the way, the spacecraft was **(4. flood)** \_\_\_\_\_ with sunlight on one side while the other side was complete **(5. darkness)** \_\_\_\_\_. If it remained this way for long, the sunlit side would burn up while the dark side would freeze. To avoid this, the spacecraft had to be put into a roll, thus ensuring the whole thing would be evenly heated and cooled.

**Exercise 5. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

1. Halley \_\_\_\_\_ that Mercury was so far away that its parallax angle would be very difficult to determine.  
 A. realized                      B. knew                      C. learned                      D. promised
2. Our home planet, Earth, resides in a glittering city of stars \_\_\_\_\_ the Milky Way galaxy.  
 A. call                      B. calling                      C. to call                      D. called
3. All the astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ the earth in space capsules are weightless.  
 A. orbit                      B. orbiting                      C. orbited                      D. are obiting
4. I was shocked the news of the crashed plane.  
 A. about                      B. with                      C. of                      D. at
5. Often a team of engineers is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. work on one project  
B. on one project work  
C. working on one project  
D. working on one project
6. A vacuum will neither conduct heat nor \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. transmit sound waves  
B. transmitting sound waves  
C. sound waves are transmitted  
D. the transmission of sound waves
7. \_\_\_\_\_ thought was given, but all was not approved.
- A. A large number of  
B. A great deal of  
C. Many of  
D. Many
8. Green and magenta are complementary colours located opposite each other on the colour wheel, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. and blue and yellow so  
B. and too blue and yellow  
C. and so blue and yellow do  
D. and so are blue and yellow
9. Double-stars orbit \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. each to other  
B. each other  
C. each other one  
D. other each one
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who searches for valuable minerals.
- A. Prospect  
B. Prospects  
C. Prospector  
D. Prospective

**Exercise 6. Put the verb in brackets in the Past Simple or Past Perfect.**

1. They (go) \_\_\_\_\_ home after they (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ their work.
2. She said that she (already, see) \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Rice.
3. After taking a bath, he (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.
4. He told me he (not/eat) \_\_\_\_\_ such kind of food before.
5. When he came to the stadium, the match (already/ begin) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Before she (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ TV, she (do) \_\_\_\_\_ homework.
7. He (be) \_\_\_\_\_ keen on playing sports when he (be) \_\_\_\_\_ young.
8. After they (go) \_\_\_\_\_ I (sit) down and (rest) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Yesterday, John (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the store before he (go) \_\_\_\_\_ home.
10. She (win) \_\_\_\_\_ the gold medal in 2006.

**Exercise 7. Put the verb in brackets in the Past Simple or Past continuous.**

1. As long as one group (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, the others (collect) \_\_\_\_\_ wood for their campfire.
2. While the parents (have) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast, their children (run) \_\_\_\_\_ about.
3. Martha (turn) \_\_\_\_\_ off the lights and (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.
4. When I (do) \_\_\_\_\_ the washing-up, I (break) \_\_\_\_\_ a plate.
5. While Tom (play) \_\_\_\_\_ the piano, his mother (do) \_\_\_\_\_ the washing-up.
6. He (drink) \_\_\_\_\_ some juice and then he (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ a few chips.
7. I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when I suddenly (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ a loud bang.
8. When my father (work) \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden, an old friend (pass) \_\_\_\_\_ by to see him.
9. She (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to school, (take) \_\_\_\_\_ out her textbook and (begin) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn.
10. When it (start) \_\_\_\_\_ to rain, our dog (want) \_\_\_\_\_ to come inside.
11. He (wake) \_\_\_\_\_ up and (look) \_\_\_\_\_ at his watch.
12. The receptionist (welcome) \_\_\_\_\_ the guests and (ask) \_\_\_\_\_ them to fill in the form.
13. The car (break) \_\_\_\_\_ down and we (have) \_\_\_\_\_ to walk home.
14. The boys (swim) \_\_\_\_\_ while the girls (sunbathe) \_\_\_\_\_.
15. My father (come) \_\_\_\_\_ in, (look) \_\_\_\_\_ around and (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ me to tidy up my room.

**Exercise 8. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. After I \_\_\_\_\_ lunch, I looked for my bag.  
A. had                      B. had had                      C. have has                      D. have had
2. By the end of next year, George \_\_\_\_\_ English for 2 years.  
A. will have learned                      B. will learn  
C. has learned                      D. would learn
3. The man got out of the car, \_\_\_\_\_ round to the back and opened the boot.  
A. walking                      B. walk                      C. walks                      D. walked
4. For several years, his ambition \_\_\_\_\_ to be a pilot.  
A. is                      B. had been                      C. was                      D. has been
5. Henry \_\_\_\_\_ into the restaurant when the writer was having dinner.

A. was going      B. went      C. has gone      D. did go

6. He will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

A. finishes      B. finish      C. will finish      D. shall have finished

7. Before you asked, the letter \_\_\_\_\_.

A. was written      B. had written      C. had been written      D. has been written

8. Ask her to come and see me when she \_\_\_\_\_ her work.

A. finish      B. finished      C. has finished      D. finishing

9. Oil \_\_\_\_\_ if you pour it on water.

A. floated      B. floats      C. will be floated      D. float

10. The dancing club \_\_\_\_\_ north of the city.

A. lays      B. lies      C. located      D. lain

11. Almost everyone \_\_\_\_\_ for home by the time we arrived.

A. leave      B. left      C. leaves      D. had left

12. By the age of 25, he \_\_\_\_\_ two famous novels.

A. wrote      B. writes      C. has written      D. had written

13. While her husband was in the army, Janet \_\_\_\_\_ to him twice a week.

A. was writing      B. wrote      C. was written      D. had written

14. I couldn't cut the grass because the machine \_\_\_\_\_ a few days previously.

A. broke down      B. has been broken

C. had broken down      D. breaks down

15. According to this newspaper, John is said \_\_\_\_\_ a new record for the long jump.

A. to have established      B. establishing

C. to establish      D. established

**Exercise 9. Put in the blank a correct relative pronoun: *who, whom, whose, which, that, where.***

1. The men \_\_\_\_\_ live next door are English.

2. Do you know the girls \_\_\_\_\_ are standing outside the church?

3. The chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ you like comes from the United States.

4. A burglar is someone \_\_\_\_\_ breaks into a house and steals things.
5. I can't find the key \_\_\_\_\_ opens this door.
6. I don't like the boy \_\_\_\_\_ Sue is going out with.
7. The man \_\_\_\_\_ she is going to marry is very rich.
8. He wore a mask \_\_\_\_\_ made him look like Mickey Mouse.
9. The man \_\_\_\_\_ mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
10. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ daughter was crying tried to calm her down.
11. The family \_\_\_\_\_ car was stolen last week is the Smiths.
12. A bus is a big car \_\_\_\_\_ carries lots of people.
13. Children \_\_\_\_\_ like music are often good at mathematics.
14. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ recited the poem is my niece.
15. The Pacific Ocean, \_\_\_\_\_ might have been crossed by raft during the Stone Age, is the world's largest ocean.

**Exercise 10. Use a relative clause to combine two simple sentences.**

1. The first boy has just moved. He knows the truth.

---

2. They called a doctor. He lived nearby.

---

3. The only thing is how to go home. It makes me worried.

---

4. Linh liked the waiter. He was very friendly.

---

5. He was Tom. I met him at the bar yesterday.

---

6. Ba dropped a cup. It was new.

---

7. They are looking for the man and his dog. They have lost the way in the forest.

---

8. I live in a city. It is in the north of Viet Nam.

---

9. My wife wants you to come to dinner. You were speaking to my wife

---

10. The woman works in a hospital. She is from India.

---

**Exercise 11: Circle the mistake in each sentence.**

1. The man for who (A) the police are (B) looking robbed (C) the (D) bank last week.
2. Today, the number of (A) people whom (B) moved into this city is (C) almost double that (D) of twenty years ago.
3. They work with (A) a person (B) his (C) name is (D) John.
4. The (A) man whom (B) you are (C) looking for living (D) in this neighborhood.
5. His (A) father warned him (B) not repeating (C) that (D) mistake again.
6. My mother will (A) fly to Hanoi, that (B) is the (C) capital city of (D) Viet Nam.
7. She is (A) the most (B) beautiful girl whose (C) I have ever (D) met.
8. Every student who (A) majors (B) in English are (C) ready to participate in (D) this contest.
9. The policeman (A) must try to catch (B) those people whom (C) drive dangerously (D).
10. The person about (A) who (B) I told you yesterday is coming (C) here tomorrow (D).
11. Mother's Day (A) is the day (B) when children show their love (C) to their mothers one (D).
12. Do you know (A) the reason (B) when (C) we should learn English (D)?
13. That (A) is the woman (B) who she (C) told me the news (D).
14. It is complicated (A) because (B) pollution is caused (C) by things when (D) benefit people.
15. New Year Day (A) is the day where (B) my family members gather (C) and enjoy it together (D).

**Exercise 12. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. Mr. Ken, \_\_\_\_\_ is living next door, is a dentist.  
A. that                      B. who                      C. whom                      D. what
2. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ you saw yesterday is my aunt.  
A. which                      B. where                      C. whom                      D. what
3. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ came here two days ago is her professor.  
A. who                      B. that                      C. whom                      D. what
4. Freedom is something for \_\_\_\_\_ millions have given their lives.  
A. which                      B. where                      C. whom                      D. who
5. Blair has passed the exam last week, \_\_\_\_\_ is great news.  
A. who                      B. that                      C. which                      D. whom
6. The film \_\_\_\_\_ they are talking about is fantastic.



A. who                      B. which                      C. whom                      D. that

7. He is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ is my best friend.

A. that                      B. whom                      C. who                      D. A&C

8. I live in a pleasant room \_\_\_\_\_ the garden.

A. to overlook              B. overlooking              C. overlooked              D. which overlooking

9. The pilot was the only man \_\_\_\_\_ after the crash.

A. was rescued              B. rescued                      C. rescuing                      D. to be rescue

10. I'll see you near the post office \_\_\_\_\_ we met the other day.

A. which                      B. where                      C. when                      D. why

11. The man \_\_\_\_\_ lives behind my house is a doctor.

A. what                      B. who                      C. which                      D. whom

12. The old building \_\_\_\_\_ is in front of my house fell down.

A. of which                      B. which                      C. whose                      D. whom

13. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle you borrowed yesterday is Tom.

A. which                      B. whom                      C. who                      D. whose

14. Her grandmother, \_\_\_\_\_ is 70, often takes exercise.

A. what                      B. who                      C. where                      D. which

15. The really happy people are those \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy their daily work.

A. what                      B. who                      C. which                      D. where

16. My girlfriend loves tokbokki, \_\_\_\_\_ is a Korean food.

A. which                      B. where                      C. whom                      D. who

17. May Day is the day \_\_\_\_\_ people hold a meeting.

A. who                      B. when                      C. which                      D. whom

18. Peter, \_\_\_\_\_ I played video games with on the weekend, was younger than me.

A. that                      B. who                      C. which                      D. whom

19. The people \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ the bus in the rain are getting well.

- A. waiting                      B. to wait                      C. waited                      D. wait

20. I have a message for people \_\_\_\_\_ by the traffic chaos.

- A. to delay                      B. who delay                      C. delayed                      D. who delaying

**Exercise 13. Read the passage and then choose the correct option.**

### OUTER SPACE

From far out in space, Earth looks like a blue ball. Since water covers three- fourths of the Earth's surface, blue is the color we see most. The continents look brown, like small islands floating in the huge, blue sea. White clouds wrap around the Earth like a light blanket. The Earth is shaped like a sphere, or a ball. It is 25,000 miles around! It would take more than a year to walk around the whole planet. A spaceship can fly around the widest part of the sphere in only 90 minutes.

Even though spaceships have traveled to the Moon, people cannot visit the Moon without special suits. The Moon has no air or water. Plants and animals can't live there either. Astronauts first landed on the Moon in 1969. After that, there were six more trips to the Moon. They brought back Moon rocks, which scientists are still studying. There are holes, or craters, all over the Moon's surface. Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions of years ago and formed the craters.

The Sun is the closest star to Earth. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. The Sun looks very big because it is so close. But the Sun is just a medium-sized star. Billions of far-away stars are much bigger than our Sun. The burning gases from the Sun are so hot that they warm the Earth from 93 million miles away! Even though the Sun is always glowing, the night here on Earth is dark. That's because the Earth rotates, or turns around, every 24 hours. During the day, the Earth faces the Sun. Then we see light. During the night, the Earth turns away from the Sun. Then it faces the darkness of space.

Each day we learn more about the Earth, the Moon, and the Sun.

1. Why is blue the color we see most when looking at Earth from outer space?

- A. Because most of the Earth is covered in land.  
B. Because the Sun's rays make the Earth look blue.  
C. Because most of the Earth is covered in water.  
D. Because clouds wrap around the Earth.

2. Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions ago and formed the craters. What does "formed" mean?

- A. hit                      B. made                      C. broke                      D. stopped

3. What is a star?

- A. A star is a hot ball of burning gas.
- B. A star is a hot ball of gas.
- C. A star was a luminous ball of gas.
- D. A star was a luminous ball of burning gas.

4. What causes daylight on Earth?

- A. The full Moon causes daylight.
- B. Daylight is caused by the Earth facing away from the Sun.
- C. The heat of the Sun's rays causes daylight.
- D. Daylight is caused by the Earth facing toward the Sun.

5. Which of the following sentences BEST describes the Sun?

- A. The Sun looks small because it is so far from Earth.
- B. The Sun is a ball of burning gases that gives the Earth heat and light.
- C. The Sun is a small star.
- D. The Sun is not as hot as it looks.

**Exercise 14. Read the passage and then answer the questions.**

human	survive	reflect	conditions	rotation
scientists	differences	possible	clouds	gravitational

Earth is just one of the planets our solar system. Planets are large bodies that rotate around the Sun. They (1) \_\_\_\_\_ its light and warmth. The planets that are located closest to the sun are made out of rocky material. They are relatively small and heavy. In contrast, the planets that are farther away from the Sun are much larger. They are formed of light gases. All planets follow a certain path around the Sun. They are held a specific distance from the sun by the Sun's strong (2) \_\_\_\_\_ force.

The inner planets, or those closest to the sun, are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. Even though these planets are all small and rocky, they have more (3) \_\_\_\_\_ than they have things in common.

Because Mercury is the closest to Sun, the side that faces the Sun gets as hot as 4270 Celsius. At the same time, the side that faces away from the sun is a freezing -1730 Celsius. Mercury also has a slower rate of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ than Earth. Days and nights on Mercury are much longer than ours. The extreme temperatures alone make it a very unlikely place for life. With an atmosphere too thin for (5) \_\_\_\_\_ breathing, it's obvious that people won't be living on Mercury any time soon.

The next planet from the Sun is Venus. Below (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of sulfuric gas lies its 96% carbon dioxide atmosphere. That might be nice for a plant, since a plant "breathes" carbon dioxide, but not for a person. If you managed to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere, the surface of the planet is hot enough to melt solid metal. In addition, the pressure of the air would be strong enough to crush you.

You are probably most familiar with Earth because it is your home planet. It has the perfect (8) \_\_\_\_\_ for life. Earth's atmosphere and oceans help control the trickiest part of making a planet life-friendly: temperature. Earth is the only planet known to have liquid water.

Mars is the fourth farthest from the Sun. Mars has been studied and photographed more than any other planet besides Earth. Some people think it may be (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for life to exist there. Although scientists have not been able to find actual water on Mars, there seems to be evidence of water erosion on its surface. Its canyons and mountains are very similar to those found on Earth. The main difference is that there no plant life. Some (10) \_\_\_\_\_ believe that Mars may have been very much like Earth until something happened that made the water supply evaporate.

**Exercise 15. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. David had gone home before we arrived.

→ After

2. We had lunch then we took a look around the shops.

→ Before

3. The light had gone out before we got out of the office.

→ When

4. After she had explained everything clearly, we started our work.

→ By the time

5. My father had watered all the plants in the garden by the time my mother came home.

→ Before

6. Linda had gone out by the time I went to her house.

→ After

7. After Tony had washed his clothes, he went to bed.

→ Tony

8. My parents had gone to the cinema before they went home.

→ By the time

**Exercise 16a. Combine the two sentences using relative clauses.**

1. The students will be awarded the present. The students' reports are very valuable.

---

2. The man was rude. He was wearing a red shirt.

---

3. The botanist will never forget the day. He found a strange plant on that day.

---

4. The TV got broken. It was my grandfather's.

---

5. The man works for my father's company. The man's daughter is fond of dancing.

---

**Exercise 16b. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. "Why don't you put your luggage under the seat?" he asked.

→ He suggested

2. The restaurant is so dirty that no one wants to eat there.

→ It is such

3. I'm always nervous when I face a lot of people.

→ Facing

4. Apples are usually cheaper than oranges.

→ Apples are not

5. You can't visit Moscow unless you get a visa.

→ If you

# UNIT 11. CHANGING ROLES IN SOCIETY

## I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<b>application</b>	n	/,æplɪ'keɪʃn/	việc áp dụng, ứng dụng
<b>Ex:</b> This design has many <b>applications</b> . <i>Thiết kế này có nhiều ứng dụng.</i>			
<b>attendance</b>	n	/ə'tendəns/	sự tham gia, sự có mặt
<b>Ex:</b> Teachers must keep a record of students' <b>attendances</b> . <i>Giáo viên phải lưu hồ sơ về sự có mặt của học sinh.</i>			
<b>breadwinner</b>	n	/'bredwɪnə(r)/	trụ cột gia đình
<b>Ex:</b> In Viet Nam, men are often expected to be the <b>breadwinner</b> in a family. <i>Ở Việt Nam, đàn ông thường được coi là trụ cột trong gia đình.</i>			
<b>burden</b>	n	/'bɜ:dn/	gánh nặng
<b>Ex:</b> Buying a house often places a large financial <b>burden</b> on young couples. <i>Mua nhà thường tạo ra gánh nặng tài chính lớn cho các cặp vợ chồng trẻ.</i>			
<b>consequently</b>	adv	/'kɒnsɪkwəntli/	vì vậy
<b>Ex:</b> All the shops were closed, and <b>consequently</b> we couldn't buy any food. <i>Tất cả các cửa hàng đã đóng cửa, vì vậy chúng tôi không mua được chút thức ăn nào.</i>			
<b>content</b>	adj	/kən'tent/	hài lòng
<b>Ex:</b> Jack seems fairly <b>content</b> with his life. <i>Jack có vẻ khá hài lòng với cuộc sống của mình.</i>			
<b>externally</b>	adv	/'ɪk'stɜ:nəli/	bên ngoài, theo bề ngoài
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Externally</b> , the house is in need of repair. <i>Nhìn bên ngoài, ngôi nhà cần được sửa chữa.</i>			
<b>facilitate</b>	v	/'fæ'sɪlɪteɪt/	tạo điều kiện dễ dàng, điều phối
<b>Ex:</b> To <b>facilitate</b> learning, each class is no larger than 30 students. <i>Để tạo điều kiện dễ dàng cho việc học, mỗi lớp không nên quá 30 học viên.</i>			
<b>financial</b>	adj	/'faɪ'nænʃl/	(thuộc về) tài chính
<b>Ex:</b> The company needs more <b>financial</b> assistance from the government. <i>Công ty cần nhiều sự hỗ trợ tài chính hơn từ chính phủ.</i>			
<b>hands-on</b>	adj	/'hændz-ɒn/	thực hành, thực tế, ngay tại chỗ
<b>Ex:</b> She has hands-on experience of electronic devices. <i>Cô ấy có kinh nghiệm thực tế về các thiết bị điện tử.</i>			
<b>individually-</b>	adj	/,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəli-	có xu hướng cá nhân

<b>oriented</b>		ˈɔːrɪəntɪd/	
<b>Ex:</b> The <b>individually-oriented</b> projects will be appreciated. <i>Các dự án mang xu hướng cá nhân sẽ được đánh giá cao.</i>			
<b>leave</b>	n	/liːv/	sự nghỉ phép
<b>Ex:</b> She's on <b>leave</b> . <i>Cô ấy đang nghỉ phép.</i>			
<b>male-dominated</b>	adj	/meɪl-ˈdɒmɪneɪtɪd/	do nam giới áp đảo
<b>Ex:</b> We don't live in a <b>male-dominated</b> society any more. <i>Chúng ta không còn sống trong một xã hội nam quyền nữa.</i>			
<b>real-life</b>	adj, n	/rɪəl-laɪf/	cuộc sống thực
<b>Ex:</b> The TV play was based on <b>real life</b> . <i>Vở kịch truyền hình dựa trên cuộc sống thực.</i>			
<b>responsive to</b>	adj	/rɪˈspɒnsɪv/	phản ứng nhanh nhạy
<b>Ex:</b> He was quickly <b>responsive to</b> questioning. <i>Anh ta nhanh chóng đáp lại câu hỏi.</i>			
<b>role</b>	n	/rəʊl/	vai trò
<b>Ex:</b> Schools play an important <b>role</b> in society. <i>Trường học đóng một vai trò quan trọng trong xã hội.</i>			
<b>sector</b>	n	/ˈsektə(r)/	mảng, lĩnh vực
<b>Ex:</b> We have seen rapid growth in the services <b>sector</b> . <i>Chúng tôi đã thấy sự phát triển nhanh chóng trong lĩnh vực dịch vụ.</i>			
<b>sense of</b>	n	/sens/	giác quang, ý thức, tri giác, cảm giác
<b>Ex:</b> He has a very good <b>sense of</b> direction. <i>Anh ấy có một khả năng định hướng tốt.</i>			
<b>sole</b>	adj	/səʊl/	độc nhất
<b>Ex:</b> The <b>sole</b> survivor of the accident was found in the water after six hours. <i>Người duy nhất sống sót sau vụ tai nạn được tìm thấy dưới nước sau sáu giờ.</i>			
<b>tailor</b>	v	/ˈteɪlə(r)/	biến đổi theo yêu cầu, điều chỉnh, may vá
<b>Ex:</b> We'll <b>tailor</b> any of our products to your company's specific needs. <i>Chúng tôi sẽ điều chỉnh bất kỳ sản phẩm nào của chúng tôi theo nhu cầu cụ thể của công ty bạn.</i>			
<b>virtual</b>	adj	/ˈvɜːtʃʊəl/	ảo
<b>Ex:</b> In the game, players simulate real life in a <b>virtual</b> world. <i>Trong trò chơi điện tử, người chơi mô phỏng đời sống thực trong thế giới ảo.</i>			
<b>vision</b>	n	/ˈvɪʒn/	tầm nhìn, thị lực
<b>Ex:</b> Cats have good night <b>vision</b> . <i>Mèo có thị lực ban đêm tốt.</i>			

## II. WORD FORMATION

Word	Meaning	Related words
<b>application (n)</b>	việc áp dụng, ứng dụng	applicable (adj) apply (v) applicant (n) applicator (n) applicability (n)
<b>attendance (n)</b>	sự tham gia	attend (v)
<b>consequently (adv)</b>	vì vậy	consequent (adj) consequential (adj) consequence(n) consequently (adv)
<b>content (adj)</b>	hài lòng	content (n)
<b>externally (adv)</b>	bên ngoài	external (adj) externalize (v) externality (n) externalization (n)
<b>financial (adj)</b>	(thuộc về) tài chính	finance (v) finance (n) financially (adv)
<b>responsive (adj)</b>	phản ứng nhanh nhạy	responsively (adv) response (n) responsiveness (n) respond (v) responsible (adj) respondent (n) responsibility (n)
<b>sense (n)</b>	giác quan, ý thức, tri giác, cảm giác, có lý, ý nghĩa	sense (v) sensationalist (adj) nonsense (n) sensibility (n) sensate (v)



		insensibility (n) sensation (n) sensitive (adj) sensational (adj) insensitive (adj)
<b>tailor (v)</b>	biến đổi theo nhu cầu, điều chỉnh, may vá	tailor (n)
<b>virtual (adj)</b>	ảo	virtually (adv)
<b>vision (n)</b>	tầm nhìn, thị lực	visual (adj) invisible (adj) visible (adj) invisibility (n) visibility (n)

### III. GRAMMAR

#### 1. FUTURE PASSIVE: REVIEW - ôn tập bị động của các thì tương lai

##### 1.1. Thì tương lai đơn

**Chủ động: S + will + V + O**

**Bị động: S + will + be + V-ed/V3 + (by O)**

**Ex:** My father will paint our house white tomorrow.

→ Our house will be painted white by my father tomorrow.

(Nhà của chúng tôi sẽ được sơn màu trắng bởi bố tôi vào ngày mai.)

##### 1.2. Thì tương lai tiếp diễn

**Chủ động: S + will be V-ing + o**

**Bị động: S + will be being + V-ed/ V3 + (by O)**

**Ex:** They will be painting their house at this time tomorrow.

→ Their house will be being painted at this time tomorrow.

(Nhà của họ sẽ đang được sơn vào thời điểm này ngày mai.)

##### 1.3. Thì tương lai gần

**Chủ động: S + is/am/are + going to + V + O**

**Bị động: S + is/ are/ am + going to + be + V-ed/V3 + by O**

**Ex:** Ann is going to visit Hue Citadel.  
→ Hue Citadel is going to be visited by Ann.  
(Kinh thành Huế sắp được tới thăm bởi Ann.)

#### 1.4. Thì tương lai hoàn thành

**Chủ động: S + will + have + V-ed/V3 + O**

**Bị động: S + will + have been + V-ed/V3 + by O**

**Ex:** They will have sold-their car by next Christmas.  
→ Their car will have been sold by next Christmas.  
(Ô tô của họ sẽ bị bán trước Giáng sinh tới.)

### 2. NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES - Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định

- Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định là mệnh đề giải thích thêm cho danh từ đứng trước, nếu bỏ đi mệnh đề chính vẫn có nghĩa rõ ràng.
- Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định thường được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bởi các dấu phẩy. Đứng trước mệnh đề quan hệ thường là tên riêng hoặc các danh từ thường có các từ xác định như: **this, that, these, those, my, his, her...**
- Đại từ quan hệ "that" không được sử dụng trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

**Ex:** My best friend, who is also my cousin, is a famous singer.  
(Bạn thân nhất của tôi, và cũng là em họ tôi, là một ca sĩ nổi tiếng.)

→ Mệnh đề quan hệ "who is also my cousin" giúp bổ sung thêm ý nghĩa cho danh từ "my best friend", nếu bỏ mệnh đề này đi thì câu vẫn có ý nghĩa: "My best friend is a famous singer."

## IV. PRONUNCIATION

### ✳ Agreeing and disagreeing tones - Ngữ điệu đồng tình và không đồng tình

- Khi chúng ta đồng tình với một người, giọng điệu sẽ thường xuống giọng ở cuối câu.

**Ex:** Yes, I couldn't agree more! ↘

- Tuy nhiên, nếu bạn **không** đồng tình với ai đó, giọng điệu sẽ thường tăng nhẹ. Điều đó tạo ra thông điệp chưa kết thúc và vì thế lịch sự hơn.

**Ex:** Well, maybe. ↗

- Chúng ta cũng có thể thể hiện sự **không** đồng tình bằng cách nhắc lại câu trần thuật như một câu hỏi với giọng điệu lên giọng tự nhiên.

**Ex:** He can't be trusted? ↗

## V. PRACTICE

**Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.**

1. A. exist                      B. exhaust                      C. exhibit                      D. exhibition
2. A. saved                      B. helped                      C. looked                      D. reduced
3. A. necessarily              B. mechanic                      C. exception                      D. apprentice
4. A. double                      B. enough                      C. resource                      D. rough
5. A. marched                      B. released                      C. managed                      D. increased
6. A. before                      B. born                      C. work                      D. boring
7. A. bee                      B. beer                      C. seem                      D. flee
8. A. peach                      B. teach                      C. measure                      D. meat
9. A. sound                      B. touch                      C. down                      D. account
10. A. design                      B. preserve                      C. basic                      D. physical

**Exercise 2. Find the word which has a different position of the main stress in each line.**

1. A. imaginary                      B. scientific                      C. advantage                      D. reviewer
2. A. lotion                      B. escape                      C. prefer                      D. review
3. A. mysterious                      B. historical                      C. heritage                      D. particular
4. A. enjoyable                      B. convenient                      C. exciting                      D. interesting
5. A. complete                      B. favourite                      C. grocery                      D. primary
6. A. customer                      B. stationery                      C. furniture                      D. deliver
7. A. machine                      B. distance                      C. address                      D. device
8. A. number                      B. transmit                      C. contact                      D. kitchen
9. A. massage                      B. production                      C. experiment                      D. invention
10. A. telephone                      B. emigrate                      C. demonstrate                      D. Introduce

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with phrases formed with "sense of" and the words given in the box.**

humour	fun	direction	identity	time
smell	responsibility	occasion	urgency	style

1. He finds a way to the place easily. He has a very good \_\_\_\_\_.
2. One of the most important things in a partner is a \_\_\_\_\_, the ability to make people laugh.
3. With her keen \_\_\_\_\_, she could tell if you were a smoker from the other side of the room.
4. Someone's \_\_\_\_\_ is their ability to choose clothes that make them look attractive.
5. Susan always enjoys life and isn't too serious: she has a \_\_\_\_\_.

6. She considers it her duty to take care of all her employees. She has a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My sister can tell the time without looking at the clock. She has a good \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If there is a \_\_\_\_\_ when a planned event takes place, people feel that something special and important is happening.
9. There was a fire practice at the building, and the helicopters hovering overhead added to the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I've been through so many changes, and I have no \_\_\_\_\_. I sometimes wonder who I am.

**Exercise 4. Give the correct forms of the words in brackets.**

1. The professor checks \_\_\_\_\_ every day. (**attend**)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ about the weather was incorrect. There was no rain last night. (**predict**)
3. The players were cheered by their \_\_\_\_\_ as they came out of the pitch. (**support**)
4. A number of tourists is going to return the \_\_\_\_\_ form distributed by the travel agent. (**evaluate**)
5. The availability of labor-saving household appliances since 1950 has contributed to the \_\_\_\_\_ of women in the labor force. (**participate**)
6. Scientific advances and other \_\_\_\_\_ constantly eliminate some jobs and create new ones. (**develop**)
7. You need to find a way to allow your customers to do some \_\_\_\_\_ to your product so that they can get what they want. (**tailor**)
8. The meeting went very smoothly because we had a very competent \_\_\_\_\_ who really understood the needs of all the persons who attended. (**facilitate**)
9. One recent \_\_\_\_\_ in medicine is the development of laser in treating cancer. (**achieve**)
10. You have to be aware of the damage humans are doing to quicken the \_\_\_\_\_ of wildlife. (**extinct**)

**Exercise 5. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. At present, women \_\_\_\_\_ by law.
 

A. is protected	B. are being protected
C. protects	D. protect
2. My elder sister is \_\_\_\_\_ English and Art.
 

A. good at	B. good
C. interested in	D. both A and C

3. She made a lot of mistakes because she was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. attentive            B. hard-working            C. impatient            D. patient

4. It's high time you \_\_\_\_\_ to study harder since last year, you had a very bad result.

- A. will start            B. start            C. to start            D. started

5. The safety committee's report recommended that all medicines should be kept out of the \_\_\_\_\_ of children.

- A. hold            B. hand            C. reach            D. grasp

6. Being busy with work of women is one of the reasons for delaying \_\_\_\_\_ children.

- A. have            B. to have            C. having            D. have had

7. After \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 hours, we stopped to let the other with us.

- A. walking - catching            B. walk - catch up  
C. walking - to catch up            D. walking - catch up

8. All children were \_\_\_\_\_ to become educated people.

- A. grownup            B. kept up            C. brought up            D. help up

9. We realized our visit to their house was unwelcome by the \_\_\_\_\_ smile on the woman's face.

- A. artificial            B. fictional            C. simulating            D. forced

10. Your rude behaviour was an \_\_\_\_\_ to the host and his wife. I don't think they will ever invite us to their home again.

- A. abuse            B. insult            C. injury            D. aversion

**Exercise 6. Turn these sentences into the passive form (Future simple or Future continuous).**

1. Students will use public transport to go to school.

---

2. She will be buying some foods at this time tomorrow.

---

3. Local people won't burn coal in the future.

---

4. My mother will be making cakes when you come next week.

---

5. The smoke from factories will pollute the air.

---

6. Trang will be doing her homework at 9 p.m tonight.

---

7. They will generate a great deal of electricity this summer.

---

8. They will build a supermarket in this area.

---

9. The mechanic won't repair the washing machine at 6 a.m tomorrow.

---

10. My sister will be cleaning the floor at this time next week.

---

**Exercise 7. Change these sentences into the passive voice.**

1. The company is going to develop a new procedure.

---

2. The students will be planting trees here at this time next week.

---

3. My mother is going to sell this house.

---

4. They will be decorating the room at 8 a.m tomorrow.

---

5. She is going to tell a story.

---

6. The teacher is going to give a lesson.

---

7. They will be cleaning the car at this time tomorrow.

---

8. How can they open this safe?

---

9. My father will water these plants tomorrow.

---

10. They will discuss the problems again.

---

11. You should place matches out of reach of children.

---

12. They will gain nothing without effort.

---

---

13. People must conserve natural resources.

---

14. My father is washing the car.

---

15. John will call the other members next week.

---

**Exercise 8. Choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the original one.**

1. My father gives me a new shirt.

- A. A new shirt is given to me by my father.
- B. A new shirt is give me by my father.
- C. A new shirt is given by me my father.
- D. A new shirt are given me by my father

2. A new hat is bought by Lan.

- A. Lan buys a new hat.
- B. Lan buy a hat new.
- C. Lan bought a new hat.
- D. Lan is bought a new hat.

3. People speak English everywhere.

- A. English was spoken everywhere.
- B. English was speak everywhere.
- C. English is spoken everywhere.
- D. English is speaks everywhere.

4. They drink much wine.

- A. Much wine are drunk by them.
- C. Much wine is drunk by them.
- B. Much wine is drank by them.
- D. Much wine is drink by them.

5. They belived that he saved me.

- A. It was belived that he saved me.
- B. It was belived that he has saved me.
- C. He was belived to have saved me.
- D. A and c are correct.

6. They cancelled all flights because of fog.

- A. All flights were because of fog were cancelled.
- B. All flights were cancelled because of fog.
- C. All flight were because of fog cancelled.
- D. All flights were cancelled by them of fog.

7. They had to postpone the meeting because of illness.

- A. The meeting because of illness had to be postponed.
- B. The meeting had to because of illness be postponed.
- C. The meeting had to postponed because of illness.
- D. The meeting had to be postponed because of illness.

8. They are building a new highway around the city.

- A. A new highway around the city is being built.
- B. A new highway is being built around the city by them.
- C. A new highway is being built around the city.
- D. Around the city a new highway is being built.

9. They will ask you a lot of questions at the interview.

- A. You will be asked a lot of questions at the interview.
- B. You will be asked a lot of questions at the interview by them.
- C. A lot of questions will be asked you at the interview.
- D. A lot of questions will be asked you at the interview.

10. They have built a new hospital near the airport.

- A. A new hospital near the airport have been built.
- B. A new hospital has been built near the airport by them.
- C. A new hospital has been built near the airport.
- D. Near the airport a new hospital has been.

**Exercise 9. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.**

1. America \_\_\_\_\_ by Columbus in 1492.

- A. are discovered
- B. were discovering
- C. is discovered
- D. was discovered

2. Parrots and crows \_\_\_\_\_ the most intelligent birds.

- A. were considering
- B. are considered
- C. considered
- D. was considered

3. I still can't believe! My bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ last night.

- A. was stolen
- B. was stealing
- C. were stolen
- D. stole

4. Many traffic accidents \_\_\_\_\_ by dangerous driving.



A. cause                      B. caused                      C. are caused                      D. which are caused

5. Many US automobiles \_\_\_\_\_ in Detroit, Michigan.

A. manufacture                      B. are manufactured  
C. have manufactured                      D. are manufacturing

6. Grass \_\_\_\_\_ by fat cows on the green meadow.

A. are eaten                      B. was being eaten  
C. were being eat                      D. was been eaten

7. So much progress \_\_\_\_\_ that there may be space-frights to Mars.

A. is being made                      B. are being made  
C. will be made                      D. will being made

8. Many people believe we can look forward to the day when even our household jobs like cleaning and decorating \_\_\_\_\_ by computer-control robots.

A. will be doing                      B. are being done  
C. would be done                      D. will be done

9. English \_\_\_\_\_ since 2002.

A. have been learned                      B. has been learnt  
C. has to learn                      D. have to learn

10. Your bill should \_\_\_\_\_ before you leave the hotel.

A. be paid                      B. is paid                      C. are paid                      D. was paid

11. I found that what he said was incorrect. What he said \_\_\_\_\_ incorrect.

A. was found                      B. was found to be  
C. was founded                      D. has been found

12. We consider him the best speaker of the debate.

→ He \_\_\_\_\_ the best speaker of the debate.

A. is considered to be                      B. is considering  
C. was considered                      D. was considering

13. We thought you were serious when you said you were leaving.

→ You were thought \_\_\_\_\_ when you said you were leaving.

A. to have been serious                      B. to being serious  
C. to be serious                      D. to have been seriously

14. The castle \_\_\_\_\_ in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

A. built                      B. has built                      C. was built                      D. had built

15. French \_\_\_\_\_ in many parts of Europe.

A. is being spoken

B. is spoken

C. has been spoken

D. has spoken

**Exercise 10. Put commas to complete the sentence.**

1. John who speaks French and Italian works as a tour guide.

---

2. She told me her address which I wrote down on a piece of paper.

---

3. Sarah whom you met yesterday works in advertising.

---

4. My office which is on the second floor of the building is very small.

---

5. The sun which is one of millions of stars in the universe provides US with heat and light.

---

6. Mark whose car had broken down was in a very bad mood.

---

7. Professor Wilson who teaches Chemistry is an excellent lecturer.

---

8. Jim's sister whom you met her yesterday is a famous architect.

---

9. Mrs. Smith who is a retired teacher does volunteer work at the hospital.

---

10. Lake Prespa which is on the north Greek border is a lonely beautiful lake.

---

**Exercise 11. Combine the sentences using relative clauses.**

1. Samuel Johnson was the son of a bookseller. Samuel Johnson was born in 1709.

---

2. Mr. Kemp teaches physics. He is going to retire next year.

---

3. Yesterday I met a woman named Susan. Her husband works in London.

---

4. He picked up a handful of stones. One of them was sharp.

---

5. Dr. Phuc examined me last Friday. He was really kind.

---

6. Dublin is the capital of Ireland. It is my favourite city.

---

7. That is the swimming pool. I used to go swimming there.

---

8. Felix Reeve is a journalist. His tape recorder was stolen.

---

9. Mr. Smith said he was too busy to speak to me. I had come to see him.

---

10. James sits next to me. He is one of my best friends.

---

**Exercise 12. Change the relative clauses to phrases.**

1. Do you know the woman who is coming toward us?

---

2. The road that joins the two villages is very narrow.

---

3. Most of the goods that are made in this factory are exported.

---

4. My grandmother, who is old and sick, never goes out of the house.

---

5. Kuala Lumpur, which is the capital city of Malaysia, is a major trade center in Southeast Asia.

---

6. The woman who lived here before us is a romantic novelist.

---

7. The scientists who are researching the causes of cancer are making progress.

---

8. Our solar system is in a galaxy that is called the Milky Way.

---

9. All students who don't hand in their papers will fail in the exam.

---

10. Simon Bolivar, who was a great South American general, led the fight for independence early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

---

**Exercise 13. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.**

Throughout history, women have always aimed for a recognized place in (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Guided by their own (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge and expertise, women like Marie Curie in science, Mary Wollstonecraft in literary writing, Simone de Beauvois in philosophical existentialist debate, and Marie Stopes in medicine, to name a few, have brought about an awareness of the role of the women in any walks of life. These women have helped redefine and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ..... the nature of women's place in society. Today the spread of global women's organizations and the impact of women's contributions to society show that progress has been made and the progress in furthering the role of women in society has been some benefits to the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ woman. It is true to say that not all women have the same need. The need of the woman who stays at home and raises children will differ widely from the woman who works outside. Nonetheless, in the extensive field of equal opportunities, it would be good to know that access is given to both with equal measure according to the true value of respective abilities. It also would be good to know that the woman at home is recognized as a valued (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of society just as much as the one who deals on business outside the home.

- |               |               |               |                |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. society | B. social     | C. socialize  | D. socialist   |
| 2. A. region  | B. farm       | C. field      | D. path        |
| 3. A. gain    | B. encourage  | C. force      | D. consolidate |
| 4. A. own     | B. private    | C. individual | D. personal    |
| 5. A. party   | B. competitor | C. partner    | D. member      |

**Exercise 14. Read the passage and choose the correct option.**

Most young couples have meals regularly in their parents' home with little or no pay, and give their children to the care of old couples free of charge.

Investigations have shown that parents of young couples don't mind providing meals and caring for their children. However, this practice should not become an accepted social custom. The old couples' expense on food has already increased while young couples spend more on clothing and furnishing and less on food. If this trend continues, many young couples might take these privileges for granted and become more dependent. It is not right for young couples to make use of the old couples' love, not only because our nation is well-known for its special respect paid to the elderly, but also because the young must become independent.

What young people should do is to become more considerate towards their old parents. After long year of hard working, they are worthy of such consideration.

1. Most married young couples \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. live with their parents
- B. have meals in their parents' home from time to time
- C. have not become independent completely
- D. pay no respect to the elderly

2. The writer thinks it is \_\_\_\_\_ for old couples to provide meals or care for their married children.

- A. wrong
- B. an accepted social custom
- C. right
- D. understandable

3. According to the passage, young couples should.

- A. spend less on clothing or furnishing and more on food
- B. look after their children themselves
- C. be less demanding and more caring towards their old parents
- D. pay for the meals they have in their parents' home

4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. What troubles young people most is that no one will look after their children except their own parents.
- B. The reason why young couples depend on their parents to different degrees is that their own parent.
- C. Old couples should give money to their children instead of providing meals or caring for them.
- D. It would be natural that if young couples went on depending on their old parents they would have to provide meals and care for their children when they get married.

5. This article is particularly written for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. old couples
- B. both young and old couples
- C. young couples
- D. young couples' children

**Exercise 15a. Rearrange the words and phrases given to make meaningful sentences.**

1. Time/ changed/ has./ In/ modern/ era/,/ this / women/ taking/ a I are/ positive/ role/ in/ society/.

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2. In/ modern/ our/ society/,/ we/ see/ that/ can/ women/ now/ involved/ are/ in/ boldly/ politics/.

---

3. Nowadays/,/ women/ a/ very/ the/ important/ role/ play/ in/ society/,/ they/ protected/ by/ law/ and/ get/ are/ more/ and/ freedom/ more/.

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4. Unlike / women/ the/ past/ whose / in/ place/ is the/ house/ inside/,/ women/ 21<sup>st</sup>/ century/ the/ can/ be/ everywhere/ found/.

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5. With/the/of/the/influence/mass/ media/ and/Western/values/,/becoming/ women/ very/ bold, are/ brave/,/ adventurous/,/ capable/ and/ responsible/.

---

**Exercise 15b. Use a relative pronoun to combine two sentences into one with a defining or non-defining relative clause.**

1. Those girls have passed the entrance examination. They will enter university.

→ The girls

2. Some women get a university degree. They can get a well-paid job.

→ Some women Have you heard about "For a Brighter Future"?

3. It supports women in their fight for employment equality.

→ Have you

4. Some fathers only do a part-time job. They can stay at home more often and have a closer relationship with their children.

→ Some fathers

5. Viet Nam used to be male-dominated. It now has a large population of employed women.

→ Viet Nam,

**Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. The news of her son's death was a great shock to her.

→ The news that

2. "You can't borrow my motorbike, Peter", Mary said.

→ Mary refused

3. He had written the problem on the blackboard. He solved it.

→ Hardly

4. He studied English. He also studied French.

→ Not only

5. We live far from our house. We miss it very much.

→ The

**6.** You may be strong, but you can't lift this heavy box.

→ No matter

**7.** Jane weighs as much as her sister.

→ Jane is

**8.** They were building a new shopping center when we came.

→ A new shopping center

**9.** Are they going to demolish these old houses?

→ Are these old houses

**10.** It was such bad coffee that he couldn't drink it.

→ The coffee

# UNIT 12. MY FUTURE CAREER

## I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<b>academic</b>	adj	/,ækə'demɪk/	có tính học thuật, thuộc học viện
<b>Ex:</b> We have to use <b>academic</b> language in our presentation. <i>Chúng ta phải sử dụng ngôn ngữ có tính học thuật trong bài thuyết trình của mình.</i>			
<b>alternatively</b>	adv	/ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪvli/	lựa chọn khác, thay thế
<b>Ex:</b> We could go to the Indian restaurant, or alternatively, we could try that new Italian place. <i>Chúng ta có thể đến nhà hàng Ấn Độ, hoặc cách khác, chúng ta có thể thử một nhà hàng Ý mới mở.</i>			
<b>applied</b>	adj	/ə'plaɪd/	ứng dụng, được áp dụng
<b>Ex:</b> She graduated in <b>Applied</b> Mathematics. <i>Cô ấy tốt nghiệp ngành Toán học ứng dụng.</i>			
<b>approach</b>	n	/ə'prəʊtʃ/	phương pháp, cách tiếp cận
<b>Ex:</b> She took the wrong <b>approach</b> , so the children disliked her. <i>Cô ấy đã tiếp cận sai cách, vì vậy những đứa trẻ không thích cô ấy.</i>			
<b>behind the scenes</b>	idiom	/bɪhaɪd ðə si:ns/	một cách thầm lặng, diễn ra phía sau hậu trường
<b>Ex:</b> A lot of hard work has been going on <b>behind the scenes</b> . <i>Rất nhiều công việc khó khăn đã và đang diễn ra ở hậu trường.</i>			
<b>burn the midnight oil</b>	idiom	/bɜ:n ðə 'mɪdnɑ:t ɔɪl/	học hoặc làm việc muộn
<b>Ex:</b> We'll be <b>burning the midnight oil</b> tonight to prepare for the exam tomorrow. <i>Tối nay chúng ta sẽ phải thức khuya học bài để chuẩn bị cho bài kiểm tra ngày mai.</i>			
<b>career</b>	n	/kə'riə(r)/	sự nghiệp
<b>Ex:</b> She left college to pursue an acting <b>career</b> . <i>Cô ta bỏ học đại học để theo đuổi sự nghiệp diễn xuất.</i>			
<b>career path</b>	n	/kə'riə(r) pa:θ/	con đường sự nghiệp
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Career path</b> is very important to a man. <i>Con đường sự nghiệp rất quan trọng đối với một người đàn ông.</i>			
<b>chef</b>	n	/ʃef/	đầu bếp
<b>Ex:</b> He is one of the top chefs in Britain. <i>Anh ấy là một trong những đầu bếp hàng đầu ở Anh.</i>			
<b>certificate</b>	n	/sə'fɪtɪkət/	chứng chỉ, văn bằng



**Ex:** She has a **certificate** in English teaching methods. *Cô ấy có chứng chỉ về phương pháp giảng dạy tiếng Anh.*

<b>cultivation</b>	n	/,kʌltɪ'veɪʃn/	việc canh tác
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**Ex:** The **cultivation** of wheat required the most fertile lands. *Việc canh tác lúa mì đòi hỏi những vùng đất màu mỡ nhất.*

<b>customer service</b>	n	/'kʌtəmə(r) 'sɜ:vɪs/	dịch vụ chăm sóc khách hàng
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**Ex:** Good **customer service** means meeting your customers' needs in a timely, efficient, and pleasant way. *Dịch vụ chăm sóc khách hàng tốt có nghĩa là đáp ứng nhu cầu của khách hàng một cách kịp thời, hiệu quả và dễ chịu.*

<b>CV</b> ( <b>curriculum vitae</b> )	n	/,si:'vi:/ (kə,rɪkjələm 'vi:taɪ/	sơ yếu lý lịch
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**Ex:** I sent my cv to apply for that job. *Tôi gửi sơ yếu lý lịch để xin làm công việc đó.*

<b>flexitime</b>	adv	/'fleksɪtaɪm/	(làm việc) theo giờ linh hoạt
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**Ex:** 25% of the employees work **flexitime** here. *25% nhân viên ở đây làm việc linh hoạt theo giờ.*

<b>fashion designer</b>	n	/'fæʃn dɪ'zainə(r)/	nhà thiết kế thời trang
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**Ex:** "Coco" was an exquisite French **fashion designer** and founder of the well-known Chanel brand. *"Coco" là một nhà thiết kế thời trang tinh tế người Pháp và là người sáng lập ra thương hiệu Chanel nổi tiếng.*

<b>enrol</b>	v	/ɪn'rəʊl/	đăng ký, ghi danh
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**Ex:** Is it too late to **enrol** for this course? *Có quá muộn để ghi danh cho khóa học này không?*

<b>housekeeper</b>	n	/'haʊski:pə(r)/	bà quản gia
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**Ex:** Take a seat please! My **housekeeper** will make you a cup of tea. *Mời ngồi. Quản gia của tôi sẽ pha cho ngài một tách trà.*

<b>make a bundle</b>	idiom	/meɪk ə 'bʌndl/	kiếm bộn tiền
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**Ex:** He **made a bundle** by selling real estate. *Anh ấy kiếm bộn tiền bằng việc bán bất động sản.*

<b>nine-to-five</b>	adj, adv	/naɪn-tə-faɪv/	giờ hành chính (9 giờ sáng đến 5 giờ chiều)
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**Ex:** She's tired of working **nine to five**. *Cô ấy chán làm công việc hành chính.*

<b>ongoing</b>	adj	/'ɒŋɡəʊɪŋ /	liên tục, đang diễn ra
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**Ex:** There is an **ongoing** investigation into the cause of the crash. *Hiện đang có một cuộc điều tra về nguyên nhân của vụ tai nạn.*

<b>profession</b>	n	/prə'feɪʃn/	ngề
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<b>Ex:</b> She left the teaching <b>profession</b> in 1990 to start her own business. <i>Cô ấy bỏ nghề dạy học vào năm 1990 để bắt đầu kinh doanh riêng.</i>			
<b>take into account</b>	idiom	/teɪk ɪntə ə'kaʊnt/	cân nhắc kỹ
<b>Ex:</b> She <b>took into account</b> before signing in the contract. <i>Cô ấy cân nhắc kỹ trước khi kí vào bản hợp đồng.</i>			

## II. WORD FORMATION

Word	Meaning	Related words
<b>academic (adj)</b>	có tính học thuật, thuộc học viện	academic (n) academician (n) academy (n) academicism (n) academically (adv) academia (n)
<b>alternatively (adv)</b>	lựa chọn khác, thay thế	alternative (adj) alter (v) alternation (n)
<b>certificate (n)</b>	chứng chỉ, văn bằng	certificate (v) certification (n) certificated (adj)
<b>cultivation (n)</b>	canh tác	cultivate (v) cultivated (adj) cultivator (n)
<b>enrol(v)</b>	đăng ký, ghi danh	enrolment (n) enrollee (n)
<b>profession (n)</b>	nghề	profess (v) professionalize (v) professional (adj) professionalization (n) professionally (adv) professionalism (n)

### III. GRAMMAR

#### 1. DESPITE/ IN SPITE OF: REVIEW - Ôn lại despite/ in spite of

- **Despite/ In spite of** được dùng để diễn tả sự tương phản giữa hai thông tin trong cùng một câu. Chúng ta sử dụng **despite/ in spite of** trước danh từ, cụm danh từ hoặc V-ing.

**Cấu trúc:**

**Despite/ In spite of + N/ NP/ V-ing, S + V...**

**Ex:** Mary went to the carnival in spite of the rain.

*(Mary đã đi đến lễ hội bất chấp trời mưa.)*

In spite of eating McDonalds regularly, Mary remained slim.

*(Mặc dù thường xuyên ăn McDonalds nhưng Mary vẫn thon thả.)*

- Cả **despite** và **in spite of** có thể theo sau bởi một mệnh đề bao gồm cả chủ ngữ và vị ngữ nếu ta thêm "the fact that".

**Despite/ In spite of + THE FACT THAT + S + V, S + V...**

**Ex:** Mary bought a new pair of shoes despite the fact that she already had 97 pairs.

*(Mary đã mua một đôi giày mới mặc dù thực tế rằng cô ấy đã có 97 đôi rồi.)*

Mary went to the cinema in spite of the fact that she was exhausted.

*(Mary đi tới rạp chiếu phim bất chấp sự thật rằng cô ấy rất mệt.)*

- Cả **despite** và **in spite of** có thể được dùng ở mệnh đề đầu hoặc mệnh đề thứ hai đều được.

**Ex:** She liked ice cream despite having sensitive teeth.

Despite having sensitive teeth, she liked ice cream.

*(Cô ấy thích ăn kem mặc dù răng nhạy cảm.)*

#### 2. VERB + TO-INFINITIVE/ VERB + VING - Động từ theo sau bởi động từ nguyên thể và động từ theo sau bởi V-ing.

- Trong tiếng Anh có một số động từ luôn theo sau bởi V-ing hoặc **to Verb**, một số lại theo sau bởi cả 2 dạng trên.

\* Những động từ theo sau bởi "V-ing":

- **Verb + Ving:** admit, avoid, delay, enjoy, excuse, consider, deny, finish, imagine, forgive, keep, mind, miss, postpone, practise, resist, risk, propose, detest, dread, resent, pardon, fancy, discuss,...

**Ex:** She enjoys listening to music every morning.

*(Cô ấy yêu thích nghe nhạc vào mỗi buổi sáng.)*

He admitted taking the money.

*(Anh ta thừa nhận đã lấy tiền.)*

Would you consider selling the property?

*(Bạn sẽ xem xét bán nhà chứ?)*

He kept complaining.

*(Anh ta vẫn tiếp tục phàn nàn.)*

- **V + giới từ + V-ing:** apologize to sb for, accuse sb of, insist on, feel like, congratulate sb on, suspect sb of, look forward to, dream of, succeed in, object to, approve/ disapprove of...

**Ex:** He apologizes for being late.

*(Anh ta xin lỗi vì đến muộn.)*

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

*(Tôi đang mong chờ tin của cậu.)*

- **Một số cụm từ + V-ing:**

It's no use / It's no good...	Be/ get used to...
There's no point (in)...	Be/ get accustomed to...
It's (not) worth...	Do/Would you mind ...?
Have difficult (in)...	Be busy...
It's a waste of time/ money...	What about...? How about...
	Go... (go shopping, go swimming ...)

\* **Những động từ theo sau bởi động từ nguyên thể: Verb + to V**

- **Những động từ sau được theo sau trực tiếp bởi to-infinitive:** agree, appear, arrange, attempt, ask, decide, determine, fail, endeavour, happen, hope, learn, manage, offer, plan, prepare, promise, prove, refuse, seem, tend, threaten, volunteer, expect, want,...

**Ex:** She agreed to pay \$50 for him. *(Cô ấy đã đồng ý trả 50 đô la cho anh ta.)*

She volunteered to help the disabled. *(Cô ấy tình nguyện giúp đỡ người tàn tật.)*

He learnt to look after himself. *(Anh ấy học cách tự chăm sóc mình.)*

She decided to quit her job. *(Cô ấy quyết định nghỉ việc.)*

- **Verb + how/ what/ when/ where/ which/ why + to Vinfinitive:**

Những động từ sử dụng công thức này là: ask, decide, discover, find out, forget, know, learn, remember, see, show, think, understand, want to know, wonder...

**Ex:** He discovered how to open the safe.

*(Anh ấy đã phát hiện ra làm thế nào để mở két sắt.)*

She couldn't think of what to say.

*(Cô ấy không thể nghĩ ra điều gì để nói.)*

- **Verb + Object + to V**

Những động từ theo công thức này là: advise, allow, enable, encourage, forbid, force, hear, instruct, invite, order, permit, persuade, request, remind, train, urge, want, tempt...

**Ex:** They persuaded US to go with them. (*Họ đã thuyết phục chúng tôi đi với họ.*)

She encouraged me to try again. (*Cô ấy khuyến khích tôi thử lại lần nữa.*)

**\* Một số động từ đặc biệt có thể kết hợp với cả V-ing và to V**

**- STOP**

Stop V-ing: dừng làm gì (dừng hẳn)

Stop to V: dừng lại để làm việc gì

**Ex:** He has lung cancer. He needs to stop smoking.

(*Anh ấy bị ung thư phổi. Anh ấy cần phải dừng việc hút thuốc.*)

He was tired so he stopped to smoke.

(*Anh ấy thấy mệt nên đã dừng lại để hút thuốc.*)

**- REMEMBER**

Remember to V: nhớ sẽ phải làm gì (ở hiện tại - tương lai)

Remember V-ing: nhớ đã làm gì rồi (ở quá khứ)

**Ex:** I remember to send this letter. (*Tôi nhớ phải gửi bức thư này.*)

I remembered paying her money. (*Tôi nhớ là đã trả cô ấy tiền rồi.*)

**- FORGET**

Forget to V: quên phải làm gì

Forget V-ing: quên đã làm gì

**Ex:** Don't forget to buy flowers. (*Đừng quên mua hoa nhé.*)

I never forget having dinner with my parents at the weekend.

(*Tôi không bao giờ quên ăn tối với bố mẹ tôi vào cuối tuần.*)

**- REGRET**

Regret to V: hối tiếc vì phải làm gì

Regret V-ing: hối tiếc vì đã làm gì

**Ex:** I regret to inform you that the train was cancelled.

(*Tôi rất tiếc phải báo tin cho anh rằng chuyến tàu đã bị hủy.*)

He regrets dropping out of school early.

(*Anh ấy hối tiếc vì đã bỏ học quá sớm.*)

**- TRY**

Try to V: cố gắng làm gì

Try V-ing: thử làm gì

**Ex:** I tried to pass the exam.

(Tôi đã cố gắng vượt qua kỳ thi.)

You should try unlocking the door with this key.

(Bạn nên thử mở cửa với chiếc khóa này.)

#### - MEAN

Mean to V: có ý định làm gì.

Mean V-ing: có nghĩa là gì.

**Ex:** He doesn't mean to prevent you from doing that.

(Anh ấy không có ý ngăn cản bạn làm việc đó.)

This sign means not going into.

(Biển báo này có ý nghĩa là không được đi vào trong.)

#### - NEED

Need to V: cần làm gì

Need V-ing: cần được làm gì (= need to be done)

**Ex:** I need to go to school today. (Tôi cần đến trường hôm nay.)

Your hair needs cutting. (Tóc bạn cần được cắt.)

## IV. PRONUNCIATION

### ✳ High tones - Cao giọng

- Chúng ta sử dụng giọng cao cho các tính từ như: *excellent, gorgeous, brilliant, superb, absolutely, amazing...* để chỉ những cảm giác mạnh. Nếu chúng ta sử dụng các tính từ diễn tả cảm giác yếu hơn như: *nice, quite, pleasant, quite pretty...* thì giọng của chúng ta thường sẽ không cao. Ví dụ:

A: How was your trip?	A: Kì nghỉ thế nào?
B: Excellent!	B: Tuyệt vời!
A: Good food?	A: Đồ ăn ngon chứ?
B: Quite pleasant.	B: Khá vừa ý.

- Khi chúng ta sử dụng các tính từ mạnh như: *excellent, gorgeous, brilliant, superb, absolutely, amazing...* với giọng bằng, chúng sẽ mang nghĩa ngược lại.

**Ex:** A: The flight is delayed again. (*Chuyến bay lại bị hoãn.*)

B: Brilliant. (*Thật tệ quá!*)

## V. PRACTICE

### Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

1. A. enough            B. rough            C. laugh            D. though
2. A. stage            B. village            C. manage            D. package
3. A. license            B. combine            C. seaside            D. police
4. A. some            B. done            C. once            D. home
5. A. not            B. nobody            C. wrote            D. spoken
6. A. chapter            B. chemist            C. chease            D. rich
7. A. nominated            B. polluted            C. provided            D. destroyed
8. A. sociable            B. ocean            C. receive            D. special
9. A. first            B. victim            C. facility            D. notice
10. A. question            B. accommodation            C. information            D. nation

### Exercise 2. Find the word which has a different position of the main stress in each line.

1. A. capable            B. different            C. difficult            D. delightful
2. A. comfortable            B. commercial            C. generous            D. demonstrate
3. A. heritage            B. waterfall            C. departure            D. separate
4. A. remember            B. government            C. natural            D. chemicals
5. A. experiment            B. assistant            C. sociable            D. equipment
6. A. tonight            B. dinner            C. sorry            D. problem
7. A. saucepan            B. steamer            C. beside            D. object
8. A. lighting            B. refrigerator            C. fixture            D. safety
9. A. destroy            B. remember            C. forget            D. injure
10. A. chemical            B. medicine            C. calendar            D. precaution

### Exercise 3. What's this job?

1. \_\_\_\_\_: a person with a medical degree (= university qualification) whose job is to treat people who are ill or hurt.
2. \_\_\_\_\_: someone whose job is to teach in a school or college
3. \_\_\_\_\_: a person whose job is to design or build machines, engines or electrical equipment, or things such as roads, railways or bridges, using scientific principles
4. \_\_\_\_\_: a person whose job is to design new buildings and make certain that they are built correctly
5. \_\_\_\_\_: a man whose job is cutting men's hair

6. \_\_\_\_\_: someone whose job is to give advice to people about the law and speak for them in court

7. \_\_\_\_\_: a woman whose job is to take care of a particular family's children

8. \_\_\_\_\_: a person whose job is changing words, especially written words, into a different language

**Exercise 4. Complete each sentence with a career from the box.**

tour operators	teachers	accountants	archeologists	nutritionists
architects	police officers	journalists	multimedia programmers	librarians

1. \_\_\_\_\_ provide financial advice to clients that range from Multinational organisations and governmental bodies to small independent businesses.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ manage learning resources while keeping the library users' needs in mind.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ design buildings that are functional, safe, and beautiful.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ are responsible for combining text with sounds, pictures, video clips, virtual reality and other forms.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ are responsible for organising and preparing holiday tours.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ support laws through the detection, prevention and investigation of crime.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ help to advance an understanding of how diet affects the health and well-being of people and animals.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ educate children in a school.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ study past human activity by excavating, dating and interpreting objects and sites of historical interest.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ write news stories, and articles for use on television and radio or within magazines, journals and newspapers.

**Exercise 5. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

1. Before you begin to explore career fields, you should determine your values, your interests and your \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. possibilities      B. abilities      C. capabilities      D. probabilities

2. I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ looking through the 'Situations Vacant' column because there are 50 applicants for every job.

- A. fond of      B. bored      C. fed up      D. tired of

3. She is ambitious and wants to \_\_\_\_\_ more responsibilities.

- A. take in      B. take on      C. get to      D. getup



4. He's very \_\_\_\_\_. He does his work very badly.

- A. incompetent      B. rash      C. hasty      D. unconscious

5. She is very \_\_\_\_\_. She can be relied on to do her job properly.

- A. efficient      B. cautious      C. serious      D. conservative

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who stops fires burning.

- A. Policeman      B. Librarian      C. Firefighter      D. Postman

7. "Never be late for an interview, \_\_\_\_\_ you can't get a job".

- A. or so      B. unless      C. if not      D. otherwise

8. I am currently \_\_\_\_\_ for an opportunity to use the skills I learnt in my college.

- A. watching      B. finding      C. looking      D. taking

9. Doctors are responsible for the diagnosis, care and \_\_\_\_\_ of illness and disease. They also have a role in protecting and improving people's wellbeing.

- A. treatment      B. cure      C. remedy      D. therapy

10. If you want to inspire young people through \_\_\_\_\_, a job as a primary school teacher could be perfect for you.

- A. learn      B. learning      C. being learned      D. to learn

**Exercise 6. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. They are used to (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_ new lessons.

2. By (work) \_\_\_\_\_ day and night, he succeeded in (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ the job in time.

3. His doctor advised him (give) \_\_\_\_\_ up (smoke) \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Please stop (talk) \_\_\_\_\_. We will stop (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch in ten minutes.

5. Stop (argue) \_\_\_\_\_ and start (work) \_\_\_\_\_.

6. I like (think) \_\_\_\_\_ carefully about things before (make) \_\_\_\_\_ decision.

7. Ask him (come) \_\_\_\_\_ in. Don't keep him (stand) \_\_\_\_\_ at the door.

8. Did you succeed in (solve) \_\_\_\_\_ the problem?

9. Don't forget (lock) \_\_\_\_\_ the door before (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.

10. Don't try (persuade) \_\_\_\_\_ me. Nothing can make me (change) \_\_\_\_\_ my mind.

**Exercise 7. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets: V-ing or V-inf.**

1. Nam suggested (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ the children to school yesterday.

2. They decided (play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis with us last night.

3. Mary helped me (repair) \_\_\_\_\_ this fan and (clean) the house.

4. We offer (make) \_\_\_\_\_ a plan.

5. We required them (be) \_\_\_\_\_ on time.
6. Kim wouldn't recommend him (go) \_\_\_\_\_ here alone.
7. Before (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed, my mother turned off the lights.
8. Minh is interested in (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to music before (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.
9. This robber admitted (steal) \_\_\_\_\_ the red mobile phone last week.
10. Shyn spends a lot of money (repair) \_\_\_\_\_ her car.
11. It took me 2 hours (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ the clothes and shoes.
12. Do you have any money (pay) \_\_\_\_\_ for the hat?
13. Would you like (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents in Paris?
14. Don't waste my time (complain) \_\_\_\_\_ about your salary.
15. That questions need (reply) \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Viet is used to (cry) \_\_\_\_\_ when he faces his difficulties.
17. It's time they stopped (work) \_\_\_\_\_ here.
18. Will she remember (collect) \_\_\_\_\_ his suit from the dry - cleaners or shall I do it?
19. Jim forgot (send) \_\_\_\_\_ this message last night.
20. Hung stopped (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream yesterday.

**Exercise 8. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. He is too busy \_\_\_\_\_ care other.  
A. take                      B. to take                      C. taking                      D. B and C
2. I regret \_\_\_\_\_ you that your application has been refused.  
A. to inform                      B. informing                      C. inform                      D. informed
3. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ the door before going out.  
A. close                      B. closing                      C. to close                      D. closed
4. I advise you \_\_\_\_\_ before deciding to accept that position.  
A. to wait                      B. wait                      C. waiting                      D. to be waited
5. I promise to give you an opportunity \_\_\_\_\_ questions.  
A. to ask                      B. ask                      C. asking                      D. asked
6. I caught a cold yesterday from \_\_\_\_\_ in the rain.  
A. walking                      B. walk                      C. walked                      D. to walk
7. You are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_ on the airplane.  
A. to smoke                      B. smoking                      C. to smoking                      D. to smokings
8. I couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ when hetripped!  
A. to laugh                      B. to laughing                      C. laughing                      D. laugh

9. She expects people \_\_\_\_\_ her, but she never helps anyone!

- A. help                      B. to help                      C. helping                      D. to helping

10. Please stop \_\_\_\_\_. I can hear you fine!

- A. to shout                      B. to shouting                      C. shouting                      D. shout

11. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the window? It's very hot in here.

- A. to open                      B. to opening                      C. open                      D. opening

12. In Los Angeles, \_\_\_\_\_ is not allowed in any building.

- A. to smoke                      B. smoking                      C. to smoking                      D. smoke

13. She forgave her sister for \_\_\_\_\_ her.

- A. to deceive                      B. deceive                      C. deceiving                      D. to deceiving

14. Since coming here, I've got used to \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early.

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

15. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ up early, if I have to.

- A. get                      B. to get                      C. to getting                      D. getting

**Exercise 9. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. He recommended \_\_\_\_\_ me it.

- A. do                      B. to do                      C. doing                      D. did

2. Are his ideas worth \_\_\_\_\_ to?

- A. listen                      B. listening                      C. to listen                      D. to listening

3. My watch keeps \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stop                      B. to stop                      C. stopping                      D. stopped

4. Do you often practice \_\_\_\_\_ English?

- A. speaking                      B. to speak                      C. speak                      D. spoke

5. I must remind my students that this grammar point needs \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. revise                      B. revising                      C. to revise                      D. revised

6. We found it very difficult \_\_\_\_\_ a decision.

- A. reach                      B. reaching                      C. to reach                      D. to reaching

7. It takes me hours \_\_\_\_\_ a letter.

- A. to write                      B. writing                      C. to be written                      D. written

8. We soon got the machine \_\_\_\_\_ again.

- A. to repair                      B. repair                      C. repairing                      D. repaired

9. I caught him \_\_\_\_\_ over my wall.

- A. to climb                      B. climb                      C. having climbed                      D. climbing

10. I hate \_\_\_\_\_ a child \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. see-crying      B. see – cry      C. seeing-to cry      D. seeing-cry

11. I won't have him \_\_\_\_\_ his bike in the kitchen.

- A. clean      B. cleaning      C. having cleaned      D. cleaned

12. By the time their baby arrives, the Johnson hope \_\_\_\_\_ painting and decorating the new nursery.

- A. having finished      B. to have finished  
C. having been finished      D. to have been finished

13. I don't recall \_\_\_\_\_ him at the conference.

- A. having seen      B. to have seen  
C. having been seen      D. to have been seen

14. Last year I studied abroad. I appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity to live and study in a foreign country.

- A. having been had      B. having had      C. to have had      D. to have been had

15. Stacey seems like a bright student. She's always the first \_\_\_\_\_ her work.

- A. to finish      B. finishing      C. being finished      D. to be finished

**Exercise 10. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. Although he is not an intelligent student, he can learn very fast.

→ Despite / In spite of

2. Because Hoa was rich, she could buy that house.

→ Because of

3. Because the rain was so heavy, I couldn't go to school.

→ Because of

4. His father asked him to stay at home because he was sick.

→ Because of

5. Because there was an accident, I was late.

→ Because of

6. She failed the University entrance exam because her grades were bad.

→ Because of

7. Although he has a physical handicap, he has become a successful businessman.

→ Despite

8. Because of the cheap price, my wife insists on buying the TV.

→ Because

9. Although it was raining heavily, we still went to school.

→ Despite / In spite of

10. Because I studied hard, I passed the exam.

→ Because of

**Exercise 11. Complete the sentences with "In spite/ Despite/Although".**

1. Salim went to school alone, \_\_\_\_\_ she knew that it was very unsafe.

2. They liked their camping holiday, \_\_\_\_\_ of the rain.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ the pain in her leg, she still won the marathon excellent.

4. My father decided to buy the car \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't really have enough money.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ she was very sick, she still tried to complete this job.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ his age, he still plays badminton every morning.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ Lan and Mike went to university together, they weren't close friend.

8. We still play football outside \_\_\_\_\_ of the heavily rain.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ her illness, she must go to school.

10. She knew what he wanted \_\_\_\_\_ of not understanding anything.

**Exercise 12. Choose the best answer to complete these sentences.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he likes chocolate, he tries not to eat it.

A. As                      B. Though                      C. Since                      D. Despite

2. \_\_\_\_\_ he had enough money, he refused to buy a new car.

A. In spite                      B. In spite of                      C. Despite                      D. Although

3. \_\_\_\_\_ he walked to the station.

A. Despite being tired                      B. Although to be tired

C. In spite being tired                      D. Despite tired

4. \_\_\_\_\_ her lack of hard work, she was promoted.

A. Because                      B. Eventhough                      C. In spite of                      D. Despite of

5. She left him \_\_\_\_\_ she still loved him.

A. even if                      B. even though                      C. in spite of                      D. despite

6. Last night we came to the show late \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic was terrible.

A. although                      B. despite                      C. and                      D. because

7. \_\_\_\_\_ there is a lot of noise in the city, I prefer living there.



- |                |              |               |              |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2. A. worries  | B. cares     | C. fears      | D. doubts    |
| 3. A. with     | B. against   | C. about      | D. over      |
| 4. A. judging  | B. according | C. concerning | D. following |
| 5. A. supply   | B. suggest   | C. offer      | D. propose   |
| 6. A. possible | B. likely    | C. hopeful    | D. welcome   |
| 7. A. goes     | B. fails     | C. comes      | D. turns     |
| 8. A. opposite | B. next      | C. other      | D. far       |
| 9. A. regard   | B. respect   | C. suppose    | D. Think     |
| 10. A. get up  | B. get on    | C. get out    | D. get over  |

**Exercise 14. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer.**

### **Career Preparation**

Although you may think you are too young to worry about your future career, it is important that you start thinking about your life after high school right now so that you can take the steps necessary to any career you may choose. Some of these steps include choosing the right high school, enrolling in the necessary courses, earning good grades, getting work experience and building a resume. It can seem overwhelming trying to choose a career before you complete high school, but always keep in mind that it is never too late to change your career path and no one says you have to decide now.

There are lots of different factors that go into choosing a career path. To determine the occupation you want to enter, you need to consider your interests, how long you want to be in school, how much money you want to make, the type of work you want to do, the potential for job growth and job trends in the industry -sounds like a lot, but that is just the tip of the iceberg.

Each day you make many decisions - what to wear, who to hang out with, how to spend your time after school. Some of the decisions you make today can affect you for the rest of your life. Once you have figured out the things you like to do and the things you do well, you can begin exploring careers that include your interests and skills. Make a plan from the beginning, and once you have a plan, work the plan. Do the steps along the way each year to keep on track toward graduation and higher education.

**1.** You may consider a future career now because

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. you have to decide it immediately | B. it is necessary to have preparations |
| C. you can change your career path   | D. you have nothing to worry about      |

**2.** At high school, you can do all of the following things to prepare for your future career EXCEPT

\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. choosing the proper high school | B. enrolling in the necessary courses |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

C. earning good grades

D. learning by experience

3. Once you have determined your interests and your strengths, you can \_\_\_\_\_.

A. identify the right career

B. identify your skills

C. make decisions in the future

D. know about the rest of your life

4. We can infer from the passage that

A. each day we make decisions in order to know how to make them

B. whom we hang out with will follow the same career with US

C. there are some factors to identify the future career that we don't know

D. we decide how much money we want to make in order to get a good job in the future

5. Making a plan from the beginning helps you.

A. attend higher education

B. gradually achieve your goal

C. graduate from high school

D. have something to work

**Exercise 15. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences written before it. Use *Although/In spite of/Despite/Even though*.**

1. Although Tom was a poor student, he studied very well.

→ In spite of

2. Although she said that she would come, I don't think she ever will.

→ In spite

3. Although she has a physical handicap, she has become a successful woman.

→ Despite

4. In spite of the high price, my daughter insists on going to buy the villa.

→ Even though

5. In spite of his good salary, Jack gave up his job.

→ Although

**Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. My sister has studied French for two years.

→ My sister began

2. Mr. Dean was one of the customers of Mr. Brown's bank. His house was for sale.

→ Mr. Dean

3. Mr. Smith's company is busier in December than in other months.

→ December

4. Mary didn't work hard enough. She failed in her exams.



→ If Mary

**5.** The train was delayed for twenty minutes because of the bad weather.

→ Because

**6.** John only understood very little of what the teacher said.

→ John could hardly

**7.** Unless someone has a key, we can't get into the house.

→ We can only get

**8.** I'm sure you didn't lock the front door. Here's the key.

→ You can't

**9.** He prefers golf to tennis.

→ He'd rather

**10.** He is sorry now that he didn't invite Molly to his party.

→ He wishes