

Luyện
chuyên sâu

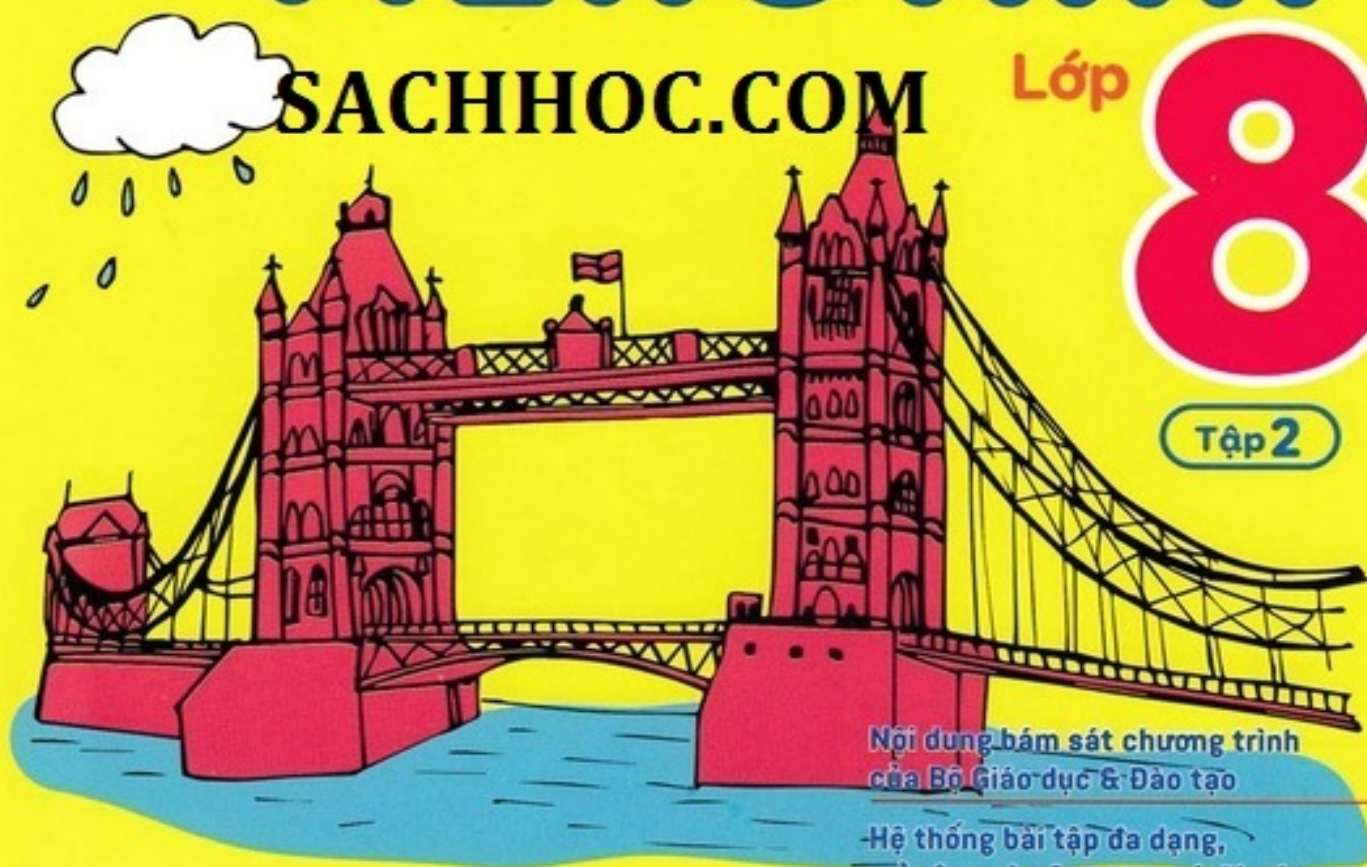
NGỮ PHÁP và TỪ VỰNG TIẾNG ANH

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Lớp

8

Tập 2



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

ĐẠI LỢI (Chủ biên) – HẰNG NGUYỄN

**LUYỆN CHUYÊN SÂU
NGŨ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG
TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8 TẬP 2**

UNIT 7. POLLUTION

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
affect	v	/ə'fekt/	làm ảnh hưởng
Ex: Your opinion will not affect my decision. Ý kiến của cậu sẽ không ảnh hưởng tới quyết định của tớ.			
algae	n	/'ældʒi:/	tảo xoắn
Ex: Algae is a small plant that grows in or near water and doesn't have ordinary leaves or roots. Tảo xoắn là một loài thực vật nhỏ sống ở dưới nước hoặc gần môi trường nước, chúng không có lá hoặc rễ.			
aquatic	adj	/'kwætɪk/	dưới nước, thủy sinh
Ex: An aquatic animal is an animal which lives in the water for most or all of its lifetime. Động vật thủy sinh là những loài sống dưới nước hầu hết vòng đời của chúng.			
billboard	n	/'bɪlbɔ:d/	biển quảng cáo ngoài trời
Ex: I saw billboards by the side of the road. Tôi nhìn thấy các biển quảng cáo dọc đường đi.			
cause	n, v	/'kɔ:z/	nguyên nhân, gây ra
Ex: Unemployment is a major cause of poverty. Thất nghiệp là nguyên nhân chính dẫn tới nghèo đói.			
cholera	n	/'kɒlərə/	bệnh tả
Ex: A cholera epidemic swept the country. Dịch tả đã lan rộng khắp cả nước.			
come up with	n	/kʌm ʌp wɪð /	nghĩ ra
Ex: He comes up with a new idea for this project. Anh ấy nghĩ ra một ý tưởng mới cho dự án này.			
contaminate	v	/'kən'tæmɪneɪt/	làm bẩn
Ex: Many rivers have been contaminated by waste. Rất nhiều dòng sông đã bị nhiễm bẩn bởi rác thải.			
dump	v	/dʌmp/	vứt, bỏ
Ex: He came in with four plastic bags and dumped them into the river. Anh ta xuất hiện với 4 cái túi ni lông trong tay và vứt chúng xuống sông.			
effect	n	/'i'fekt/	kết quả

Ex: The changes had an immediate effect . <i>Những thay đổi mang lại kết quả ngay lập tức.</i>			
fine	v	/fain/	phạt tiền
Ex: He was fined £200 for parking illegally. <i>Anh ta bị phạt £200 vì đỗ xe trái quy định.</i>			
float	v	/fləʊt/	nổi, trôi lềnh bềnh, lơ lửng, bơi
Ex: A group of swans float ed by. <i>Một đàn thiên nga bơi qua.</i>			
groundwater	n	/'graʊnwɔ:tə/	nước ngầm
Ex: Water in the ground is called groundwater . <i>Nước ở dưới lòng đất được gọi là nước ngầm.</i>			
hearing loss	n	/'hiəriŋ lɒs/	sự mất thính lực
Ex: Too much noise can cause hearing loss . <i>Quá nhiều tiếng ồn có thể dẫn tới sự mất thính lực.</i>			
illustrate	v	/'iləstreɪt/	minh họa, làm rõ ý
Ex: His lecture was illustrated with photos taken during the expedition. <i>Bài giảng của anh ấy được minh họa bằng những bức hình được chụp trong suốt cuộc hành trình.</i>			
litter	n, v	/'lɪtə/	rác, vứt rác
Ex: There will be fines for people who drop litter . <i>Sẽ có hình phạt cho những người vứt rác bừa bãi.</i>			
measure	v	/'meɜ:ə/	đo đạc
Ex: A nurse visited local schools to weigh and measure children. <i>Cô y tá tới các trường học trong khu vực để cân và đo chiều cao của học sinh.</i>			
permanent	adj	/'pɜ:mənənt/	vĩnh viễn, lâu dài
Ex: She was unable to find a permanent job. <i>Cô ấy không thể tìm được một công việc lâu dài.</i>			
poison	n, v	/'pɔɪzn/	chất độc, làm nhiễm độc
Ex: Some mushrooms contain a deadly poison . <i>Một vài loại nấm có chứa chất độc gây chết người.</i>			
pollutant	n	/pə'lu:tənt/	chất ô nhiễm
Ex: Sulphur dioxide is a pollutant and a major contributor to acid rain. <i>SO₂ là chất gây ô nhiễm và là nhân tố chính gây ra mưa a xít.</i>			
radioactive	n	/ˌreɪdɪəʊ'æktɪv/	có tính phóng xạ
Ex: People should keep away from the radioactive waste. <i>Mọi người nên tránh xa rác thải có tính phóng xạ.</i>			
radiation	(n)	/ˌreɪdɪ'eɪʃn/	sự phóng xạ
Ex: Some cancers are treated by radiation therapy. <i>Một vài loại ung thư có thể được điều trị bằng liệu pháp phóng xạ.</i>			

thermal	adj	/'θɜ:ml/	thuộc về nhiệt
Ex: They will build another thermal power station. <i>Họ sẽ xây dựng nhà máy nhiệt điện khác.</i>			
untreated	adj	/,ʌn'tri:tɪd/	không được xử lý
Ex: Untreated sewage is being pumped into the sea, which pollutes our beaches. <i>Rác thải chưa được xử lý đang được xả xuống biển, điều đó làm ô nhiễm các bãi biển của chúng ta.</i>			
visual	adj	/'vɪʒuəl	thuộc về thị giác
Ex: Too many advertising billboards can cause visual pollution. <i>Quá nhiều biển quảng cáo có thể dẫn tới ô nhiễm thị giác.</i>			

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words		
affect (v)	ảnh hưởng	affected (adj)	affection (n)	affecting (adj)
contaminate (v)	làm bẩn	contaminant (n)	contamination (n)	
illustrate (v)	minh họa	illustration (n)	illustrator (n)	illustrative (adj)
measure (v)	đo đạc	measurement (n)		
		measurable (adj)		
		measureless (adj)		
		measurably (adv)		
poison (n,v)	chất độc, làm nhiễm độc	poisonous (adj)		
pollute (v)	ô nhiễm	pollution (n)		
		pollutant (n)		
		polluted (adj)		
		polluter (n)		
visual (adj)	thuộc về thị giác	vision (n)		
		visible (adj)		

III. GRAMMAR

1. Conditional sentences (review) - Các loại câu điều kiện

a. Câu điều kiện loại 0

✓ Câu điều kiện loại 0 được sử dụng để diễn tả những tình huống được coi là chân lý, thường là những sự thật trong cuộc sống.

Mệnh đề phụ	Mệnh đề chính
If + S+ V (Hiện tại đơn)	S + V (Hiện tại đơn)

Ex:

If you freeze water, it becomes a solid.

(Nếu bạn đóng băng nước, nó sẽ thành thể cứng.)

Plants die if they don't get enough water.

(Thực vật sẽ chết nếu không đủ nước.)

✓ Câu điều kiện loại 0 còn được sử dụng để đưa ra những lời chỉ dẫn, lời đề nghị.

Ex:

If Bill phones, tell him to meet me at the cinema.

(Nếu Bill gọi, bảo anh ấy gặp tôi ở rạp chiếu phim.)

Ask Peter if you're not sure what to do.

(Hãy hỏi Peter nếu bạn không rõ phải làm gì.)

✓ Trong câu điều kiện loại 0, chúng ta có thể thay thế "if" bằng "when" mà không làm thay đổi ý nghĩa của câu nói:

Ex:

Ice melts if you heat it.

(Đá tan chảy nếu bạn làm nóng nó.)

When you heat ice, it melts.

(Khi bạn làm nóng đá, nó tan chảy.)

b. Câu điều kiện loại 1

✓ Câu điều kiện loại 1 dùng để diễn tả sự việc có khả năng xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

Mệnh đề phụ	Mệnh đề chính
If + S + V (Hiện tại đơn)	S + will + V (Tương lai đơn)

Ex:

If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.

(Nếu bạn không nhanh lên, bạn sẽ lỡ chuyến xe buýt.)

What will you do if you miss the plane?

(Nếu bạn lỡ chuyến bay bạn sẽ làm gì?)

✓ Trong câu điều kiện loại 1, thay vì sử dụng thì tương lai cũng có thể sử dụng các động từ khuyết thiếu để thể hiện mức độ chắc chắn hoặc đề nghị một kết quả nào đó:

Ex:

If you drop that glass, it might break.

(Nếu bạn làm rơi chiếc cốc, nó có thể vỡ.)

c. Câu điều kiện loại 2

✓ Câu điều kiện loại 2 còn được gọi là câu điều kiện không có thực ở hiện tại, diễn tả một ước muốn trái ngược với thực tế ở hiện tại.

Mệnh đề phụ	Mệnh đề chính
If + S + V-ed	S+ would + V

Ex:

If the weather weren't so bad, we could go to the park.

(But the weather is bad so we can't go.)

(Nếu thời tiết không quá tệ, chúng ta đã có thể đến công viên.)

Tuy nhiên thời tiết xấu nên chúng ta không thể đi).

If I were the Queen of England, I might give everyone a book.

(But I am not the Queen.)

(Nếu tôi là Nữ hoàng Anh, tôi sẽ cho mỗi người một cuốn sách.)

Nhưng tôi không phải Nữ hoàng.)

Lưu ý: trong câu điều kiện loại 2, thường dùng động từ to be "were" thay vì "was".

d. Câu điều kiện loại 3

✓ Câu điều kiện loại 3 còn được gọi là câu điều kiện không có thực ở quá khứ, diễn tả một ước muốn trái ngược với thực tế ở quá khứ.

Mệnh đề phụ	Mệnh đề chính
If + S + had + Pii	S+ would + have + Pii

Ex:

If the weather had been so bad, we could have gone to the park.

(But the weather was bad so we couldn't go.)

(Nếu thời tiết không quá tệ, chúng ta đã có thể đến công viên.)

Tuy nhiên thời tiết xấu nên chúng ta không thể đi).

V. PRONUNCIATION

* Stress in words ending in -ic and -al (trọng âm của các từ chứa đuôi -ic và -al)

- Khi thêm hậu tố -ic vào một từ có thể làm thay đổi trọng âm của từ đó. Trọng âm sẽ rơi ngay vào âm đằng trước hậu tố -ic.

Ex: artist → artistic (trọng âm từ âm đầu chuyển sang âm hai)

- Vậy chúng ta ghi nhớ, hầu hết các từ kết thúc bằng âm -ic trọng âm sẽ rơi vào âm đứng ngay trước nó.

Ex: historic, economic, poetic...

- Khi thêm hậu tố -al vào một từ sẽ không làm thay đổi trọng âm của nó.

Ex: music → musical

- Nếu một từ chứa cả 2 hậu tố -ic và -al trọng âm rơi vào âm trước âm -ic.

Ex: economy → economic → economical

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Mark the stress of these words.

Example: eco'nomic

1. aquatic	4. scientific	7. identical	10. political	13. romantic
2. mechanic	5. magical	8. public	11. politic	14. lyrical
3. mechanical	6. logic	9. plastic	12. electrical	15. authentic

Exercise 2. Find the words that has different stress pattern.

1. A. dramatic	B. rhythmic	C. angelic	D. romantic
2. A. affect	B. algae	C. billboard	D. cholera
3. A. political	B. electrical	C. identical	D. politic
4. A. aquatic	B. radiation	C. pollution	D. economy
5. A. industry	B. industrial	C. poison	D. poisonous
6. A. electronic	B. education	C. deficiency	D. possibility
7. A. industrial	B. electrician	C. manufacture	D. accidental
8. A. finish	B. revise	C. prefer	D. produce
9. A. purpose	B. entrance	C. music	D. typhoon
10. A. interesting	B. necessity	C. pollution	D. environment

Exercise 3. Name each type of pollution with its relevant words/phrases.

Description	Type of pollution
1. too much use of electric lights	
2. caused by the smoke and harmful gases from vehicles and factories.	
3. The noise which is harmful to humans and animals. This includes the sound of vehicles, loud speakers...	
4. telephone towers, power lines, advertising billboards	
5. radiation, land, air, water	
6. lakes, rivers, oceans, groundwater, contamination	
7. The water temperature in stream, rivers, lakes, or oceans change.	
8. Earth's surface, destroy, pesticides	

Exercise 4. Complete the table with appropriate verbs, nouns and adjectives.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1. _____	danger	dangerous
to edit	2. _____	editing/ edited
to annoy	3. _____	annoying/annoyed
4. _____	low	low
5. _____	drama	dramatic
to interest	interest	6. _____
to choose	7. _____	choosing
to heat	heat	8. _____

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the words in brackets.

- Walking alone late at night can be _____. (danger).
- The latest _____ (edit) of this book contains many illustrative pictures.
- Her younger sister can be _____ (annoy) when she behaves haughtily.
- You must read the _____ (instruct) carefully before you use the new oven.
- We were taken aback at the _____ (drama) changes in our village; each home owns a computer now.
- It is always _____ (interest) to watch the cubs at play.
- My mother advised me to be careful in my _____ (choose) of friends.
- The _____ (hot) makes everybody very drowsy during the lesson in class.

9. The couple came here at the special _____ (invite) of the prime minister.

10. Please _____ (low) the volume of your voice. I can even hear you from next door.

Exercise 6. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Many species of wildlife are becoming extinct, _____ the rainforests are being destroyed.

A. therefore B. since C. consequently D. so

2. Hemp can be used to make paper, it could reduce the need for logging.

A. consequently B. due to C. so D. since

3. _____ logging provides jobs and profits, the government is reluctant to control it.

A. So B. Consequently C. Since D. Due to

4. Hemp was grown throughout history _____ its versatility; it can be used to make many different things.

A. due to B. because C. since D. as a result

5. Hemp is related to the addictive substance; _____, it is illegal in many countries.

A. so B. due to C. as a result D. because

6. The polluted chemical waste was dumped into the ocean; _____, the mass offish died.

A. because B. as C. because of D. consequently

7. It was guessed that the fish died _____ a powerful toxin in the sea water.

A. because of B. because C. since D. as a result

8. Many species in BC are threatened _____ logging.

A. so B. because C. since D. due to

9. Smoking can _____ heart disease.

A. lead to B. create C. causes D. due to

10. Radioactive pollution is increasing _____ the increased use of radioactivity.

A. as B. since C. because of D. because

Exercise 7. Put in the correct prepositions in the blanks.

It is now almost certain that global warming has been directly caused (1) _____ man's use of fossil fuels. This has led (2) _____ an international debate about what we should do to reduce the negative effects (3) _____ our actions and how we can make the planet safe for our children's children to live in. One consequence (4) _____ this debate has been to improve the level of "green" education in schools and this should result (5) _____ greater awareness of this

difficult issue in the long term. However, in the short term there still remains much to be done. The reason (6) _____ this is that we need to address causes (7) _____ the immediate problem.

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. If I see him, I(give) him a gift.
2. If I had a typewriter, I _____ (type) it myself.
3. If I _____ (know) his telephone number, I'd give it to you.
4. You could make better progress if you _____ (attend) class regularly.
5. If I had known that you were in hospital, I _____ (visit) you.
6. If you _____ (arrive) ten minutes earlier, you would have got a seat.
7. A lot of people _____ (be) out of work if the factory closed down.
8. I wouldn't drink that wine if I _____ (be) you.
9. If I _____ (find) a cheap room, I will stay a fortnight.
10. If he worked more slowly, he _____ (not make) so many mistakes.

Exercise 9. Mark the Setter A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. If you pass your examination, we _____ a celebration.
A. have B. will have C. would have had D. would have
2. If I had time, I _____ to the beach with you this weekend.
A. will go B. will have gone C. would go D. would have gone
3. If she _____ late again, she'll lose her job.
A. came B. comes C. had come D. come
4. If I had enough money, _____ that house.
A. I am buy B. I could buy C. I can buy D. I will buy
5. If you had told me earlier, I _____ it to you.
A. would give B. will give C. would have given D. gave
6. If it _____, I will come to see you.
A. didn't rain B. doesn't rain C. don't rain D. not rain
7. I _____ to work if I had a car.

A. drove B. will drive C. would drive D. would have driven

8. If he _____ to me, he wouldn't have failed in the exams.

A. had listened B. has listened C. listens D. listened

9. Had he come earlier, he _____ her.

A. would meet B. would have met C. might meet D. will meet

10. If I were you, I _____ a new car.

A. buy B. will buy C. would buy D. bought

11. If there were no gravity, everything _____.

A. would float B. floated C. would be floating D. will float

12. You _____ if you take a map.

A. will get lost B. would get lost C. won't get lost D. would have got lost

13. We would save thousands of lives if we _____ out the remedy for the flu.

A. had not found B. found C. find D. will find

14. If I _____ ten years younger, I would do yoga everyday.

A. are B. were C. have been D. am

15. Unless you go now, you _____ late for school.

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

Exercise 10. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. I would have visited you before if there _____ quite a lot of people in your house.

A. hadn't B. hadn't been C. wouldn't be D. wasn't

2. If you had caught the bus, you _____ late for work.

A. wouldn't have been B. would have been
C. wouldn't be D. would be

3. If I _____, I would express my feelings.

A. were asked B. would ask C. had been asked D. asked

4. If _____ as I told her, she would have succeeded.

- A. she has done B. she had done C. she does D. she did

5. Will you be angry if I _____ your pocket dictionary?

- A. stole B. have stolen C. were to steal D. steal

6. You made a mistake by telling her a lie. It _____ better if you _____ to her.

- A. would have been/ hadn't lied B. would be/ didn't lie
C. will be/ don't lie D. would be/ hadn't lied

7. John would be taking a great risk if he _____ his money in that business.

- A. would invest B. invested C. had invested D. invests

8. She wouldn't have given them all that money if we _____ her to.

- A. wouldn't advise B. won't advise C. hadn't advised D. didn't advise

9. If the tree hadn't been so high, he _____ it up to take his kite down.

- A. could have climbed B. climb
C. is climbing D. climbed.

10. If the wall weren't so high, he _____ it up to take his ball down.

- A. climbed B. could climb C. is climbing D. climb

11. If I _____ her phone number, I _____ her last night.

- A. had known/ could have phoned B. knew/ would have phoned
C. know/ can phone D. knew/ could phone

12. If he _____ the truth, the police wouldn't arrest him.

- A. tells B. told C. had told D. would tell

13. If you press that button, what _____?

- A. would happen B. would have happened
C. will happen D. happen

14. She says if she _____ that the traffic lights were red, she _____.

- A. had realized/ would stop B. realized/ could have stopped
C. has realized/ stopped D. had realized/ would have stopped

15. I am very thin. I think, if I _____ smoking, I might get fat.

- A. stop B. had stopped C. will stop D. stopped

16. If I _____ that yesterday, I _____ them.

- A. had discovered/ would inform B. had discovered/would have informed
C. had discovered/could inform D. discovered/ can inform

17. If you _____ to the course regularly, they _____ a certificate last year.

- A. go/ gave B. go/ give
C. had gone/ would have given D. went/ would give

18. I think he is not at home. If he _____ in, he _____ the phone.

- A. was/ answered B. were/ would answer
C. were/ would have answered D. had been/ would have answered

19. If I _____ in London now, I could visit British Museum.

- A. were B. had been C. have been D. would be

20. If Columbus _____ money from Queen Isabella, he _____ across the Atlantic.

- A. do not receive/ could not sail B. had not received/ might not have sailed
C. did not receive/ might not have sailed D. would not receive/ might not sail

Exercise 11. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. The river water is severely polluted, mostly _____ the dumping of raw sewage.

- A. due to B. lead to C. because D. so

2. Sudden changes in water temperature can _____ mass killings of fish, plants, or amphibians.

- A. come up B. result in C. dump into D. thank to

3. Water pollution _____ the death of all forms of life in the water bodies.

- A. occurs B. results of C. creates D. leads to

4. _____ plastic takes so long to break down, it pollutes the land and ocean.

- A. Because B. Due to C. Even if D. Although

5. Many flights were cancelled _____ the smoke from forest fires.

- A. so B. because C. because of D. result in

6. _____ the garbage dump smells terrible, no one lives around there.

- A. Because of B. As C. As a result of D. Even though

7. _____ the grain consumption is rising, forests will be cut to provide more room for planting crops.

- A. Since B. Although C. Unless D. Due to

8. Grace didn't love nature, _____ she wasn't happy when her group went camping in a

jungle.

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

9. Thousands of fish were killed _____ a discharge of poisonous chemicals from a nearby factory.

A. because B. lead to C. result in D. as a result of

10. _____ the fog, there were no take-offs from the airport yesterday.

A. Since B. Because C. Owing to D. Thanks to

Exercise 12. Choose the correct option to complete the following passage.

Rivers are (1) _____ of the world's most important natural resources. Many cities are on large rivers, and (2) _____ every country has at least one river that (3) _____ an important part in the lives of its people.

Besides transportation, rivers (4) _____ food, water for crops, water to drink, and opportunities for recreation for people who live along their (5) _____. And in order to get water for crops, engineers sometimes build a dam across a river and let the water become a lake (6) _____ the dam. Then people can use their water not only to (7) _____ fields but also to make electricity for homes and industries.

(8) _____, the water often becomes polluted when cities on river banks grow (9) _____ size and the number of industries increases. We are learning that it is necessary to (10) _____ rivers clean if we want to enjoy the benefits of the natural resources.

1. A. one	B. ones	C. among	D. those
2. A. most	B. mostly	C. almost	D. about
3. A. takes	B. makes	C. occupies	D. plays
4. A. supply	B. provide	C. distribute	D. bring
5. A. banks	B. shores	C. sides	D. beaches
6. A. behind	B. on	C. below	D. under
7. A. take	B. irrigate	C. drain	D. give
8. A. Moreover	B. Therefore	C. Thus	D. However
9. A. of	B. about	C. in	D. for
10. A. keep	B. get	C. hold	D. maintain

Exercise 13. Read the text and find the answers to the questions below.

AIR POLLUTION

We are nowadays becoming more aware of pollution matters that affect dramatically our lives, especially there is growing concern about air pollution. There are some reasons that lead to this kind of pollution. Firstly, the development of industrial zones, factories and building construction areas is producing a large amount of dust and poisonous air. Especially in the developing countries, people don't pay much attention to the air treatment process that makes the air pollution even worse. Secondly, because of the increasing urbanization, it can be easily seen that there is always a lot of traffic in rush hour and dust on the road these days. The smoke from vehicles and manufacturing exhaust increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the air which makes US feel really hard to breathe. The consequences are very bad. Smog and dust can do serious harm to our health and especially our lungs. We have thousands of asthma and adult respiratory distress cases each year which raise concern about the air quality. Moreover, acid rains are becoming more and more popular which damage crops and fields. Many people believe that air pollution is also causing global warming and it is difficult to improve the air without the efforts of all countries around the world.

1. According to the passage, where do a large amount of dust and poisonous air come from?

2. Do developing countries take the air treatment process into careful consideration?

3. Why is it difficult for US to breathe when travelling on the roads or streets?

4. Which particular part of our body is seriously affected by smog and dust?

5. What is the harmful effect of acid rains?

6. According to the passage, if all countries in the world ignore the air pollution condition, will it be easy to make the air fresher?

Exercise 15. Rewrite the sentences starting with *if*.

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

→ If

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

UNIT 8. ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
absolutely	adv	/ˈæbsəlu:tli/	tuyệt đối, chắc chắn, hoàn toàn
Ex: He made it absolutely clear. <i>Anh ta làm điều đó hoàn toàn sáng tỏ.</i>			
accent	n	/ˈæksent/	giọng điệu
Ex: She sometimes thought his accent sounded Russian, sometimes Irish. <i>Cô ấy đôi khi nghĩ giọng của anh ta giống tiếng Nga, thỉnh thoảng lại giống tiếng Ai-len.</i>			
ghost	n	/ɡəʊst/	ma, linh hồn
Ex: Do you believe in ghosts ? <i>Cậu có tin có ma không?</i>			
haunt	v	/haʊnt/	ám ảnh
Ex: For years she was haunted by guilt. <i>Nhiều năm nay, cô ấy bị ám ảnh bởi tội lỗi.</i>			
icon	n	/ˈaɪkɒn/	biểu tượng
Ex: Click on the printer icon to print. <i>Kích vào biểu tượng máy in để in.</i>			
kangaroo	n	/ˌkæŋɡəˈruː/	chuột túi
Ex: The kangaroo lives in droves in the open grassy plains. <i>Loài chuột túi sống thành đàn ở những vùng đồng cỏ.</i>			
koala	n	/kəʊˈɑːlə/	gấu túi
Ex: Koalas live in trees and eat leaves. <i>Gấu túi sống trên cây và ăn lá cây.</i>			
kilt	n	/kɪlt/	váy ca rô của đàn ông Scotland
Ex: Kilt is a traditional costume in Scotland.			
legend	n	/ˈledʒənd/	huyền thoại
Ex: The film is based on the legend of Robin Hood. <i>Bộ phim dựa trên huyền thoại về Robin Hood.</i>			
loch	n	/lɒk/	hồ (phương ngữ ở Scotland)
Ex: The loch contains salmon. <i>Hồ này có cá hồi.</i>			
official	adj	/əˈfɪʃl/	chính thống, chính thức
Ex: The country's official language is Spanish. <i>Ngôn ngữ chính thức của đất nước này là tiếng Tây Ban Nha.</i>			
schedule	n	/ˈʃedjuːl/	lịch trình, thời gian biểu

Ex: They have a very flexible work schedule . <i>Họ có một lịch trình làm việc rất linh hoạt.</i>			
Scots/Scottish	n	/skɒts - skɒtɪʃ/	người Scotland
Ex: He is Scottish . <i>Anh ta là người Scotland.</i>			
state	n	/steɪt/	bang
Ex: She decided to return to her home state of Ohio. <i>Cô ấy quyết định quay trở về bang Ohio quê hương của cô ấy.</i>			
unique	adj	/juˈnɪk/	độc đáo, riêng biệt
Ex: I like to buy unique souvenirs. <i>Tôi thích mua những đồ lưu niệm độc đáo.</i>			

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
legend (n)	huyền thoại	legendary (adj)	
unique (adj)	độc đáo, riêng biệt	uniqueness (n)	uniquely (adv)

III. GRAMMAR

Present tenses (các thì hiện tại)

1. Simple Present (Thì hiện tại đơn)

1.1. Cấu trúc

Động từ thường	Khẳng định: S + V_s/es + O Phủ định: S + do/does + not + V + O Nghi vấn: Do/Does + s + V + O?
Động từ "to be"	Khẳng định: S + am/is/are + O Phủ định: S + am/is/are + not + O Nghi vấn: Am/Is/Are + S + O?

1.2. Cách dùng

→ Thì hiện tại đơn nói về một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý đúng.

Ex:

The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.

(Mặt trời mọc ở hướng Đông và lặn ở hướng Tây.)

→ Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một hành động lặp đi lặp lại như một thói quen ở hiện tại.

Ex:

I get up early every morning.

(Tôi dậy sớm mỗi sáng.)

→ Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai có lịch trình cụ thể.

Ex:

The football match starts at 8 o'clock.

(Trận bóng sẽ diễn ra lúc 8 giờ)

1.3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Thì hiện tại đơn trong câu thường có những từ sau: *every, always, often, usually, rarely, generally, frequently...*

2. Present Continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

2.1. Cấu trúc

Khẳng định: S + am/ is/ are + V-ing + O

Phủ định: S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing + O

Nghi vấn: Am/ Is/ Are + S + V-ing + O?

2.2. Cách dùng

→ Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra và kéo dài ở hiện tại.

Ex:

She is going to school at the moment.

(Cô ấy đang đi tới trường.)

→ Dùng để đề nghị, cảnh báo, mệnh lệnh.

Ex:

Be quiet! The baby is sleeping in the bedroom.

(Trật tự nào! Em bé đang ngủ trong phòng)

→ Dùng với phó từ ALWAYS để diễn tả lời phàn nàn về một hành động lặp đi lặp lại gây phiền toái.

Ex:

She is always coming late.

(Cô ấy luôn luôn đến muộn.)

→ Dùng để diễn tả một hành động sắp xảy ra trong tương lai theo kế hoạch đã định trước.

Ex:

I am flying to London tomorrow.

(Tôi sẽ bay tới London vào ngày mai.)

2.2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn trong câu thường có những cụm từ sau: *at present, at the moment, now, right now, Look!, Listen!....*

Lưu ý: Không dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với các động từ chỉ tri giác, nhận thức như: ***to be, see, hear, feel, realize, seem, remember, forget, understand, know, like, want, glance, think, smell, love, hate...***

Ex: He wants to go for a walk at the moment.

V. PRONUNCIATION

*** Stress in words ending in -ese & -ee**

(Trọng âm với những từ có hậu tố -ese & -ee)

- Những từ có hậu tố "-ese"

Một số danh từ thường là chỉ quốc tịch, được hình thành bằng cách thêm đuôi -ese vào sau danh từ riêng chỉ tên quốc gia đó. Các danh từ hoặc tính từ có đuôi -ese thường có trọng âm rơi vào chính nó.

Ví dụ:

Danh từ gốc		Danh từ đuôi -ese	
China /ˈtʃaɪnə/	nước Trung Quốc	Chinese /tʃaɪˈniːz/	người Trung Quốc
Japan /dʒəˈpæn/	nước Nhật Bản	Japanese /dʒəˈpæniːz/	người Nhật Bản
Portugal /ˈpɔːtʃuɡl/	nước Bồ Đào Nha	Portuguese /ˈpɔːtʃuˈgiːz/	người Bồ Đào Nha

- Những từ có hậu tố "-ee"

Một số danh từ thường chỉ người được hình thành bằng cách thêm đuôi -ee vào sau các động từ. Các danh từ có đuôi -ee thường có trọng âm rơi vào chính nó.

Ví dụ:

Động từ gốc		Danh từ đuôi -ee	
train /treɪn/	đào tạo	trainee /treɪˈniː/	thực tập sinh
interview /ˈɪntəvjuː/	phỏng vấn	interviewee /ɪntəvjuːˈiː/	người được phỏng vấn
examine	kiểm tra	examinee	thí sinh

/ɪg'zæmɪn/		/ɪgzæmɪ'ni:/	
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V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Mark the stress of the following words.

1. exami'nee	2. interviewee	3. trainee	4. guarantee
5. committee	6. guarantee	7. nominee	8. referee
9. refugee	10. Vietnamese	11. addressee	12. jubilee
13. divorcee	14. payee	15. Sudanese	16. Burmese
17. Maltese	18. Nepalese	19. Congolese	20. Japanese
21. Chinese	22. Senegalese	23. Togolese	24. Viennese

Exercise 2. Underline and mark stress on the words ending in -ese and -ee.

1. He decided to act as a sort of referee.
2. The document is filled with educationese.
3. The typed pages were full of confusing legalese.
4. At least he was never an absentee in heart.
5. TV and newspaper journalists admit journalese phrases.
6. Do you agree or disagree with Tim's idea?
7. One of the most difficult languages to learn is Japanese
8. Referee blew to end the match between MU and Arsenal.

Exercise 3. Write nationality of these countries.

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
1. Japan		6. Scotland	
2. Canada		7. China	
3. Nepal		8. Australia	
4. Taiwan		9. Wales	
5. Portugal		10. Singapore	

Exercise 4. Complete each sentence with the suitable form of word provided.

1. Scotland is _____ for its rich culture and amazing natural beauty.	FAME
2. The council has promised to deal with the problem of _____ among	EMPLOY

young people.	
3. The _____ between Vietnam and America is good.	FRIEND
4. The _____ anthem of Vietnam is sung.	NATION
5. The Glastonbury Festival in England is a _____ of music and it attracts thousands of people.	CELEBRATE
6. California is home to the most _____ theme park in the world.	ICON
7. They enjoy the _____ atmosphere here.	PEACE
8. We once received a visit from the _____ Orson Welles.	LEGEND

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets in *Present Simple* or *Present Continuous* tense.

- Where's John? – He _____ (listen) to a new CD in his room.
- Don't forget to take your umbrella with you to London. You know it always _____ (rain) in England.
- Jean _____ (work) hard all day but she _____ (not work) at the moment.
- Look! That boy _____ (run) after the bus. He _____ (want) to catch it.
- He _____ (speak) German so well because he _____ (come) from Germany.
- Shh! The boss _____ (come). We _____ (meet) him in an hour and nothing is ready!
- You usually _____ (go) away for Christmas or _____ (stay) at home?
- She _____ (hold) some roses. They _____ (smell) lovely.
- Oh no! Look! It _____ (snow) again. It always _____ (snow) in this country.
- Mary _____ (swim) very well, but she _____ (not run) very fast.
- Do you enjoy this party? - Yes, I _____ (have) a great time!
- Sorry I can't help you. I _____ (not know) where she keeps her files.
- What you _____ (do) next Saturday? - Nothing special. I _____ (stay) at home.
- I _____ (think) your new hat _____ (look) nice on you.
- I _____ (live) with my parents but right now I _____ (stay) with some friends for a few days.
- I can't talk on the phone now. I _____ (drive) home.
- Where are the children? -They _____ (lie) on the beach over there.
- You never _____ (listen) to a word I say! You always _____ (listen) to that Mp3 player!
- He _____ (not understand) what you _____ (talk) about. He's foreign.

20. How much your suitcase _____ (weigh)? It _____ (look) really heavy.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets in *Present Perfect* or *Present Perfect Continuous* tense.

1. Maria _____ (learn) English for two years.
2. Hello, Tom. _____ (I/look) for you. Where have you been?
3. Why _____ (you/look) at me like that? Stop it!
4. Linda is a teacher. _____ (she/teach) for ten years.
5. _____ (I/think) about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.
6. _____ (Paul/ be) on holiday this week?
7. Sarah is very tired. _____ (she/ work) very hard recently.
8. We _____ (wait) for her for 30 minutes.
9. She _____ (go) out since 5 a.m.
10. They _____ (not eat) anything all the morning.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs (present simple, present continuous, or present perfect).

1. _____ (you/ talk) about the upcoming journey? Can I join?
2. Recently, the United States _____ (alter) the whole of their immigration laws.
3. Either kangaroo or Sydney Opera House _____ (symbolize) Australia.
4. Look at the London Eye! The wheel _____ (appear) motionless, but it _____ (rotate) slowly.
5. Look! The concert _____ (start) at 7 p.m and _____ (end) at 9 p.m.
6. Canada _____ (provide) fish, furs, and other natural resources to the world since the 15th century.
7. We've already booked our holiday. We _____ (go) to Scotland in July.
8. About 375 million people _____ (speak) English as their first language.
9. To preserve natural habitat, the government (establish) six national parks so far.
10. Excuse me, what time _____ (the last train to Dublin/ leave)?
11. I _____ (live) in the UK at the moment to learn English.
12. English _____ (be) an official language in several African countries, such as Liberia, Nigeria, and South Africa.
13. _____ (you/ ever/ be) to Singapore? - Yes, I _____ (be) there twice.
14. Where _____ (you/ go) on your holiday next summer?

15. Over 670 million people _____ (visit) Disneyland since its opening in 1955.

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

1. English _____ from a Proto-Indo-European language about 5,000 years ago.

- A. derives B. derived C. is deriving D. has derived

2. Since 2005, India _____ the world's largest English-speaking population.

- A. has B. is having C. had D. has had

3. The United Kingdom _____ of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- A. consists B. is consisted C. has consisted D. consisted

4. English _____ around the world by children in school as a foreign language.

- A. has learned B. is learning C. is learned D. learned

5. You'd better go to bed early tonight. The plane _____ at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning so we'll have to be up by 4.30!

- A. will leave B. leaves C. leave D. is leaving

6. Over the past five years, Australia's population _____ by 1.86 million people.

- A. increases B. is increasing C. has increased D. is increased

7. I'm sorry. I can't meet up this weekend. We _____ to Wales on Friday.

- A. go B. are going C. will go D. has gone

8. In the 16th century, French and British settlers _____ in Canada.

- A. arrive B. have arrived C. was arriving D. arrived

9. _____ that there are no wild snakes in Ireland?

- A. Do you know B. Are you knowing
C. Have you known D. Did you know

10. The Statue of Liberty, an American symbol of freedom, _____ in France.

- A. actually made B. was actually made
C. has actually made D. makes actually

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

1. It _____ (rain) hard. We can't do anything until it _____ (stop)

2. Last night we _____ (watch) TV when the power _____ (fail).

3. Half way to the office Paul _____ (turn) round and _____ (go) back home because he _____ (forget) to turn the gas off.

4. I _____ (sit) down for a rest while the shoes _____ (repair).
5. That evening we _____ (stay) up to talk about the town where he _____ (live) for some years.
6. London _____ (change) a lot since we first _____ (come) to live here.
7. You know she _____ (stand) looking at that picture for the last twenty minutes.
8. He used to talk to us for hours about all the interesting things he _____ (do) in his life.
9. While we (talk) _____ on the phone, the children (start) _____ fighting and (break) _____ a window.
10. I (spend) _____ a lot of time travelling since I (get) _____ this new job.
11. When we (be) _____ at school we all (study) _____ Latin.
12. When I (meet) _____ him, he (work) _____ as a waiter for a year.
13. After he (finish) _____ breakfast, he (sit) _____ down to write some letters.
14. She (have) _____ a hard life, but she's always smiling.
15. I think Jim (be) _____ out of town.

Exercise 10. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Almost everyone _____ for home by the time we arrived.
A. leave B. left C. leaves D. had left
2. By the age of 25, he _____ two famous novels.
A. wrote B. writes C. has written D. had written
3. When her husband was in the army, Mary _____ to him twice a week.
A. was writing B. wrote C. was written D. had written
4. I couldn't cut the grass because the lawn mower _____ a few days previously.
A. broke down B. has been broken
C. had broken down D. breaks down
5. I have never played badminton before. This is the first time I _____ to play.
A. try B. tried C. have tried D. am trying
6. Since _____, I have heard nothing from him.
A. he had left B. he left C. he has left D. he was left
7. After I _____ lunch, I looked for my bag.

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

8. By the end of next year, George English _____ for two years.

A. will have learned B. will learn
C. has learned D. would learn

9. The man got out of the car, _____ round to the back and opened the book.

A. walking B. walked C. walks D. walk

10. Henry _____ into the restaurant when the writer was having dinner.

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

11. He will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he _____ dinner.

A. finish B. finishes C. will finish D. finishing

12. I will be glad if he _____ with us.

A. had gone B. did go C. went D. goes

13. Ask her to come and see me when she _____ her work.

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

14. Turn off the gas. Don't you see that the kettle _____?

A. boil B. boils C. is boiling D. boiled

15. Tom and Mary _____ for Vietnam tomorrow.

A. leave B. are leaving C. leaving D. are left

Exercise 11. Complete the following sentences with proper prepositions.

1. We'll buy a smaller house when the children have grown _____ and left home.

2. The computer isn't working. It broke _____ this morning.

3. My headaches have been much better since I gave _____ drinking coffee.

4. I turned _____ their offer because they weren't going to pay me enough money.

5. It was not a problem. We looked _____ his number in the telephone book.

6. Helen takes _____ her mother in many ways.

7. We need to set _____ early tomorrow.

8. The plane took _____ very quickly.

9. Anne's leaving _____ London tomorrow morning.

10. Your friend is always complaining _____ her job.

Exercise 12. Read the passage carefully and do the tasks.

New Zealand is located in the south-west Pacific Ocean, 1,600 kilometres south-east of Australia. It consists of two main islands called the North Island and the South Island and a number of small islands. The Maori - Polynesian race - were the first people who settled in New Zealand before the year 750 A.D. The first European, a Dutch man called Abel Tasman arrived in New Zealand in 1642. Over a hundred year later, in 1769, Captain James Cook who belonged to the British Royal Navy discovered Fiordland in the South of New Zealand. Then came the navigators, sealers, whalers, explorers and miners. From 1840, New Zealand was a British Colony. It became an independent nation in 1947.

New Zealand is as large as the United Kingdom or Japan, but it has a much smaller population, only about 4.9 million. Most people live on the North Island where there are two biggest cities: Wellington, the Capital City, and Auckland, the biggest City in terms of population.

New Zealand is a beautiful country of snow-capped mountains, beaches and waterfalls. It's also famous for its large population of sheep. There are about 45 million sheep living in farms all over the country. New Zealand has many special birds. The best known is the kiwi. This lightless bird is the national emblem of New Zealand. New Zealanders call themselves "kiwis"; it's their nicknames!

1. Where's New Zealand?

2. Who were the first people to arrive in New Zealand?

3. When did Captain James Cook arrive in New Zealand?

4. How many people live in New Zealand?

5. What is the national icon of New Zealand?

Exercise 13. Read the text and do the following tasks.

The Hopi of Arizona

The Hopi live in the northwestern part of Arizona in the United States. With modern things all around them, the Hopi keep their traditions.

There are about ten thousand Hopi and they live in twelve villages in the desert. The weather is

very hot in the summer, but in winter it freezes. The wind blows hard. Farming is difficult. Corn is the Hopi's main food, but they plant vegetables, too. They raise sheep, goats, and cattle. They also eat hamburgers, ice cream and drink soft drinks. They live in traditional stone houses, but many of them have telephones, radios, and television. They have horses, but they have trucks too.

Kachinas are an important part of the Hopi religion. Kachinas are spirits of dead people, of rocks, plants, and animals, and of the stars. Men dress as kachinas and do religious dances. People also make wooden kachinas. No two wooden kachinas are ever alike.

The children attend school, and they also learn the Hopi language, dances and stories. The Hopi want a comfortable, modern life, but they don't want to lose their traditions.

a. Decide True (T) / False (F) for each statement.

No	Statement	T	F
1.	Though surrounded with modern things, the Hopi keep their traditions.		
2.	The Hopi live in the mountainous areas.		
3.	The Hopi only eat corns.		
4.	They live in house made of stone.		
5.	Most wooden kachinas are all similar to each other.		

1. The Hopi _____.

- A. want modern things instead of traditional ones
- B. want traditional things instead of modern ones
- C. don't want to remember their traditions
- D. want both modern and traditional things

2. Winters in this part of Arizona are _____.

- A. hot
- B. warm
- C. cool
- D. cold

3. The main Hopi food is _____.

- A. corn
- B. hamburgers
- C. beef
- D. vegetables

4. Kachinas are _____.

- A. men
- B. something to eat
- C. animals
- D. spirits

5. The Hopi don't want to _____ their traditions.

- A. lose
- B. hit
- C. remember
- D. learn

6. The main idea of the passage is _____.

- A. the Hopi raise crops and animals in the Arizona desert

- B. kachinas are spirits of the things round the Hop!
- C. the Hopi keep their traditions even with modern life around them
- D. the Hopi want a comfortable, modern life

Exercise 14. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. California/ most/ home/ is/ to/ the/ theme/ in/ iconic/ the/ park/ world.

2. The Golden Gate Bridge/ in/ is/ icon/ an/ of/ this/ city./ San Francisco/ famous/

3. Australia/ home/ is/ to/ animals/ like/ unique/ the/ and/ koala./ kangaroo/

4. Scotland/ for/ is/ its/ castles/ historic/ famous/ centuries-old/.

5. Australia/ the/ biggest/ has/ cattle/ in/ the/ station/ world.

6. The/ garment/ of/ traditional/ men/ is/ Scottish/ kilt.

7. actually/ made/ American/ was/ in/ France./ symbol/ The/ Statue of Liberty,/ an/ of/freedom/

8. in/ the City of Orlando,/ the/ State of Florida./ is/ which/ The Disney World/ is/ in/ located/

9. struggling/ foreign/ the/ influence/ of/ Nowadays,/ Canada/ is/ the/ cultures, against/

10. at/ Indian/ Disney Channel/ 7 p.m./ shows Tom and Jerry Kids/

Exercise 15. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

1. Somebody repaired her car yesterday.

→ She

2. You must see the manager tomorrow morning.

→ You've

3. I've warned you not to go near the dog.

→ I've warned you about

4. She can meet him if he arrives before eleven,

→ So

5. There was never any answer when I rang.

→ Every

6. She knows more about it than I do.

→ I don't

7. Although he had a good salary, he was unhappy in his job.

→ In spite

8. He prefers golf to tennis.

→ He'd rather

9. The garden still needs digging.

→ The garden hasn't

10. Susan felt sick, because she ate four cream cakes.

→ If Susan

UNIT 9. NATURAL DISASTERS

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
accommodation	n	/ə,kəmə'deɪʃn/	chỗ ở
Ex: It can be difficult to provide enough accommodation for those in need.			
bury	v	/'beri/	chôn vùi, mai tang
Ex: He was buried in <i>Highgate Cemetery</i> . <i>Anh ta được mai táng ở Nghĩa trang Highgate.</i>			
collapse	v	/kə'læps/	đổ, sập
Ex: The roof collapsed under the weight of snow. <i>Mái nhà đổ sập dưới sức nặng của tuyết.</i>			
damage	v,n	/'dæmɪdʒ/	làm thiệt hại, sự thiệt hại
Ex: The building suffered extensive damage by fire in 1925. <i>Tòa nhà bị thiệt hại nặng do hỏa hoạn vào năm 1925.</i>			
disaster	n	/'dɪzɑːstə/	thảm họa, tai họa
Ex: It was taking years for disaster victims to settle and rebuild. <i>Các nạn nhân thiên tai đã mất nhiều năm để định cư và xây dựng lại nhà cửa.</i>			
drought	n	/draʊt/	hạn hán
Ex: Farmers are facing ruin after two years of severe drought . <i>Những người nông dân đang phải đối mặt với cảnh điều tàn sau hai năm hạn hán nghiêm trọng.</i>			
earthquake	n	/'ɜːθkweɪk/	trận động đất
Ex: The earthquake measured 6.8 on the Richter scale. <i>Trận động đất đo được 6,8 độ Richter.</i>			
erupt	v	/'ɪrʌpt/	phun (núi lửa)
Ex: The volcano could erupt at any time. <i>Ngọn núi lửa có thể phun trào bất kì lúc nào.</i>			
evacuate	v	/'vækjueɪt/	sơ tán, tản cư
Ex: Families were evacuated to safer parts of the city. <i>Các gia đình đã được sơ tán đến những nơi an toàn hơn trong thành phố.</i>			
forest fire	n	/'fɒrɪst faɪə/	sự cháy rừng
Ex: One of the first disasters that the American Red Cross addressed was a forest fire in Michigan. <i>Một trong những thảm họa đầu tiên mà Hội Chữ thập đỏ Hoa Kỳ giải quyết là vụ cháy rừng ở Michigan.</i>			

homeless	adj	/ˈhəʊmləs/	vô gia cư, không có nhà ở
Ex: Three hundred people were left homeless by the earthquake. <i>Ba trăm người mất nhà cửa do trận động đất.</i>			
mudslide	n	/ˈmʌdslaɪd/	lũ bùn
Ex: The heavy rains could cause flash floods and mudslides . <i>Mưa lớn có thể gây ra lũ quét và sạt lở đất.</i>			
put out	v	/pʊt aʊt/	dập tắt (lửa)
Ex: Be sure to put out your campfire before you go to sleep. <i>Nhớ dập tắt lửa trại trước khi ngủ nhé.</i>			
rage	v	/reɪdʒ/	hoành hành, nổi cơn dữ dội
Ex: The storm raged outside. <i>Bên ngoài trời nổi cơn giông tố.</i>			
rescue worker	n	/ˈreskjuː ˈwɜːkə/	nhân viên cứu hộ
Ex: Unhappily, one of the rescue workers was injured. <i>Thật không may, một trong những nhân viên cứu hộ đã bị thương.</i>			
scatter	v	/ˈscætə/	tung, rải, rắc,
Ex: Debris from the aircraft was scattered over a large area. <i>Các mảnh vỡ từ máy bay nằm rải rác trên một khu vực rộng lớn.</i>			
shake	v	/ʃeɪk/	rung, lắc, làm rung
Ex: A young boy climbed into the apple tree and shook the branches so that the fruit fell down. <i>Cậu bé trèo lên cây táo và rung cành để quả rơi xuống.</i>			
tornado	n	/tɔːˈneɪdəʊ/	lốc xoáy
Ex: Tornadoes ripped into the southern United States yesterday. <i>Lốc xoáy đã tàn phá miền nam nước Mỹ ngày hôm qua.</i>			
trap	v,n	/træp/	làm cho mắc kẹt, cái bẫy
Ex: The fox got its foot caught in a trap . <i>Một chiếc chân của con cáo bị mắc trong một cái bẫy.</i>			
tsunami	n	/tsuːˈnaːmi/	sóng thần
Ex: A tsunami early warning system was set up in Hawaii. <i>Hệ thống cảnh báo sớm nguy cơ sóng thần đã được lắp đặt ở Hawaii.</i>			
typhoon	n	/taɪˈfuːn/	bão nhiệt đới
Ex: Typhoon is a violent tropical storm with very strong winds. <i>Bão nhiệt đới là một cơn bão dữ dội vùng nhiệt đới với sức gió rất mạnh.</i>			

victim	n	/ˈvɪktɪm/	nạn nhân
Ex: Several countries have pledged millions of dollars to help the victims of the tsunami. <i>Một số quốc gia đã cam kết ủng hộ hàng triệu đô la để giúp đỡ các nạn nhân của trận sóng thần.</i>			
volcano	n	/vɒlˈkeɪnəv/	núi lửa
Ex: An active volcano may erupt at any time. Một ngọn núi lửa đang hoạt động có thể phun trào bất cứ lúc nào.			

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
accommodation (n)	chỗ ở	accommodate (v)	
erupt (v)	phun (núi lửa)	eruption (n)	eruptive (adj)
evacuate (n)	sơ tán, tản cư	evacuation (n)	evacuee (n)
volcano (n)	núi lửa	volcanic (adj)	

III. GRAMMAR

1. Passive voice - câu bị động

1.1. Phân biệt câu chủ động và câu bị động

- **Câu chủ động:** là câu được sử dụng khi bản thân chủ thể được nhắc đến tự thực hiện hành động

Ex:

Mary did her homework yesterday.

(Mary làm bài tập về nhà ngày hôm qua.)

→ Ta thấy chủ thể được nhắc đến trong câu này là "Mary" và bản thân chủ thể này có thể tự thực hiện việc "làm bài tập về nhà". Vậy nên ta sử dụng câu chủ động.

- **Câu bị động:** được dùng khi muốn nhấn mạnh đến đối tượng chịu tác động của hành động hơn là bản thân hành động đó.

Ex:

My money was stolen yesterday.

(Tiền của tôi bị trộm mất ngày hôm qua.)

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

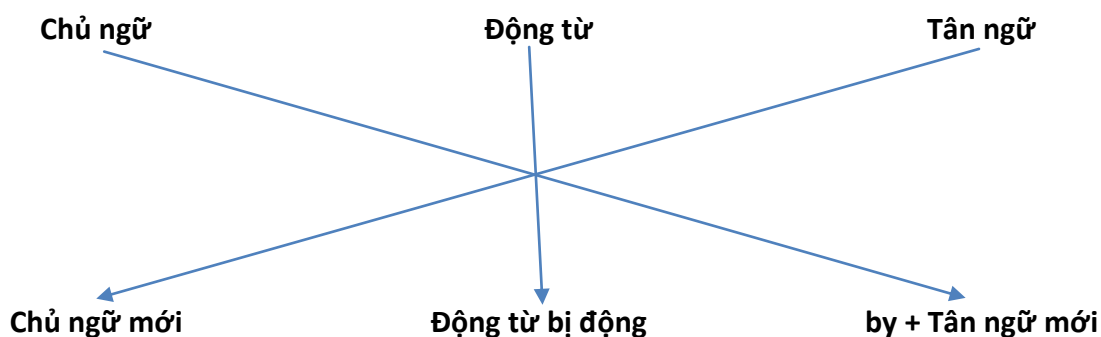
1.2. Cách biến đổi từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động

Để chuyển từ câu chủ động sang bị động chúng ta tiến hành 3 bước sau:

Bước 1: Lấy TÂN NGỮ (O) của câu chủ động làm CHỦ NGỮ của câu bị động.

Bước 2: ĐỘNG TỪ (V) trong câu chủ động sẽ chuyển thành "be + V3". Trong đó "be" chia theo thì và chia theo chủ ngữ của câu chủ động.

Bước 3: CHỦ NGỮ (S) trong câu chủ động sẽ biến đổi thành tân ngữ và có giới từ "by" đứng trước (by + O).



Ex: They will sell their house next year. (Sang năm họ sẽ bán căn nhà của họ)

S V O

→ Their house will be sold by them next year. (Năm sau, căn nhà của họ sẽ bị bán.)

S + be + V3 by + O

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

Các thì	Chủ động	Bị động
1. Hiện tại đơn	S + V(s/es) + O Ex: Mary studies English every day.	S + is/am/are + V3 + (by + O) Ex: English is studied by Mary everyday.
2. Hiện tại tiếp diễn	S + is/am/are + V-ing + O Ex: He is planting some trees now.	S + is/am/are + being + V3 + (by + O) Ex: Some trees are being planted (by him) now.
3. Quá khứ đơn	S + V-ed + O Ex: She wrote a letter yesterday.	S + was/were + V3 + (by + O) Ex: A letter was written (by her] yesterday.
4. Quá khứ tiếp diễn	S + was/we re + V-ing + O Ex: They were buying a car at 9 a.m yesterday.	S + was/were +being + V3 + (by + O) Ex: A car was being bought at 9 a.m yesterday.
5. Hiện tại hoàn thành	S + have/ has + V3 + O Ex: My parents have given me a new bike on my birthday.	S + have/ has + been + V3 + (by + O) Ex: A new bike has been given to me by my parents on my birthday.

6. Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn	S + have/ has + been + V-ing + O Ex: John has been repairing this car for 2 hours.	S + have/ has + been + being +V3+ (by + O) Ex: This car has been being repaired by John for 2 hours.
7. Quá khứ hoàn thành	S + had + V3 + O Ex: He had finished his report before 10 p.m yesterday.	S + had + been + V3 + (by O) Ex: His report had been finished before 10 p.m yesterday.
8. Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn	S + had + been + V-ing + O Ex: I had been typing the essay for 3 hours before you came yesterday.	S + had + been + being + V3 + (by O) Ex: The essay had been being typed for 3 hours before you came yesterday.
9. Tương lai đơn	S + will + V (nguyên the) + O Ex: She will do a lot of things tomorrow.	S + will + be + V3 + (by O) Ex: A lot of things will be done tomorrow.
10. Tương lai tiếp diễn	S + will + be +V-ing + O Ex: She will be taking care of her children at this time tomorrow.	S + will + be + being + V3 + (by O) Ex: Her children will be being taken care of by her at this time tomorrow.
11. Tương lai hoàn thành	S + will + have + V3 + O Ex: She will have finished her studying by the end of this year.	S + will + have + been + V3 + (by O) Ex: Her studying will have been finished by the end of this year.
12. Tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn	S + will + have + been + V-ing + O Ex: I will have been teaching English for 5 years by next week.	S + will + have +been + being + V3 + (by O) Ex: English will have been being taught by me for 5 years by next week.
13. Động từ khuyết thiếu	S + modal verbs+ V + O Ex: We should obey the traffic rules.	S + modal verbs + be + V3 + (by O) Ex: The traffic rules should be obeyed.

* Lưu ý khi chuyển sang câu bị động:

- **Các nội động từ (Động từ không cần tân ngữ) không được dùng ở bị động.**

Ex: My leg hurts. (Chân của tôi bị đau.)

- **Đặc biệt khi chủ ngữ chịu trách nhiệm chính của hành động cũng không được chuyển thành câu bị động.**

Ex: The US takes charge. (Nước Mỹ nhận lãnh trách nhiệm.)

- **Nếu S trong câu chủ động là: they, people, everyone, someone, anyone, etc. → được bỏ đi trong câu bị động.**

Ex:

Someone stole my motorbike last night.

(Ai đó đã lấy trộm xe máy của tôi đêm qua)

My motorbike was stolen last night.

Xe máy của tôi đã bị lấy trộm đêm qua)

- Nếu là người hoặc vật trực tiếp gây ra những hành động thì dùng “by”, nhưng gián tiếp gây ra hành động thì dùng “with”

Ex: The bird was shot with the gun.

(Chú chim bị bắn bởi một khẩu súng)

The bird was shot by the hunter

(Chú chim bị bắn bởi người thợ săn)

2. Past perfect - Quá khứ hoàn thành

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành (QKHT) diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác và cả hai hành động này đều đã xảy ra trong quá khứ. Hành động nào xảy ra trước thì dùng qkht, hành động xảy ra sau thì dùng thì QKĐ

2.1. Cấu trúc

Khẳng định: S + had + V3

Phủ định: S + had not (hadn't) + V3

Nghi vấn: Had + S + V3

Wh- + had + S + V3

Ex:

I had done my homework before last midnight.

(Tôi đã hoàn thiện bài tập về nhà trước nửa đêm hôm qua.)

He hadn't eaten before he finished the job.

(Anh ấy không ăn gì trước khi anh ấy hoàn thành công việc.)

What had she thought before I asked the question?

(Cô ấy đã nghĩ gì trước khi tôi hỏi câu hỏi đó?)

2.2. Cách sử dụng

- Thì QKHT diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

Ex:

Lan said she had been chosen as a beauty queen two years before.

(Lan nói rằng trước đó hai năm, cô ấy từng được chọn làm hoa hậu.)

- Thì QKHT diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ. Hành động xảy ra trước chia ở thì QKHT, hành động xảy ra sau chia ở quá khứ đơn.

Ex:

We had had lunch when she arrived.

(Khi cô ấy đến, chúng tôi đã ăn trưa xong.)

Jane had studied in England before she did her master's at Harvard.

(Jane đã học ở Anh trước khi cô ấy có bằng Thạc sĩ ở Harvard.)

2.3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Từ nhận biết: until then, by the time, prior to that time, before, after, for, as soon as, by.

Ex:

When I got up this morning, my father had already left.

(Khi tờ ngủ dậy vào sáng nay thì bố tôi đã rời đi rồi.)

IV. PRONUNCIATION

*** Stress in words ending in -logy and -graphy (trọng âm với những từ có hậu tố "-logy" và "-graphy")**

✓ Những từ có hậu tố "-logy":

Từ kết thúc bởi đuôi -logy thường có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ dưới lên, hay nói cách khác, hầu hết các từ kết thúc bởi đuôi -logy có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết ngay trước đuôi -logy.

Những từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -logy thường mang nghĩa là các môn học, ngành học, hoặc một lĩnh vực nghiên cứu nào đó. Ví dụ:

climatology	(n)	/,klaɪmə'tɒlədʒi/	khí hậu học
biology	(n)	/baɪ'ɒlədʒi/	sinh học
zoology	(n)	/zu'ɒlədʒi/	động vật học
ecology	(n)	/i'kɒlədʒi/	sinh thái học
technology	(n)	/tek'nɒlədʒi/	công nghệ

✓ Những từ có hậu tố "-graphy":

Cũng giống như các từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -logy, hầu hết các từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -graphy, có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ cuối lên hay nói cách khác, trọng âm của từ rơi vào ngay trước đuôi -graphy. Ví dụ:

geography	(n)	/dʒɪ'ɒɡrəfi/	địa lý
seismography	(n)	/saɪz'mɒɡrəfi/	địa chấn học
photography	(n)	/fə'tɒɡrəfi/	thuật nhiếp ảnh
biography	(n)	/baɪ'ɒɡrəfi/	tiểu sử, lý lịch
bibliography	(n)	/bɪbli'ɒɡrəfi /	thư mục

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Mark the stress of the words in the box then put them in the blanks.

photography	radiology	geography
archaeology	biology	meteorology

- When we learn _____, we know about a country's population, location and economy, ect.
- The film won an award for its _____.
- Doing research on _____ can help people forecast the weather.
- In hospital, doctors use _____ to diagnose their patients' illness related to bone.
- People study _____ to find out the cultures of the past and the periods of history by examining the remains of buildings and objects found in the ground.
- _____ is a subject that scientifically studies the life and the structure of plants and animals.

Exercise 2. Circle the word with a different stress pattern from the others.

- A. industry B. nature C. result D. climate
- A. typhoon B. tropical C. debris D. document
- A. animal B. destroy C. erupt D. exploit
- A. documentary B. preparation C. scientific D. photography
- A. eruption B. science C. destroy D. volcano
- A. remember B. influence C. expression D. convenient
- A. medium B. computer C. formation D. connection
- A. national B. cultural C. popular D. musician
- A. successful B. humorous C. arrangement D. attractive
- A. construction B. typical C. glorious D. purposeful

Exercise 3. Look at the pictures and write the words in the spaces provided.

			
1.	2.	3.	4.
			
5.	6.	7.	8.

Exercise 4. Match the words in column A to their definition in column B.

1. volcanic eruption	a. a mass of earth, rock, etc. that falls down the slope of a mountain or a cliff
2. earthquake	b. a long period without rain
3. thunderstorm	c. an extremely large wave in the sea caused, for example, by an earthquake
4. landslide	d. a large amount of water spread from a river, sea etc. that covers an area that is normally dry
5. sandstorm	e. a disaster that a volcano explodes and throws out fire, lava, smoke etc.
6. tornado	f. a fire in the forest caused by high temperature
7. flood	g. a sudden violent movement of the ground
8. drought	h. a storm in a desert in which sand is blown into the air by strong winds
9. tsunami	i. a storm with thunder and lightning and usually very heavy rain
10. wildfire	j. a strong wind that blows in a circle

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	----	-----

Exercise 5. Choose the best answer A, B, c or D to complete each sentence.

1. She is good _____ meteorology.

- A. on B. in C. at D. for

2. Last night volcano Maui _____ and the large areas of land were affected.

- A. erupts B. erupted C. erupting D. erupt

3. When a volcanic eruption occurs, the hot _____ pours downhill.

- A. ash B. smoke C. dirt D. lava

4. Since there are two villages located at the foot of the volcano, the local population was _____.

- A. evacuated B. killed C. died D. injured

5. The earthquake _____ have been sent humanitarian aid by many countries.

- A. victims' B. elders C. rescuers D. soldiers

6. When there is a plane crash, a lot of _____ is left.

- A. dust B. debris C. waste D. piece

7. A powerful _____ off the coast of Indonesia sparked a three-metre-high and killed at least 113 people.

- A. earthquake B. tornado C. tsunami D. landslide

8. A _____ often occurs in the mountainous areas because many trees have been cut down.

- A. forest fire B. flood C. tornado D. landslide

9. _____ often happen in rainy season especially in the center of Vietnam.

- A. Droughts B. Storms C. Floods D. Sandstorms

10. Deforestation leads to _____ which can be defined as the changes in the average temperature.

- A. flood B. climate change C. sandstorm D. erosion

Exercise 6. Read the paragraph below and fill in each blank with a suitable word from the boxes.

Erosion in America

Erosion of America's farmland by wind and water has been a problem since settlers first put the prairies and grasslands under the plow in the nineteenth century. By the 1930s, (1) _____ 282 million acres of farmland were (2) _____ by erosion. After 40 years of (3) _____ efforts, soil erosion has accelerated due to new demands (4) _____ on the land by heavy crop production. In the years ahead, soil erosion and the pollution problems it causes

are likely to replace petroleum scarcity as the nation's most critical (5) _____ resource problem.

1. A. more than B. more C. less D. than
2. A. be damaged B. damaged C. have damages D. damages
3. A. conserve B. conservation C. conserving D. Conservations
4. A. were placed B. was placed C. which placed D. Placed
5. A. nature B. natural C. nation D. national

Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets in Past Simple or Past Continuous tense.

1. My friend Harry (fall) _____ off the ladder while he (paint) _____ the ceiling of his room.
2. We (buy) _____ the house in 2003. At that time it (cost) _____ £ 150,000.
3. Dad (not be interested) _____ in buying a new car.
4. My sister (wait) _____ for me at the airport terminal when I (arrive) _____.
5. A few nights ago, I (read) _____ a book when suddenly I (hear) _____ a noise outside. A few teenagers (play) _____ loud music.
6. The fire (still burn) _____ when the first firefighters (arrive) _____ at the scene.
7. My brother (look) _____ for a job when he (come) _____ across an interesting ad in the newspaper.
8. I (hear) _____ someone call my name. I (turn) _____ around and (saw) _____ my dad standing at the back of the queue. I (be) _____ so surprised.
9. My sister (wear) _____ a bright summer dress when I (see) _____ her at the performance.
10. I (start) _____ preparing dinner at 4.p.m and I (be) _____ still at it when my wife (come) _____ home.
11. Our housekeeper (break) _____ the vase. As she (pick) _____ up the pieces, she (cut) _____ her middle finger.
12. We suddenly (realise) _____ that we (drive) _____ in the wrong direction.
13. She (be) _____ a great skier when she was young.
14. I (meet) _____ an old friend in town while I (do) _____ the shopping.

15. While the children (play) _____ with others, my husband and I (decide) _____ to have a cup of coffee.

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or the 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) _____ her homework.
7. How (be) _____ he 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 1986.
11. Our teacher (tell) _____ us yesterday that he (visit) _____ England in 1970.
12. Alan (prepare) _____ for dinner before her husband (go) _____ home.
13. No sooner (have) _____ I (watch) _____ TV than the phone (ring) _____.
14. Before I (watch) _____ TV, I (cook) _____ dinner.
15. After I (wash) _____ my clothes, I (sleep) _____.

Exercise 9. Turn the sentences into the passive form. (Declarative form)

1. She gave us more information.

2. The chief engineer was instructing all the workers of the plan.

3. They can't make tea with cold water.

4. Somebody has taken some of my books away.

5. They will hold the meeting before May Day.

6. They have to repair the engine of the car.

7. The boys broke the window and took away some pictures.

8. People spend a lot of money on advertising every day.

9. The teacher is going to tell a story.

10. Mary is cutting a cake with a sharp knife.

11. The children looked at the woman with a red hat.

12. They have provided the victims with food and clothing.

13. People speak English in almost every corner of the world.

14. You mustn't use this machine after 5:30 p.m.

15. After class, one of the students always erases the chalk board.

Exercise 10. Turn the sentences into the passive form. (Yes/ No question form)

1. Do they teach English here?

2. Will you invite her to your wedding party?

3. Has Tom finished the work?

4. Did the teacher give some exercises?

5. Have they changed the window of the laboratory?

6. Is she going to write a poem?

7. Is she making big cakes for the party?

8. Are the police making inquiries about the thief?

9. Must we finish the test before ten?

10. Will buses bring the children home?

Exercise 11. Turn the sentences into the passive form. (Wh question form)

1. How many marks does the teacher give you?

2. How many games has the team played?

3. Where do people speak English?

4. Who are they keeping in the kitchen?

5. How can they open this safe?

6. What books are people reading this year?

7. How did the police find the lost man?

8. Who look after the children for you?

9. How long have they waited for the doctor?

10. What time can the boys hand in their papers?

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

1. My room _____ in the house by her now.

- A. is being cleaned B. are being cleaned
C. will be cleaned D. would be cleaned

2. Tom _____ by Mary since 10 o'clock.

- A. has operated B. have been operated
C. has been operated D. All are wrong.

3. Someone _____ to take his place.

- A. must be find B. might be find
C. should be finds D. must be found

4. 20 demonstrators _____ by the police.

- A. was arrested B. were arrested C. was arresting D. A&B

5. That book _____ by Tom yesterday.

- A. were bought B. bought C. A&B D. was bought

6. Much of the city _____ by fire in the 17th century.

- A. was destroyed B. is destroyed C. are destroyed D. were destroyed

7. Work _____ by the teacher.

- A. are being watched B. were being watched
C. is being watched D. B&C

8. My house _____ red and blue in 2000.

- A. are painted B. is painted C. was painted D. All are wrong.

9. The grain _____ to the factory, where it _____ and _____.

- A. are taken / cleaned / is checked B. is taken / is cleaned / is checked
C. was taken / was cleaned / was checked D. is taken / is cleaned / checked

10. Jag Niwas _____ by Prince Maharana Jagat Singh II.

- A. were built B. are built C. was built D. is built

11. The wall _____ before you paint it.

- A. must be cleaned B. should cleaned
C. might been cleaned D. No answer is right

12. The Garden of Clear Ripples _____ by The Qing Emperor Quinlong in the middle of the 16th century.

A. designed B. was designed C. were designed D. B&c

13. This computer _____ to use.

A. will be continued B. would continued
C. should continue D. must continues

14. A lot of food _____ away these days.

A. are thrown B. were thrown C. is thrown D. was thrown

Exercise 13. Read the text and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Two of the most dangerous storms which affect America are hurricanes and tornadoes. They are very much feared by anyone who may live in the path of their destruction.

Every year homes are destroyed by their fury and often lives are lost. Most people who live near the coast are forced to evacuate their homes and to move to safer areas until the storm passes. Floods are caused along the coasts by both the heavy rain and a storm tide that is considerably above normal water level. The high winds, coastal flooding and heavy rains associated with a hurricane cause enormous damage.

Hurricanes usually develop between July and October. Once they hit land they carry tremendous power with driving rain and wind.

Tornadoes are violent low-pressured storms. These storms occur most often during the summer months and are noticeable by their strong wind and lack of rain. The sky turns black as dust is sucked up into the air. Tornadoes are capable of lifting quite heavy objects from the ground. They can pick up trees and cars right into the air and even uplift heavier objects such as homes and railway cars.

Both hurricanes and tornadoes cause millions of dollar worth of damage to life and property every year. Today they can be predicted more easily than in the past, but they cannot be stopped or ignored.

1. What are two of the most dangerous storms which affect America?

A. Thunderstorms and hurricanes. B. Typhoons and thunderstorms.
C. Hurricanes and tornadoes. D. Hurricanes and typhoons.

2. At which part of the year do hurricanes usually develop?

A. July and August only B. Between July and October
C. From the seventh to the ninth month D. All the year round

3. What is the major similarity of both a hurricane and a tornado?

A. They cover only a small area. B. They have either wind or speed.

C. They are not accompanied by rain. D. They can cause great damage.

4. Which of the following is true of tornadoes and hurricanes?

- A. They cannot be predicted with accuracy
- B. They are easier to control today than in the past
- C. Tornadoes are more dangerous than hurricanes
- D. They can be predicted today with greater accuracy

5. Which of the following was not mentioned in the article?

- A. The damage caused by hurricanes and tornadoes
- B. The tremendous power of these storms
- C. The number of people killed each year by these storms
- D. The time of year when they are most likely to strike

Exercise 14. Choose the correct word A, B, C or D for each gap to complete the following passage.

More than a billion people all over the world are (1) _____ the threat of desert expansion, but few of them are aware that they themselves cause it and are also its (2) _____. People cut (3) _____ trees for fuel and farmland. Their herds eat (4) _____ the grass covering valley floors and hillsides. The climate and soil quality, therefore, are affected and forests are turned into (5) _____.

In some places, many people had to leave their homes when their wells became dry and sand buried their house and crops. Therefore, governments in nearby areas have and local people (6) _____ trees and banned burning firewood for fuel. Many other techniques have been (7) _____. For example, in Iran, a thin covering of oil was poured on sandy areas to retain (8) _____ for planting trees, but this method may harm the environment. Other countries built long canals or pipelines (9) _____ water to desert areas.

Unless people find more (10) _____ methods, their homes and land will be lost. The fight against the desert is continuing.

1. A. under	B. in	C. on	D. of
2. A. enemies	B. victims	C. friends	D. effects
3. A. off	B. back	C. in	D. down
4. A. away	B. up	C. into	D. out
5. A. blanks	B. spaces	C. deserts	D. bareness

6. A. planting	B. to plant	C. plant	D. planted
7. A. using	B. use	C. uses	D. used
8. A. water	B. soil	C. earth	D. fertilizer
9. A. take	B. to carry	C. fetch	D. bring
10. A. effective	B. great	C. major	D. useful

Exercise 15. Change these sentences into passive voice.

1. Vietnam sent some aid to Japanese earthquake victims in 2014.

2. Heinrich Hertz discovered radio waves.

3. People prepared enough food and water for a disaster.

4. A tornado hit many houses and buildings.

5. We had bought some raincoats before we heard the weather forecast.

6. My father is going to repair our windows tomorrow.

7. The earthquake damaged almost my entire house.

8. We should plant more trees to prevent some natural disasters.

9. My e-pal had told me a story about a tsunami occurring in his country.

10. A mechanic is going to service my car tomorrow because yesterday's storm damaged it severely.

Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

1. Did they build the garage at the same as the house?

→ Was

2. The people who were at the meeting will say nothing to the press.

→ Nobody who

3. The heavy rain made it impossible for US to have a picniC.

→ We were

4. Joan will stay on at school unless she finds a job before September.

→ If

5. I don't really want to go out tonight

→ I'd rather

6. Shirley didn't begin to read until she was eight.

→ It wasn't

7. Lucy hasn't worn that dress since Barbara's wedding.

→ The last

8. Let's go abroad for our holiday this year.

→ Why

9. He is such a slowly speaker that his students get very bored.

→ He speaks

10. Mackenzie wrote four best-sellers before he was twenty.

→ By the age of twenty,

UNIT 10. COMMUNICATION

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
body language	n	/ˈbɒdi ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/	ngôn ngữ hình thể, cử chỉ
Ex: Body language refers to the nonverbal signals that we use to communicate. <i>Ngôn ngữ cơ thể liên quan đến các tín hiệu phi ngôn ngữ mà chúng ta sử dụng để giao tiếp.</i>			
communicate	v	/kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/	giao tiếp, liên lạc
Ex: We only communicate by email. <i>Chúng tôi chỉ liên lạc bằng email.</i>			
communication channel	n	/kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃn ˈtʃænl/	kênh giao tiếp, kênh thông tin
Ex: All of these communications channels share information about our products. <i>Tất cả các kênh thông tin này đều chia sẻ thông tin về sản phẩm của chúng ta.</i>			
cultural difference	n	/ˈkʌltʃərəl ˈdɪfrəns/	sự khác biệt văn hóa
Ex: Cultural differences are often the biggest barrier to international auto mergers. <i>Những sự khác biệt về văn hóa thường là rào cản lớn nhất đối với các vụ sáp nhập quốc tế.</i>			
cyber world	n	/ˈsaɪbə wɜːld/	thế giới ảo, thế giới mạng
Ex: You have to take the same precautions in the cyber world . <i>Bạn phải thực hiện các biện pháp phòng ngừa tương tự trong thế giới mạng.</i>			
face-to-face	adj	/feɪ tʊ feɪ/	trực diện (trái nghĩa với trên mạng)
Ex: The experts agreed that a face-to-face talk might be a good idea. <i>Các chuyên gia nhất trí rằng một cuộc nói chuyện trực diện có thể là một ý kiến hay</i>			
interact	v	/ˌɪntərˈækt/	tương tác
Ex: We interact with both, and we can be the bridge. <i>Chúng tôi tương tác với cả hai và chúng tôi có thể là cầu nối.</i>			
landline phone	n	/ˈlændlaɪn fəʊn/	điện thoại bàn
Ex: Electricity was installed in 1980 and landline phones in 1998. <i>Điện được lắp đặt vào năm 1980 và điện thoại cố định vào năm 1998.</i>			
language barrier	n	/ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ ˈbæriə/	rào cản ngôn ngữ

Ex: Language barriers are not a problem since all the pilots speak English. <i>Rào cản ngôn ngữ không phải là vấn đề vì tất cả các phi công đều nói tiếng Anh.</i>			
message board	n	/ˈmesɪdʒ bɔːd/	bảng tin (diễn đàn trên mạng)
Ex: The forum often offers a message board for users to post questions. <i>Một diễn đàn thường cung cấp một bảng tin để người dùng gửi câu hỏi trên đó.</i>			
multimedia	n	/ˌmʌltɪˈmiːdiə/	đa phương tiện
Ex: The development of consumer electronics was influenced by the growing popularity of information technology and multimedia . <i>Sự phát triển của tiêu dùng điện tử bị ảnh hưởng bởi sự phát triển của công nghệ thông tin và đa phương tiện.</i>			
netiquette	n	/ˈnetɪket/	phép lịch sự khi giao tiếp trên mạng
Ex: It's considered bad netiquette to use capital letters in an email because it looks like YOU ARE SHOUTING. <i>Thật không lịch sự khi sử dụng chữ cái viết hoa trong email bởi vì nó trông như thể là BẠN ĐANG QUÁT MẮNG.</i>			
non-verbal language	n	/nɒn-vɜːbl 'læŋɡwɪdʒ/	ngôn ngữ phi lời nói
Ex: Body language is a potent form of non-verbal language . <i>Ngôn ngữ cơ thể là một dạng ngôn ngữ không lời có sức thuyết phục mạnh mẽ.</i>			
smart phone	n	/smɑːt fəʊn/	điện thoại thông minh
Ex: Consumers can use smart phones for a wide range of purposes. <i>Người tiêu dùng có thể sử dụng điện thoại thông minh cho nhiều mục đích khác nhau.</i>			
snail mail	n	/sneɪl meɪl/	thư chậm, thư gửi qua đường bưu điện
Ex: Of course, stamps would still have to be delivered by snail mail . <i>Dĩ nhiên là tem vẫn được dùng để vận chuyển thư gửi bằng đường bưu điện.</i>			
social media	n	/ˈsəʊʃl miːdiə/	mạng xã hội
Ex: Millions of people visit YouTube and other social media sites daily. <i>Hàng triệu người ghé thăm trang YouTube và các trang mạng xã hội khác mỗi ngày.</i>			
telepathy	n	/təˈlepəθi/	thần giao cách cảm, ngoại cảm
Ex: She will remain in touch with her home planet via telepathy . <i>Cô ấy sẽ giữ liên lạc với hành tinh</i>			

quê hương của mình thông qua ngoại cảm.			
text	n, v	/tekst/	tin nhắn, nhắn tin
Ex: He is texting with his friends. <i>Anh ta đang nhắn tin với bạn bè.</i>			
verbal language	n	/vɜːbl 'læŋgwɪdʒ/	ngôn ngữ dùng lời nói
Ex: Let's communicate mainly using verbal language in this meeting. <i>Trong cuộc họp này chúng ta chủ yếu giao tiếp bằng lời nói.</i>			
video conference	n, v	/'vɪdiəʊ 'kɒnfərəns/	hội thảo/cuộc gọi qua mạng có hình ảnh
Ex: During Covid-19 pandemic, we had a weekly video conference with the rest of the family. <i>Trong suốt đại dịch Covid-19, chúng tôi gặp mặt các thành viên trong gia đình hàng tuần bằng cuộc gọi có hình ảnh.</i>			

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
communicate (v)	giao tiếp	communication (n)	communicative (adj)
interact (v)	tương tác	interaction (n)	interactive (adj)
telepathy (n)	thần giao cách cảm	telepathic (adj)	telepathically (adv)

III. GRAMMAR

1. Thì tương lai tiếp diễn

1.1. Cấu trúc thì tương lai tiếp diễn

Với các thì tương lai trong tiếng Anh, *will* được sử dụng phổ biến hơn *shall*.

a. Thể khẳng định: S + shall/will be + V-ing + O +...

Ex:

He **will be leaving** his country next month.

(Anh ấy sẽ rời đất nước của mình tháng sau.)

b. Thể phủ định: S + shall/will + not + be + V-ing + O +...

Ex:

I **won't be watching TV** when she arrives.

(Tôi sẽ không xem TV khi cô ấy đến.)

c. Thể nghi vấn: Will/ Shall + S + be + V-ing + O +...?

Wh-qs + will/shall + S + be + V-ing + O?

Ex:

What will be doing in New York?

(Cậu sẽ làm gì ở New York)

Will we still be driving to the concert?

(Chúng ta sẽ vẫn lái xe đến buổi hòa nhạc chứ?)

1.2. Các dùng thì Tương lai tiếp diễn

- Thì tương lai tiếp diễn trong tiếng Anh (will be V-ing) diễn tả một hành động hay sự việc đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm trong tương lai

Ex:

Minh can't go to Linh's party because he **will be studying** English tomorrow night.

(Minh không thể đến bữa tiệc của Linh vì cậu ấy sẽ đang học tiếng Anh vào tối mai)

- Diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra và tiếp tục tại một thời điểm trong tương lai.

Ex:

I **will be living** abroad at this time next year.

(Tôi sẽ sống ở nước ngoài vào thời gian này năm tới)

- Hành động sẽ xảy ra như một phần trong kế hoạch hoặc một phần trong thời gian biểu.

I **will be arriving** in Tokyo tomorrow and after that we'll continue our plan.

(Tôi sẽ đến Tokyo và sau đó chúng ta tiếp tục của kế hoạch của mình)

1.3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian tương lai kèm thời điểm xác định.

- At this time/ at this moment + thời gian tương lai: Vào thời điểm này ...

- At + giờ cụ thể + thời gian tương lai: Vào lúc...

- Tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, ...

Ex:

At this time tomorrow, I **will be watching** my favourite TV show.

(Vào thời điểm này ngày mai, mình đang xem chương trình truyền hình yêu thích của mình)

2. Động từ nguyên mẫu có TO

Động từ nguyên mẫu có "to" (to infinitive) được hình thành bằng cách thêm giới từ "to" vào một động từ nguyên thể không có "to".

a. Chức năng

- Làm chủ ngữ

Ex:

To become a famous singer is a long and hard process.

(Để trở thành một ca sỹ nổi tiếng cần phải trải qua một quá trình dài và gian nan)

- Làm bổ ngữ cho chủ từ'

Ex:

What I like most in the summer is **to lie** on my bed and read novels.

(Vào mùa hè việc mà tôi thích nhất là nằm trên giường và đọc tiểu thuyết)

- Làm tân ngữ cho động từ

Ex:

It was late, so we decided **to take** a taxi home.

(Trễ rồi, nên chúng tôi quyết định đón taxi về nhà)

- Làm tân ngữ cho tính từ

Ex:

I'm pleased **to see** you.

(Tôi rất hân hạnh được gặp bạn)

b. Vị trí

*** Trong câu có dạng 'V + to V'**

Những từ theo sau là *to infinitive*:

Động từ	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
agree	đồng ý	She agrees to buy this house.
appear	xuất hiện	You appear to bring bad luck for US.
afford	nỗ lực	I afford to get a scholarship.
beg	cầu xin	I beg to inform you.
claim	đòi hỏi	He claims to have a new car.
demand	yêu cầu	The manager demands to have my report.
expect	mong chờ	I expect to pass the exam.
fail	thất bại	She failed to cook a meal.
hesitate	ngại ngần	Don't hesitate to contact me.
hope	hy vọng	I hope to see you soon.
intend	cố ý	Sorry, I did not intend to hurt you.

decide	quyết định	They have decided to take a vacation in Nha Trang.
learn	học hỏi	You must learn to work.
manage	xoay xở, cố gắng	He manages to carry all the boxes alone.
offer	đề nghị	He offers to take a picture for us.
plan	lên kế hoạch	I plan to get married at the age of 30.
prepare	chuẩn bị	I didn't prepare to take over this position.
pretend	giả vờ	Let's pretend to be a ghost.
promise	hứa hẹn	I promise to come back.
refuse	từ chối	Carol refused to work for Google.
seem	có vẻ như	He seems to be happy.
want	muốn	I want to have a cup of coffee.

*** Trong câu có dạng 'V + o + to V'**

Những động từ theo sau là tân ngữ (O) và *to - infinitive*: **cause** (gây ra), **challenge** (thử thách), **convince** (thuyết phục), **dare** (dám), **encourage** (khuyến khích), **forbid** (cấm), **force** (ép buộc), **hire** (thuê), **instruct** (hướng dẫn), **invite** (mời), **order** (kêu gọi), **persuade** (thuyết phục), **remind** (nhắc nhở), **teach** (dạy), **tell** (bảo), **urge** (thúc ép), **warn** (cảnh báo), **ask** (đòi hỏi)...

Ex:

My father **encouraged me to take** part in this singing contest.

(Bố tôi khuyến khích tôi tham gia vào cuộc thi hát.)

Larry **asked his friends to stop** that joke.

(Larry yêu cầu bạn anh ta đừng trò đùa đó lại)

*** Trong các cấu trúc đặc biệt**

- Tốn thời gian làm gì: It takes + someone + (thời gian) + to V

Ex:

It takes me three hours **to fix** my computer.

(Tôi mất 3 tiếng đồng hồ để sửa xong máy tính.)

- Dùng cho trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích:

Ex:

To enter this site, you have to register first.

(Để truy cập trang web này, trước tiên bạn phải đăng ký.)

- Câu trúc với chủ ngữ giả: **It + be + adj + to V**

Ex:

It is difficult **to work** when you are sleepy.

(Thật khó để làm việc khi đang buồn ngủ.)

- Trong cấu trúc: **S + V + too + adj / adv + to-infinitive** (*Quá... để có thể làm gì/ quá... đến mức...*)

Ex:

This machine is too old **to be** repaired.

(Chiếc máy này quá cũ để sửa)

- Trong cấu trúc: **S + S + adj / adv + enough + to-infinitive** (*Đủ... để làm gì*)

Ex:

She isn't tall enough **to become** a model.

(Cổ ấy không đủ cao để làm người mẫu.)

- Trong cấu trúc: **S + find / think / believe + it + adj + to-infinitive**

Ex:

I find it difficult **to learn** English vocabulary.

(Tôi cảm thấy khó khăn khi học từ vựng tiếng Anh.)

- Sau các từ nghi vấn: **what, who, which, when, where, how,...** (*thường không dùng sau why*)

Ex:

I don't know what **to say**. I'm speechless.

(Tôi không biết phải nói gì nữa. Cạn lời, thật sự.)

*** Sau tính từ**

Động từ nguyên mẫu có "to" cũng thường được dùng sau một số tính từ diễn tả phản ứng hoặc cảm xúc của con người (*Adj + to-infinitive*) như: (un)able (khả năng), **delighted** (vui sướng), **proud** (tự hào), **glad** (vui vẻ), **ashamed** (xấu hổ), **afraid** (sợ hãi), **eager** (hăm hở), **surprised** (ngạc nhiên), **anxious** (lo lắng), **pleased** (vui lòng), **amused** (yêu thích), **easy** (dễ dàng), **annoyed** (bực mình), **happy** (vui vẻ), **ready** (sẵn sàng),...

Ex:

It's **unable to open** this account, isn't it?

(Không thể mở tài khoản này, phải không?)

IV. PRONUNCIATION

IV. PRONUNCIATION

Stress in words ending in -ity and -itive (trọng âm với những từ có hậu tố "-ity" và "-itive")

1. Những từ có hậu tố "-ity"

Từ kết thúc bởi đuôi -ity thường có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết ngay trước đuôi -ity. Từ loại của những từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -ity thường là danh từ.

Ví dụ

opportunity (n)	/ɒpə'tju:nəti/	cơ hội
community (n)	/kə'mju:nəti/	cộng đồng
generosity (n)	/dʒenə'rɒsəti/	sự hào phóng
quality (n)	/'kwɒləti/	chất lượng

2. Những từ có hậu tố "-itive"

Cũng giống như các từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -ity, hầu hết các từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -itive, có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết ngay trước đuôi đó.

Ví dụ:

sensitive (adj)	/'sensətɪv/	nhạy cảm
positive (adj)	/'pɒzətɪv/	lạc quan
competitive (adj)	/kəm'petətɪv/	có tính cạnh tranh
repetitive (adj)	/rɪ'petətɪv/	có tính chất lặp đi lặp lại

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Complete the following words with *-ity* or *-tive* to make correct words.

1. active_____	9. opportun_____
2. posi_____	10. interac_____
3. possibil_____	11. qual_____
4. repeti_____	12. talka_____
5. competi_____	13. sensi_____
6. ac_____	14. attrac_____
7. national_____	15. creativ_____
8. commun_____	16. generos_____

Exercise 2. Circle the word with a different stress pattern from the other.

1. A. sensitive	B. active	C. attractive	D. talkative
2. A. community	B. complicated	C. quality	D. character
3. A. nationality	B. opportunity	C. creativity	D. communication
4. A. express	B. practice	C. describe	D. decide
5. A. language	B. conference	C. understand	D. message
6. A. pollution	B. excitement	C. usually	D. remember
7. A. encourage	B. tropical	C. discover	D. advancement
8. A. atmosphere	B. Atlantic	C. athletics	D. Canadian
9. A. tomorrow	B. continue	C. popular	D. informing
10. A. population	B. communicate	C. ability	D. continuum

Exercise 3. Choose the best option to complete these sentences below.

1. We took part in a lot of interesting _____ to make acquaintance with each other in the chat room.

A. communities B. activities C. conferences D. contests

2. The sign language provides the deaf more _____ to communicate with those who are deaf or hard of hearing.

A. options B. opportunities C. situations D. activities

3. In a presentation, _____ presenters should use their body language such as hand gesture, eye contact to communicate with the audience.

A. effective B. effectively C. more effective D. more effectively

4. Nowadays, our country creates more _____ products to persuade customers from other countries to buy.

A. competitive B. expensive C. luxurious D. beautiful

5. Try to think _____ about troubles that you may get into in your life.

A. negative B. positive C. negatively D. positively

6. The portable wireless devices or eReaders will be paper thin, flexible and have wireless _____ in the future.

A. usages B. connections C. Wi-Fi D. techniques

7. Recent advancements in 3D imaging and scanning technologies are making your "virtual presence" a real _____.

A. possibility B. creativity C. equality D. identity

8. The future will bring a slew of new products that will change the way we with each other and _____ with machines.

A. communicated B. communicating

C. communication D. communicate

9. Which one is not correct to fill in the blank?

"Hand gestures is a type of _____ which make people listen to you."

A. verbal communication B. body language

C. sign language D. non-verbal communication

10. With mobile _____, devices with solar power can be put in relatively remote locations, or can be free to roam.

A. phones B. connectivity C. vehicles D. equipment

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences, using the words in the box.

facial expression	emails	face-to-face meeting	letters
body language	texting	video chat	signs

1. Teenagers often use abbreviations when _____ to save time.
2. People who cannot hear or speak often communicate with each other by using _____.
3. In a _____, people communicate directly to each other.
4. Using _____ during your talk is an effective way to attract more people's attention.
5. In the past, people who live far away used to write _____ to keep touch with their relatives or their family.
6. _____ helps people connect to each other in such a quick and cheap way.
7. Smiling and blinking your eyes are examples of _____.
8. Since the appearance of the Internet, people have been able to send _____ to contact with people from any countries in the world.

Exercise 5. Give the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets.

1. Do you enjoy (write) _____ letters to your friends?
2. He has decided (install) _____ the Internet to look for information more easily.
3. She intends (participate) _____ in the program called "The survivor" to experience the life in an isolated island.
4. We'll need (bring) _____ more food and drinks for the trip.
5. You should avoid (spend) _____ much time (play) _____ computer games because you can lose your skills to communicate with people face to face.
6. He plans (book) _____ an appointment with the doctor. He needs (examine) _____ his health.
7. Our teacher didn't mind (explain) _____ the exercise until we understood it yesterday.
8. Peter denied (steal) _____ that mobile phone.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in bracket in the future continuous.

1. I _____ (make) lunch when he arrives.
2. He _____ (meet) us next week.
3. Kanna _____ (stay) here till Sunday,
4. Snehi _____ (wait) for the bus for ten more minutes.
5. When you come in the evening, we _____ (play) cricket.
6. While I am watching the match, Naina _____ (prepare) dinner.

7. I think it _____ (rain) by the time we come back.
8. After an hour, I still _____ (complete) my homework.
9. At this time tomorrow, I _____ (relax) at home.
10. We _____ (see) our mentors at the conference next month.
11. I _____ (not attend) the program because of my busy schedule.
12. Robin _____ (join) us at the meeting.
13. I _____ (help) him to do the task.
14. We _____ (going) to enjoy the musical drama.
15. I _____ (arrange) all the necessary materials for the program.

Exercise 7. Gave the correct form of the verb: Simple Future or Future Continuous.

1. In a few minutes' time when the clock strikes six, I (wait) _____ for you here.
2. If you call her at six, she (probably practise) _____ the piano.
3. If he works hard, he (pass) the entrance exam to the university.
4. If you come at seven, I (work) _____ in my garden.
5. We (be) _____ pleased if our school win the match.
6. In the afternoon, at this time, we (fly) _____ over Caribbean.
7. You (not forget) _____ to lock up the house before you go out, will you?
8. Don't call him at seven o'clock tonight. He (watch) _____ his favourite television programme.
9. I (help) _____ her to look for it until she finds it.
10. It (probably rain) _____ when you get back tonight.
11. I (stay) _____ here until he answers me.
12. If you come at noon, I (have) _____ lunch.
13. If you take a taxi, you (catch) _____ the train.
14. Who (look) _____ after the children when you are away?
15. The teacher hopes we (pass) _____ our exam.
16. He (wait) _____ for you when you get back tomorrow.

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. I can't imagine Peter (go) _____ by bike.
2. He agreed (buy) _____ a new car.
3. The question is easy (answer) _____.

4. The man asked me how (get) _____ to the airport.
5. I look forward to (see) _____ you at the weekend.
6. Are you thinking of (visit) _____ London?
7. We decided (run) _____ through the forest.
8. The teacher expected Sarah (study) _____ hard.
9. She doesn't mind (work) _____ the night shift.
10. I learned (ride) _____ the bike at the age of 5.
11. The children prefer (watch) _____ TV to (read) _____ books.
12. The boys like (play) _____ games but hate (do) _____ lessons.
13. Would you like (go) _____ now or shall we wait till the end?
14. I can't find my favorite book. You (see) _____ it?
15. We used (dream) _____ of a television set when we (be) _____ small.

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

1. We decided (buy) _____ a new car.
2. They've got some work (do) _____.
3. Peter gave up (smoke) _____.
4. He'd like (fly) _____ an aeroplane.
5. I enjoy (write) _____ picture postcards.
6. Do you know what (do) _____ if there's a fire in the shop?
7. Avoid (make) _____ silly mistakes.
8. My parents wanted me (be) _____ home at 11 o'clock.
9. I dream about (build) _____ a big house.
10. I'm hoping (see) _____ Lisa.
11. Would you mind (show) me how (send) _____ an email?
12. He always think about (go) _____ swimming.
13. She dislikes (do) _____ a lot of housework.
14. My children enjoy (read) _____ books.
15. She looked forward to (see) _____ you.

Exercise 10. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. He is too busy _____ care of her.

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 he tripped!

- 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

16. He recommended me _____ it.

A. do B. to do C. doing D. did

17. Are his ideas worth _____ to?

A. listen B. listening C. to listen D. to listening

18. My watch keeps _____.

A. stop B. to stop C. stopping D. stopped

19. Do you often practice _____ English?

A. speaking B. to speak C. speak D. spoke

20. I must remind my students that this grammar point needs _____.

A. revise B. revising C. to revise D. revised

Exercise 11. Read the passages below and choose the best title for each passage. (There is one unnecessary title)

Title 1 - Why do "friends" websites seem dangerous?

Title 2 - How do "friends" websites work?

Title 3 - What's the best advice for people who want to use "friends" websites?

Title 4 - Where do Millie's friends live?

Title 5 - How can I find "friends" websites?

Title 6 - Why are "friends" websites popular?

1. _____ Millie is 14 years old and lives in Miami. She has 204 friends - and she makes two or three more friends every week. About 20 of her friends also live in Miami. Some go to the same school, and others go to the same music clubs and sports centers. She often sees them. The others live in other cities and other countries: England, Canada, Japan ... She never meets these friends, but she talks to them on the Internet. They are her "My Space Friends".

2. _____ Because of websites like MySpace, Yahoo 360 and Bebo, people can make friends online. These websites are very popular all over the world, especially with young people. Users have their own homepage. They give information about themselves. They write letters for their webpage, show photos and give opinions. They write about their favourite films, music and TV programmes.

3. _____ For many young people, a good homepage is an important part of their image. It says: "This is me! I have something to say. These things - and these people - are important in my life."

And these websites are also an easy way to talk to a lot of different people. That is why teenagers like these "friends" websites.

4. _____ But some people are worried that these websites aren't safe. For example, it is impossible to know that the information on a homepage is true. Perhaps the 14-year-old girl you talk to online is really a 40-year-old man.

5. _____ So here is some advice. Keep your webpage private, (only friends can see a private homepage). Do not put photos of yourself on your homepage. Do not meet people that you only know because of the website. And finally, remember that online friends are fun, but they are not the same as real friends.

Exercise 12. Read the text again and answer the questions.

SIGN LANGUAGE

Because deaf people cannot hear, they have special ways of communicating. For example, they can learn to understand what someone is saying by looking at the mouth of the speaker. This is called lip reading. Also, speaking is very difficult for the deaf, because they cannot hear their own voices. However, it is possible with special training. According to many deaf people all around the world, the most practical and popular way of communicating is with sign language.

In many ways, sign language is similar to spoken language. The words of sign language are made with signs, which are formed with movements of the hands, face, and body. As with words, each sign has a different meaning and can be combined to form sentences. Sign languages also have their own grammar. The alphabet of sign language is special hand signs that stand for letters; they make spelling possible. The signs combine to form a rich language that can express the same thoughts, feelings, and ideas as any spoken language. And just as people from different countries speak different languages, most countries have their own variety of sign language.

1. How can deaf people communicate with others?

2. Why is speaking difficult for the deaf?

3. Is sign language similar to spoken language in every way?

4. How is sign language expressed?

5. What stands for letters in the alphabet of sign language?

6. Does sign language differ between countries?

Exercise 13. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. used/ conferencing/ be/ special occasions/ for/ or/ video/ short conversations/ will.

2. very/ among/ has/ social media/ people/ popular/ become/ young.

3. by/ way/ is/ a/ communicate/ instantly/ thought/ telepathy/ to.

4. than/ text messages/ are/ ever/ sending/ before/ more/ teens.

5. by/ in/ communicating/ will/ telepathy/ people/ years/ be/ 30?

6. to/ someone/ is/ know/ often/ give/ a/ that/ something/ good/ we/ let/"thumbs-up"

7. allows/ chatting/ their/ watch/ via/ webcam/ body language/ with/ you/ to/ friends.

8. changed/ way/ each other/ we/ has/ with/ communicate/ technology/ the/ dramatically.

9. cell/ face to face/ texting/ their/ prefer/ on/ to talking/ today/ teenagers/ phone.

10. help/ of/ barrier/ with/ communicate/ the/ language/ spite/ can/ foreigners/ in/gestures

Exercise 14. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

1. They will provide 5G in certain areas of the city, won't they?

→ Will 5G

2. Beck had difficulty in understanding her daughter's text messages.

→ Beck found it

3. Video conferencing technology allows people in remote places to hold face-to-face meetings.

→ Video conferencing technology lets

4. The first time that I created an email account is still unforgettable.

→ I still remember

5. Making a video call without the network is impossible.

→ It's

6. Face-to-face communication is better than texting.

→ Texting isn't

7. Could you please confirm the date and time of the meeting?

→ Would you

8. The teacher made me stay in after school and do extra work.

→ I

9. 'Why don't we give Jean a video call?' Albert said.

→ Albert suggested

10. My mother does her shopping at about this time every week.

→ This time next week my mother

UNIT 11. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
archaeology	n	/,ɑ:ki'ɒlədʒi/	khảo cổ học
Ex: Archaeology is the study of the ancient and recent human past through material remains. <i>Khảo cổ học là bộ môn nghiên cứu về quá khứ cổ xưa và gần đây của con người thông qua các di vật còn sót lại.</i>			
benefit	n, v	/'benɪfɪt/	lợi ích, hưởng lợi
Ex: What are the benefits of using renewable energy? <i>Những lợi ích của việc sử dụng nguồn năng lượng có thể tái tạo được là gì?</i>			
cure	v, n	/kjuə/	chữa khỏi, phương pháp chữa khỏi
Ex: He made wild claims about being able to cure cancer. <i>Ông ấy đã đưa ra những tuyên bố ngông cuồng về việc có thể chữa khỏi bệnh ung thư.</i>			
discover	v	/dɪ'kʌvə/	khám phá, phát hiện ra
Ex: Scientists around the world are working to discover a cure for AIDS. <i>Các nhà khoa học trên khắp thế giới đang nghiên cứu để tìm ra phương pháp chữa khỏi bệnh AIDS.</i>			
enormous	adj	/'nɔ:məs/	to lớn
Ex: Their house is absolutely enormous ! <i>Ngôi nhà của họ mới to lớn làm sao!</i>			
explore	v	/ɪk'splɔ:/	khám phá, nghiên cứu
Ex: As soon as we arrived on the island, we were eager to explore. <i>Ngay khi đặt chân đến đảo chúng tôi đã háo hức khám phá.</i>			
field	n	/fi:ld/	lĩnh vực
Ex: He was awarded a Nobel Prize for his work in this field . <i>Ông ấy đã được trao giải Nobel cho công trình nghiên cứu trong lĩnh vực này.</i>			
improve	v	/'ɪmpru:v/	nâng cao, cải thiện
Ex: Working conditions here have greatly improved . <i>Điều kiện làm việc ở đây đã cải thiện rõ rệt.</i>			
invent	v	/ɪn'vent/	phát minh ra, sáng chế ra
Ex: Many children invent an imaginary friend. <i>Nhiều trẻ em sáng chế ra một người bạn tưởng</i>			

<i>tượng của mình.</i>			
light bulb	n	/laɪt bʌlb/	bóng đèn
Ex: Low energy light bulbs should be used to save electricity. <i>Bóng đèn tiết kiệm điện nên được sử dụng để tiết kiệm điện.</i>			
oversleep	v	/,əʊvə'sli:p/	ngủ quên
Ex: I overslept and missed the bus. <i>Tôi ngủ quên và bỏ lỡ chuyến xe buýt.</i>			
patent	n, v	/'pætnt/	bằng sáng chế, cấp bằng sáng chế
Ex: Graham Bell's telephone patent was granted for the United Kingdom. <i>Bằng sáng chế điện thoại của Graham Bell đã được cấp cho Vương quốc Anh.</i>			
precise	adj	/'pri'saɪs/	chính xác
Ex: He caught me at the precise moment that I fainted. <i>Anh ấy đỡ tôi vào đúng thời điểm tôi ngất đi.</i>			
quality	n	/'kwɒləti/	chất lượng
Ex: His goal was of top quality . <i>Mục tiêu của anh ấy là đạt chất lượng hàng đầu.</i>			
role	n	/rəʊl/	vai trò
Ex: He plays an important role in this project. <i>Anh ta giữ một vai trò quan trọng trong dự án này.</i>			
solve	v	/sɒlv/	giải quyết
Ex: You can't solve anything by just running away. <i>Cậu không thể giải quyết bất cứ chuyện gì bằng cách trốn chạy.</i>			
support	n, v	/sə'pɔ:t/	sự ủng hộ, ủng hộ
Ex: She supported her husband through many difficult times. <i>Cô ấy hỗ trợ chồng của mình trong suốt giai đoạn khó khăn.</i>			
technique	n	/tek'ni:k/	thủ thuật, kỹ thuật
Ex: We have developed a new technique that corrects the problem. <i>Chúng tôi đã phát triển một kỹ thuật mới để khắc phục sự cố.</i>			
transform	v	/træns'fɔ:m/	thay đổi, biến đổi
Ex: Materials are transformed from their original state into other forms. <i>Vật liệu được chuyển từ trạng thái ban đầu sang các trạng thái khác.</i>			
underground	adj,	/ʌndə'graʊnd/	dưới lòng đất, ngầm

	adv		
Ex: They carried out a series of underground nuclear tests. Họ đã thực hiện hàng loạt vụ thử nghiệm hạt nhân dưới lòng đất.			
yield	n	/ji:ld/	sản lượng
Ex: What's the yield per acre? Sản lượng mỗi mẫu Anh là bao nhiêu?			

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
archaeology (n)	khảo cổ học	archaeological (adj)	archaeologist (n)
benefit (n, v)	lợi ích, hưởng lợi	beneficial (adj)	beneficent (n)
cure (n, v)	phương pháp chữa khỏi, chữa khỏi	curable (adj)	
discover (v)	phát hiện ra, khám phá ra	discovery (n)	discoverable (adj)
explore (v)	khám phá, thám hiểm	exploration (n) explorer (n)	exploratory (adj) explorative (adj)
improve (v)	nâng cao, cải thiện	improvement (n)	
invent (v)	phát minh ra, sáng chế ra	invention (n) inventor (n)	inventive (adj)
support (v, n)	ủng hộ, sự ủng hộ	supporter (n)	supportive (adj) supporting (adj)
technique (n)	kỹ thuật	technical (adj) technological (adj)	technology (n) technologically (adv)
science (n)	khoa học	scientific (adj)	scientist (n)
transform (v)	chuyển đổi	transformation (n)	transformer (n)

III. GRAMMAR

1. Future tenses - Các thì tương lai

1.1. Future simple tense - thì tương lai đơn

✿ Cấu trúc

- Khẳng định: S + shall/will + V (infinitive) + O

- Phủ định: S + shall/will + not + V (infinitive) + O.
- Nghi vấn: Shall/Will+ S + V (infinitive) + O?

✿ **Cách sử dụng**

- Diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

Ex:

I will buy a new car when I have enough money.

(Tôi sẽ mua một chiếc ô tô mới khi tôi có đủ tiền.)

- Diễn tả dự định nhất thời xảy ra ngay tại lúc nói.

Ex:

Are you going to the beach? I will go with you.

(Bạn muốn đi biển không? Mình sẽ đi cùng bạn.)

- Nói về một dự đoán dựa trên kinh nghiệm có được trong quá khứ.

Ex:

I think it'll be extremely hot there.

(Tôi nghĩ rằng nó sẽ rất nóng đó.)

- Khi đưa ra ý kiến, đề nghị.

Ex:

Don't worry, I'll let everyone know.

(Đừng lo lắng, tôi sẽ cho mọi người biết.)

✿ **Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

- Trong câu thường có: tomorrow, next day/ next week/ next month/ next year, in + thời gian, probably, perhaps, someday...

Lưu ý: Thì tương lai đơn có thể sử dụng để diễn tả cả hành động có dự định và không có dự định từ trước. Tuy nhiên để phân biệt với thì tương lai gần có dự định, thì tương lai đơn thường được dùng cho các hành động mang tính bột phát ngay tại thời điểm nói chứ không có dự định trước như thì tương lai gần:

Ex:

Mother: There is no sugar left. *(Hết đường mất rồi.)*

Son: Ok, I will go to market and buy it for you. *(Con sẽ ra chợ mua cho mẹ.)*

1.2. Future Continuous - Thì Tương Lai Tiếp Diễn (xem lại Unit 10)

1.3. Thì Tương Lai Hoàn Thành - Future Perfect

✿ **Cấu trúc**

Khẳng định: S + shall/will + have + V3/ED

Phủ định: S + shall/will + not + have + V3/ED

Nghi vấn: Shall/Will + S + have + V3/ED?

✿ **Cách sử dụng**

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động/sự việc hoàn thành trước một thời điểm trong tương lai.

Ex:

I will have finished my homework before 10 o'clock this evening.

(Cho đến trước 10 giờ tối nay tôi sẽ hoàn thành xong bài tập về nhà rồi.)

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động hay/sự việc hoàn thành trước một hành động/sự việc khác trong tương lai.

Ex:

I will have made the meal ready before the time you come tomorrow.

(Ngày mai tôi đã chuẩn bị bữa ăn sẵn sàng trước khi bạn đến ngày mai.)

✿ **Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

- By + thời gian trong tương lai
- By the end of + thời gian trong tương lai
- Before + thời gian tương lai
- By the time ...

1.4. Tương Lai Hoàn Thành Tiếp Diễn - Future Perfect Continuous

✿ **Cấu trúc**

- Khẳng định: S + shall/will + have been + V-ing + O

- Phủ định: S + shall/will + not + have been + V-ing + O

- Nghi vấn: Shall/Will + S + have been + V-ing + O?

✿ **Cách sử dụng**

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, tiếp diễn liên tục đến một thời điểm cho trước trong tương lai.

Ex:

I will have been studying English for 10 years by the end of next month.

(Cuối tháng sau là tôi đã và đang học tiếng Anh được khoảng 10 năm.)

✿ **Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

For + khoảng thời gian + by/ before + mốc thời gian trong tương lai

Ex:

For 10 years by the end of this year.

(Được 10 năm cho tới cuối năm nay.)

1.5. Thì Tương Lai Gần - Near Future

✿ Cấu trúc

- Khẳng định: S + is/ am/ are + going to + V(nguyên thể)
- Phủ định: S + is/ am/ are + not + going to + V(nguyên thể)
- Nghi vấn: Is/ Am/ Are + S + going to + V(nguyên thể)?

Ex:

We're going to visit Ha Long bay next week.

(Chúng tôi sẽ tới thăm vịnh Hạ Long vào tuần tới.)

✿ Cách sử dụng

- Dùng để diễn tả một dự định, kế hoạch trong tương lai.

Ex:

John is going to get married this year.

(John dự định sẽ kết hôn trong năm nay.)

- Dùng để diễn đạt một dự đoán có căn cứ, có dẫn chứng cụ thể.

Ex:

Well, we're certainly going to have an interesting trip.

(Ồ, chúng tôi chắc chắn sẽ có một chuyến đi thú vị.)

✿ Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai gần bao gồm các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai giống như dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai đơn, nhưng nó có thêm những căn cứ hay những dẫn chứng cụ thể.
- in + thời gian: trong ... nữa (in 2 minutes: trong 2 phút nữa)
- tomorrow: ngày mai
- next day: ngày hôm tới
- next week/ next month/ next year: tuần tới/tháng tới/ năm tới

2. Reported speech (statement) - Lời nói gián tiếp (câu trần thuật)

2.1. Phân biệt lời nói trực tiếp và lời nói gián tiếp

a. Lời nói trực tiếp: là sự lặp lại chính xác những từ của người nói. Lời nói trực tiếp được đặt trong

dấu ngoặc kép và sau động từ chính có dấu phẩy (,) hoặc dấu hai chấm (:).

- Đôi khi mệnh đề chính cũng có thể đặt sau lời nói trực tiếp.

Ex:

"I don't like this party", Bill said.

("Tôi không thích bữa tiệc", Bill nói.)

b. Lời nói gián tiếp: là lời tường thuật lại ý của người nói, đôi khi không cần phải đúng những từ của người nói.

Ex:

Bill said that he didn't like that party.

(Bill nói rằng anh ta không thích bữa tiệc.)

2.2. Quy tắc chuyển đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp

Để chuyển một câu từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp, ta tiến hành một số biến đổi sau:

Bước 1: Thay đổi về đại từ nhân xưng, đại từ sở hữu, tính từ sở hữu

✓ Đại từ nhân xưng

Chủ ngữ	Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp
	I	he, she
	we	they
	you	they, he, she, I
Tân ngữ	Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp
	me	him/her
	us	them
	you	them/him/her
Tính từ sở hữu	Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp
	my	his/her
	our	their
	your	their/his/her/my
Đại từ sở hữu	Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp
	mine	his/hers
	ours	theirs
	yours	theirs/his/hers

Bước 2: Thay đổi động từ: Thì của các động từ trong lời nói gián tiếp phải lùi một thì so với câu trực tiếp. Dưới đây là bảng quy tắc lùi thì.

Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp
1. Present Simple: V1 He said: "I like beer". (Anh ấy nói: "Tôi thích bia".)	1. Past Simple: V2/ed He said (that) he liked beer. (Anh ấy nói (rằng) anh ấy thích bia.)
2. Present Progressive: am/is/ are+Ving He said: "I'm watching TV". (Anh ấy nói: "Tôi đang xem tivi".)	2. Past Progressive: was/were+Ving He said (that) he was watching TV. (Anh ấy nói (rằng) anh ấy đang xem tivi.)
3. Present Perfect: has/have + V3/ed He said: "I have just bought a new book". (Anh ấy nói: "Tôi vừa mới mua một quyển sách mới".)	3. Past Perfect: had + V3/ed He said (that) he had just bought a new book. (Anh ấy nói (rằng) anh ấy vừa mới mua một quyển sách mới.)
4. Past Simple: V2/ed They said: "We came by car". (Họ nói: "Chúng tôi đến bằng ô tô".)	4. Past Perfect: had + V3/ed They said (that) they had come by car. (Họ nói (rằng) họ đến bằng ô tô.)
5. Past Progressive: was/were + v-ing He said: "I was sitting in the park at 8 p.m lastnight". (Anh ấy nói: "Tôi đã đang ngồi trong công viên lúc 8 giờ tối qua".)	5. Past Progressive or Past Perfect progressive He said (that) he was sitting in the park at 8 p.m the previous night./ He said (that) he had been sitting in the park at 8 p.m the previous night". (Anh ấy nói (rằng) anh ấy đã đang ngồi trong công viên lúc 8 giờ tối hôm trước.)
6. Past Perfect: had + V3/ed She said: "My money had run out". (Cô ấy nói: "Tôi cháy túi rồi".)	6. Past Perfect: had + V3/ed She said (that) her money had run out. (Cô ấy nói (rằng) cô ấy cháy túi rồi.)
7. Future Simple: will +v Lan said: "I'll phone you". (Lan nói: "Tôi sẽ gọi cho bạn".)	7. Future in the past: would + V Lan said (that) she would phone me. (Lan nói (rằng) cô ấy sẽ gọi cho tôi.)
8. can	8. could

He said: "You can sit here". (Anh ấy nói: "Các bạn có thể ngồi đây".)	He said (that) we could sit there. (Anh ấy nói (rằng) chúng tôi có thể ngồi đó.)
9. may Mary said: "I may go to Hanoi again." (Mary nói: "Tôi có thể đến Hà Nội lần nữa	9. might Mary said (that) she might go to Hanoi again. (Mary nói (rằng) cô ấy có thể đến Hà Nội lần nữa.)
10. must/have to He said: "I must finish this report". (Anh ấy nói: "Tôi phải hoàn thành bản báo cáo này".)	10. had to He said (that) he had to finish that report. (Anh ấy nói (rằng) anh ấy phải hoàn thành bản báo cáo đó.)

*** Chú ý: Một số trường hợp không đổi thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp:**

- Nếu động từ ở mệnh đề giới thiệu được dùng ở thì hiện tại đơn, hiện tại tiếp diễn, hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc tương lai đơn, thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp vẫn không thay đổi

Ex:

He says/ he is saying/ he has said/ he will say, "the text is difficult".

→ He says/ is saying/ has said/ will say (that) the text is difficult.

- Khi câu nói trực tiếp thể hiện một chân lý hoặc một hành động lặp lại thường xuyên, thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp vẫn không thay đổi

Ex:

My teacher said: "The sun rises in the East".

→ My teacher said (that) the sun rises in the East.

- Nếu lúc tường thuật, điểm thời gian được đưa ra trong lời nói gián tiếp vẫn chưa qua, thì của động từ và trạng từ thời gian vẫn được giữ nguyên

Ex:

He said: "I will come to your house tomorrow".

→ He said (that) he will come to my house tomorrow.

- Câu trực tiếp có dạng câu điều kiện loại 2 hoặc loại 3:

Ex:

He said: "If I knew her address, I would write to her."

→ He said that he would write to her if he knew her address.

Ex:

She said: "If I had enough money, I would buy a new bicycle."

→ She said (that) if she had enough money, she would buy a new bicycle.

Ex:

The teacher said: "If John had studied harder, he wouldn't have failed his exam."

→ The teacher said (that) if John had studied harder, he wouldn't have failed his exam.

- Tuy nhiên nếu lời nói trực tiếp là câu điều kiện loại 1 thì được chuyển sang loại 2 ở lời nói gián tiếp.

Ex:

The advertisement said: "If you answer the questions correctly, you may win one million dollars".

→ The advertisement said that I might win one million dollars if I answered the questions correctly.

- Không thay đổi thì của mệnh đề sau "wish"

Ex:

He said: "I wish I had a lot of money".

→ He wishes (that) he had a lot of money.

- Không thay đổi thì của mệnh đề sau "It's (high/ about) time".

Ex:

She said: "It's about time you went to bed, children".

→ She told her children that it's about time they went to bed.

- Không thay đổi thì của mệnh đề đi sau 'would rather, would sooner'

Ex:

She said: "I would rather you stayed at home".

→ She said that she would rather I stayed at home.

- Không thay đổi thì của:

could, would, might, should, ought to, had better, need trong câu nói gián tiếp.

Nhưng must -> had to/must

Ex:

She said: "I could do the homework.

→ She said she could do the homework.

- Động từ trong câu nói trực tiếp có thời gian xác định:

Ex:

He said: "I was born in 1980".

→ He said that he was born in 1980.

- Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian trong câu phức có thì quá khứ đơn và quá khứ tiếp diễn.

Ex:

"I saw him when he was going to the cinema", she said.

→ She said she saw him when she was going to the cinema.

Bước 3: Thay đổi về từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn

Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp
today/tonight	that day/that night
yesterday	the day before/ the previous day
last month/night...	the month before / the previous month/ night
tomorrow	the following day/ the next day
this moth	that month
the day before yesterday	two days before
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
next month	the month after / the following month
here	there
now	then
ago	before
this	that
these	those

2.3. Statements in reported speech (Câu trần thuật trong lời nói gián tiếp)

Để chuyển một câu trần thuật trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp ta tiến hành 3 bước như đã nêu ở trên.

Chú ý: Động từ dẫn trong câu trần thuật sẽ là: said, told, announced, explained...

Cấu trúc: S + said (to + O)/told + O that S' + V (lùi thì)

Ex1:

"We will have a test tomorrow.", my teacher said.

→ My teacher said (that) they would have a test the next day.

(chuyển We → they, tomorrow → the next day, và động từ ở thì tương lai đơn will have → would have)

Ex2:

"I'm going to study abroad next year", she said.

→ She said that she was going to study abroad the following year.

(đổi I → she, động từ am going to → was going to, next year → the following year)

IV. PRONUNCIATION

* Stress in word starting with -un and -im

- Khi chúng ta thêm tiền tố -un trước tính từ hoặc danh từ sẽ làm cho nghĩa của từ thay đổi mang nghĩa "không". Trọng âm của từ không thay đổi.

- Một số từ có 1 âm tiết, khi thêm tiền tố -un, trọng âm sẽ rơi vào từ gốc.

Từ gốc	Từ thêm tiền tố -un
lucky /'lʌki/ (adj) may mắn	unlucky /ʌn'lʌki/ (adj) không may mắn
natural /'nætʃrəl/ (adj) thuộc tự nhiên	unnatural /ʌn'nætʃrəl/ (adj) không tự nhiên
limited /'lɪmɪtɪd/ (adj) có giới hạn	unlimited /ʌn'lɪmɪtɪd/ (adj) không giới hạn

- Khi chúng ta thêm tiền tố -un trước tính từ hoặc danh từ sẽ làm cho nghĩa của từ thay đổi mang nghĩa "không". Trọng âm của từ không thay đổi.

- Một số từ có 1 âm tiết, khi thêm tiền tố -im, trọng âm sẽ rơi vào từ gốc.

Từ gốc	Từ thêm tiền tố -im
patient /'peɪʃnt/ (adj.) kiên nhẫn	impatient /ɪm'peɪʃnt/ (adj) không kiên nhẫn
pure /'pjʊr/ (adj.) sạch, tinh khiết	impure /ɪm'pjʊr/ (adj) không sạch, không tinh khiết
polite /pə'laɪt/ (adj.) lễ phép	impolite /ɪmpə'laɪt/ (adj) không lễ phép

V. PRACTICE

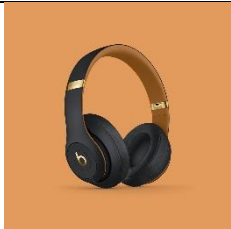
Exercise 1. Circle the word with a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. unpolluted	B. unbalanced	C. unmarked	D. unlawful
2. A. unproductive	B. unpolluted	C. unadvisable	D. unreasonable
3. A. uncommon	B. imbecile	C. unhappy	D. impossible
4. A. immediate	B. imperturbable	C. imbalance	D. immoral
5. A. immortal	B. immense	C. impious	D. important

Exercise 2. Put the following words in the correct column. Then say them aloud.

polluted	pious	balance	polite	moral
balanced	mediate	common	mense	reasonable
musical	natural	mortal	friendly	kind
possible		grateful	sympathetic	productive
/un/		/im/		

Exercise 3. What's the name of these inventions

			
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____
			
5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____

Exercise 4. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Generally speaking, most technology has had a _____ effect on our lives.
A. benefit B. benefice C. beneficial D. beneficent
2. It remains to be seen what the _____ impact of this technology will be.
A. long B. long-term C. boring D. relax
3. Few _____ have had a greater influence on mankind than the computer.
A. invent B. inventors C. inventions D. inventing
4. It is undeniable that _____ have revolutionized our lives.
A. computers B. computer C. computerizing D. computed
5. The 21st century has already seen considerable _____ in computer technology.
A. progress B. progressing C. progresses D. process
6. It is not easy to predict how this _____ is going to develop.
A. technique B. technology C. technologies D. technologizing
7. One major _____ is in the use of computers in transport regulation.
A. advance B. advances C. advanced D. advantage
8. The cloud is one of the latest _____ in computer technology.
A. innovate B. innovation C. innovations D. innovating

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

impolite	impatient	unfriendly	unemployed
impossible	unhappy	unlock	unpack

1. She had an _____ childhood.
2. He's a good teacher, but inclined to be a bit _____ with slow learners.
3. It is _____ to point at people.
4. It was _____ to sleep because of the noise.
5. She has a rather cold, _____ manner.
6. He's been _____ because of Covid-19.
7. I haven't even had time to _____ my bag.
8. I keep worrying that I've left the garage door _____.

Exercise 6. Complete the tables and mark the main stress on each word. The number 1 has been done for you as an example.

Verb	Noun
invent	1. in'vention
develop	2. _____
3. _____	advance
improve	4. _____
5. _____	analysis
6. _____	arrangement

Exercise 7. Choose the correct form of the words.

- John cannot make a _____ to get married to Mary or stay single until he can afford a house and a car.
A. decide B. decision C. decisive D. decisively
- She often drives very _____ so she rarely causes accidents.
A. carefully B. careful C. caring D. careless
- All Sue's friends and _____ came to her party.
A. relations B. relatives C. relationship D. related
- My father studies about life and structure of plants and animals. He is a _____.
A. biology B. biologist C. biological D. biologically
- She takes the _____ for running the household.
A. responsibility B. responsible C. responsibly D. responsiveness
- We are a very close-knit family and very _____ of one another.
A. supporting B. supportive C. support D. supporter
- You are old enough to take for _____ what you have done.
A. responsible B. responsibility C. responsibly D. irresponsible
- He has been very interested in doing research on _____ since he was at high school.
A. biology B. biological C. biologist D. biologically

9. Although they are twins, they have almost the same appearance but they are seldom in _____.

- A. agree B. agreeable C. agreement D. Agreeably

10. The more _____ and positive you look, the better you will feel.

- A. confide B. confident C. confidently D. confidence

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

1. A: The alarm's going. It's making an awful noise.

B: OK, _____ it off.

- A. I am switching B. I am going to switch C. I'll switch

2. A: Did you buy this book?

B: No, Emma did. _____ it on holiday.

- A. She'll read B. She is going to read C. She reads

3. A: Is the shop open yet?

B: No, but there's someone inside. I think _____.

- A. it opens B. it's about to open C. it will open

4. A: Have you heard anything about Jane?

B: Yes. She's engaged. _____ married in June.

- A. She's getting B. She'll get C. She's about to get

5. A: I'm just going out to get a paper.

B: What newspaper _____?

- A. will you buy B. are you buying C. are you going to buy

6. A: It's a public holiday next month.

B: Yes, I know. _____ anything special?

- A. Are you doing B. Do you do C. Will you do

7. A: Do you mind not leaving your papers all over the table?

B: Oh sorry. I'll take them all with me when.

- A. I'll go B. I'm going C. I go

8. A: _____ a party next Saturday. Can you come?

B: Yes, of course.

- A. We'll have B. We're having C. We have

9. A: I'm trying to move this cupboard, but it's very heavy.

B: Well, _____ you, then.

A. I'll help B. I'm going to help C. I help

10. A: Excuse me. What time _____ to London?

B: Seven thirty in the morning.

A. will this train leave B. is this train going to get C. does this train get

11. A: I've decided to repaint this room.

B: Oh, have you? What color _____ it?

A. does you paint B. are you going to paint C. will you paint

12. A: Why are you putting on your coat. _____ somewhere?

B: No, I just feel rather cold.

A. Are you going B. Do you go C. Will you go

13. A: Did you post that letter for me?

B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. _____ it now.

A. I do B. I'm doing C. I'll do

14. A: You look very happy. What is happening?

B: Well, I've got a new job. _____ my new job on Monday.

A. I'm starting B. I'm going to start C. I start

15. A: Someone told me you've got a place at university.

B: That's right. _____ maths at St Andrews, in Scotland.

A. I'll study B. I'm going to study C. I study

Exercise 9. Put in the correct form of the verbs, Present Simple, Future Simple or Future Progressive.

1. I (meet) _____ you at the airport tomorrow. After you (clear) _____ customs, look for me just outside the gate. I (stand) _____ right by the door.

2. A: When (you leave) _____ for Florida?

B: Tomorrow. Just think! Two days from now I (lie) _____ on the beach in the sun.

3. Please come and visit today when you (have) _____ a chance. I (shop) _____ from 1:00 to 2:30, but I (be) _____ home after that.

4. A: Would you like to come to our party tomorrow?

B: Thanks for the invitation, but I (work) _____ all day tomorrow.

5. A: I (call) _____ you this afternoon.

B: OK. But don't call me between 3:00 and 5:00 because I (not/ be) _____ home. I (study) _____ at the library.

6. I won't be here next week. I (attend) _____ a seminar in Los Angeles. Ms. Gomes (substitute-teach) _____ for me. When I (return) _____, I will expect you to be ready for the midterm exam.

7. A: What (you/ do) _____ in five years' time, I wonder?

B: I'm going to go into business when I (leave) _____ college. Five years from now I (run) _____ a big company.

8. Just relax, Antoine. As soon as your sprained ankle (heal) _____, you can play soccer again. At this time next week, you (play) _____ soccer.

9. A: Are you ready?

B: Sorry. I'm not ready yet. I (tell) _____ you when I (be) ready. I promise I (not be) _____ very long.

10. Trevor and Laura (not/ go) _____ for a picnic tomorrow. They (clean) _____ the house. They always (do) _____ it on Sunday.

Exercise 10. Put the verbs in brackets in Future Progressive or Future Perfect tense.

1. Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock _____ (we/ play) tennis.

2. A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?

B: Not in the afternoon. _____ (I/ work).

3. A: Will you be free at 11.30?

B: Yes. _____ (the meeting/ finish) by that time.

4. Tom is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, _____ (he/ spend) all his money before the end of his holiday.

5. A: How can I get in touch with you?

B: If you need to contact me, _____ (I/ stay) at the Lion Hotel until Friday.

6. We're late. _____ (The film/ already/ start) by the time we get to the cinema.

7. Next Monday, _____ (Chuck/ be) in Britain for exactly three years.

8. A: Is it all right if I come at about 8.30?

B: No, _____ (I/ watch) the football then.

A: Well, what about 9.30?

B: Fine. _____ (the match/ finish) by then.

9. Jane is from New Zealand. She is traveling around Europe at the moment. So far she has traveled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, _____ (she/ travel) more than 3,000 miles.

10. A: _____ (you/ pass) the post office on your way home?

B: Probably. Why?

A: I need some stamps. Could you get me some?

B: The post office _____ (close) by the time I get home, I'm afraid.

Exercise 11. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. I'm busy at the moment. I _____ on the computer.

A. work B. worked C. am working D. working

2. When I looked round the door, the baby _____ quietly.

A. is sleeping B. slept C. was sleeping D. were sleeping

3. Robert _____ ill for three weeks. He is still in hospital.

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

4. I'm very tired. I _____ over four hundred miles today.

A. drive B. am driving C. have driven D. have driven

5. Our friends _____ meet us at the airport tonight.

A. are B. are going to C. go to D. will be to

6. This isn't my first time to visit London. _____ here before.

A. I'm B. I'd been C. I was D. I've been

7. What time _____ to work this morning?

A. did you get B. are you getting C. have you got D. do you get

8. When I _____ him, the man was running away.

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

9. I haven't seen Kate _____ Christmas.

A. for B. never C. ever D. since

10. He's worked for this company _____ many years.

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

11. As soon as Martina saw the fire, she _____ the fire department.

A. was telephoning B. telephoned C. had telephoned D. has telephoned

12. Every time Parkas sees a movie made in India, he _____ homesick.
 A. will have left B. felt C. feels D. is feeling
13. Since I left Venezuela six years ago, I _____ to visit friends and family several times.
 A. return B. will have returned C. am returning D. have returned
14. After the race _____, the celebration began.
 A. had been won B. is won C. will be won D. has been won
15. While he was washing his car, Mr. Brown _____ a small dent in the rear fender.
 A. has discovered B. was discovering C. is discovering D. discovered

Exercise 12. Read and decide T (true) or F (false) for each statement.

Today our bookshop would like to introduce you a new book written by J.H. James. The book's title is "Future world". It is all about how new technologies will change our world in 2050. According to the book, the anti-aging drugs will help human live healthy lives over 120 years old. Another advanced technology in health care is 3D printing of human organs and body parts. This will be good news to diabetes patients because new muscles, bones and even organs will be rebuilt and replace the damaged ones. About the technologies in environment protection, solar power will be the main energy source of the world in 2050. Solar panel will be more popular and help US reduce a large amount of carbon dioxide emission. In addition, a new method of sewage treatment will solve problems of water pollution. Industrial sewage will be treated to become clean water and minerals. There is also some new advanced technology in transportation. Cruise control will reduce the accidents. This device will be very helpful especially for drunk drivers. In the future, a transponder will also be installed in a bicycle and will reduce the crash. Read the book now and we can see that many advanced technologies will bring us a safer and more convenient life.

No.	Statement	T or F
1.	"Future world" is the title of the book introduced at the bookshop.	
2.	3D printing of human organs will help diabetes patients to build new organs and body parts.	
3.	It is written in the book that in 2050, we will primarily use the energy generated from the Sun.	
4.	According to the book, in the future, sewage will be treated by the same method as present.	

5.	The author mentions cruise control as a device which help to cut down the accidents.	
6.	New advanced technology in transportation isn't written in the book.	

Exercise 13. Read the text and fill in the blank.

The bicycle is one of the simplest yet most useful inventions in the world. What is most surprising is that it was not (1) _____ earlier, although the great inventor Leonardo da Vinci had drawn picture for bicycle and also for flying machines and some other things. Those things were not produced (2) _____ long after he died.

A person riding a bicycle use (3) _____ energy to make the bicycle move, and there is no pollution at all when you are riding. Even so in developed (4) _____, most people don't travel to work by bicycle. It is not work. It is not because the bicycles are expensive or people feel (5) _____ if they ride to work. It's because (6) _____ cars on the roads becomes larger. It certainly becomes (7) _____ to ride a bicycle. As a result, more people put their bicycles away and go to work (8) _____ their cars, and in this way, the situation is made more serious. (9) _____ the best way to make riding safer and more popular is to create paths only for bicycle and to make (10) _____ so difficult and expensive for drivers to take their cars into the city that they will go back to use their bicycles.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. had | B. used | C. invented | D. ridden |
| 2. A. before | B. when | C. since | D. until |
| 3. A. much | B. quite a lot of | C. very little | D. many |
| 4. A. world | B. countries | C. land | D. earth |
| 5. A. lucky | B. glad | C. sorry | D. tired |
| 6. A. the number of | B. a number of | C. this kind of | D. all kinds of |
| 7. A. safe | B. more dangerous | C. much | D. popular |
| 8. A. by | B. in | C. use | D. drive |
| 9. A. Hardly | B. Maybe | C. Perhaps | D. Nearly |
| 10. A. it | B. them | C.us | D. that |

Exercise 14. Write questions with *be going to*. Use the words in brackets.

Ex: I'm going to play chess this morning. (What/ you/ do?)

What are you going to do this morning?

1. Mai is going to a party tonight. (What/ she/ wear?)

2. I've bought a handmade picture. (Where/ you/ put it?)

3. My brother is going to visit France next month. (How/ he/ travel?)

4. We are having barbecue party next Sunday. (Who/ you/ invite?)

5. Tony is meeting Jack at the airport. (When/ he/ arrive?)

6. I have invited some friends home for dinner. (What/ you/ cook?)

7. Tom is too busy to repair his door today. (He/ repair it/ tomorrow?)

8. I'm not going to visit my uncle and aunt on Friday, (you/ visit them/ Sunday?)

9. We are having a picnic next week. (What/ you/ prepare?)

10. Linda is preparing a birthday gift. (What/ she/ buy?)

Exercise 15. Turn these sentences into reported speech.

1. Paul said "I must go home now."

2. "There's been an accident and the road is blocked", said the policeman.

3. "We are waiting for the school bus", said the children.

4. Mary said, "My father died a year ago."

5. "Must you go now?", said Mr. Brown.

6. "Whose bicycle did you borrow yesterday?", his mother asked him.

7. "It isn't so foggy today as it was yesterday", said the teacher.

8. "Be modest if you are a good pupil", said my father.

9. "Shut the door but don't lock it", she said to us.

10. Tom said, "New York is bigger than London."

UNIT 12. LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
accommodate	v	/ə'kɒmədeɪt/	cung cấp nơi ăn, chốn ở, chứa
Ex: The hotel can accommodate up to 500 guests. <i>Khách sạn này có thể chứa tới 500 khách.</i>			
adventure	n	/əd'ventʃə/	cuộc phiêu lưu
Ex: They fly around in their rocket ship and go on exciting adventures . <i>Họ bay xung quanh phía trong tàu tên lửa của họ và tham gia vào những cuộc phiêu lưu thú vị.</i>			
alien	n	/ˈeɪliən/	người ngoài hành tinh
Ex: I am curious about aliens . <i>Tớ rất tò mò về người ngoài hành tinh.</i>			
experience	v, n	/ɪk'spiəriəns/	trải nghiệm, kinh nghiệm
Ex: My lack of practical experience was a disadvantage. <i>Sự thiếu kinh nghiệm thực tế của tôi là một bất lợi.</i>			
danger	n	/ˈdeɪndʒə/	hiểm họa, mối nguy hiểm
Ex: Firefighters face danger every day. <i>Lính cứu hỏa phải đối mặt với mối nguy hiểm hàng ngày.</i>			
flying saucer	n	/ˈflaɪɪŋ 'sɔ:sə/	đĩa bay
Ex: Some people claim that they have seen flying saucer . <i>Một số người khẳng định rằng họ đã nhìn thấy đĩa bay.</i>			
galaxy	n	/gæləksɪ/	thiên hà
Ex: Scientists are observing phenomena in nearby galaxies . <i>Các nhà khoa học đang quan sát hiện tượng ở các thiên hà lân cận.</i>			
Jupiter	n	/ˈdʒu:pɪtə/	sao Mộc
Ex: Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System. <i>Sao Mộc là hành tinh thứ năm tính từ Mặt Trời và là hành tinh lớn nhất trong Hệ Mặt trời.</i>			
Mars	n	/mɑ:z/	sao Hỏa
Ex: Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System. <i>Sao Hỏa là hành tinh thứ tư tính từ mặt trời và là hành tinh nhỏ thứ hai trong Hệ Mặt trời.</i>			
messenger	n	/ˈmesɪndʒə/	người đưa tin
Ex: Don't blame me for the bad news – I'm just the messenger .			

Mercury	n	/ˈmɜːkjəri/	sao Thủy
Ex: Mercury is the smallest and closest planet to the Sun in the Solar System. <i>Sao Thủy là hành tinh nhỏ nhất và gần Mặt trời nhất trong Hệ Mặt trời.</i>			
NASA	n	/ˈnæsə/	Cơ quan Hàng không và Vũ trụ Mỹ
Ex: By 1980, NASA made the foam available for the public use. <i>Trước năm 1980, NASA đã cung cấp loại bọt này cho công chúng sử dụng.</i>			
Neptune	n	/ˈneptjuːn/	sao Hải Vương
Ex: Neptune is the eighth and farthest-known planet from the Sun. <i>Sao Hải Vương là hành tinh thứ tám và xa nhất được biết đến từ Mặt trời.</i>			
outer space	n	/ˈaʊtə speɪs/	ngoài vũ trụ
Ex: Do you want to have an outer space trip? Bạn có muốn một chuyến đi du hành ngoài không gian không?			
planet	n	/ˈplænet/	hành tinh
Ex: He thinks being a father is easy. What planet is he on? <i>Anh ta nghĩ trở thành một người cha là dễ dàng. Anh ta đang ở trên hành tinh nào vậy chứ?</i>			
poisonous	adj	/ˈpɔɪzənəs/	độc, có độc
Ex: This gas is highly poisonous . <i>Khí này rất độc.</i>			
Saturn	n	/ˈsætɜːn/	sao Thổ
Ex: Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second-largest in the Solar System, after Jupiter. <i>Sao Thổ là hành tinh thứ sáu tính từ Mặt trời và lớn thứ hai trong Hệ Mặt trời, sau Sao Mộc.</i>			
solar system	n	/ˈsəʊlə ˈsɪstəm/	hệ mặt trời
Ex: The Solar System formed 4.6 billion years ago. <i>Hệ mặt trời được hình thành cách đây 4.6 tỉ năm.</i>			
space buggy	n	/speɪs ˈbʌɡi/	xe vũ trụ
Ex: Astronauts drive space buggy at Mars surface. <i>Các phi hành gia lái xe vũ trụ trên bề mặt sao Hỏa.</i>			
surface	n	/ˈsɜːfɪs/	bề mặt

Ex: These plants float on the surface of the water. <i>Loại thực vật này nổi trên mặt nước.</i>			
trace	n, v	/treɪs/	dấu vết, lần theo dấu vết
Ex: There are some traces of aliens in this land. <i>Có một vài dấu vết của người ngoài hành tinh ở vùng đất này.</i>			
terrorist	n	/'terrəɪst/	kẻ khủng bố
Ex: The terrorists are threatening to blow up the plane. <i>Những kẻ khủng bố đang đe dọa cho nổ tung chiếc máy bay.</i>			
trek	n, v	/trek/	hành trình, du hành
Ex: We totally enjoyed our exhilarating trek to the summit. <i>Chúng tôi hoàn toàn thích chuyến du hành lên đỉnh đầy phấn khích này.</i>			
UFO	n	/ju: ef 'əʊ/	đĩa bay, vật thể không xác định
Ex: Some people saw a UFO in the sky last night. <i>Một vài người nhìn thấy đĩa bay trên bầu trời vào tối qua.</i>			
uncontrollably	adv	/,ʌncən'trəʊləbəl/	không thể khống chế được
Ex: She began shaking uncontrollably . <i>Cô ấy bắt đầu run rẩy một cách không kiểm soát.</i>			
Venus	n	/'vi:nəs/	sao Kim
Ex: Venus is named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. <i>Venus (sao Kim) được đặt theo tên của nữ thần tình yêu và sắc đẹp của người La Mã.</i>			
weightless	adj	/'weɪtləs/	phi trọng lượng
Ex: Astronauts work in weightless conditions. <i>Các phi hành gia làm việc trong điều kiện phi trọng lượng.</i>			

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related word
adventure (n)	cuộc phiêu lưu	adventurous (adj) adventurously (adv) adventurism (n)
danger (n)	hiểm họa, mối đe dọa	dangerous (adj) dangerously (adv)
poisonous (adj)	độc, có độc	poison (n, v)
terrorist (n)	kẻ khủng bố	terrorize (v) terrorism (n)
weightless (n)	phi trọng lượng	weight (n) weightlessness (n)

III. GRAMMAR

1. May and might review - ôn tập lại cách sử dụng "may" và "might".

Chúng ta thường dùng **may** và **might** để nói về cơ hội (khả năng) điều gì đó sẽ xảy ra hay thành sự thật ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Ex:

We **may** go climbing in the Alps next summer.

(Chúng ta có thể sẽ đi leo núi ở dãy Alps mùa hè tới.)

Peter **might** phone. If he does, ask him to ring later.

(Peter có thể gọi. Nếu anh ấy gọi, hãy bảo anh ấy gọi lại sau.)

Where's Emma? - I don't know. She **might** be out shopping, I suppose.

(Emma đâu? - Tôi không biết. Có thể cô ấy đang đi mua sắm, tôi đoán vậy.)

* **May well** và **might well** để nhấn mạnh khả năng đó.

Ex:

I think it's going to rain. ~ You **may well** be right - the sky's really black.

(Tôi nghĩ trời sẽ mưa. ~ Cậu nói đúng - bầu trời thật sự âm u.)

* **Phân biệt "may" và "might"**

- Might không thường được dùng như dạng quá khứ của **may**, cả **may** và **might** đều được dùng để nói

về hiện tại và tương lai. Might thường dùng với nghĩa ít chắc chắn hay do dự hơn so với may, ngụ ý về một cơ hội ít hơn - nó được dùng khi ta nghĩ có thể xảy ra những không chắc chắn lắm. **Hãy so sánh:**

I **may** go to London tomorrow, (cơ hội xảy ra là 50%)

(Tôi có thể đi London ngày mai.)

Joe **might** come with me. (cơ hội xảy ra là 30%.)

(Joe có thể đi cùng tôi.)

- Trong câu hỏi

May thường không dùng để hỏi về khả năng để một việc gì đó xảy ra.

Are you likely to go camping this summer?

(Bạn có thể đi cắm trại vào mùa hè này chứ?)

KHÔNG DÙNG: ~~May you go camping ...?~~

Has Emma gone shopping, I wonder?

(Tôi tự hỏi không biết có phải Emma đã đi mua sắm không?)

KHÔNG DÙNG: ~~May Emma have gone shopping?~~

Nhưng **may** có thể được dùng trong câu hỏi gián tiếp (ví dụ sau **Do you think**).

Ex:

Do you think you **may** go camping this summer?

(Bạn nghĩ bạn có thể đi cắm trại vào mùa hè này chứ?)

Might có thể dùng trong câu hỏi trực tiếp nhưng mang tính chất trang trọng hơn.

Ex:

Might you go camping?

(Bạn có thể đi cắm trại chứ?)

- Câu phủ định

Có 2 cách để làm cho **may/might** mang nghĩa phủ định: với *may/might not* (= It is possible that...not...) và với *can't* (= It is not possible that...)

Hãy so sánh:

- She **may** be at home. (= Có thể cô ấy đang ở nhà.)

She **may not** be at home. (= Có thể cô ấy không ở nhà.)

She **can't be** at home. (= Cô ấy chắc chắn không ở nhà.)

- You **might** win. (= Có thể bạn sẽ thắng.)

You **might not** win. (= Có thể bạn sẽ không thắng.)

You **can't** win. (= Bạn chắc chắn không thể thắng.)

- **Might có nghĩa 'sẽ có thể' (would perhaps)**

Might (không phải *may*) có một nghĩa điều kiện là **would perhaps** (sẽ có thể).

Ex:

If you went to bed for an hour, you **might** feel better. (= ... perhaps you would feel better.)

(Nếu cậu ngủ được 1 giờ, cậu sẽ có thể cảm thấy khá hơn.)

Don't play with the knives. You **might** get hurt. (= Perhaps you would get hurt.)

(Đừng nghịch dao. Con có thể bị thương đấy.)

- **Trong lời nói gián tiếp**

Might được dùng trong câu gián tiếp về quá khứ còn **may** được dùng trong câu trực tiếp.

Ex:

I **may** go to Scotland. - What? - I said I **might** go to Scotland.

(Tôi có thể đi Scotland. - Cái gì cơ? - Tôi nói tôi có thể đi Scotland.)

2. Reported speech (questions)- Lời nói gián tiếp (câu nghi vấn)

❖ **Chú ý:** Khi chuyển câu hỏi trực tiếp thành gián tiếp cũng cần áp dụng quy tắc chuyển đổi 3 bước (Đổi ngôi, lùi thì, chuyển các cụm từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn) giống như câu trần thuật. Tuy nhiên có một số thay đổi sau:

- Động từ tường thuật câu hỏi gián tiếp là **asked/wanted to know/wondered...**

- Trật tự từ chuyển về dạng trần thuật tức là chủ ngữ đứng trước động từ, câu không còn đảo ngữ nữa.

- Không dùng liên từ "that", dấu "?" được lược bỏ.

a. Yes/no questions

S + asked+ (O) +if / whether + clause

Ex:

Tuan asked Ba "Are you fond of watching television?"

Tuan asked Ba if/whether he was fond of watching television.

b. Wh-questions

S + asked + (O) + wh - word + clause

Ex:

He said to me, "Why did you go with her mother last week?"

He asked me why I had gone with her mother the week before.

❖ **Chú ý:** Trong trường hợp câu trực tiếp có cả câu trần thuật và câu hỏi khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp dạng câu nào sẽ đổi theo quy tắc dạng câu đó.

Ex:

"I have left my watch at home. Can you tell me the time?"

He said that he had left his watch at home and asked me if I could tell him the time.

IV. PRONUNCIATION

* **Stress in words ending in -ful and -less (trọng âm với những từ có hậu tố -ful và -less)**

Những từ có hậu tố "-full"

Cả danh từ và động từ đều có thể thêm hậu tố -ful vào sau để tạo thành tính từ. Khi thêm hậu tố -ful vào sau từ gốc thì vị trí đánh **trọng âm không thay đổi**. Ví dụ:

Từ gốc	Từ thêm hậu tố -ful
use /ju:z/ (v.) sử dụng	useful /'ju:sfl/ (adj.) hữu dụng
color /'kʌlər/ (n.) màu sắc	colorful /'kʌlərf/ (adj.) nhiều màu sắc
success /sək'ses/ (n.) sự thành công	successful /sək'sesfl/ (adj.) thành công

Những từ có hậu tố "-less"

Hầu hết các từ khi thêm hậu tố -less tạo thành tính từ mang nghĩa trái ngược so với từ gốc. Khi thêm hậu tố -less vào sau từ gốc thì vị trí được đánh **trọng âm không thay đổi** so với từ gốc. Ví dụ:

Từ gốc	Từ thêm hậu tố -less
count /kaʊnt/ (v.) đếm	countless /' kaʊntləs/ (adj.) không đếm xuể
passion /'pæʃn/ (n.) niềm đam mê	passionless /'pæʃnləs/ (adj.) không say sưa, không nồng nhiệt
emotion /i'məʊʃn/ (n.) sự cảm động	emotionless /i'məʊʃnləs/ (adj.) dửng dưng

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Write the words from the box in the correct part of the table, according to the stress.

powerful	painful	expressionless	skillful	fearless
spotless	wonderful	harmful	thoughtful	cloudless
directionless	disgraceful	bottomless	delightful	leaderless
breathless	successful	tasteless	faithful	effortless
motionless	respectful	uneventful	resourceful	disrespectful
Oo	Ooo	oOo	oOoo	ooOo

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences, using the suffix -ful or -less with the words given in brackets.

Practise saying the sentences.

1. The man does not take care. He is _____. (care)
2. The picture has many colours. It is very _____. (colour)
3. We enjoyed the party. It was very _____. (joy)
4. She did not show any fear. She was _____. (fear)
5. The pan is very hot. She must be _____. (care)
6. He does not have any friends. He is _____. (friend)
7. He always has a big smile. He is always _____. (cheer)
8. Now she is very tired, because she spent a _____ night. (rest)
9. That old man has a bad memory. He is _____. (forget)
10. He does not care about his actions. He is often _____. (thought)

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in the box.

planet	traces	solar system	weightless	flying saucer
space buggy	galaxy	aliens	outer space	astronaut

1. A _____ is sometimes referred to as an Unidentified Flying Object (UFO).

2. An _____ is a person who is trained for travelling in a spacecraft.
3. Researchers made the amazing findings of _____ of water on Mars.
4. A _____ is a vehicle used for driving on the moon.
5. Our _____ is made up of the sun and all the objects that travel around it.
6. Earth is the only known to be habitable to _____ life.
7. Do you believe _____ exist on other planets?
8. Spacecraft are vehicles used for travel in _____.
9. Our _____, the Milky Way, consists of 100 - 400 billion stars.
10. Astronauts on the orbiting space station are _____ because they do not experience a force of gravity.

Exercise 4. Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. _____ is the name of a planet that matches the Roman God of the sea.
A. Mars B. Sun C. Venus D. Neptune
2. Discovered in the Kuiper belt beyond Neptune, _____ is a dwarf planet.
A. Jupiter B. Pluto C. Saturn D. Mercury
3. Unidentified Flying Objects or " _____ " haven't been formally recognized.
A. UFOs B. spaceships C. space shuttles D. spacecraft
4. Some people believe the _____ was created by a big explosion.
A. galaxy B. atmosphere C. universe D. outer space
5. _____ is named after the Roman God of war.
A. Uranus B. Jupiter C. Mars D. Venus
6. A(n) _____ is a scientist who studies the stars and planets.
A. captain B. alien C. astronaut D. astronomer
7. Astronauts _____ around in space because there is no gravity in space.
A. fly B. float C. walk D. trace
8. In a weightless environment, everything floats _____.
A. uncontrollably B. downwards C. smoothly D. constantly
9. On June 2, 1966, Surveyor 1 becomes the first U.S _____ to land on the moon.

A. flying saucer B. airplane C. spacecraft D. helicopter

10. Mars is the most _____ planet in our Solar System besides Earth.

A. powerful B. notable C. appropriate D. habitable

Exercise 5. Write these sentences in a different way using may (not)/ might (not).

1. Perhaps Helen is in her office.

→ *She may/might be in her office.*

2. Perhaps Helen is busy.

3. Perhaps she is working.

4. Perhaps she wants to be alone.

5. Perhaps she was ill yesterday.

6. Perhaps she went home early.

7. Perhaps she had to go home early.

8. Perhaps she was working yesterday.

9. Perhaps she doesn't want to see me.

10. Perhaps she isn't working today.

11. Perhaps she wasn't feeling well yesterday.

12. Perhaps Tom is busy at school today.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences using **have to** + the verb in the list. Some sentences are positive and some are negative.

getup	do	make	show
go	ask	pay	make

1. I'm not working tomorrow so I _____ early.
2. Steve didn't know how to use the computer so I _____ him.
3. Excuse me a moment - I _____ a phone call. It won't be long.
4. I'm not busy. I have few things to do but I _____ them now.
5. I couldn't find the street I wanted. I _____ somebody for directions.
6. The car park is free. You _____ to park your car there.
7. A man was injured in the accident but he _____ to hospital because it wasn't serious.
8. Sue has a senior position in the company. She _____ important decisions.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with **mustn't** or **don't/doesn't have to**

1. I don't want anyone to know about our plan. You **mustn't** tell anyone.
2. Richard **doesn't have to** wear a suit to work but he usually does.
3. I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I _____ go to work.
4. Whatever you do, you _____ touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
5. There's a lift in the building so we _____ climb the stairs.
6. You _____ forget what I told you. It's very important.
7. Sue _____ get up early, but she usually does.
8. Don't make so much noise. We _____ wake the children.
9. I _____ eat too much. I'm supposed to be on a diet.
10. You _____ be good players to enjoy a game of tennis.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentence with **should** or **shouldn't**.

1. He _____ hurry to school. It's 7.55!
2. It's 10.30 and you're going to school tomorrow. You _____ go to bed right now.
3. This boy is too fat; he _____ eats all the time; he eat between meals.
4. You always go to school on an empty stomach. You _____ leave without having breakfast.
5. My friend smokes a lot; he _____ smoke at all, it's bad for his health.

6. Your mother is always doing the housework alone. You _____ sometimes help her.
7. Your room is really messy, you _____ tidy it immediately.
8. Chips and hamburgers every day! That's very bad for your shape: you _____ stop eating them!
9. He spends his time watching TV; he _____ get some exercise.
10. He is often rude at school, he _____ be more polite towards his teachers and schoolmates.
11. You _____ smoke in bed.
12. You _____ go to the opera in London. It's great.
13. You _____ tell her about it. It's too depressing.
14. You _____ cross the street at red traffic lights.
15. The doctor told him that he _____ eat less. He's too fat.
16. I think you _____ spend less money on clothes. They're too expensive.
17. That's a fantastic book. You _____ read it.
18. He is often late for work. He _____ get up earlier.
19. She _____ tell lies. It's not good.
20. He's fifteen. He _____ drive a car.

Exercise 9. Turn these sentences into reported speech.

1. "Where is my umbrella?" she asked.
→ She asked
2. "How are you?" Martin asked us.
→ Martin asked us
3. He asked, "Do I have to do it?"
→ He asked
4. "Where have you been?" the mother asked her daughter.
→ The mother asked her daughter
5. "Which dress do you like best?" she asked her boyfriend.
→ She asked her boyfriend
6. "What are they doing?" she asked.
→ She wanted to know
7. "Are you going to the cinema?" he asked me.

→ He wanted to know

8. The teacher asked, "Who speaks English?"

→ The teacher wanted to know

9. "How do you know that?" she asked me

→ She asked me

10. "Has Caron talked to Kevin?" my friend asked me.

→ My friend asked me

Exercise 10. Turn these sentences into reported speech.

1. "What's the time?" he asked.

→ He wanted to know

2. "When will we meet again?" she asked me.

→ She asked me

3. "Are you crazy?" she asked him.

→ She asked him

4. "Where did they live?" he asked.

→ He wanted to know

5. "Will you be at the party?" he asked her.

→ He asked her

6. "Can you meet me at the station?" she asked me.

→ She asked me

7. "Who knows the answer?" the teacher asked.

→ The teacher wanted to know

8. "Why don't you help me?" she asked him.

→ She wanted to know

9. "Did you see that car?" he asked me.

→ He asked me

10. "Have you tidied up your room?" the mother asked the twins.

→ The mother asked the twins

Exercise 11. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. She asked me where I _____ from.

A. come B. coming C. to come D. came

2. She _____ me whether I liked classical music or not.

A. ask B. asks C. asked D. asking

3. He asked me who _____ the editor of that book.

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

4. He wants to know whether I _____ back tomorrow.

A. come B. came C. will come D. would come

5. I wonder why he _____ love his family.

A. doesn't B. don't C. didn't D. hasn't

6. They asked me how many children _____.

A. if I had B. had I C. I have D. have I

7. Thu said she had been _____ the day before.

A. here B. there C. in this place D. Where

8. The student said that the English test _____ the most difficult.

A. is B. was C. will be D. have been

9. He wanted to know _____ shopping during the previous morning.

A. if we had been going B. that if we had been going

C. we were going D. that we were going

10. He asked me _____ Robert and I said I did not know _____.

A. that did I know / who were he B. that I knew / who he had been

C. if I knew/ who he was D. whether I knew / who had he been

11. They said that they had been driving through the desert _____.

A. the previous day B. yesterday C. the last day D. Sunday previously

12. He asked the children _____ too much noise.

A. not to make B. not making C. don't make D. if they don't make

13. The man said that money _____ the passport to everything.

A. will be B. is C. was D. can be

14. The teacher said Columbus _____ America in 1492.

A. discovered B. had discovered

C. was discovering D. would discover

15. John said he _____ her since they school.

- A. hasn't met - left B. hadn't met – had left
C. hadn't met left D. didn't meet - has left

16. The woman asked _____ get lunch at school.

- A. can the children B. whether the children could
C. if the children can D. could the children

17. Laura said that when she _____ to school, she saw an accident.

- A. was walking B. has walked C. had been walking D. has been walking

18. He asked, "Why didn't she take the final exam?"

→ He asked why _____ the final exam.

- A. she took B. did she take C. she hadn't taken D. she had taken

19. Ba said he _____ some good marks the semester before.

- A. gets B. got C. had gotten D. have got

20. They told their parents that they _____ their best to do the test.

- A. try B. wintry C. are trying D. would try

Exercise 12. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

MERCURY

Among eight planets in our Solar system, Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and it needs only 88 days to complete an orbit around the Sun. According to Greek mythology, Mercury is the messenger of Gods (Hermes). Mercury is a small planer which bears a strong resemblance to the Moon with the little larger size and rocky surface and many bowl-shaped cavities. Because of its position in the Solar system, the temperature on the sunny side of Mercury can reach over 800 degrees but -300 degrees is the other side's temperature. Being cooler than any Venus, the hottest planet, the climate on Mercury is extremely severe which makes it hard to visit and explore. Two spacecraft have sent to Mercury, the first was in 1974 and scientists had to wait three decades to visit Mercury the second time in 2004. Some people believe that there is no water in Mercury but some information collected from Radar showed that ice exists on the Northern pole of this planet. Small Mercury has no moons and no atmosphere because of its too little gravity (38% the gravity of Earth). There is no report showing about life existence in Mercury yet.

1. How long does it take Mercury to orbit the Sun?

2. In Greek mythology, who is the messenger of Gods?

3. According to the passage, why is Mercury similar to the Moon?

4. What is the highest temperature on Mercury?

5. How many spacecrafts have been sent to Mercury?

Exercise 13. Read the passage carefully then do the tasks.

How many planets are there in our galaxy? That's a tricky question to answer. Are there other planets that support life? That's exactly what the Kepler mission hopes to discover.

NASA launched the Kepler space telescope, designed to find habitable planets, in 2009. So far it has discovered five new Earth-sized planets beyond our solar System. These planets are hotter than the Earth - much too hot for life as we know it. The Kepler team predict that they will need at least three years to find an Earth-like planet.

The simplest requirement for a planet to have life is for there to be liquid water so the distance from the planet's sun and therefore temperature are important. There also needs to be the correct amount of air. If a planet is as small as Mars (half the size of Earth) its weak gravity means that it can't hold on to air molecules. If a planet is Neptune sized (four times bigger than Earth) it has very strong gravity and too much air. So size matters too.

The cost of the mission is approximately six hundred million dollars. It is scheduled to observe until 2013 but this could be extended. Will we be sad if we discover we are alone in our galaxy or happy if we find that we share it with other life forms?

1. What is the passage about?

- A. Planets in our solar System.
- B. The difference between Earth and other planets.
- C. Space exploration to find habitable planets.
- D. NASA's missions to explore the outer planets.

2. The Kepler space telescope is looking for _____.

- A. new planets in our galaxy
- B. life on other planets
- C. liquid water on other planets

D. Earth-sized planets in the solar System

3. Kepler has found five planets that _____.

A. has water and air

B. are similar to Earth

C. are not too far away from the Earth

D. are not in our solar System

4. The Kepler team predict that they will need _____ to find an Earth like planet.

A. three years and possibly longer B. as much as three years

C. no more than three years

D. approximately three years

5. What are the primary factors that make a planet habitable?

A. Liquid water and living things

B. Size and distance from the Sun

C. Hot temperature and weak gravity

D. Strong gravity and too much air

6. How much does the Kepler mission cost?

A. Exactly \$600 million

B. About \$600 million

C. More than \$600 million

D. Less than \$600 million

7. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. The planet can support life if it has water and air.

B. A very small planet will not have enough air.

C. Earth is four times as big as Neptune.

D. Kepler mission is scheduled to end in 2013.

Exercise 14. Complete the reported speech (Yes/ no questions).

1. "May I ask you a few questions?"

→ The woman asked John

2. "Have you done your project about space exploration?"

→ The teacher asked me

3. "Will we be able to live on Mars in 2050?"

→ Debbie asked her father

4. "Are you having a barbecue tonight?"

→ I asked the Browns

5. "Do you like sci-fi films that feature extraterrestrial life?"

→ Jane asked Tom

6. "Did scientists find life on Mars many years ago?"

→ Vai asked me

7. "Are aliens or UFOs real?"

→ Many people wondered

8. "Can we go to the National Museum tomorrow?"

→ Sally asked her best friend

9. "Do you know NASA has found two new planets?"

→ Due asked Trang

10. "Were you here yesterday?"

→ She wanted to know

Exercise 15. Complete the reported speech (Wh- questions).

1. "Where will we live in 20 years' time?"

Jane asked me

2. "How was your trip to Toronto?"

→ I asked Peter

3. "Why didn't Judy wait for fireballs last night?"

→ Sue asked

4. "How many planets are there in the solar system?"

→ The teacher asked us

5. "How many days does it take to get to Mars from Earth?"

→ Elliot wanted to know

6. "What are you staring at?"

→ I asked Sally

7. "Who discovered the planet Neptune?"

→ Joe asked his teacher

8. "How long have you been living on the International Space Station?"

→ He asked the astronaut

9. "When will humans go to Venus?"

→ The students wanted to know

10. "Where are you going this summer holiday?"

→ I asked Sally and Andy

Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences Without changing the meaning.

1. Reading scientific books is one of my interests.

→ I'm

2. Unless he phones her immediately, he won't get any information.

→ If

3. The garage is going to repair the car for US next week.

→ We are going to

4. The news was wonderful that she decided to have a celebration.

→ It was

5. It's very difficult to leave here after such a long time.

→ It isn't

6. I always see him working in the garden on Sundays.

→ He takes

7. 18 people came although we had expected only 16.

→ Two extra

8. Jerry's salary as an accountant is two thousand dollars a month.

→ Jerry makes

9. We need a week to think about it.

→ We need

10. The owners of newspapers are usually very rich.

→ The people