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ĐẠI LỢI (Chủ biên)  
HÀNG NGUYỄN

# NGỮ PHÁP và TỪ VỰNG TIẾNG ANH

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

Lớp

9

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Tập 1



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

**ĐẠI LỢI (Chủ Biên) – HẰNG NGUYỄN**

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

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# UNIT 1. LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

## I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<b>artisan</b>	(n)	/ˌɑːtɪˈzæn/	thợ làm nghề thủ công
<b>Ex:</b> The handwoven textiles were made by skilled local <b>artisans</b> . <i>Các loại vải dệt bằng tay được thực hiện bởi các nghệ nhân lành nghề của địa phương.</i>			
<b>handicraft</b>	(n)	/ˈhændɪkraːft/	công việc làm sản phẩm thủ công
<b>Ex:</b> Her hobbies are music, reading and <b>handicraft</b> . <i>Sở thích của cô ấy là âm nhạc, đọc sách và công việc làm đồ thủ công.</i>			
<b>workshop</b>	(n)	/ˈwɜːkʃɒp/	xưởng, công xưởng, hội thảo
<b>Ex:</b> She was invited to participate in a poetry <b>workshop</b> on campus. <i>Cô ấy được mời tham gia một hội thảo thơ ca trong khuôn viên trường.</i>			
<b>attraction</b>	(n)	/əˈtrækʃn/	điểm thu hút khách du lịch
<b>Ex:</b> Buckingham Palace is a major tourist <b>attraction</b> . <i>Cung điện Buckingham là một điểm thu hút khách du lịch lớn.</i>			
<b>preserve</b>	(v)	/prɪˈzɜːv/	bảo tồn, gìn giữ
<b>Ex:</b> He was anxious to <b>preserve</b> his reputation. <i>Anh ta nóng lòng muốn bảo toàn danh tiếng của mình.</i>			
<b>authenticity</b>	(n)	/ˌɔːθenˈtɪsəti/	tính xác thực, sự chân thực
<b>Ex:</b> The <b>authenticity</b> of the letter is beyond doubt. <i>Tính xác thực của bức thư là không thể nghi ngờ.</i>			
<b>cast</b>	(v)	/kɑːst/	đúc (đồng, ...)
<b>Ex:</b> This statue <b>was casted</b> in bronze. <i>Bức tượng này được đúc bằng đồng.</i>			
<b>craft</b>	(n)	/kraːft/	nghề thủ công
<b>Ex:</b> My mother can do traditional <b>craft</b> like basket-weaving. <i>Mẹ của tôi có thể làm nghề thủ công truyền thống như là đan rổ.</i>			
<b>craftsman</b>	(n)	/ˈkraːftsmən/	thợ làm đồ thủ công
<b>Ex:</b> My uncle is a skillful <b>craftsman</b> . <i>Chú của tôi là một thợ thủ công lành nghề.</i>			
<b>team-building</b>	(n)	/ˈtiːm-bɪldɪŋ/	việc xây dựng đội ngũ, tinh thần đồng đội
<b>Ex:</b> The programme focuses on team building, leadership development and community service. <i>Chương trình tập trung vào việc xây dựng đội ngũ, phát triển khả năng lãnh đạo và phục vụ cộng đồng.</i>			

<b>drumhead</b>	(n)	/drʌmhed/	mặt trống, da trống
<b>Ex:</b> Drumheads were made from animal hide. <i>Mặt trống được làm từ da của động vật.</i>			
<b>embroider</b>	(v)	/ɪm'brɔɪdə(r)/	thêu
<b>Ex:</b> I am <b>embroidering</b> this picture for my mother. <i>Tớ đang thêu bức tranh này tặng mẹ của tớ.</i>			
<b>frame</b>	(n, v)	/freɪm/	khung, dựng khung
<b>Ex:</b> The painting was presented in a gilt picture <b>frame</b> . <i>Bức tranh được trình bày trong một khung tranh mạ vàng.</i>			
<b>lacquerware</b>	(n)	/'lækəweə(r)/	đồ sơn mài
<b>Ex:</b> The art of <b>lacquerware</b> was probably introduced from China during the first century A.C. <i>Nghệ thuật đồ sơn mài có lẽ được du nhập từ Trung Quốc vào thế kỷ thứ nhất sau Công nguyên.</i>			
<b>layer</b>	(n)	/'leɪə(r)/	lớp (lá, ...)
<b>Ex:</b> Cover the meat with a <b>layer</b> of cheese. <i>Phủ lên thịt một lớp phô mai.</i>			
<b>mould</b>	(v, n)	/məʊld/	đồ khuôn, khuôn
<b>Ex:</b> A clay <b>mould</b> is used for casting bronze statues. <i>Khuôn bằng đất sét được dùng để đúc tượng đồng.</i>			
<b>sculpture</b>	(n)	/'skʌlptʃə(r)/	ngành điêu khắc, đồ điêu khắc
<b>Ex:</b> She was trained in painting and <b>sculpture</b> at Columbia University. <i>Cô được đào tạo về hội họa và điêu khắc tại Đại học Columbia.</i>			
<b>surface</b>	(n)	/'sɜːfɪs/	bề mặt
<b>Ex:</b> We need a flat, smooth <b>surface</b> to play the game on. <i>Chúng ta cần một bề mặt phẳng, nhẵn để chơi trò chơi.</i>			
<b>weave</b>	(v)	/wiːv/	đan (rổ, rá, ...), dệt (vải, ...)
<b>Ex:</b> The baskets <b>are woven</b> from strips of willow. <i>Những chiếc giỏ được đan từ những dải liễu.</i>			
<b>turn up</b>	(v)	/tɜːn ʌp/	xuất hiện, đến
<b>Ex:</b> We arranged to meet at 7.30, but she never <b>turned up</b> . <i>Chúng tôi hẹn gặp nhau lúc 7h30, nhưng cô ấy không bao giờ xuất hiện.</i>			
<b>set off</b>	(v)	/set ɒf/	khởi hành, bắt đầu chuyến đi
<b>Ex:</b> We <b>set off</b> for London just after ten. <i>Chúng tôi khởi hành đến London sau mười giờ</i>			
<b>close down</b>	(v)	/kləʊz daʊn/	đóng cửa, ngừng hoạt động
<b>Ex:</b> All the steelworks around here <b>were closed down</b> in the 1980s. <i>Tất cả các nhà máy thép xung quanh đây đã bị đóng cửa vào những năm 1980.</i>			
<b>pass down</b>	(v)	/pɑːs daʊn /	truyền lại (cho thế hệ sau)

<b>Ex:</b> Making mooncakes is her family trade, <b>passed down</b> from generation to generation. <i>Làm bánh Trung thu là nghề gia truyền của gia đình cô ấy, được truyền từ đời này sang đời khác.</i>			
<b>face up to</b>	(v)	/feɪs ʌp tu/	đối mặt, giải quyết
<b>Ex:</b> She's going to have to <b>face up to</b> the fact that he's not going to marry her. <i>Cô ấy sắp phải đối mặt với sự thật rằng, anh ta sẽ không kết hôn với cô.</i>			
<b>turn down</b>	(v)	/tɜːn daʊn/	từ chối
<b>Ex:</b> He <b>turned down</b> my offers. <i>Anh ta từ chối hết các đề nghị của tôi.</i>			
<b>set up</b>	(v)	/set ʌp/	thành lập, tạo dựng
<b>Ex:</b> I <b>have set up</b> a meeting for Friday. <i>Tôi đã sắp xếp một cuộc họp vào thứ Sáu.</i>			
<b>take over</b>	(v)	/teɪk 'əʊvə(r)/	tiếp quản, kế nhiệm, nối nghiệp
<b>Ex:</b> Paul's daughter <b>took over</b> his business after he passed away. <i>Con gái của Paul đã tiếp quản công việc kinh doanh sau khi ông ấy qua đời.</i>			
<b>live on</b>	(v)	/lɪv ɒn/	sống bằng, sống dựa vào
<b>Ex:</b> The farmers <b>live on</b> planting rice and raising cattle. <i>Người nông dân sống dựa vào trồng lúa nước và chăn nuôi gia súc.</i>			
<b>treat</b>	(v)	/tri:t/	xử lý
<b>Ex:</b> The material <b>has been treated</b> with resin to make it waterproof. <i>Vật liệu đã được xử lý bằng nhựa để làm cho nó không thấm nước.</i>			
<b>carve</b>	(v)	/kɑːv/	chạm, khắc
<b>Ex:</b> The statue <b>was carved</b> out of a single piece of stone. <i>Bức tượng được khắc từ một khối đá đơn.</i>			
<b>stage</b>	(n)	/steɪdʒ/	bước, giai đoạn
<b>Ex:</b> This technology is still in its early <b>stages</b> . <i>Công nghệ này vẫn đang trong giai đoạn đầu.</i>			
<b>artefact</b>	(n)	/'ɑːtɪfækt/	đồ tạo tác
<b>Ex:</b> The museum has a superb collection of ancient <b>artefacts</b> from Nubia. <i>Bảo tàng có một bộ sưu tập đồ tạo tác cổ đại tuyệt vời từ Nubia.</i>			
<b>loom</b>	(n)	/luːm	khung cửi dệt vải
<b>Ex:</b> He invented the <b>loom</b> for the weaving of wire-cloth. <i>Ông đã phát minh ra khung cửi để dệt vải.</i>			
<b>versatile</b>	(adj)	/'vɜːsətaɪl/	nhiều tác dụng, đa năng
<b>Ex:</b> He's a <b>versatile</b> actor who has played a wide variety of parts in this film. <i>Anh ấy là một diễn viên đa năng người mà đã đóng nhiều vai khác nhau trong bộ phim này.</i>			
<b>willow</b>	(n)	/'wɪləʊ/	cây liễu
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Willow</b> grows near water and has long, thin branches that hang down. <i>Liễu mọc gần nước và có</i>			



cành dài, mảnh rủ xuống.			
<b>charcoal</b>	(n)	/'tʃɑ:kəʊl/	chì, chì than (để vẽ)
<b>Ex:</b> We need much <b>charcoal</b> for painting courses. <i>Chúng ta cần một ít chì than cho bữa tiệc nướng tối nay.</i>			
<b>numerous</b>	(adj)	/'nju:mərəs/	nhiều, đông đảo, số lượng lớn
<b>Ex:</b> She wrote <b>numerous</b> articles on social issues. <i>Cô đã viết rất nhiều bài báo về các vấn đề xã hội.</i>			

## II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words		
attraction (n)	sức hút,	attract (v)	attractiveness (n)	attractant (n)
	sự hấp dẫn, sức lôi cuốn	attractive (adj)	attractively (adv)	
preserve (v)	bảo tồn,	preservation (n)		preservative (n)
	duy trì	preservative (adj)		preservable (adj)
authenticity (n)	tính xác thực	authentication (n)		authenticate (v)
		authentic (adj)		authentically (adv)
embroider (v)	thêu	embroidery (n)		
weave (v)	đan, dệt	weave (n)		weaver (n)
versatile (adj)	nhiều tác dụng, đa năng	versatility (n)		

## III. GRAMMAR

### 1. Complex sentences (Câu phức)

#### 1.1. Định nghĩa

- Câu phức là câu gồm 1 mệnh đề độc lập (independent clause) và ít nhất 1 mệnh đề phụ thuộc (dependent clause) liên kết với nhau. Hai mệnh đề thường được nối với nhau bởi dấu phẩy hoặc các liên từ phụ thuộc (subordinating conjunctions).

**Ex:**

♦ My father always takes time to play with me **even though** he is very busy.

**Mệnh đề độc lập**

**Mệnh đề phụ thuộc**

(*Bố của tôi luôn dành thời gian để chơi với tôi mặc dù ông ấy rất bận rộn.*)

- ♦ You should think about money saving from now if you want to study abroad.

#### Mệnh đề độc lập

#### Mệnh đề phụ thuộc

(Bạn nên nghĩ về việc tiết kiệm tiền từ bây giờ nếu bạn muốn đi du học.)

Hoặc:

- ♦ Even though my father is very busy, he always takes time to play with me.

#### Mệnh đề phụ thuộc,

#### Mệnh đề độc lập

(Mặc dù bố tôi rất bận rộn, nhưng ông ấy luôn dành thời gian để chơi với tôi.)

- ♦ If you want to study abroad, you should think about money saving from now.

#### Mệnh đề phụ thuộc,

#### Mệnh đề độc lập

(Nếu bạn muốn đi du học, bạn nên nghĩ về việc tiết kiệm tiền từ bây giờ.)

#### ▲ Lưu ý:

- Mệnh đề đi liền với liên từ trong câu phức chính là mệnh đề phụ thuộc (dependent clause).
- Nếu mệnh đề phụ thuộc (dependent clause) nằm phía trước mệnh đề độc lập (independent clause) thì giữa 2 mệnh đề phải có dấu phẩy, còn lại thì không.

### 1.2. Một số liên từ phụ thuộc phổ biến

- After (*sau khi*), before (*trước khi*), once (*một khi*)
- Although (*mặc dù*), even if (*mặc dù*), even though (*mặc dù*), though (*mặc dù*)
- As (*bởi vì*), because (*bởi vì*), whereas (*trong khi đó*), while (*trong khi*)
- As if (*như thể là*), as though (*như thể là*), if (*nếu*), in case (*phòng khi*)
- As long as (*miễn là*), as much as (*gân như là*), as soon as (*ngay khi*), when (*khi*)
- in order that (*để mà*), so that (*để mà*), unless (*trừ khi*), until (*cho đến khi*)

### 1.3. Các loại mệnh đề phụ thuộc hay gặp

Mệnh đề phụ thuộc	Ví dụ
<b>Mệnh đề phụ thuộc chỉ lý do</b> (dependent clause of reason): - trả lời cho câu hỏi "Why" (tại sao) - thường bắt đầu với các liên từ như: <i>because</i> , <i>since</i> , <i>as</i> ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I did it <u>because there was no one else to do it.</u> (<i>Tôi làm điều đó vì không còn ai để làm nữa.</i>)</li> <li>• <u>Since you insist</u>, I shall go with you. (<i>Vì anh cứ năn nỉ, tôi sẽ đi với anh.</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>Mệnh đề phụ thuộc chỉ thời gian</b> (dependent clause of time): - nói về thời gian hành động trong mệnh đề độc lập diễn ra khi nào.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>As I went out</u>, he came in. (<i>Khi tôi đi ra thì anh ta vào.</i>)</li> <li>• <u>As soon as you are ready</u>, we shall go. (<i>Ngay khi cậu sẵn sàng, chúng ta sẽ đi.</i>)</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- thường bắt đầu với các liên từ như: <i>after, before, until/till, when (ever), since, as, as long as (miễn là, với điều kiện là), as soon as (ngay khi), by the time (that), directly, during the time (that), immediately, the moment (that), now (that), once, while, ...</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I hurried to see him <u>after I had heard the news</u>. (Tôi vội đến gặp anh ấy sau khi nghe tin.)</li> <li>• I hope to pay him a visit <u>before I went away</u>. (Tôi hy vọng thăm được anh ấy trước khi tôi đi.)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mệnh đề phụ thuộc chỉ sự nhượng bộ</b> (dependent clause of concession):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- diễn tả kết quả bất ngờ, ngoài mong đợi.</li> <li>- thường bắt đầu với các liên từ như: <i>although, though, even though, even if ...</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Though it is getting late</u>, I think we have to finish our lesson. (Mặc dù đã muộn, tôi vẫn nghĩ rằng chúng ta phải làm xong bài.)</li> <li>• <u>Although it rained</u>, he went out all the same. (Mặc dù trời mưa, anh ta vẫn đi ra ngoài.)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mệnh đề phụ thuộc chỉ mục đích</b> (dependent clause of purpose):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- nói về mục đích của hành động trong mệnh đề độc lập.</li> <li>- thường bắt đầu với các liên từ như: <i>so that, in order that, for fear (that) (sợ rằng) ...</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I buy a TV <u>in order that I can watch my favorite football matches</u>. (Tôi mua 1 chiếc tivi để tôi có thể xem các trận bóng đá mà tôi yêu thích.)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mệnh đề phụ thuộc chỉ nơi chốn</b> (Dependent clause of place)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- trả lời cho câu hỏi "where"</li> <li>- Bắt đầu với các từ: <i>where (nơi), wherever (bất cứ nơi nào), anywhere, everywhere.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wherever there is life, there is love. (Nơi nào có sự sống, nơi đó có tình yêu thương.)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mệnh đề phụ thuộc chỉ kết quả</b> (Dependent clause of results)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bắt đầu với các từ: <i>so (vì vậy) + clause; so + adj/adv + that ...; such (a) + noun + that ... (quá ... đến nỗi)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tom studies lazily, so he is usually punished by his parents. (Tom học hành lười nhác vì vậy anh ấy thường hay bị bố mẹ phạt.)</li> <li>• His actions are <i>so quick that we can't match him</i>. (Hành động của anh ta nhanh đến nỗi mà chúng tôi không thể bắt kịp.)</li> </ul>

## 2. Phrasal verbs (Cụm động từ)

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



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

- apply for (a job): nộp đơn (xin việc)
- break down: bị hư hỏng
- break in/into: đột nhập vào
- break up with someone: chia tay ai, cắt đứt quan hệ tình cảm với ai đó
- bring sth up: đề cập chuyện gì đó
- bring someone up: nuôi nấng (con cái)
- brush up on sth: ôn lại
- call for sth: cần cái gì đó
- call for someone: kêu người nào đó, gọi cho ai đó, đến tìm ai
- call off: hủy
- carry out: thực hiện, tiến hành (kê hoạch, dự án)
- catch up with: theo kịp, đuổi kịp, bắt kịp ai đó, cái gì
- check in: làm thủ tục nhận phòng khách sạn/ thủ tục soát vé ở sân bay
- check out: làm thủ tục trả phòng ở khách sạn
- cheer sb up: động viên, làm cho ai vui lên
- clean sth up: lau chùi
- close down: ngừng hoạt động, đóng cửa tiệm (kinh doanh, buôn bán)
- come across as: có vẻ (chủ ngữ là người)
- come across sb/sth: tình cờ gặp, thấy ai/cái gì = run into, bump into
- come off: bong ra, róc ra, rời ra, xoay xở xong
- come up against sth: đối mặt với cái gì
- come up with: nghĩ ra
- cook up/ make up a story: bịa ra một câu chuyện
- cool down: nguôi đi, bình tĩnh lại
- count on someone: phụ thuộc, tin cậy người nào đó
- cut down on sth: cắt giảm cái gì đó
- cut off: chặt phăng ra, cắt, cắt đứt
- deal with: giải quyết
- do away with sth
- do without sth: chấp nhận không có cái gì, làm gì mà không cần
- dress up: ăn mặc đẹp
- drop by: ghé qua

- drop someone off: cho ai, thả ai xuống xe
- end up: kết luận, kết thúc
- fall out: rơi ra ngoài, cãi nhau
- face up to: chấp nhận, đối mặt, giải quyết
- figure out: suy ra, tìm ra
- find out: tìm ra, phát hiện
- get along/ get along with somebody: hợp nhau/hợp với ai
- get in: đi vào (xe ô tô, taxi)
- get off: xuống xe
- get on: đi lên (xe buýt, tàu, xe máy, ...), tiếp tục làm gì đó
- get on with sb: hòa hợp, hòa thuận với ai
- get rid of sth: bỏ cái gì đó đi, không sử dụng nữa
- get out: rời khỏi một địa điểm, thoát khỏi
- get over sth: vượt qua, khỏi (bệnh), chấp nhận
- get rid of sth: từ bỏ cái gì
- get up: thức dậy (ra khỏi giường rồi)
- give up (on) sth: từ bỏ
- go around: đi vòng vòng
- go down: giảm, đi xuống
- go off: reo, nổ chuông, nổ (bom), ôi thiu (thức ăn, sữa, ...)
- go on: tiếp tục = carry on, keep on
- go out: đi ra ngoài, đi chơi
- go over: kiểm tra = examine
- go up: tăng, đi lên
- grow up: lớn lên, trưởng thành
- hold on: đợi tí
- keep on doing sth: tiếp tục làm gì
- keep up sth: hãy tiếp tục phát huy
- let somebody down: làm cho ai thất vọng
- look after someone: chăm sóc ai đó
- look around: nhìn xung quanh
- look at sth/sb: nhìn vào
- look down on sb: khinh thường ai đó

- look for s.o/sth: tìm kiếm ai/ cái gì
- look forward to sth/ look forward to doing sth: mong mỏi, trông mong điều gì, làm gì
- look into sth: nghiên cứu, xem xét, điều tra cái gì
- look sth up: tra cứu, tra nghĩa từ nào đó
- look up to sb: tôn trọng ai đó
- live on: sống nhờ, phụ thuộc vào (khoản thu nhập, hỗ trợ)
- make sth up: bịa đặt, dựng chuyện
- make up one's mind: quyết định
- pass down: lưu truyền (thế hệ này sang thế hệ khác)
- pick someone up: đón ai
- pick sth up: lượm, nhặt cái gì lên
- move on to sth: chuyển tiếp sang cái gì
- put sth down: ghi chú cái gì
- put someone down: hạ thấp, đánh giá thấp ai đó
- put someone off: làm ai mất hứng, không vui
- put sth off: trì hoãn, tạm dừng việc gì
- put sth on: mặc cái gì
- put sth away: cất cái gì đó đi
- put up with sb/sth: chịu đựng, tha thứ cho ai/cái gì
- pull down: phá hủy, đập, dỡ bỏ
- run into sb/sth: tình cờ gặp, vô tình gặp thấy ai, cái gì = come across/ bump into
- run out: cạn kiệt, hết = to be used up
- run out of sth: hết thứ gì
- set sb up: gài tội ai
- set up sth: thành lập, thiết lập cái gì
- set off/out for somewhere: khởi hành đi đâu
- settle down: ổn định cuộc sống tại chỗ nào đó
- show off: khoe khoang = boast off
- show up: xuất hiện, có mặt = turn up
- show sb around: dẫn ai đi tham quan xung quanh
- slow down: chậm lại
- speed up: tăng tốc
- stand for: viết tắt chữ gì

- take away: lấy đi, mang đi
- take sth away from sb: lấy đi, tước đoạt đi cái gì của ai = deprive sth of sb
- take off: cất cánh (máy bay), trở nên thịnh hành, được ưa chuộng (ý tưởng, sản phẩm)
- take sth off: cởi cái gì đó
- take over: tiếp quản, kế tục, giành lấy, kế thừa
- take on: đảm nhận, gánh vác
- tell someone off: la rầy ai đó
- think over: cân nhắc, suy nghĩ kỹ, xem xét = consider
- turn around: quay đầu lại
- turn down: vặn nhỏ
- turn down: từ chối, loại cái gì/ai đó
- turn off: tắt
- turn on: bật, mở
- turn up: vặn lớn lên
- turn up: đến, có mặt, xuất hiện = show up
- wake up: (tự) thức dậy (còn nằm trên giường)
- wake someone up: đánh thức ai dậy
- warm up: khởi động, hâm nóng (thức ăn)
- wear out: mòn, làm mòn
- work out: tập thể dục, có kết quả tốt đẹp
- work sth out: suy ra được cái gì

## IV. PRONUNCIATION:

✳ **Stress on content words in sentences - Trọng âm vào từ mang nghĩa quan trọng trong câu.**

▲ Trọng âm của câu là một yếu tố rất quan trọng trong khi nói tiếng Anh, nó tạo nên ngữ điệu của câu và đôi khi còn thể hiện ẩn ý của người nói. Trọng âm của câu thường được nhấn vào các từ khoá hay từ mang nội dung chính (content words).

**Ex:**

We **visited** a famous **craft village** in **Hanoi**.

(Chúng tôi đã đến thăm một làng nghề thủ công nổi tiếng ở Hà Nội.)

▲ Trong văn nói thì các loại từ dưới đây sẽ thường được **nhấn trọng âm vào**.

Từ mang nội dung chính trong câu	Ví dụ
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<b>Động từ</b>	sell, give, employ
<b>Danh từ</b>	car, music, table
<b>Tính từ</b>	red, small, beautiful
<b>Trạng từ</b>	quickly, never, why
<b>Trợ từ phủ định</b>	don't, aren't, can't

⬆ **Không nhấn trọng âm** vào các từ sau.

<b>Từ cấu trúc</b>	<b>Ví dụ</b>
<b>Đại từ</b>	he, we, they
<b>Giới từ</b>	on, at, into
<b>Mạo từ</b>	a, an, the
<b>Liên từ</b>	and, but, because
<b>Trợ động từ</b>	do, be, have, can, must

## V. PRACTICE

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

- A. nature      B. change      C. gravity      D. basis
- A. discipline      B. vision      C. cylinder      D. muscle
- A. office      B. promise      C. service      D. expertise
- A. suitable      B. biscuit      C. guilty      D. building
- A. patient      B. crescent      C. ancient      D. machine
- A. attraction      B. artisan      C. frame      D. handicraft
- A. drumhead      B. illustration      C. earplug      D. drugstore
- A. strip      B. visual      C. artistic      D. remind
- A. thread      B. treat      C. pleasure      D. deadline
- A. embroider      B. preserve      C. benefit      D. effect

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

- A. dividend      B. division      C. distinctive      D. disgusting
- A. family      B. enemy      C. assembly      D. harmony
- A. assistant      B. difficult      C. important      D. encourage

- |                     |                |                |                   |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 4. A. reference     | B. coverage    | C. positive    | D. referee        |
| 5. A. foreign       | B. avoid       | C. revise      | D. review         |
| 6. A. craftsman     | B. layer       | C. sculpture   | D. preserve       |
| 7. A. lacquerware   | B. absolute    | C. pollution   | D. permanent      |
| 8. A. memorable     | B. experience  | C. historical  | D. production     |
| 9. A. pottery       | B. souvenir    | C. conical     | D. various        |
| 10. A. authenticity | B. electricity | C. traditional | D. uncontrollably |

**Exercise 3. Match the phrasal verbs in A with their meaning in B.**

A	B
1. pass down	A. stop doing business
2. live on	B. have a friendly relationship with somebody
3. deal with	C. transfer from one generation to the next
4. closedown	D. reject or refuse something
5. face up to	E. return
6. get on with	F. take action to solve a problem
7. come back	G. have enough money to live
8. turn down	H. accept, deal with

<b>Your answers</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>8.</b>
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**Exercise 4. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.**

<b>making</b>	<b>drumhead</b>	<b>craft</b>	<b>experience</b>	<b>carvings</b>
<b>popularity</b>	<b>materials</b>	<b>layers</b>	<b>embroidery</b>	<b>generations</b>

- Stretching a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most difficult task because it requires craftsmen's skills to assess the sound.
- Most Vietnamese well know the saying, "Nga Son mats, Bat Trang ceramics" which signifies the \_\_\_\_\_ of these two locations.
- Cho Lau rice paper cake is delicious because the \_\_\_\_\_ to prepare and make it must follow strict production steps, as well as the secrets of mixing flour.
- Tuy Loan rice paper is famous, thanks to the \_\_\_\_\_ from grandparents, and grandchildren's



promotion.

5. Go Cong altar cabinets are widely known for their nice shape, high-quality wood, and skillful \_\_\_\_\_.
6. To make a *banh chung* cake, four or five \_\_\_\_\_ of *dong* leaves are used as the wrapping of the dumpling, with the green blade of the outside leaf turned outward.
7. Musk-incense \_\_\_\_\_ is a 100-year-old traditional craft in Cao Thon Village, Hung Yen.
8. Cu Da Village in Thanh Oai, Hanoi is proud of the long history of vermicelli making, which have been passed down for \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Hmong women of Y Linh Ho Village near Sa Pa are reviving the traditional skills of batik and \_\_\_\_\_ in order to make handicraft products for income.
10. Visiting Doi Tam Village in Duy Tien, Ha Nam, you will have opportunities to study the secret of the \_\_\_\_\_ of drum making.

**Exercise 5 a. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms to complete the sentences.**

1. The artists in Bat Trang village often change the design of their products \_\_\_\_\_ more customers. (**attract**)
2. Van Phuc Village in Hanoi \_\_\_\_\_ different types of silk products such as cloth, ties, dresses, shirts and scarves. (**produce**)
3. These products are called lacquerware because they are \_\_\_\_\_ covered with lacquer. (**decorate**)
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ great skill to weave a basket from of rushes. (**take**)
5. In the past, almost Vietnamese people \_\_\_\_\_ baskets made of bamboo strips. (**use**)

**Exercise 5 b. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms to complete the sentences.**

1. The opportunity to travel is one of the main \_\_\_\_\_ of this job. (**attract**)
2. There is great public concern about some of the chemicals used in food \_\_\_\_\_. (**preserve**)
3. Libraries are helpful in \_\_\_\_\_ children's love for books. (**develop**)
4. The Internet has \_\_\_\_\_ developed nowadays. (**increase**)
5. Teachers have to be \_\_\_\_\_ to cope with different ability levels. (**versatility**)
6. I'm not very good at \_\_\_\_\_. (**embroider**)
7. The Internet is one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ of our life. (**invent**)
8. Everyone has their \_\_\_\_\_ which are hardly recognized by themselves. (**limit**)
9. The website is not \_\_\_\_\_ for teenagers. It's \_\_\_\_\_. (**use**)
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ of her story is beyond doubt. (**authentic**)

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentence with a word/phrase in the box.**

<b>pottery</b>	<b>so that</b>	<b>paintings</b>	<b>craft</b>	<b>lanterns</b>
<b>marble sculptures</b>	<b>knitted</b>	<b>conical hat</b>	<b>mould</b>	<b>carved</b>

1. I like these Dong Ho \_\_\_\_\_. They remind me of my childhood.
2. Last year my family traveled to Hoi An on the Mid-Autumn night. We were really impressed by the lights of many beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ along the riversides.
3. If you go to Ngu Xa Village in Hanoi, you can see the artisans \_\_\_\_\_ copper to make many bronze things.
4. I like to wear this scarf on winter days. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ it for me many years ago.
5. Would you like to come to a \_\_\_\_\_ village? It's not very far from here.
6. My brother is a talented man. He \_\_\_\_\_ this statue out of wood.
7. The drum makers had to dry the buffalo skin under the sun for several days \_\_\_\_\_ they could make these good drumheads.
8. Many people would like to go to Bat Trang village so that they can make \_\_\_\_\_ themselves in workshops there.
9. When people visit Da Nang, they often go to Non Nuoc marble village to see a wide variety of \_\_\_\_\_ and buy some things as their souvenirs.
10. Last month, my father went to Hue and he bought a very nice \_\_\_\_\_ for my mother.

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he's spent a lot of money to redecorate his shop, he cannot make any more profit.  
A. In order to      B. Although      C. So that      D. Because of
2. This company has gone bankrupt. Do you know who will \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. take care of it      B. look after it      C. take it over      D. turn it up
3. She's just received a large order from Japan but she is afraid of not finishing her order on time \_\_\_\_\_ her workshop lacks good artisans.  
A. because      B. in order to      C. although      D. so that
4. The people in this village are trying to change their designs and quality of their handicrafts \_\_\_\_\_ their products can be exported to many countries in the world.  
A. so that      B. in order to      C. because      D. though
5. The people in my village cannot earn enough money for their daily life. They can't \_\_\_\_\_ this traditional craft. They have to find other jobs.

- A. help out                      B. live on                      C. work on                      D. setup
6. She presented me with a new blanket on which she \_\_\_\_\_ some beautiful flowers.
- A. knitted                      B. embroidered                      C. moulded                      D. carved
7. She is very good at knitting. She \_\_\_\_\_ herself this sweater. It looks nice.
- A. knit                      B. knits                      C. is knitting                      D. knitted
8. All the main parts of this machine are \_\_\_\_\_ of steel.
- A. made                      B. done                      C. woven                      D. given
9. My parents once took me to BatTrang village. I could make my own \_\_\_\_\_ there. I really enjoyed it.
- A. pottery                      B. lacquer                      C. painting                      D. sculpture
10. Have you ever to \_\_\_\_\_ Tay Ho village in Hue? It's the place where people make the famous Bai tho conical hats.
- A. go                      B. went                      C. gone                      D. been

**Exercise 8. Complete each of the following sentences using the correct form of phrasal verbs in the box.**

<b>deal with</b>	<b>turn down</b>	<b>set off</b>	<b>come back</b>	<b>live on</b>
<b>look through</b>	<b>keep up</b>	<b>get up</b>	<b>close down</b>	<b>pass down</b>

1. Many foreign tourists decided to \_\_\_\_\_ to Viet Nam for another holiday.
2. They offered her a trip to Europe but she \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He has \_\_\_\_\_ the report and found nothing interesting.
4. Phong walks too fast and it's really hard to \_\_\_\_\_ him.
5. These traditional stories have been \_\_\_\_\_ from parents to children over many generations.
6. My sister is an early bird. She \_\_\_\_\_ at 7 o'clock every day of the week.
7. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ for Tay Ho village at 9 o'clock and arrive at 10 o'clock.
8. When I was a student, I \_\_\_\_\_ small allowances from my parents.
9. The government must now \_\_\_\_\_ the preservation of traditional craft village.
10. The banks have \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of branches in villages over the last few years.

**Exercise 9. Choose the phrasal verb which has the same meaning with the underlined word to complete the sentence.**

1. He is trying to stop smoking.
- A. give off                      B. give up                      C. give in                      D. giveaway

2. The bomb exploded in the garage; fortunately, no one hurt.

- A. put on                      B. went off                      C. got out                      D. kept up

3. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt you. Please, go on and finish what you were saying.

- A. talk                      B. quit                      C. continue                      D. stop

4. They decided to postpone their journey till the end of the month because of the epidemic.

- A. take up                      B. turn round                      C. put off                      D. do with

5. Be careful! The tree is going to fall.

- A. Look out                      B. Look up                      C. Look on                      D. Look after

6. They had to delay their trip because of the bad weather.

- A. get through                      B. put off                      C. keep up with                      D. go over

7. It took me a very long time to recover from the shock of her death.

- A. turn off                      B. take on                      C. get over                      D. keep up with

8. What may happen if John will not arrive in time?

- A. go along                      B. go out                      C. put on                      D. turn up

9. Frank never turns up on time for a meeting.

- A. calls                      B. arrives                      C. reports                      D. prepares

10. Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today.

- A. do                      B. let                      C. delay                      D. leave

11. My father gave up smoking two years ago.

- A. liked                      B. continued                      C. stopped                      D. enjoyed

12. Both Ann and her sister look like her mother.

- A. take after                      B. take place                      C. take away                      D. take on

13. I'll be back in a minute, Jane. I just want to try out my new tape recorder.

- A. resemble                      B. test                      C. arrive                      D. buy

14. He resembles his father in many ways.

- A. turns off                      B. takes on                      C. goes over                      D. takes after

15. We'll buy you a cat, but you must promise to take care of it properly.

- A. put on                      B. go off                      C. take after                      D. look after

16. Johnny sometimes visits his grandparents in the countryside

- A. calls on                      B. keeps off                      C. takes in                      D. goes up

17. I am tired because I went to bed late last night.

- A. stayed up                      B. kept off                      C. put out                      D. brought up

18. The small white flowers are my favorite. They give off a wonderful honey smell that scents the entire garden.

- A. release                      B. stop                      C. end                      D. me

**Exercise 10. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

1. For that artisan, making the paintings is a career \_\_\_\_\_ it supports the life of many generations of the family.

- A. so that                      B. because                      C. because of                      D. although

2. The Van Phuc producers silk have expanded their silk garment goods \_\_\_\_\_ they can satisfy the varied demand for their silk.

- A. in order to                      B. despite                      C. because                      D. so that

3. Weaving mats in Dinh Yen, DongThap used to be sold in the "ghost" markets set up at night and operated up to early morning \_\_\_\_\_ the government built a new market five years ago.

- A. when                      B. until                      C. after                      D. as soon as

4. The traditional craft has \_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation.

- A. passed down                      B. passed  
C. been passed down                      D. been passed by

5. Craftsmen have to \_\_\_\_\_ the domestic and international markets so that they needn't depend on the middlemen for their sales.

- A. find                      B. find about                      C. find out                      D. find out about

6. In the past, local \_\_\_\_\_ were chosen to make sophisticated embroidered costumes for the Vietnamese King, Queen and other Royal family members.

- A. skill workers                      B. skillfully works                      C. skillful artists                      D. skilled artisans

7. Craft villages are becoming popular \_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam.

- A. tourism attractions                      B. tourist attractions  
C. tour attractiveness                      D. physical attraction

8. Situated on the bank of the Duong River, the village was famous for the \_\_\_\_\_ of making Dong Ho paintings.

- A. craft                      B. production                      C. manufacture                      D. activity

9. Vietnamese traditional \_\_\_\_\_ is done with a simple hammer and chisel.

- A. sculptural pieces                      B. sculpture  
C. sculptured feature                      D. sculptor

10. Now, at the age of over 80, the artisan is leaving the craft to his descendants with a desire to \_\_\_\_\_ this ancient craft.

- A. preserve                      B. reserve                      C. change                      D. consider

**Exercise 11. Join each pair of sentences, using the word or phrase in brackets.**

1. Hoa was born in Doc So craft village. She knows the process of making pottery. (because)

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The library was bombed. Many important historical documents were destroyed. (when)

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. She entered the room. She knew there was something wrong. (as soon as)

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. We decided to take rooms in Longwood House. We knew we could not afford the rent. (even though)

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. My mom instructed me through 15 stages of making a conical hat. I could make one for me. (so that)

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. You want to knit a hat for your friend. You should watch tutorials on YouTube. (before)

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. I was not enjoying the party. I wanted to leave early. (as)

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. I was cleaning out my cupboards. I found these photos. (while)

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. I went to Malaysia last year. I wanted to experience a whole new world. (in order to)

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. I attended a knitting workshop last Sunday. I don't know how to knit a scarf. (although)

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 12. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ there was a long queue in the duty-free shop, I almost missed my flight.

- A. Although                      B. Because                      C. Despite                      D. Because of

2. I want to be well-groomed \_\_\_\_\_ other people think nice things about me.

- A. in order to                      B. so as not to                      C. so that                      D. as soon as

3. \_\_\_\_\_ she is young, she is very independent.



A. Although                      B. Because                      C. In order that                      D. In spite of

4. \_\_\_\_\_ I met the Gills, I had been gardening for nearly ten years.

A. As soon as                      B. Although                      C. After                      D. Before

5. \_\_\_\_\_ he had finished his studies, he went to America.

A. While                      B. Before                      C. After                      D. Until

6. \_\_\_\_\_ You'll never guess what happened I left my room.

A. as long as                      B. as soon as                      C. while                      D. when

7. \_\_\_\_\_ they're expensive, they last forever and never go out of style.

A. When                      B. As soon as                      C. Although                      D. Because

8. She went back to live with her mother \_\_\_\_\_ she did not earn enough money to live in her own house.

A. although                      B. so that                      C. in order to                      D. because

9. They were driving to Dallas \_\_\_\_\_ they caught an accident.

A. when                      B. while                      C. before                      D. as soon as

10. \_\_\_\_\_ she was asleep, thieves broke in and stole her handbag.

A. In order that                      B. Although                      C. Because of                      D. While

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

I'm fascinated (1) \_\_\_\_\_ traditional handicrafts. At weekends, I usually go to Bat Trang where I was born. It's a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ village not far from Hanoi centre. My uncle and my aunt still live in Bat Trang and they own a big workshop there. In fact, my grandparents (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that workshop and some years ago, my uncle and my aunt (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the business because my grandparents are very old. My grandfather is a well-known artisan in the village. Every time I go there, he teaches me how (5) \_\_\_\_\_ things from clay such as pots, vase and bowls.

There are (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of tourists coming from all over the country and the world (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Bat Trang craft village. They (8) \_\_\_\_\_ make pottery themselves in workshops and they learn how to paint on ceramics. They can buy things they like or need (9) \_\_\_\_\_ their house. Many people enjoy their visit to Bat Trang and they feel very (10) \_\_\_\_\_ after their trip.

1. A. in                      B. of                      C. by                      D. with

2. A. making hat                      B. pottery                      C. moulding                      D. painting

3. A. started                      B. set                      C. went                      D. made

4. A. looked after                      B. took care                      C. set up                      D. took over

5. A. to make                      B. to do                      C. to know                      D. to find

6. A. much                      B. lots                      C. a lot                      D. little
7. A. at                      B. in                      C. on                      D. to
8. A. could                      B. were able                      C. can                      D. be able to
9. A. on                      B. for                      C. at                      D. of
10. A. interesting                      B. interestingly                      C. interested                      D. to be interesting

**Exercise 14. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

### **Bat Trang Pottery Village**

Bat Trang, a traditional porcelain and pottery village with history of seven centuries, is an interesting attraction in Hanoi that tourists should not ignore.

Located in an area rich in clay, the village has advantage of ingredients to create fine ceramics. Moreover, lying beside the Red River, between Thang Long and Pho Hien, two ancient trade centers in the north of Viet Nam during the 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries. BatTrang's ceramics were favourite products not only in the domestic market, but also foreign ones thanks to Japanese, Chinese and Western trading boats that passed by.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, due to restricting foreign trade policy of Trinh, Nguyen dynasties, it was difficult for pottery products in Viet Nam to be exported to foreign countries, and some famous pottery-making villages like Bat Trang, or Chu Dau (Hai Duong province) went through a hard time. Since 1986, thanks to economic reforms and development, more attention has been paid to the village and the world gets a chance to know more about Vietnamese porcelain through many high quality exported BatTrang's ceramic products.

Bat Trang ceramics are produced for daily household use (bows, cups, plates, pots, bottles...), worshipping, or decoration purposes. Nowadays, the pottery artists bring into ceramics many innovations in production techniques, and creativity in products' features, so many new products have been made, and even daily household items may have the beauty like decoration ones.

Visiting Bat Trang, tourists can visit Bat Trang Porcelain and Pottery Market where they can directly make pottery products by themselves. Many youngsters and foreign tourists are interested in this pottery-making experience, and spend a whole day in the market making a souvenir for their families or friends.

No.	Statements	(T) or (F)
-----	------------	------------

1.	Bat Trang pottery has been developed since the 7 <sup>th</sup> century.	
2.	Bat Trang's pottery products were exported to foreign markets during the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries.	
3.	Its location beside the Red River has provided an enormous source of fine clay as ingredient for pottery making.	
4.	Many Japanese, Chinese and Western trading boats came to Pho Hien during the 15 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries.	
5.	Artisans in Bat Trang village have always kept the traditions without any changes.	
6.	Bat Trang Village has been the only centre of pottery in the north of Viet Nam for centuries.	
7.	Political policies have had influence on development of pottery and the ceramic crafts.	
8.	Tourists may have experience of making pottery pieces by themselves.	

**Exercise 15. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. Viet Nam's current labor costs are lower compared to other countries. It brings advantages to both medium and small handicraft manufacturers. **(since)**

---



---

2. Giang got the loans from the project. Then he opened a small enterprise of ceramics. **(when)**

---



---

3. Green Craft has a lot of difficulties. It continually works to improve its productivity, designs and samples. **(although)**

---



---

4. The government carried out a job training programme in rural areas. The government wanted young people to find jobs in their own villages. **(so that)**

---



---

5. Some heads of the businesses had problems to find markets. They have not been trained in management. **(for)**

---

---

6. The artisans moulded the copper to make a bronze drum. **(so that)**

---

---

7. I was very tired after a long trip to Hue. I still went to visit Tay Ho conical hat making village right away. **(although)**

---

---

8. It rained very heavily. We cancelled the trip to the famous Bat Trang craft village. **(since)**

---

---

9. Many people like going around the West Lake in early mornings. The air is fresh and the scenery is really beautiful. **(because)**

---

---

10. I am going to the cinema with my friend this weekend to see the latest 6D Ocean Explore film. **(in order that)**

---

---

**Exercise 16. Make a complex sentence from each pair of sentences. Use the subordinator provided and make any necessary changes.**

1. Viet Nam began integrating into the international economy a few decades ago. Production in craft villages developed strongly, meeting demand for domestic decoration, and construction. **(when)**

---

---

2. At the age of over 80, the artisan is instructing the craft to his grandchildren. He wants them to preserve this ancient craft. **(so that)**

---

---

3. The workers have taken several steps to whiten the palm leaves. They sew together the leaves and the rings. **(after)**

---

---

4. The conical hat has several useful functions. It protects the wearer's head and face from sunlight or rain, and it also works as a handy fan on hot summer days. **(because)**

---

---

5. Local people in Thanh Ha pottery village near Hoi An continue following their craft. There isn't enough support for maintaining the old traditions and skills. **(although)**

---

---

6. Many craft families stopped their business. There is the economic crisis in the world. **(because)**

---

---

7. Dong Ho paintings are simple. These pictures reflect a typical characteristic of Vietnamese labourers. **(although)**

---

---

8. Three villages were chosen for the pilot project. The Asia Foundation had worked with local authorities. **(after)**

---

---

9. We do not have many handicraft products that are well-known abroad. There are thousands of craft trades nationwide. **(though)**

---

---

10. The craft village must also meet environmental requirements. It wants to develop craft village tourism. **(so that)**

---

---

## UNIT 2. CITY LIFE

### I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<b>fabulous</b>	(adj)	/ˈfæbjələs/	tuyệt vời, tuyệt diệu
<b>Ex:</b> The food looks <b>fabulous</b> . <i>Món ăn trông thật tuyệt vời.</i>			
<b>reliable</b>	(adj)	/rɪˈlaɪəbl/	đáng tin cậy
<b>Ex:</b> We are looking for someone who is <b>reliable</b> and hard-working. Chúng tôi đang tìm kiếm một người đáng tin cậy và làm việc chăm chỉ.			
<b>metropolitan</b>	(adj)	/ˌmetrəˈpɒlɪtən/	(thuộc về) đô thị, thủ phủ
<b>Ex:</b> He was drawn to the <b>metropolitan</b> glamour and excitement of Paris. <i>Anh ấy bị thu hút bởi sự hào nhoáng và náo nhiệt đô thị của Paris.</i>			
<b>multicultural</b>	(adj)	/ˌmʌltiˈkʌltʃərəl/	đa văn hóa
<b>Ex:</b> We live in a <b>multicultural</b> society. <i>Chúng ta đang sống trong một xã hội đa văn hóa.</i>			
<b>variety</b>	(n)	/vəˈraɪəti/	sự đa dạng, nhiều, đủ loại
<b>Ex:</b> He resigned for a <b>variety</b> of reasons. <i>Ông đã từ chức vì nhiều lý do.</i>			
<b>grow up</b>	(v)	/grəʊ ʌp/	lớn lên, trưởng thành
<b>Ex:</b> She <b>grew up</b> in Boston. <i>Cô ấy lớn lên ở Boston.</i>			
<b>packed</b>	(adj)	/pækt/	chật ních, chật cứng
<b>Ex:</b> The place was <b>packed</b> with conference attendees. <i>Nơi đây đã chật cứng những người tham dự hội nghị.</i>			
<b>urban</b>	(adj)	/ˈɜːbən/	nghề thủ công
<b>Ex:</b> Pollution has reached disturbingly high levels in some <b>urban</b> areas. <i>Ô nhiễm đã đạt mức cao đáng lo ngại ở một số khu vực đô thị.</i>			
<b>Oceania</b>	(n)	/ˌəʊsiˈɑːniə/	Châu Đại Dương hay Châu Úc
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Oceania</b> covers an area of about 100 million square kilometers, this is about one-fifth of Earth's surface area. <i>Châu Đại Dương có diện tích khoảng 100 triệu km<sup>2</sup>, chiếm khoảng 1/5 diện tích bề mặt Trái đất.</i>			
<b>medium-sized</b>	(adj)	/ˈmiːdiəm-saɪzd/	cỡ vừa, cỡ trung
<b>Ex:</b> I used to invest in the medium-sized company. <i>Trước đây tôi thường đầu tư vào các công ty cỡ vừa.</i>			
<b>forbidden</b>	(adj)	/fəˈbɪdn/	bị cấm



<b>Ex:</b> Photography is strictly <b>forbidden</b> in the museum. <i>Chụp ảnh bị nghiêm cấm trong bảo tàng.</i>			
<b>easy-going</b>	(adj)	/ˈiːzi ˈɡəʊɪŋ/	thoải mái, dễ tính
<b>Ex:</b> He is an <b>easy-going</b> person. <i>Anh ấy là một người dễ tính.</i>			
<b>downtown</b>	(adj, n)	/ˈdaʊnˈtaʊn/	(thuộc) khu vực thành phố, khu buôn bán kinh doanh
<b>Ex:</b> Let's go <b>downtown</b> for shopping. <i>Chúng mình hãy xuống phố mua sắm đi.</i>			
<b>skyscraper</b>	(n)	/ˈskaɪskreɪpə(r)/	nhà cao chọc trời
<b>Ex:</b> The restaurant is at the top of one of the big downtown <b>skyscrapers</b> . <i>Nhà hàng nằm trên đỉnh của một trong những tòa nhà chọc trời khu vực trung tâm.</i>			
<b>stuck</b>	(adj)	/stʌk/	mắc kẹt, không di chuyển
<b>Ex:</b> Seven of us were <b>stuck</b> in the lift for over an hour. <i>Bảy người chúng tôi đã bị mắc kẹt trong thang máy hơn một giờ.</i>			
<b>wander</b>	(v)	/ˈwɒndə(r)/	đi thơ thẩn, đi lang thang
<b>Ex:</b> She <b>wandered</b> aimlessly around the streets. <i>Cô ấy đi lang thang vô định khắp các con phố.</i>			
<b>affordable</b>	(adj)	/ˈskʌlptə(r)/	vừa vặn túi tiền, có khả năng chi trả
<b>Ex:</b> We offer quality products at <b>affordable</b> prices. <i>Chúng tôi cung cấp các sản phẩm chất lượng với giá cả phải chăng.</i>			
<b>conduct</b>	(v)	/əˈfʊːdəbl/	thực hiện
<b>Ex:</b> They <b>conducted</b> a vigorous campaign for a shorter working week. <i>Họ đã tiến hành một chiến dịch sôi động trong gần một tuần làm việc.</i>			
<b>determine</b>	(v)	/dɪˈtɜːmɪn/	xác định, quyết định
<b>Ex:</b> Your health is <b>determined</b> in part by what you eat. <i>Sức khỏe của bạn được quyết định một phần bởi những gì bạn ăn.</i>			
<b>factor</b>	(n)	/ˈfæktə(r)/	yếu tố
<b>Ex:</b> Price will be a major <b>factor</b> in the success of this new product. <i>Giá cả sẽ là một yếu tố quan trọng trong sự thành công của sản phẩm mới này.</i>			
<b>conflict</b>	(v, n)	/ˈkɒnflɪkt/	xung đột, mâu thuẫn
<b>Ex:</b> There was a lot of <b>conflict</b> between him and his father. <i>Giữa anh ấy và người cha đã xảy ra rất nhiều mâu thuẫn.</i>			
<b>indicator</b>	(n)	/ˈɪndɪkətə(r)/	chỉ số
<b>Ex:</b> The economic <b>indicators</b> are better than expected. <i>Các chỉ số kinh tế tốt hơn cả mong đợi.</i>			

<b>asset</b>	(n)	/'æset/	tài sản
<b>Ex:</b> In his job, patience is an invaluable <b>asset</b> . <i>Trong công việc của anh ta, sự kiên nhẫn là một tài sản vô giá.</i>			
<b>urban sprawl</b>	(n)	/'ɜː.bən sprɔːl/	sự đô thị hóa
<b>Ex:</b> Huge tourist attractions have produced choking <b>urban sprawl</b> . <i>Các điểm thu hút khách du lịch khổng lồ đã tạo ra một khu đô thị rục rờ đến nghẹt thở.</i>			
<b>index</b>	(n)	/'ɪndeks/	chỉ số, bảng mục lục, bản liệt kê
<b>Ex:</b> Using the <b>index</b> would have saved you a lot of time. <i>Sử dụng bảng mục lục sẽ giúp bạn tiết kiệm rất nhiều thời gian.</i>			
<b>metro</b>	(n)	/'metrəʊ/	tàu điện ngầm
<b>Ex:</b> Let's go by <b>metro</b> . <i>Chúng ta hãy đi bằng tàu điện ngầm đi.</i>			
<b>dweller</b>	(n)	/'dwelə(r)/	cư dân
<b>Ex:</b> Apartment <b>dwellers</b> are still primarily couples and singles. <i>Các cư dân chung cư chủ yếu vẫn là các cặp vợ chồng và người độc thân.</i>			
<b>negative</b>	(adj)	/'negəʈɪv/	tiêu cực
<b>Ex:</b> Government cuts will have a <b>negative</b> impact on public services. <i>Việc cắt giảm của chính phủ sẽ có tác động tiêu cực đến các dịch vụ công.</i>			
<b>for the time being</b>	(phr)	/fɔː(r) ðə taɪm 'biːɪŋ/	hiện thời, trong lúc này
<b>Ex:</b> The union voted not to strike <b>for the time being</b> . <i>Công đoàn đã biểu quyết không đình công trong thời gian này.</i>			

## II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words		
fabulous (adj)	tuyệt vời, tuyệt diệu	fabulously (adv)		fabulousness (n)
reliable (adj)	đáng tin cậy	reliance (n)		reliability (n)
		reliably (adv)		reliant (adj)
metropolitan (adj)	đô thị	metropolis (n)		
forbidden (adj)	bị cấm	forbid (v)	forbidding (adj)	forbiddingly (adv)
affordable (adj)	giá cả	afford (v)	affordability (n)	affordably (adv)

	phải chăng			
<b>determine (v)</b>	xác định	determinate (adj)		determinant (adj)
		determination (n)		determinable (adj)
<b>index (n)</b>	chỉ số	indicative (adj)		indicative (n)

### III. GRAMMAR

#### ✿ Comparisons of adjectives and adverbs - Các hình thức so sánh của tính từ và trạng từ

##### 1.1. Short, long adjectives/adverbs - Tính từ/trạng từ dài, ngắn

###### a. Tính từ

- Tính từ ngắn là các tính từ:

1 âm tiết:

**Ex:** long, short, big, hot, fat, ...

2. âm tiết mà kết thúc bằng đuôi "-y".

**Ex:** happy, lazy, busy, ...

- Tính từ dài là các tính từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên.

**Ex:** careful, beautiful, hard-working, careless, complicated, bored ...

###### \* Note:

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

**Ex:** clever, simple, narrow, quiet, ...

###### b. Trạng từ

- Trạng từ ngắn là các trạng từ: có 1 âm tiết: *hard, late, soon, fast...* và trạng từ *early*

- Trạng từ dài là các từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên:

**Ex:** carefully, quickly, beautifully, ...

##### 1.2. Degrees of comparisons - Các cấp độ so sánh

###### a. So sánh bằng

**S<sub>1</sub> + be/ V + as + adj/ adv + as + S<sub>2</sub> + aux (trợ động từ)**

**Ex:**

♦ He is **as old as** my father. (Ông ấy già như bố của tôi.)

♦ He drives **as carefully as** I (do). (Anh ta lái xe cẩn thận như tôi.)

###### b. So sánh giống nhau

**S + be/V + the same + (noun) as + noun (pronoun)**

**Ex:**

♦ My house is the same height as yours. (Nhà tôi và nhà bạn cao bằng nhau.)

**\* Note:** Các tính từ và danh từ tương ứng

Adj	→	Noun
- heavy, light	→	weight
- wide, narrow	→	width
- deep, shallow	→	depth
- long, short	→	length
- big, small	→	size
- old	→	age

### c. So sánh hơn

#### ★ Tính từ, trạng từ ngắn

**S<sub>1</sub> + be/V + adj/ adv + er + than + S<sub>2</sub> + aux**

**Ex:**

- ♦ You are thinner **than** he (is). (Cậu gầy hơn anh ấy).
- ♦ He runs faster **than** I (do). (Anh ta chạy nhanh hơn tôi).

#### ★ Tính từ, trạng từ dài:

**S<sub>1</sub> + be/V + more + adj/ adv + than + S<sub>2</sub> + aux**

**Ex:**

- ♦ He is **more** intelligent **than** I (am). (Anh ta thông minh hơn tôi).
- ♦ He drives **more** carefully **than** I (do). (Anh ta lái xe cẩn thận hơn tôi)

### d. So sánh nhất

#### ★ Tính từ, trạng từ ngắn:

**S + be/v + the + adj/ adv + est + (noun + in/of...)**

**Ex:**

- ♦ Nam is **the** tallest student **in** my class. (Nam là học sinh cao nhất lớp tôi.)
- ♦ Cheetah runs (the) fastest **in** the world. (Báo đốm chạy nhanh nhất trên thế giới.)

#### ★ Tính từ, trạng từ dài:

**S + be/V + the most + adj/ adv + (noun + in/of...)**

**Ex:**

- ♦ He is **the most** intelligent student **in** my class. (Anh ấy thông minh nhất lớp tôi.)
- ♦ Of the students **in** my class, Nam speaks English (the) most fluently. (Trong số học sinh ở lớp tôi, Nam là người nói tiếng Anh lưu loát nhất.)

### e. So sánh kép: (càng... càng...)

#### ★ Tính từ, trạng từ ngắn:

The adj/adv + er + S + V, the + adj/adv + er + S + V

Ex:

- ♦ The **harder** he studies, **the wiser** he becomes. (Anh ta càng học nhiều, anh ta càng trở nên khôn ngoan hơn.)

★ Tính từ, trạng từ dài:

The **more** + Noun + S + V, the **more** + Noun + S + V

Ex:

- ♦ The **more electricity** you use, **the higher** your bill will be. (Bạn sử dụng càng nhiều điện, hoá đơn tiền điện của bạn càng cao.)

f. So sánh đồng tiến: càng ngày càng

**More and more** + adj/adv (long)

**Adj/adv (short) + er and adj/adv (short) + er**

Ex:

- ♦ Life in the city is **more and more stressful**. (Cuộc sống ở thành thị càng ngày càng căng thẳng.)
- ♦ They work **harder and harder**. (Họ làm việc càng ngày càng chăm chỉ.)

g. So sánh kém hơn và kém nhất

**S<sub>1</sub> + be/ V + less + adj/adv + than + S<sub>2</sub>**

Ex:

- ♦ This film is *less* interesting *than* the one I saw yesterday. (Bộ phim này không thú vị bằng bộ phim tôi xem tối qua.)

**S + be/V + the least adj/adv**

Ex:

- ♦ He works *least* effectively in our group. (Anh ta làm việc kém hiệu quả nhất trong nhóm.)

h. Các hình thức so sánh với danh từ

♣ So sánh bằng, không bằng với N

**S<sub>1</sub> + V + as + many/much + N as S<sub>2</sub> + aux**

**S<sub>1</sub> + V (not) as/so + few/ little + N as S<sub>2</sub> + aux**

Ex:

- ♦ He earns as much money as I do. (Anh ta kiếm được nhiều tiền như tôi.)
- ♦ I don't have as/ so many friends as he does. (Tôi không có nhiều bạn bè như anh ta.)

♣ So sánh hơn, kém với N

**S<sub>1</sub> + V + more/fewer/less + N + than S<sub>2</sub> + aux V**

### Ex:

- ♦ He has collected more stamps than I have. (Anh sưu tầm được nhiều tem hơn tôi).
- ♦ I have collected fewer stamps than he has. (Tôi sưu tầm được ít tem hơn anh ấy.)

♣ So sánh hơn nhất, kém nhất với N

**S + V + most/fewest/ least + N**

### Ex:

- ♦ I have least free time in my family. (Trong gia đình tôi thì tôi là người có ít thời gian rảnh nhất.)

### CHÚ Ý:

✓ Chúng ta sử dụng hình thức so sánh bội số khi muốn nhấn mạnh vật này/ người này hơn vật kia/ người kia gấp bao nhiêu lần.

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

- ♦ Her husband is *twice as old as* she (is). (Chồng cô ấy nhiều tuổi gấp đôi cô ấy.)

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

### Ex:

- ♦ I earn three times as much money as he (does). (Tôi kiếm tiền nhiều gấp 3 lần anh ta.)
- ✓ Chúng ta cũng có thể sử dụng những từ nhấn mạnh như: **much, a lot, far, slightly, a bit, no, any, ...** trước các hình thức so sánh hơn.

### Ex:

- ♦ Her husband is *much/ far/a lot/... older* than her. (Chồng cô ấy lớn tuổi hơn cô ấy **hiều**.)
- ♦ We feel *a bit/a little/slightly* tired after the trip. (Chúng tôi cảm thấy **hơi** mệt sau chuyến đi.)
- ✓ Ta có thể sử dụng **the second, the third, ...** trước hình thức so sánh nhất để thể hiện thứ bậc.

### Ex:

- ♦ Osaka is **the second largest** city in Japan. (Osaka là thành phố **lớn thứ hai** ở Nhật Bản.)
- ✓ Ta cũng có thể dùng **by far (hơn nhiều, hơn hẳn)** để nhấn mạnh so sánh nhất.

### Ex:

- ♦ Army is **by far** the smartest. (Army thông minh nhất, hơn mọi người nhiều.)

### ✿ Các trường hợp đặc biệt

No	So sánh bằng	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất
1.	bad/ badly/ill	worse	worst
2.	good/well	better	best
3.	many/much	more	most

4.	little	less	least
5.	far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
6.	old	older/elder	oldest/eldest

## IV. PRONUNCIATION:

### ✿ Stress on pronouns in sentences - Trọng âm vào các đại từ trong câu

- Tất cả các đại từ (pronouns) đều có phát âm mạnh, yếu. Thông thường chúng ta sẽ sử dụng dạng yếu nhưng nếu đại từ đó được nhấn mạnh bởi vì nó đặc biệt quan trọng hoặc bởi vì chúng ta muốn đưa ra sự trái ngược thì sẽ phát âm nhấn mạnh vào đại từ đó.

#### Ex 1:

**A:** That looks pretty easy. I think you can do it. ("you" ở đây phát âm nhẹ vì ở đây muốn nhấn mạnh đến việc "can do it" có thể làm được => động viên)

**B:** Well, you do it then, ("**you**" được phát âm mạnh vì muốn tập trung vào chủ thể "bạn cũng sẽ làm được")

#### Ex 2:

**A:** Did you come to the party yesterday? ("you" ở đây phát âm nhẹ vì người hỏi muốn tập trung vào thông tin "come to the party")

**B:** Yes, but I can't see **you**, ("you" ở đây nhấn mạnh vì người nói muốn đề cập đến là có tới và không thấy "you" (tức người hỏi)).

## V. PRACTICE

### Exercise 1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- A. pleasure      B. sound      C. same      D. best
- A. foot      B. pool      C. moon      D. food
- A. birth      B. their      C. myth      D. fifth
- A. trays      B. says      C. bays      D. days
- A. companion      B. company      C. comparison      D. compartment
- A. physical      B. mythology      C. rhythmic      D. psychology
- A. bury      B. friendly      C. pretty      D. pleasant
- A. chorus      B. cherish      C. chaos      D. scholarship
- A. creature      B. decent      C. league      D. menace

10. A. danger      B. angel      C. anger      D. magic

**Exercise 2. Circle the word marked A, B, C or D with a different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. urban      B. asset      C. metro      D. conduct
2. A. factor      B. actor      C. conflict      D. downtown
3. A. fabulous      B. reliable      C. variety      D. forbidden
4. A. negative      B. indicator      C. determine      D. skyscraper
5. A. metropolitan      B. electricity      C. ocean      D. multicultural
6. A. student      B. famous      C. refer      D. practice
7. A. evening      B. afternoon      C. institute      D. possible
8. A. regard      B. award      C. easy      D. believe
9. A. balcony      B. envelope      C. chocolate      D. location
10. A. temperature      B. direction      C. pollution      D. condition

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.**

<b>cosmopolitan</b>	<b>populous</b>	<b>polluted</b>	<b>affordable</b>	<b>charming</b>
<b>downtown</b>	<b>historic</b>	<b>delicious</b>	<b>liveable</b>	<b>annoying</b>

1. They make sure that the rooms in that resort in Phu Quoc Island are \_\_\_\_\_, even the big ones.
2. Singapore is the first on the list of most \_\_\_\_\_ cities in Southeast Asia.
3. San Francisco is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the United States with the city centre and several suburbs around.
4. Built in the 1680s, the four-kilometer Freedom Trail is the oldest structure in \_\_\_\_\_ Boston.
5. Formerly known as Bombay, Mumbai is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world with a population of over 14 million.
6. Many people say Charleston is one of the most beautiful and \_\_\_\_\_ places in the United States with a very rich history.
7. Hanoi is not \_\_\_\_\_ as other cities because it has many lakes, and parks.
8. "Bun cha" in Hanoi is so \_\_\_\_\_ that the former US President Obama tried two helpings when he came there.
9. That man could not get a work permit to teach English, and this was rather \_\_\_\_\_ for him.
10. In my opinion, Hanoi with a history of over one thousand years is more \_\_\_\_\_ than any other city in Viet Nam.



**Exercise 4. Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct word from the box. (There are two unnecessary words).**

<b>largest</b>	<b>busy</b>	<b>old</b>	<b>popular</b>	<b>expensive</b>	<b>ideal</b>
<b>picturesque</b>	<b>busiest</b>	<b>delightful</b>	<b>boring</b>	<b>natural</b>	<b>dynamic</b>

1. Hanoi, especially the \_\_\_\_\_ Quarter, becomes a perfect city for walking with handicraft shops, street food, etc.
2. Ha Long Bay, means 'descending dragon' is the \_\_\_\_\_ heritage of the world with 1,600 limestone islands.
3. Below Sa Pa are \_\_\_\_\_ rice terraces in the endless valley.
4. Besides the beach, the main attraction in Da Nang is the Museum of Cham Sculpture with the world's \_\_\_\_\_ collection of Cham artefacts.
5. Hue becomes one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ destinations for travelers to Viet Nam with the number of three million tourists a year.
6. Hoi An used to be one of the \_\_\_\_\_ ports of Southeast Asia, which were used by the Japanese, Portuguese, Dutch, French and Chinese merchants.
7. Nha Trang, a \_\_\_\_\_ coastal city in Central Viet Nam, is generally recognized as Viet Nam's main beach destination.
8. Formerly known as Saigon, Ho Chi Minh City is a metropolis which is still young but very \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Mekong Delta is well-known for its \_\_\_\_\_ waterways with many rivers, canals and streams flowing through the region.
10. Phu Quoc Island is the \_\_\_\_\_ place for riding, snorkeling, scuba diving, and relaxing.

**Exercise 5. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms to complete the sentences.**

1. I am going to visit Da Nang so can you tell me what the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ in Da Nang are. (**attract**)
2. He was drawn to the \_\_\_\_\_ glamour and excitement of Paris. (**metropolis**)
3. Diplomatic etiquette \_\_\_\_\_ calling for the death of a national leader. (**forbidden**)
4. Don't worry about your travelling because the public transport here is convenient and \_\_\_\_\_. (**rely**)
5. Sydney is a metropolitan and \_\_\_\_\_ city so you have a great variety of things and foods from different countries. (**multiculture**)
6. My aunt lives in one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ parts in Paris. She is a well-known fashion designer

there. **(fashion)**

7. I don't know how he can \_\_\_\_\_ a new car on his salary. **(afford)**

8. Her \_\_\_\_\_, teamwork skills and leadership capabilities convinced us that she was perfect for the job. **(determinate)**

9. Outdoor food markets in Singapore are fun and so when you go there you should try some \_\_\_\_\_ food there. **(afford)**

10. They've got a \_\_\_\_\_ apartment in the centre of Paris. **(fabulously)**

**Exercise 6. Fill in the blank with a suitable word given below.**

<b>feature</b>	<b>keep up with</b>	<b>melting pot</b>	<b>set up</b>	<b>metropolitan</b>
<b>packed</b>	<b>roundabout</b>	<b>get over</b>	<b>find out</b>	<b>go round</b>

1. This medicine will help you \_\_\_\_\_ from your illness.

2. Some people believe that skyscrapers are a \_\_\_\_\_ of big cities.

3. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ more schools to meet the demand of the increasing numbers of children in the area.

4. Ho Chi Minh City is like a \_\_\_\_\_ of people from different areas.

5. While visiting Da Nang, we \_\_\_\_\_ all the World Heritage Sites nearby.

6. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ the key; otherwise, we can't get into our home.

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of circular junction, where traffic flows continuously around a central island.

8. It is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the rapid pace of change in big cities.

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ area includes the city itself, and the surrounding suburbs or other urban areas.

10. During the morning and evening rush hours, cities often become \_\_\_\_\_ with people and vehicles.

**Exercise 7. Write the comparative form of the adjective or adverb in brackets. Use THAN where necessary.**

1. Her father is \_\_\_\_\_ her mother. (STRONG)

2. Sport is \_\_\_\_\_ politics. (INTERESTING)

3. We could have found the place \_\_\_\_\_ with a map. (EASILY)

4. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ usual. (EARLY)

5. The weather is getting \_\_\_\_\_. (BAD)

6. Health and happiness are \_\_\_\_\_ money. (IMPORTANT)

7. You need to draw it \_\_\_\_\_. (CAREFULLY)
8. I like living in the country. It's \_\_\_\_\_ living in the town. (PEACEFUL)
9. We can't hear. Could you speak a little \_\_\_\_\_? (SLOWLY)
10. I can't stay \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour. (LONG)
11. A cellphone would be a \_\_\_\_\_ present. (USEFUL)
12. It's a long way from here to the station \_\_\_\_\_ I thought. (FAR)
13. Can't you think of anything \_\_\_\_\_ to say? (INTELLIGENT)
14. It was \_\_\_\_\_ usual in town today. (BUSY)
15. Unfortunately, her illness was \_\_\_\_\_ we thought at first. (SERIOUS)

**Exercise 8. Complete the sentences using the superlative form and a preposition (if necessary).**

1. This room is nice. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel.
2. Susan is very beautiful. She's \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever met.
3. It was a very happy day. It was \_\_\_\_\_ my life.
4. She's a very intelligent student. She's \_\_\_\_\_ the class.
5. The speech was very boring. It was \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever heard.
6. It's a very large company. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the town.
7. August is very wet. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the year.
8. The meal was delicious. That was \_\_\_\_\_ I've had for a long time.
9. Matthew always drives carefully. He drives \_\_\_\_\_ all the drivers.
10. She is a very good player. She is one of \_\_\_\_\_ the team.
11. Manchester United is a very famous football team. They're one of \_\_\_\_\_ the world.
12. Melanie is a quick child. She reacts \_\_\_\_\_ the three sisters.
13. It was a very bad experience. It is one of \_\_\_\_\_ my life.
14. It's a very valuable painting. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the gallery.
15. Spring is a very busy time for me. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the year.

**Exercise 9. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. She is the \_\_\_\_\_ daughter in the family.  
A. older                      B. more old                      C. eldest                      D. oldest
2. She speaks English as \_\_\_\_\_ as you.  
A. clear                      B. clearly                      C. clearness                      D. very clear
3. Ho Chi Minh City is \_\_\_\_\_ than NhaTrang.

A. more large      B. as large      C. not so large      D. larger

4. Your pencil is \_\_\_\_\_ as mine.

A. as sharp      B. not sharp      C. sharper      D. sharp

5. This car is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.

A. less expensive      B. as expensive      C. more rich      D. not so expensive

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ he is, the more miserable he gets.

A. richer      B. more riches      C. more rich      D. none is correct

7. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ student in this class.

A. very intelligent      B. most intelligent      C. more intelligent      D. less intelligent

8. Despite its smaller size, the Indian Ocean \_\_\_\_\_ the Atlantic Ocean.

A. as deep as      B. is the same deep as

C. deeper as      D. is as deep as

9. Sharon \_\_\_\_\_ from other women I know.

A. different      B. as different      C. differs      D. more different

10. This one is prettier, but it costs \_\_\_\_\_ as the one.

A. as much as      B. twice as much      C. as many      D. twice as many

11. You can take books \_\_\_\_\_ as you want.

A. as many      B. as much      C. so much      D. too many

12. Of the two sisters, Linda \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is beautiful      B. the most beautiful

C. is more beautiful      D. is so beautiful as

13. Tuition at an American university runs \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand dollars a semester.

A. so high as      B. as high to      C. as high as      D. as high than

14. \_\_\_\_\_ I get to know her, the more I like her.

A. For more      B. More      C. The more      D. The most

15. I would have paid \_\_\_\_\_ for my car if the salesman had insisted, because I really wanted it.

A. as much twice      B. much twice      C. twice as much      D. times two

16. The \_\_\_\_\_ students do not always do well in tests.

A. brighter      B. more bright      C. more brighter      D. brighter more

17. The noise in Rome is \_\_\_\_\_ worse than in Florence.

A. much      B. far

C. A and B are wrong      D. A and B are correct

18. \_\_\_\_\_ tobacco was sold in 1983 as in 1982.

A. Not as much      B. Not as many      C. Not much      D. Not many

19. He eats with chopsticks \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese.

A. such      B. as if      C. like      D. as

20. Instead of slowing down, he \_\_\_\_\_.

A. more fastly      B. faster      C. more faster      D. faster more

**Exercise 10. Complete the sentences, using the structure "...er and ...er" or "more and more".**

1. This subject gets \_\_\_\_\_ all the time. (hard)

2. I'm just getting \_\_\_\_\_. (confused)

3. It's becoming \_\_\_\_\_ for me to keep up. (difficult)

4. The textbook just gets \_\_\_\_\_. (complicated)

5. I spend \_\_\_\_\_ time on my work. (much)

6. My list of things to do gets \_\_\_\_\_. (long)

7. As I waited for my interview, I became \_\_\_\_\_. (nervous)

8. My problem is just getting \_\_\_\_\_. (bad)

9. Since she has been in Britain, her English has got \_\_\_\_\_. (good)

10. My bags seemed to get \_\_\_\_\_ as I carried them. (heavy)

11. Travelling is becoming \_\_\_\_\_. (expensive)

12. That hole in your pullover is getting \_\_\_\_\_. (big)

**Exercise 11. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. Bill is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. lazier and lazier      B. more and more lazy

C. lazier and more lazy      D. more lazy and lazier

2. \_\_\_\_\_ the time passes, \_\_\_\_\_ I feel! The deadline of my thesis is coming, but I have just finished half of it.

A. The faster/the nervous      B. The more fast/the nervous

C. The fast / the more nervous      D. The faster / the more nervous

3. \_\_\_\_\_ you study for these exams, \_\_\_\_\_ you will do.

A. The harder / the better      B. The more / the much

C. The hardest / the best      D. The more hard / the more good

4. \_\_\_\_\_ apples are grown in Washington State.

A. Best      B. The most good      C. The best      D. The better



6. When we were in Da Nang, we spent a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ around and looking at the ancient temples, bridges and houses.  
A. wander                      B. wandering                      C. wandered                      D. wanders
7. On Children Festival, the zoo is always \_\_\_\_\_ with people mainly children.  
A. packed                      B. had                      C. contained                      D. scored
8. You should take \_\_\_\_\_ your shoes when you go into the temples.  
A. up                      B. in                      C. off                      D. on
9. When the doctor came in, he went \_\_\_\_\_ all my test results and gave me a prescription.  
A. out                      B. over                      C. in                      D. of
10. A close friendship has grown \_\_\_\_\_ between them. They help each other in the daily life.  
A. in                      B. out                      C. of                      D. up
11. When I turned up, the town hall was already \_\_\_\_\_ of teenagers.  
A. full                      B. packed                      C. crowded                      D. jammed
12. She turned \_\_\_\_\_ the new job in New York because she didn't want to move.  
A. on                      B. down                      C. off                      D. up
13. This city has one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ underground rail networks in the world.  
A. efficient                      B. fashionable                      C. cosmopolitan                      D. fascinated
14. This laptop is much more user - friendly, but it costs \_\_\_\_\_ the other one.  
A. so much as                      B. as many as                      C. twice as much as                      D. twice as many
15. Today's cities are \_\_\_\_\_ than cities in previous times.  
A. least larger                      B. much larger                      C. as large                      D. the largest

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

Brighton is a city (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the south of England. It's got a population of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 160,000 and its location has (3) \_\_\_\_\_ it a popular destination for tourists.

Brighton is 85 kilometres from London. It's about an hour on the train. It (4) \_\_\_\_\_ over 8.5 million visitors annually and is the most popular seaside destination in the UK for overseas tourists.

I like Brighton because it's a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ place and it's very pretty. There are some really old buildings and it's got some nice parks. For tourists, there are a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ interesting shopping areas, good restaurants, large cultural, music and arts scene. Brighton is home (7) \_\_\_\_\_ many independent record labels such as Fat Cat Records and Memorials of Distinction. Brighton (8) \_\_\_\_\_ several railway stations, many bus routes, coach services and taxis. In spring and

summer, thousands of students from all over Europe gather (9) \_\_\_\_\_ language courses at many language schools here.

Every time I come here, my favourite places are the beach and the aquarium. For me, Brighton is one of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful cities in the world.

- |                  |              |                |                |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. in         | B. on        | C. of          | D. up          |
| 2. A. which      | B. about     | C. approximate | D. near        |
| 3. A. turned     | B. started   | C. made        | D. converted   |
| 4. A. takes      | B. calls     | C. invites     | D. attracts    |
| 5. A. interested | B. friendly  | C. friend      | D. beautifully |
| 6. A. many       | B. lots of   | C. lot of      | D. much        |
| 7. A. to         | B. of        | C. in          | D. on          |
| 8. A. has        | B. is        | C. makes       | D. carries     |
| 9. A. attend     | B. to attend | C. attending   | D. attended    |
| 10. A. best      | B. most      | C. more        | D. the most    |

**Exercise 14. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, c or D for each question.**

### **One of the World's Best Cities**

With a population of about 2.6 million people, Vancouver is the largest city in Western Canada. Vancouver is in the southwest of Canada, and it is only a few hours of driving away from the American border.

Vancouver is popular because it combines so many things. It is a huge, modern city. On the other hand, it is also one of North America's most beautiful areas. The natural beauty around Vancouver is famous all around the world.

Vancouver is right next to the Rocky Mountains, so it is wonderful for skiing and snowboarding. There aren't the only winter sports you can do there. If you can name a winter sport, then you probably do that sport in Vancouver. After all, the 2010 Winter Olympic were there. Vancouver is also great for hiking, jogging, and skateboarding. It even has beaches. The beaches aren't the best in the world, but they are clean and pretty.

Another place that you have to visit in Vancouver is Stanley Park. This is a public park that is a **stone's throw** from downtown. However, the park is completely surrounded by the Pacific Ocean. The nature in Stanley Park is beautiful. It is close to downtown. I think it is about 100 kilometres away. The park also has playgrounds, gardens, beaches, tennis courts, and even an aquarium.

Vancouver is something for everybody. It is no wonder that people think it is one of the world's



best cities.

1. What does the passage say about Vancouver's beaches?

- A. They are the world's best beaches.
- B. They are terrible beaches.
- C. They are pretty good beaches.
- D. Nobody goes to those beaches.

2. Which of the following is not near Vancouver?

- A. The Rocky Mountains
- B. The American border
- C. The Pacific Ocean
- D. The Atlantic Ocean

3. What does the sentence "It is close to downtown, but it feels like it is 100 kilometres away" in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Stanley Park is 100 kilometres long.
- B. Stanley Park is close to downtown, but it feels like a very different place.
- C. Stanley Park is far from downtown, but it feels like it is very close.
- D. Stanley Park is more than 100 years old.

4. Which of the following is NOT popular in Vancouver?

- A. football
- B. winter sports
- C. skateboarding
- D. jogging

5. What could replace the phrase "**a stone's throw**" in paragraph 4?

- A. an act of throwing a stone
- B. a little bit long distance
- C. moving very quickly
- D. a short distance

**Exercise 15 a. Write in full sentences using the words and phrases given.**

1. public/ transport/ in/ Da Nang City/ more/ convenient/ reliable/ than/ any/ other/cities/Viet Nam/.

---

2. Sydney/ five/ big/ universities/ and/ some/ smaller/ ones/.

---

3. Quoc Tu Giam/ considered/ first/ oldest/ university/ of/ Viet Nam/. /It/ established/ 1076/.

---

4. New York/ largest city/ the United States.

---

5. The plates/ hand paint/ our finest craftsmen.

---

**Exercise 15 b. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.**

1. Many people think there is no city in Viet Nam that is cleaner than Da Nang City.

→ Many people think

2. I found the trip to the craft village quite interesting.

→ I felt quite

3. My father says the place in which we are living is the noisiest one in Hanoi.

→ My father says that no

4. He hasn't changed much since I last met him in 2000.

→ He has been

5. I have never eaten a more delicious food than this one.

→ This food

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

1. This is the most delicious cake I've ever tasted.

→ I've

2. I've never met any more dependable person than George.

→ George is

3. There isn't anybody as kind-hearted as your mother.

→ Your mother is

4. There is no better teacher in this school than Mr John.

→ Mr. John is

5. Have you got any bigger than that one?

→ Is this?

6. John only understood very little of what the teacher said.

→ John could hardly

7. Unless someone has a key, we can't get into the house.

→ We can only get

8. Hanoi is much larger than Ninh Binh.

→ Ninh Binh

9. He prefers golf to tennis.

→ He'd rather

10. He is sorry now that he didn't invite Molly to his party.

→ He wishes

# UNIT 3. TEEN STRESS AND PRESSURE

## I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<b>adolescence</b>	(n)	/ˌædəˈlesns/	giai đoạn vị thành niên
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Adolescence</b> brings about major changes in a young person's body. <i>Giai đoạn vị thành niên mang đến những thay đổi lớn trên cơ thể của một bạn trẻ.</i>			
<b>adulthood</b>	(n)	/ˈædʌlθəd/	giai đoạn trưởng thành
<b>Ex:</b> When she reached <b>adulthood</b> , she moved away from home. <i>Khi đến tuổi trưởng thành, cô ấy chuyển ra ở riêng.</i>			
<b>calm</b>	(adj)	/kɑːm/	bình tĩnh
<b>Ex:</b> He always stays <b>calm</b> under pressure. <i>Anh ấy luôn giữ bình tĩnh trước áp lực.</i>			
<b>cognitive skill</b>	(n)	/ˈkɒgnətɪv skɪl/	kỹ năng tư duy
<b>Ex:</b> Maintaining your physical health can improve your <b>cognitive skills</b> . <i>Duy trì sức khoẻ thể chất có thể giúp cải thiện kỹ năng tư duy của bạn.</i>			
<b>concentrate</b>	(v)	/ˈkɒnsntreɪt/	tập trung
<b>Ex:</b> I can't <b>concentrate</b> on my work with all that noise. <i>Tôi không thể tập trung vào công việc của mình với những tiếng ồn đó.</i>			
<b>confident</b>	(adj)	/ˈkɒnfɪdənt/	tự tin
<b>Ex:</b> It was a <b>confident</b> performance. <i>Đó là một phần trình diễn tự tin.</i>			
<b>delighted</b>	(adj)	/dɪˈlaɪtɪd/	vui sướng
<b>Ex:</b> “Can you stay for dinner?” – “I'd be delighted (to)!”. <i>"Cậu ở lại dùng bữa tối nhé - Tôi sẽ rất vui đấy!"</i>			
<b>depressed</b>	(adj)	/dɪˈprest/	tuyệt vọng, chán nản
<b>Ex:</b> He seemed a bit <b>depressed</b> about his work situation. <i>Anh ấy có một chút chán nản về tình hình công việc của anh ấy.</i>			
<b>embarrassed</b>	(adj)	/ɪmˈbærəst/	xấu hổ, ngượng ngùng
<b>Ex:</b> She was <b>embarrassed</b> at her own behaviour. <i>Cô ấy cảm thấy xấu hổ trước hành vi của chính mình.</i>			
<b>emergency</b>	(n)	/ɪˈmɜːdʒənsi/	tình huống khẩn cấp
<b>Ex:</b> How would disabled people escape in an <b>emergency</b> ? <i>Làm thế nào để người tàn tật thoát hiểm trong trường hợp khẩn cấp?</i>			

<b>frustrated</b>	(adj)	/frʌ'streɪtɪd/	bực bội, nản lòng, nản chí
<b>Ex:</b> It's very easy to get frustrated in this job. <i>Rất dễ <b>bực bội</b> trong công việc này.</i>			
<b>helpline</b>	(n)	/'helplaɪn/	đường dây nóng trợ giúp, đường dây cứu hộ
<b>Ex:</b> Call the helpline in <b>emergency</b> . <i>Hãy gọi đường dây cứu hộ trong trường hợp khẩn cấp.</i>			
<b>house-keeping skill</b>	(n)	/'haʊs-ki:piŋ skɪl/	kỹ năng làm việc nhà
<b>Ex:</b> Parents should teach children about <b>house-keeping skill</b> . <i>Cha mẹ nên dạy con mình về kỹ năng làm việc nhà.</i>			
<b>independence</b>	(n)	/,ɪndɪ'pendəns/	sự độc lập, sự tự lập
<b>Ex:</b> It's important that parents should allow their children some <b>independence</b> . <i>Điều quan trọng là cha mẹ nên cho phép con cái của họ có một chút sự độc lập.</i>			
<b>informed decision</b>	(n)	/ɪn'fɔ:md dɪ'sɪʒn/	quyết định có cân nhắc
<b>Ex:</b> He gave an <b>informed decision</b> . <i>Anh ấy đã đưa ra một quyết định có cân nhắc.</i>			
<b>left out</b>	(adj)	/left aʊt/	cảm thấy bị bỏ rơi, bị cô lập
<b>Ex:</b> He hadn't been asked to the party and was feeling very <b>left out</b> . <i>Anh ấy không được mời đến bữa tiệc và điều đó làm anh ấy cảm thấy bị bỏ rơi.</i>			
<b>life skill</b>	(n)	/laɪf skɪl/	kỹ năng sống
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Life skill</b> is very important for children. <i>Kỹ năng sống là rất quan trọng cho trẻ.</i>			
<b>relaxed</b>	(adj)	/rɪ'læksɪd/	thấy thoải mái, thư giãn
<b>Ex:</b> He appeared <b>relaxed</b> and confident before the match. <i>Anh ấy tỏ ra thoải mái và tự tin trước trận đấu.</i>			
<b>resolve</b>	(v)	/rɪ'zɒlv/	giải quyết
<b>Ex:</b> Attempts are being made to <b>resolve</b> the problem of security in schools. <i>Các nỗ lực đang được thực hiện để giải quyết vấn đề an ninh trong trường học.</i>			
<b>risk taking</b>	(n)	/rɪsk teɪkɪŋ/	sự liều lĩnh, đối mặt rủi ro
<b>Ex:</b> It's very important to teach children to understand the boundaries of <b>risk taking</b> . <i>Việc dạy trẻ hiểu về ranh giới của việc đối mặt với rủi ro là rất quan trọng.</i>			
<b>self-aware</b>	(adj)	/.self-ə'weə(r)/	tự nhận thức, ngộ ra
<b>Ex:</b> She was sufficiently <b>self-aware</b> to recognize the cause of her problems. <i>Cô ấy đã đủ nhận thức để nhận ra nguyên nhân về các vấn đề của mình.</i>			
<b>self-disciplined</b>	(adj)	/.self-'dɪsəplɪnd/	tự rèn luyện, tự kỷ luật
<b>Ex:</b> The managers have to be motivated and <b>self-disciplined</b> . <i>Các nhà quản lý phải có động lực và</i>			

tự rèn luyện.			
<b>stressed</b>	(adj)	/strest/	căng thẳng, mệt mỏi
<b>Ex:</b> He was feeling very <b>stressed</b> and tired. Anh ấy cảm thấy rất căng thẳng và mệt mỏi.			
<b>tense</b>	(adj)	/tens/	căng thẳng
<b>Ex:</b> She sounded <b>tense</b> and angry. Cô ấy có vẻ căng thẳng và tức giận.			
<b>worried</b>	(adj)	/'wʌrɪd/	thấy lo lắng
<b>Ex:</b> I'm not <b>worried</b> about her - she can take care of herself. Tôi không lo lắng về cô ấy - cô ấy có thể tự lo cho mình.			

## II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words		
<b>concentrate (v)</b>	tập trung	concentration (n)	concentrative (adj)	concentrated (adj)
confident (adj)	tự tin	confidence (n) confidential (adj)	confidently (adv) confidentially (adv)	
<b>delighted (adj)</b>	vui sướng	delight (n) delight (v)	delightful (adj) delightfully (adv)	delightedly (adv)
<b>depressed (adj)</b>	tuyệt vọng, chán nản	depress (v) depressant (n)	depressing (adj)	depressingly (adv)
<b>embarrassed (adj)</b>	xấu hổ, ngượng ngịu	embarrass (v) embarrassment (n)	embarrassing (adj) embarrassingly (adv)	
<b>frustrated (adj)</b>	bực bội, chán nản	frustrate (v) frustratingly (adv)	frustration (n) frustrating (adj)	
<b>independence (n)</b>	sự độc lập, tự lập	independent (adj)		
<b>relaxed (adj)</b>	thoải mái, thư giãn	relaxing (adj)	relaxation (n)	relaxant (n)
<b>resolve (v)</b>	giải quyết	relaxation (n)	resolved (adj)	resolution (n)

## III. GRAMMAR

## 1. REPORTED SPEECH - Câu tường thuật

### A. Quy tắc biến đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang gián tiếp

- Để chuyển một câu từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp chúng ta tiến hành các bước 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

Ex:

♦ He said: "I like my job." (Anh ta nói: "Tôi thích công việc của tôi.")

⇒ He said that he liked **his** job. (Anh ta nói rằng anh ta yêu thích công việc của anh ta.)

♦ He said to me: "You look like my sister." (*Anh ta nói với tôi: "Cậu trông giống chị gái của tôi."*)

⇒ He told me that / looked like **his** sister. (*Anh ta nói với tôi rằng tôi trông giống chị gái của anh ta.*)

## Bước 2: Lùi thì của động từ

- Khi động từ tường thuật ở các thì quá khứ, chúng ta đổi thì trong câu gián tiếp theo quy tắc lùi thì sau:

Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp
Simple present (V <sub>(s/es)</sub> )	→ Simple past (V <sub>2/ed</sub> )
Simple past (V <sub>2/ed</sub> )	→ Past perfect (had + V <sub>3/ed</sub> )
Simple future (will/ shall + V <sub>o</sub> )	→ Future in the past (would/ should + V <sub>o</sub> )
Present continuous (am/is/are + V-ing)	→ Past continuous (was/ were + V-ing )
Past continuous (was/were + V-ing)	→ Past perfect continuous / past continuous
Future continuous (will + be + V-ing)	→ Future continuous in the past (would + be + V-ing)
Present perfect (have/has + V <sub>3/ed</sub> )	→ Past perfect (had + V <sub>3/ed</sub> )
Past perfect (had + V <sub>3/ed</sub> )	→ Past perfect (had + V <sub>3/ed</sub> )
Future perfect (will + have + V <sub>3/ed</sub> )	→ Future perfect in the past (would + have + V <sub>3/ed</sub> )
can	→ could
may	→ might
must	→ had to

## Ex:

♦ He said: "I am a taxi driver." (*Anh ta nói: "Tôi là một tài xế taxi"*)

⇒ He said that he was a taxi driver. (*Anh ấy nói rằng anh ấy là một tài xế taxi."*)

♦ He said: "I am living in London." (*Anh ấy nói: "Tôi đang sống ở London."*)

⇒ He said that he was living in London. (*Anh ấy nói rằng anh ấy đang sống ở London.*)

♦ He said: "I have visited many famous places." (*Anh ấy nói: "Tôi đã tới thăm nhiều nơi nổi tiếng."*)

⇒ He said that he had visited many famous places. (*Anh ấy nói rằng anh ấy đã tới thăm nhiều nơi nổi tiếng.*)

♦ "I must go now." Mary said. (*Alice nói: "Tôi phải đi bây giờ."*)

⇒ Mary said that she had to go at that time. (*Mary nói rằng cô ấy phải đi vào lúc đó.*)

♦ She said: "I can swim." (*Cô ấy nói: "Tôi có thể bơi."*)

⇒ She said she could swim. (*Cô ấy nói cô ấy có thể bơi.*)

## Bước 3: Thay đổi từ chỉ định, các trạng từ và cụm từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn

this	that
these	those

now	then, at that time, immediately
here	there
today	that day
ago	before
yesterday	the day before, the previous day
tomorrow	the next day, the following day, the day after
this year / month / week	that year / month / week
last night / year / month / week	the night / year / month / week before; the previous night / year / month / week
next year / month / week	the year / month / week after; the following year / month / week
a year / month / week ago	a year / month / week before; a year / month / week earlier
the day before yesterday	two days before
the day after tomorrow	two days after
tonight	that night

### Ex:

♦ He said: "I am working hard today." (*Anh ấy nói rằng: "Tôi đang làm việc chăm chỉ hôm nay."*)

⇒ He said that he was working hard that day. (*Anh ấy nói rằng anh ấy đang làm việc chăm chỉ hôm đó."*)

♦ They said: "We went to work late yesterday." (*Họ nói: "Chúng tôi đi làm muộn ngày hôm qua."*)

⇒ They said that they had gone to work late the day before. (*Họ nói rằng họ đã đi làm muộn ngày trước đó."*)

### B. Câu trúc gián tiếp của các mẫu câu cụ thể

Các mẫu câu	Câu gián tiếp
<b>★ Statements</b> (Câu trần thuật)	<b>✓ S + said + (that) + S + V</b> <b>✓ S + told + O + (that) + S + V</b> ♦ He said, "I have just bought a computer today." ⇒ <i>He said that he had just bought a computer that day.</i> ♦ Linda said, "There is someone at the door, Bill." ⇒ <i>Linda told Bill that there was someone at the door.</i>
<b>✓ Commands</b> (Câu mệnh lệnh)	<b>✓ S + told/asked + O + to V</b> <b>✓ S + told /asked+ O + not + to V</b>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Dick said to Jim: "Please open the window." ⇒ <i>Dick told Jim to open the window.</i></li> <li>♦ Mother said, "Tim, go to bed early." ⇒ <i>Mother told Tim to go to bed early.</i></li> <li>♦ Father said to Liz: "Don't come home late." ⇒ <i>Father told Liz not to come home late.</i></li> <li>♦ Mary angrily said: "Never smoke in my room." ⇒ <i>Mary told us not to smoke in her room.</i></li> <li>♦ "Would you turn on the radio, please?" she asked. ⇒ <i>She asked me to turn on the radio.</i></li> <li>♦ "Could you lend me some money, please?" he asked. ⇒ <i>He asked me to lend him some money.</i></li> </ul>
<b>✓ Wh-questions</b> (Câu hỏi nội dung)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>S + asked + (O) + wh-... + V</b></li> <li>✓ <b>S + wondered + wh-... + S + V</b></li> <li>✓ <b>S + wanted to know + wh-... + S + V</b></li> <li>♦ He said to them, "Where are you going?" ⇒ <i>He asked them where they were going.</i></li> <li>♦ The teacher said, "When do you do your homework, Tom?" ⇒ <i>The teacher asked Tom when he did his homework.</i></li> <li>♦ The tourist said to me, "How often does the train get in?" ⇒ <i>The tourist asked me how often the train got in.</i></li> </ul>
<b>✓ Yes-No questions</b> (Câu hỏi Có-Không)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>S + asked + (O) + if / whether + S + V</b></li> <li>✓ <b>S + wondered + if / whether + S + V</b></li> <li>✓ <b>S + wanted to know + if / whether + S + V</b></li> <li>♦ He said to me, "Are you from Canada?" ⇒ <i>He asked me if/whether I was from Canada.</i></li> <li>♦ The man said to her, "Did Bill tell you my address?" ⇒ <i>The man asked her if/whether Bill had told her his address.</i></li> <li>♦ The girl said, "Do you live near here, David?" ⇒ <i>She asked David if/whether he lived near there.</i></li> </ul>

### C. Các trường hợp đặc biệt

#### 1. Reported questions with question words before to-inf (Câu hỏi tường thuật với các từ đề' hỏi

### đứng trước to-inf)

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

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

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

**Ex:**

♦ "What should I do?" she said. ⇒ She wondered what to do.

(Cô ấy nói: "Tôi nên làm gì đây?" ⇒ Cô ấy tự hỏi phải làm gì đây.)

- We don't know who we should contact. ⇒ We don't know who to contact.

(Chúng tôi không biết chúng tôi nên liên lạc với ai. ⇒ Chúng tôi không biết ai để liên lạc.)

- I have no idea where I can get this information. ⇒ I have no idea where to get this information.

(Tôi không có ý tưởng về nơi tôi có thể lấy thông tin này. ⇒ Tôi không có ý tưởng gì về nơi để lấy thông tin này.)

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

\* Dạng này không thể dùng với **IF**

**Ex:**

♦ "Should I tell my parents what I really think?" she wondered.

⇒ ("Tôi có nên nói với bố mẹ về điều mà tôi thật sự nghĩ không?" cô ấy băn khoăn.)

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

⇒ (Cô ấy tự hỏi rằng có nên nói với bố mẹ của cô ấy về điều mà cô ấy thật sự nghĩ.)

## 2. Câu tường thuật với động từ theo sau là to-infinitive

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

♦ "Put your books away," said the teacher. ("Cất sách vở đi", giáo viên nói.)

⇒ The teacher told us to put our books away. (Giáo viên bảo chúng tôi cất sách vở đi.)

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

♦ "Please, don't smoke in this room," said the clerk. ("Làm ơn đừng hút thuốc trong phòng này", người thư kí nói)

⇒ The clerk asked me not to smoke in that room. (Người thư kí yêu cầu chúng tôi không hút thuốc trong phòng đó.)

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

♦ "If I were you, I wouldn't drink so much wine," he said. ("Nếu tớ là cậu, tớ sẽ không uống quá nhiều rượu." anh ấy nói)

⇒ He advised me not to drink so much wine. (Anh ấy khuyên tôi không nên uống nhiều rượu.)

#### 2.4. Tường thuật lời hứa: *promised to do sth*

♦ "I'll give you a hand, if you like," said Darlan. (*"Tớ sẽ giúp cậu một tay nếu cậu thích", Darian nói.*)

⇒ Darain promised to give me a hand, if I liked. (Darian hứa sẽ giúp tôi một tay nếu tôi thích.)

#### 2.5. Tường thuật lời đe dọa: *threatened to do sth*

♦ "Get out or I'll call the police," said the woman. (*"Đi ra ngay hoặc tôi sẽ gọi cảnh sát", người phụ nữ nói*)

⇒ The woman threatened to call the police if he didn't get out. (*Người phụ nữ đe dọa gọi cảnh sát nếu anh ta không đi ra ngoài.*)

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

♦ "Don't touch that wire," he said. (*"Đừng có chạm vào dây điện đó," anh ta nói*)

⇒ He warned me not to touch that wire. (*Anh ta cảnh báo tôi không được chạm vào dây điện đó.*)

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

♦ "Come for dinner with US tonight, will you?" Bill said. (*Bill nói: "Hãy tới dùng bữa tối với chúng tôi nhé?"*)

⇒ Bill invited me to come for dinner with them that night. (*Bill mời chúng tôi đến ăn tối với họ vào tối hôm đó.*)

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

♦ "Remember to post my letter on your way," Wendy said. (*Wendy nói: "Nhớ gửi bức thư của tớ trên đường đi của cậu nhé."*)

⇒ Wendy reminded me to post her letter on my way. (*Wendy nhắc nhở tôi nhớ gửi bức thư của cô ấy trên đường đi của tôi.*)

#### 2.9. Tường thuật lời động viên: *encouraged sb to do sth*

♦ "Go ahead, you must enter for the contest, Jill!" said Pam. (*"Tiến lên, cậu phải bước vào cuộc thi, Jill" Pam nói.*)

⇒ Pam encouraged Jill to enter for the contest. (*Pam khích lệ Jill bước vào cuộc thi.*)

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

♦ "Please, do me a favor," said the beggar to Carol. (*"Làm ơn, hãy giúp đỡ tôi", người ăn xin nói với Carol.*)

⇒ The beggar begged Carol to do him a favor. (*Người ăn xin nài nỉ Carol giúp đỡ anh ta.*)

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

♦ "Shall I help you with the housework?" said Tim to his wife. (*"Anh sẽ giúp em làm việc nhà nhé?" Tim nói với vợ của anh ấy.*)

⇒ Tim offered to help his wife with the housework. (*Tim đề nghị giúp đỡ vợ anh ấy làm việc nhà.*)

### ♦ 2.12. Tường thuật sự đồng ý: *agreed to do sth*

"OK, I'll take you to work in my car, Sue." said Carl. (*Carl nói: "OK. Tôi sẽ đưa cậu đi làm bằng xe của tôi, Sue."*)

⇒ Carl agreed to take Sue to work in his car. (*Carl đồng ý để đưa Sue đi làm bằng xe của anh ấy.*)

## 3. Câu tường thuật với động từ theo sau là danh động từ (gerund)

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

♦ "You damaged my new laptop, Dan," said Susan. (*"Cậu đã làm hỏng cái laptop mới của tôi, Dan," Susan nói*)

→ Susan accused Dan of damaging her new laptop. (*Susan buộc tội Dan làm hỏng chiếc laptop mới của cô ấy.*)

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

♦ "I didn't tell you the truth, Ron" said Kim. (*"Em đã không nói cho anh sự thật, Ron.", Kim nói.*)

→ Kim admitted not telling/not having told Ron the truth. (*Kim thừa nhận đã không nói sự thật cho Ron.*)

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

♦ "I didn't break that vase," said Tom. (*"Tôi không làm vỡ cái bình đó, Tom nói."*)

→ Tom denied breaking /having broken that vase. (*Tom phủ nhận việc làm vỡ cái bình đó.*)

### 3.4. Tường thuật lời xin lỗi: *apologized (to sb) for doing sth*

♦ "I'm sorry, I've kept you waiting." said Amanda. (*"Tôi xin lỗi, tôi đã để cậu phải đợi." Amanda nói.*)

→ Amanda apologized for having kept me waiting. (*Amanda xin lỗi vì đã để tôi phải đợi.*)

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

♦ "Congratulations! You won the game!" said the principal. (*"Chúc mừng! Các cậu đã chiến thắng trong trò chơi!", hiệu trưởng nói.*)

→ The principal congratulated the students on winning the game. (*Hiệu trưởng chúc mừng các sinh viên vì chiến thắng trong trò chơi.*)

### 3.6. Tường thuật lời nài nỉ, khẳng khái: *insisted on doing sth*

♦ "I must pay for this damage." the man said. (*"Tôi sẽ trả tiền cho những thiệt hại này." người đàn ông nói.*)

→ The man insisted on paying for that damage. (*Người đàn ông khẳng khái đòi trả tiền cho những thiệt hại đó.*)

### 3.7. Tường thuật lời đề nghị: *suggested doing sth*

♦ "Let's have a picnic this weekend." Maud suggested. (*"Chúng ta hãy đi dã ngoại cuối tuần này đi." Maud gợi ý.*)

→ Maud suggested having a picnic that weekend. (*Maud gợi ý đi dã ngoại vào cuối tuần đó.*)

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

♦ "Thank you very much for your advice." he said. (*"Cảm ơn rất nhiều vì lời khuyên của cậu." anh ấy nói*)

→ He thanked me for my advice. (*Anh ấy cảm ơn tôi vì lời khuyên của tôi.*)

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

♦ "Don't invest in that business." said my lawyer. (*"Đừng đầu tư vào doanh nghiệp đó." luật sư của tôi nói.*)

→ My lawyer warned me against investing in that business. (*Luật sư của tôi cảnh báo tôi không đầu tư vào doanh nghiệp đó.*)

### 3.10. Tường thuật lời đổ lỗi: *blamed sb for (doing) sth*

♦ "You are responsible for this failure." said the director. (*"Cậu phải chịu trách nhiệm về thất bại này." giám đốc nói.*)

→ The director blamed him for that failure. (*Giám đốc đổ trách nhiệm cho anh ta về thất bại đó.*)

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

♦ "It was me who stole the money." said Jack. (*Jack nói: "Chính là tôi đã lấy trộm tiền."*)

→ Jack confessed to stealing the money. (*Jack thú nhận ăn trộm tiền.*)

### 3.12. Câu cảm thán trong lời nói gián tiếp (Exclamation in reported speech)

☆ Động từ tường thuật là: exclaim/shout

♦ He said: "What a lovely garden they have!". (*Cậu ấy nói; "Họ có một khu vườn đáng yêu làm sao!"*)

→ He exclaimed that they had a lovely garden. (*Cậu ấy thốt lên rằng họ có một khu vườn đẹp.*)

☆ Các hình thức cảm thán bắt đầu bằng "what" và "how" chuyển sang gián tiếp bằng:

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

#### Ex 1:

♦ She said: "What a pity!" → She exclaimed that it was a pity.

(*Cô ấy nói: "Thật là đáng tiếc!" → Cô ấy thốt lên rằng đó là một điều đáng tiếc.*)

#### Ex 2:

♦ I said: "What a nice horse!" → I exclaimed that it was a nice horse.

(*Tôi nói: "Con ngựa đẹp quá!" → Tôi thốt lên rằng nó là một con ngựa đẹp.*)

#### Ex 3:

♦ He said: "How beautiful she is!" → He exclaimed that she was beautiful.

(*Anh ấy nói: "Cô ấy xinh đẹp quá!" → Anh ấy thốt lên rằng cô ấy xinh đẹp quá.*)

#### Ex 4:

♦ "What a big egg!" he said. → He said that it was a big egg.

(Anh ấy nói: "Quả trứng to quá!". → Anh ấy nói rằng nó là một quả trứng rất to.)

#### Ex 5:

♦ "How dreadful!" he said. → He exclaimed that it was dreadful.

(Anh ta nói: "Thật kinh khủng!" → Anh ta thốt lên rằng thật là kinh khủng.)

## IV. PRONUNCIATION

★ Stress on the verb "be" in sentences - trọng âm vào động từ "be" trong câu

- Thông thường động từ "be" không được nhấn mạnh ở giữa hay bắt đầu của câu hỏi hay câu khẳng định.

#### Ex:

♦ She **was** stressed.

♦ **Are** you worried about something?

⇒ "was" và "are" sẽ đọc rất nhẹ, câu đầu nhấn mạnh vào "stressed", câu sau nhấn mạnh vào "worried"

- Tuy nhiên động từ "be" được nhấn mạnh trong câu hỏi phủ định và khi nó ở cuối câu.

#### Ex:

♦ **Aren't** you coming?

♦ Yes, I **am**

⇒ "aren't" và "am" được nói nhấn mạnh.

- Nó còn được nhấn mạnh trong câu đối lập.

#### Ex:

♦ She **isn't** coming?

♦ She **is** coming, but she'll be a little late.

⇒ "isn't" và "is" được nói nhấn mạnh.

## V. PRACTICE

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

1. A. book

B. put

C. brook

D. booth

2. A. orchestra

B. chasm

C. chemical

D. orchard

3. A. prescription

B. preliminary

C. presumption

D. preparation

- |                       |                     |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 4. A. <u>n</u> ourish | B. <u>f</u> lourish | C. <u>t</u> ournament | D. <u>c</u> ourage  |
| 5. A. <u>p</u> udding | B. <u>p</u> uncture | C. <u>p</u> ut        | D. <u>c</u> ushion  |
| 6. A. <u>n</u> aked   | B. <u>w</u> icked   | C. <u>b</u> eloved    | D. <u>c</u> onfused |
| 7. A. <u>p</u> lumber | B. <u>d</u> oubt    | C. <u>d</u> ebt       | D. <u>h</u> erbage  |
| 8. A. <u>c</u> lothes | B. <u>g</u> one     | C. <u>d</u> rove      | D. <u>g</u> host    |
| 9. A. <u>h</u> ear    | B. <u>c</u> lear    | C. <u>s</u> wear      | D. <u>e</u> ar      |
| 10. A. <u>h</u> eat   | B. <u>g</u> reat    | C. <u>b</u> eat       | D. <u>b</u> eak     |

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

- |                      |                |                 |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. adolescence    | B. adulthood   | C. cognitive    | D. concentrate  |
| 2. A. confident      | B. delighted   | C. depressed    | D. embarrassed  |
| 3. A. emergency      | B. frustrated  | C. independence | D. decision     |
| 4. A. relaxed        | B. worried     | C. wander       | D. dweller      |
| 5. A. discipline     | B. determine   | C. cultural     | D. indicator    |
| 6. A. gather         | B. unique      | C. pocket       | D. fashion      |
| 7. A. accomplishment | B. Environment | C. experience   | D. satisfaction |
| 8. A. comprise       | B. depend      | C. design       | D. novel        |
| 9. A. tropical       | B. collection  | C. tendency     | D. charity      |
| 10. A. friendliness  | B. occasion    | C. pagoda       | D. deposit      |

**Exercise 3. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms to complete the sentences.**

- Tomorrow I am having a 45-minute English test. I know about the grammar and I've learnt by heart all the new words but I still feel \_\_\_\_\_. (**worry**)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ will judge you on your quality and performance. (**examination**)
- He thinks joining in an English Speaking Club will help him to communicate with foreigners \_\_\_\_\_. (**confident**)
- Many students complain about their school pressures and \_\_\_\_\_. Can you think of an example of them? (**frustrate**)
- The problem of \_\_\_\_\_ among young people is hard to solve. (**employ**)
- A/An \_\_\_\_\_ corporation is a company that operates in more than one country. (**nation**)
- Lan has made a new dress for herself and she feels so \_\_\_\_\_ with her fashionable dress. (**delight**)
- We felt \_\_\_\_\_ because it rained all the day and we had to stay inside during our excursion to

the beach. (**disappoint**)

9. Excessive \_\_\_\_\_ to direct sunlight should of course be avoided. (**exposure**)

10. You have to be aware of the damage humans are doing to quicken the \_\_\_\_\_ of wildlife. (**extinct**)

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.**

<b>adolescence</b>	<b>resolve</b>	<b>relaxed</b>	<b>embarrassed</b>	<b>independent</b>
<b>decisions</b>	<b>delighted</b>	<b>life skills</b>	<b>homesick</b>	<b>concentrate</b>

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the period between childhood and young adulthood.
- Physical changes are different for everyone at the adolescence, so we don't need to feel \_\_\_\_\_.
- My brother is thirteen years old but he wants to be more \_\_\_\_\_. He would like to do everything by himself.
- When you have any problems, please ask the adults for support and guidance to make \_\_\_\_\_.
- I always \_\_\_\_\_ on my studies so I've made much progress this year.
- Adolescents can learn to \_\_\_\_\_ conflicts peacefully.
- Today I am very \_\_\_\_\_ to get the highest score in my English exam.
- Can you name some necessary \_\_\_\_\_ that the Vietnamese teens should have today?
- Hoa has moved to a new school in Hanoi. She doesn't know anybody there. She is very sad and feels \_\_\_\_\_.
- I have finished all my homework the teacher gave me. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ and decide to go to the cinema with my friend this evening.

**Exercise 5. Choose the correct option for each gap in the sentences.**

- I've been studying very hard for my final exams but I always feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tired                      B. calm                      C. worried                      D. frustrated
- She has failed her driving test for three times. She feels \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. excited                      B. relaxed                      C. stressed                      D. calm
- He did very well at the examination this morning so he feels very \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.  
A. sad                      B. unhappy                      C. relaxed                      D. worried
- On the way home yesterday, his bicycle broke down so he felt very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. excited                      B. delighted                      C. confident                      D. frustrated
- The boy looks \_\_\_\_\_ when he sees his parents at the door of the classroom.



A. relaxed                      B. confused                      C. tired                      D. left out

6. Hoa said she was very \_\_\_\_\_ and she didn't want to go to the cinema with us.

A. quick                      B. fast                      C. smoothly                      D. Tired

7. Huy got a bad mark for his English test. He must have been really \_\_\_\_\_.

A. disappointed                      B. relaxing                      C. interested                      D. happy

8. We take turns to make an English presentation about keeping our environment clean and green. This opportunity makes everyone feel more \_\_\_\_\_ in speaking English.

A. worried                      B. tense                      C. confident                      D. Frustrated

9. Minh feels very proud and \_\_\_\_\_ at the gold medal he has got.

A. delighted                      B. unhappy                      C. stressed                      D. strong

10. If you study hard and you feel tired, you had better take a rest and \_\_\_\_\_ for some minutes.

A. encourage                      B. relax                      C. advise                      D. empathize

**Exercise 6. Choose the best option to have correct sentences.**

1. We don't want **coming/to come** last in the league.

2. It's best to avoid **eating/to eat** too much sugar.

3. You have to practice **to kick/kicking** the ball.

4. You might choose not **coming/to come**.

5. She's learning **to play/playing** the guitar.

6. He refused **to listen/listening** to them.

7. We agreed **being/to be** there at six.

8. I can't imagine not **living/to live** in Spain.

9. They expect **being/to be** about half an hour late.

10. It seems **to be/being** working well.

11. You promised **to come/coming** to the match.

12. They've decided **to cooperate/cooperating** with us.

13. He denies **planning/to plan** the robbery.

14. They deserve **being/to be** proud.

15. When will you finish **to cook/cooking**?

**Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1. Our grandparents used to suggest (**wear**) \_\_\_\_\_ sunglasses when we were out on bright sunny days.

2. Robert offered (**help**) \_\_\_\_\_ Carlo do the dishes.
3. The captain ordered his men (**abandon**) \_\_\_\_\_ the ship immediately.
4. Jane criticized Frank for (**disclose**) \_\_\_\_\_ their confidential report to the press.
5. The team leader reminded us (**tidy up**) \_\_\_\_\_ the final draft before submission.
6. The kidnappers threatened (**kill**) \_\_\_\_\_ our boy if we did not pay the ransom.
7. Bill said that he never (**be**) \_\_\_\_\_ to Russia and he thought he (**go**) there the next year.
8. John apologized to his Mum for (**break**) \_\_\_\_\_ his promise.
9. Steve warned Mike (**not touch**) \_\_\_\_\_ the wires as it might be deadly.
10. The police asked Mr. John what he (**do**) \_\_\_\_\_ the night before.
11. The doctor strongly advised Jasmine (**take**) \_\_\_\_\_ a few days' rest.
12. Mary said if she (**be**) \_\_\_\_\_ rich, she (**travel**) \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.
13. He said that English (**be**) \_\_\_\_\_ very useful for my future job and I (**must**) \_\_\_\_\_ master it.
14. He said they (**play**) \_\_\_\_\_ games in the bedroom then.
15. She said that I had better (**go**) \_\_\_\_\_ home early.

**Exercise 8. Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech.**

1. Susan said, "Every day teased and bullied and I don't know what to do!".

---

---

2. 'I'm having a really hard time getting along with my parents.', Quan told me.

---

---

3. "Do I need a tutor when I get so in Maths?", Mai asked her mother.

---

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4. "I'm scared to talk to other students at school, and I've never told my parents about being depressed.", Mi told Nick.

---

---

5. David asked the doctor, "Why do I often sleep in class although I try hard to break my bad habit?"

---

---

6. "Whenever I read a book, my mind starts to wander after a while, and I can't read anymore.", said Phong.

---

---

7. "My mom sometimes complains about how untidy and lazy I am." Linda told Susan.

---

---

8. "My stepmother hates me and she often blames me for stealing things her friends gave her.", Tim said.

---

---

9. "I will have an English test tomorrow.", Lan told me.

---

---

10. "My father plays golf and swim very well.", Phong told me.

---

---

**Exercise 9. Turn the following sentences into direct speech.**

1. He told me to rest for a while.

---

2. The teacher told me that I hadn't done my work well.

---

3. My classmate told me he couldn't explain that rule to me.

---

4. The teacher told the class they would discuss that subject the next day.

---

5. His mother asked him not to make a mess in his room.

---

6. He suggested that they should go to the cinema that night.

---

7. My friend told me to explain to him how to solve that problem.

---

8. The teacher gave US the permission to leave the room.

---

9. Trang asked Phong where he would go for his summer holiday.

---

10. My mother told me that I could go out with my friend when I finished my homework.

---

**Exercise 10. Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech.**

1. She said to him: "Give me another glass of wine".

→ She told

2. She said to me: "Bring me a book".

→ She asked

3. The mother said to him: "Open the window please!".

→ The mother told

4. The captain said to them: "Wait here until I come back".

→ The captain asked

5. "Do come and enjoy tea with my family" she said.

→ She invited us

6. "Why don't we come to visit our teacher today?" he said.

→ He suggested

7. "My advice to you is to do morning exercises" she said.

→ She advised me

8. "I'm sorry I broke the glass", said Peter.

→ Peter apologized

9. "Why don't you put your luggage under the seat?" he asked,

→ He suggested

10. "It's true that I broke your old vase", she said in tears.

→ She admitted

11. "Don't move or I'll shoot", said the bank robber to the clerk.

→ The bank robber threatened

12. "Don't forget to phone the police", she told him.

→ She reminded

13. "Don't swim out too far, boys", said the coach.

→ The coach warned

14. Linh said, "If my father repairs the bike now, I will ride the bike to school."

→ Linh said

15. "I would have passed the exam if I had tried my best" Binh said.

→ Binh said

**Exercise 11. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. The interviewer asked me what experience \_\_\_\_\_ for the job.

- A. do you get                  B. did I get                  C. I got                  D. you got

2. They asked me whether I was working \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. next day afternoon                  B. the afternoon followed  
C. the following afternoon                  D. tomorrow afternoon

3. "Where have you been hiding?", she asked. She asked me where \_\_\_\_\_ hiding.

- A. I have been                  B. have I been                  C. had I be                  D. I had been

4. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ home the day before.

- A. what time I leave                  B. what time I will leave  
C. what time I had left                  D. what time I left

5. John asked me \_\_\_\_\_ in English.

- A. what does this word mean                  B. what that word means  
C. what did this word mean                  D. what that word meant

6. She said I \_\_\_\_\_ an angel.

- A. am                  B. was                  C. were                  D. have been

7. Laura said she had worked on the assignment since \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. yesterday                  B. two days ago                  C. the day before                  D. the next day

8. John asked me \_\_\_\_\_ interested in any kind of sports.

- A. if I were                  B. if were I                  C. if was I                  D. if I was

9. John asked me \_\_\_\_\_ that film the night before.

- A. that I saw                  B. had I seen                  C. if I had                  D. if had I seen

10. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ the seat \_\_\_\_\_ or not.

- A. if / had occupied                  B. whether / was occupied

C. if / has been occupied

D. whether / occupied

**11.** The policeman asked us \_\_\_\_\_.

A. had any of us seen the accident happen

B. if had any of us seen the accident happen

C. whether any of us had seen the accident happen

D. that if any of us had seen the accident happen

**12.** I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ we'll catch the bus or not.

A. if

### B. what

C. when

D. how

**13.** Excuse me. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

A. what time is it

B. what is the time

C. what time it is

D. it is what time

**14.** We wonder \_\_\_\_\_ after that scandal.

A. why did he not resign

B. why he did not resign

### C. why he not resign

D. why didn't he resign

**15.** Jeff wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.

A. that why were his friends laughing

B. why were his friends laughing

C. why his friends were laughing

D. the reason why his friends laughing

### Exercise 12. Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech.

1. "I've seen the film three times, Mary." said George.

→ George said

2. "I'm sorry, Angela." said Martin, "I'm afraid I've damaged your car".

→ Martin apologized

**3.** "Have you had enough for lunch?" the landlady asked us.

→ The landlady asked

4. "John, please don't tell anyone my new address." said Mary.

→ Mary asked

5. "Breakfast will not be served after 9:30." said the notice.

→ The notice said that

6. "Where is the best place to buy souvenirs?"

→ I asked

7. "Don't forget to bring your passport with you tomorrow"

→ She reminded me

8. "Do not write on the wall." said the teacher to the boys.

→ The teacher told the boys

9. "How many jobs have you had since 2000?" the interviewer asked Mr. Simpson.

→ The interviewer asked

10. "Why didn't you report the incident to the police?" the officer asked the frightened witness.

→ The officer wanted to know

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

In Britain some families feel that learning at home is better than going to school. Home schooled children can choose when they want to learn. Does this sound more enjoyable than school?

Andrian is a science prodigy and he wants to start university by the age of fourteen. He finds school lessons easier than the ones he expects but making friends is more difficult. At home he can spend more time on his favorite subject and preparing to take many of his exams early. Does he ever take a break? "Yes", he says "I don't study subjects I'm not interested in."

Holly's parents weren't happy with the local school. So they made a decision to teach her at home. Her favorite is history and she often goes to museum to study. "I couldn't do that before", she says. "This is more interesting than school was". Her parents are always happy to help her.

Andrian and Holly love learning at home, but some people think that studying at school is more useful because it trains you for adult life. It teaches you to be with people you don't like, but it can also help you make friends. Are these things more important than lessons? What do you think?

1. In Britain, people can learn at home or \_\_\_\_\_.

A. at school                      B. at work                      C. at the museum                      D. at break

2. Andrian wants to start \_\_\_\_\_ when he's 14.

A. school                      B. subjects                      C. lessons                      D. university

3. He only studies things that he \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is interested in                      B. isn't happy with                      C. feels easy                      D. feels difficult

4. History is Holly's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. favourite test                      B. favourite subject                      C. boring subject                      D. only one subject

5. Why do some people think studying at school is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. more easy      B. more useful      C. stressful      D. a waste of time

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

Recently, a study in the USA showed that 75% of high school students (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in tests and exams. If we include (2) \_\_\_\_\_ homework, the number is 90%. Many students don't even realize that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they're doing is wrong. They think that cheating is OK now because it's \_\_\_\_\_ (4).

In the past, weaker students cheated but now cheats are often clever kids who need higher grades. There is more competition today. One high school student says, "There's big (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to get into a good university. You have to get good marks, and to get good marks some teens think they have to cheat".

In the American study, 50% of teens agreed with the opinion "People sometimes have to lie and cheat to be succeed". It seems that cheating has become normal for some people. There are a lot of cheats. We see more and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ cheats in sport and in business. Unfortunately, adults don't always set a good example.

Cheating is easier with new technology. There are websites (7) \_\_\_\_\_ you can download exams and essays. You can pay people online to write an essay for you. Students are instant messaging homework answers and they can send text messages to friends (8) \_\_\_\_\_ exams or put answers into their MP3 players. Teacher can (9) \_\_\_\_\_ cell phones and camera and use special software to detect copying in homework. School principles can suspend or expel students who cheat. But really it's more important for people (10) \_\_\_\_\_ that they don't have to cheat to be successful - cheats never win and winner never cheat.

- |                   |                 |                 |           |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. has cheated | B. have cheated | C. are cheating | D. cheat  |
| 2. A. copying     | B. to copy      | C. copy         | D. coped  |
| 3. A. which       | B. why          | C. what         | D. where  |
| 4. A. normal      | B. usually      | C. plenty       | D. common |
| 5. A. stress      | B. pressure     | C. nervous      | D. tense  |
| 6. A. much        | B. more         | C. less         | D. fewer  |
| 7. A. which       | B. what         | C. how          | D. where  |
| 8. A. on          | B. at           | C. in           | D. of     |
| 9. A. ban         | B. stop         | C. end          | D. delay  |
| 10. A. knowing    | B. know         | C. to know      | D. known  |



**Exercise 15. Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech.**

1. "I'm sorry I gave you the wrong number.", said Paul to Susan.  
→ Paul apologized
2. "When is the first day of your holiday, Peter?", Martha asked.  
→ Martha asked Peter when
3. "Can I have a new bicycle?", said Anna to her mother.  
→ Anna asked
4. "Don't leave the house until I get back, William.", his mother said.  
→ William's mother told
5. "Don't bite your nails.", said Mrs. Rogers to her son.  
→ Mrs. Rogers told
6. "What are you most worried about before the exam?", my teacher asked me.  
→ My teacher asked me
7. "If you get high scores in your final exam, I'll buy you a computer.", his mother told him.  
→ His mother told him
8. "My parents are very glad because my sister has passed the entrance exam to go to a top university.", Lan told me.  
→ Lan told me
9. "I couldn't sleep last night because I felt nervous about the exam.", Hoa said.  
→ Hoa said
10. "I'm so delighted. I've just received a mobile phone from my brother.", Quang said.  
→ Quang said

**Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences using questions words and to-infinitives.**

1. I don't know what I should review first for the coming test.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Mary can't decide whether she should go to the school library or stay at home to do her homework.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Please tell me how I can get to the bus station.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Jim told us where we could find that atlas.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. He told me when I should come to the meeting.

---

6. The plumber told me how I could fix the leak in the sink.

---

7. Please tell me where I should meet you tomorrow morning.

---

8. Jim found two shirts he liked, but he had trouble deciding which one he should buy.

---

9. We are not sure what we should do to make our house more beautiful at Christmas.

---

10. My mother can't decide where we should go at summer holidays.

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# UNIT 4. LIFE IN THE PAST

## I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<b>act out</b>	(v)	/ækt aʊt/	diễn lại
<b>Ex:</b> The children started to <b>act out</b> the whole incident. <i>Những đứa trẻ bắt đầu diễn lại toàn bộ sự việc.</i>			
<b>arctic</b>	(adj)	/'ɑ:ktɪk/	(thuộc) Bắc Cực
<b>Ex:</b> Polar bears live in the <b>Arctic</b> . <i>Gấu trắng sống ở Bắc Cực.</i>			
<b>barefoot</b>	(adj, adv)	/'beəfʊt/	chân trần, chân không
<b>Ex:</b> We took off our shoes and socks and walked <b>barefoot</b> along the beach. <i>Chúng tôi cởi giày và tất và đi chân trần dọc theo bãi biển.</i>			
<b>behave</b>	(v)	/br'heɪv/	đỗ xử, cư xử
<b>Ex:</b> She always <b>behaves</b> well when we come to visit. <i>Cô ấy luôn luôn cư xử tốt khi chúng tôi đến thăm.</i>			
<b>dogsled</b>	(n)	/'dɒɡslɛd/	xe kéo chó
<b>Ex:</b> We use <b>dogsled</b> to pull goods over snows. <i>Chúng tôi sử dụng xe chó kéo để kéo hàng hóa trên tuyết.</i>			
<b>domed</b>	(adj)	/dɔʊmd/	có hình vòm
<b>Ex:</b> The <b>domed</b> ceiling of the temple is painted to resemble the sky. <i>Trần mái có hình vòm của ngôi đền được sơn để giống với bầu trời.</i>			
<b>eat out</b>	(v)	/i:t aʊt/	ăn ngoài
<b>Ex:</b> We often <b>eat out</b> at the weekend. <i>Chúng tôi thường đi ăn ngoài vào cuối tuần.</i>			
<b>entertain</b>	(v)	/,entə'teɪn/	giải trí
<b>Ex:</b> Parents can relax while the kids <b>entertain</b> themselves in the outdoor playground. <i>Cha mẹ có thể thư giãn trong khi bọn trẻ giải trí trong sân chơi ngoài trời.</i>			
<b>event</b>	(n)	/'i'vent/	sự kiện
<b>Ex:</b> This year's Olympic Games will be the biggest ever sporting <b>event</b> . <i>Thế vận hội Olympic năm nay sẽ là sự kiện thể thao lớn nhất từ trước đến nay.</i>			
<b>face to face</b>	(adv)	/,feɪs tə 'feɪs/	trực diện, mặt đối mặt
<b>Ex:</b> We need to talk <b>face to face</b> . <i>Chúng ta cần nói chuyện trực tiếp.</i>			
<b>facility</b>	(n)	/'frʌ'steɪtɪd/	phương tiện, thiết bị, tiện nghi

<b>Ex:</b> All rooms have private <b>facilities</b> . <i>Tất cả các phòng đều có tiện nghi riêng.</i>			
<b>igloo</b>	(n)	/ˈɪɡluː/	lều tuyết
<b>Ex:</b> His grandmother put the hides outside her <b>igloo</b> to dry. <i>Bà của anh ấy đặt những tấm da bên ngoài lều tuyết của mình để phơi khô.</i>			
<b>illiterate</b>	(adj)	/ɪˈlɪtərət/	thất học, dốt nát, bị mù chữ
<b>Ex:</b> A large percentage of local people here was <b>illiterate</b> . <i>Phần lớn người dân địa phương ở đây bị mù chữ.</i>			
<b>loudspeaker</b>	(n)	/ˌlaʊdˈspiːkə(r)/	loa
<b>Ex:</b> She used her phone's <b>loudspeaker</b> to let everyone listen. <i>Cô ấy sử dụng loa của điện thoại để mọi người cùng nghe thấy.</i>			
<b>occasion</b>	(n)	/əˈkeɪʒn/	dịp, cơ hội
<b>Ex:</b> I've met him on several occasions. <i>Tôi đã gặp anh ấy vài dịp rồi.</i>			
<b>pass on</b>	(v)	/pɑːs ɒn/	truyền lại, kể lại
<b>Ex:</b> No one <b>passed on</b> the news to me. <i>Không ai kể lại tin tức đó cho tôi cả.</i>			
<b>post</b>	(n, v)	/pəʊst/	bài viết, đăng tải
<b>Ex:</b> There was a lot of <b>posts</b> this morning. <i>Có rất nhiều bài viết sáng nay.</i>			
<b>snack</b>	(n)	/snæk/	đồ ăn nhẹ, đồ ăn vặt
<b>Ex:</b> I only have time for a <b>snack</b> at lunchtime. <i>Tôi chỉ có thời gian cho đồ ăn nhẹ vào giờ ăn trưa.</i>			
<b>street vendor</b>	(n)	/stri:t ˈvendə(r)/	người bán hàng rong
<b>Ex:</b> He admitted purchasing illegal bootleg CDs from a street vendor. <i>Anh ta thừa nhận đã mua đĩa CD lậu từ một người bán hàng rong.</i>			
<b>strict</b>	(adj)	/strikt/	ng nghiêm khắc, khắt khe
<b>Ex:</b> She's on a very <b>strict diet</b> . <i>Cô ấy đang trong chế độ ăn kiêng rất nghiêm ngặt.</i>			
<b>treat</b>	(v)	/tri:t/	cư xử, thiết đãi, điều trị
<b>Ex:</b> They <b>treat</b> their animals quite badly. <i>Họ đối xử rất tệ với động vật.</i>			

## II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
<b>behave (v)</b>	điều xử, cư xử	behaviour (n)	behavioural (adj)
<b>entertain (v)</b>	giải trí	entertaining (adj)	entertainment (n)
		entertainingly (adv)	entertainer (n)

<b>facility (n)</b>	phương tiện, thiết bị; điều kiện thuận lợi	facilitate (v)	facilitator (n)	facilitation (n)
<b>illiterate (adj)</b>	thất học, dốt nát, mù chữ	illiterate (n)	illiterateness (n)	illiteracy (n)
<b>occasion (n)</b>	dịp, cơ hội	occasion (v)	occasionally (adv)	occasional (adj)
<b>strict (adj)</b>	ng nghiêm khắc, khắt khe	strictly (adv)	stricture (n)	strictness (n)
<b>treat (v)</b>	đối xử, đối đãi, thết đãi, khao	treat (n)	treatable (adj)	treatment (n)

### III. GRAMMAR

#### 1. Cấu trúc USED TO VERB: Đã từng làm gì

##### ✓ Cách sử dụng:

- Để nói về thói quen, hành động thường xuyên lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ nhưng giờ không còn nữa.

##### Ex:

♦ When I was a child, I used to cry all days and nights. (*Khi tôi còn là một đứa trẻ, tôi khóc suốt cả ngày lẫn đêm.*)

##### ✓ Cấu trúc:

(+) **S + used to + V**

(-) **S + didn't use to + V**

(?) **Did + S + use to + V?**

##### Ex:

♦ He used to play football when he was young. (*Khi anh ấy còn nhỏ, anh ấy thường chơi bóng đá.*)

♦ My mother didn't use to cook meals with a gas cooker. (*Mẹ của tôi thường không nấu ăn bằng bếp ga.*)

♦ Did he use to work in an office? (*Có phải anh ta đã từng làm việc ở văn phòng?*)

#### 2. CẤU TRÚC BE/GET USED TO V-ING: Quen với, trở nên thích nghi với

▲ **Be used to V-ing:** quen với, thích nghi với (= be accustomed to V-ing)

##### Ex:

♦ I am used to having dinner at 7:00 p.m. (*Tôi quen ăn tối vào lúc 7 giờ tối.*)

♣ **Get used to V-ing:** trở nên quen, thích nghi với (= get accustomed to V-ing)

**Ex:**

♦ I get used to cooking my own food when I live alone. (*Tôi đã quen với việc phải tự nấu ăn khi tôi sống một mình.*)

### 3. WISH SENTENCE: Câu ao ước

♣ **Wishes for the present: câu ước ở hiện tại**

✓ **Cách sử dụng:** cấu trúc WISH có thể được sử dụng để thể hiện mong ước một điều gì đó không có thật ở hiện tại hoặc giả định một điều trái ngược so với thực tế.

Ngoài ra, để nói về điều ước của bản thân, chúng ta có thể thay **I wish** bằng **If only**.

✓ **Cấu trúc:**

**S + wish(es) + (that) + S + V-ed**

**Ex:**

♦ Minh **wishes** that he **had** a big house. (*Mình ước anh ấy có một ngôi nhà lớn.*)

♦ I **wish** that we **didn't need** to work today. (*Tôi ước rằng tôi không phải làm việc hôm nay.*)

♦ **If only** that I **lived** close by. (*Giá như tôi sống ở gần đây.*)

☆ **Lưu ý:**

① Trong các trường hợp trang trọng, ta dùng **were** thay cho **was** trong câu ước. Tuy nhiên cách dùng **was** cũng được chấp nhận.

♦ I **wish** I **were** a boy. (*Tôi ước tôi là con trai*)

♦ She **wishes** she were a **rich** person. (*Cô ấy ước cô ấy là người giàu có.*)

② Chúng ta có thể sử dụng **could** trong câu **wish** để thể hiện khả năng làm một việc gì đó hoặc khả năng xảy ra điều gì đó.

♦ I **wish** that I **could** speak Spanish. (*Tôi ước tôi có thể nói tiếng Tây Ban Nha.*)

♦ I **wish** that we **could** go out tonight. (*Tôi ước chúng ta có thể đi chơi vào tối nay.*)

## IV. PRONUNCIATION

**Stress on auxiliary verbs in sentences - Trọng âm vào trợ động từ trong câu**

♣ Một trợ động từ kết hợp với 1 động từ khác giúp hình thành nên thời, thể và thức của động từ chính.

Trợ động từ có thể là: **be, have, do, can, shall, will, may, must, need, used to, ...**

- Trợ động từ thường không được nhấn trọng âm

**Ex:**

♦ We'll start from here. (Từ **'II** ở đây sẽ không được nhấn mà chỉ đọc nhẹ.)

♦ **Does** he like it? (**Does** cũng không được nhấn trong câu này mà chỉ đọc nhẹ.)

✿ Tuy nhiên trợ động từ được nhấn trọng âm khi:

① Nó được nhấn mạnh ý nghĩa trong câu

**Ex:**

♦ I **have** done my homework. (*Tôi đã hoàn thành bài tập về nhà.*)

→ ở đây nhấn mạnh trợ động từ **have** ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành => đã hoàn thành

② Khi trợ động từ được thêm vào để nhấn mạnh động từ chính

**Ex:**

♦ I **did** see him at the party = I saw him at the party. (*Tôi nhìn thấy anh ta ở bữa tiệc*)

→ **did** được nhấn trọng âm để người nói thể hiện nhấn mạnh việc gặp, nhìn thấy anh ta.

③ Kết thúc câu

**Ex:**

♦ I can't come to the meeting, but John **can**. (*Tôi không thể đến buổi gặp mặt nhưng John có thể.*)

④ Trong câu phủ định

**Ex:**

She **isn't** coming. (*Cô ấy sẽ không đến.*)

## V. PRACTICE

**Exercise 1. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.**

- |                   |                |                 |                |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. vulnerable  | B. satellite   | C. eleven       | D. Element     |
| 2. A. character   | B. publisher   | C. wonderful    | D. Understand  |
| 3. A. interesting | B. surprising  | C. amusing      | D. successful  |
| 4. A. Arctic      | B. behave      | C. event        | D. facility    |
| 5. A. illiterate  | B. occasion    | C. relaxed      | D. sculpture   |
| 6. A. morning     | B. specific    | C. polite       | D. important   |
| 7. A. federation  | B. unpolluted  | C. disappearing | D. profitable  |
| 8. A. deposit     | B. festival    | C. institute    | D. resident    |
| 9. A. surprising  | B. astonishing | C. amazing      | D. interesting |
| 10. A. interview  | B. industry    | C. essential    | D. difficult   |

**Exercise 2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently**

- |             |          |         |          |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. A. women | B. bench | C. lend | D. spend |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|

2. A. brain                      B. lamb                                      C. comb                                      D. climb
3. A. phoned                      B. called                                      C. cooked                                      D. climbed
4. A. solace                      B. necklace                                      C. face                                      D. palace
5. A. chew                      B. news                                      C. crew                                      D. screw
6. A. breathe                      B. teeth                                      C. though                                      D. there
7. A. describe                      B. excite                                      C. timber                                      D. dive
8. A. slaughter                      B. draught                                      C. naughty                                      D. plaudits
9. A. devotion                      B. congestion                                      C. suggestion                                      D. question
10. A. copper                      B. copy                                      C. dolphin                                      D. colonel

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.**

<b>take</b>	<b>make</b>	<b>put</b>	<b>last</b>	<b>carry</b>
<b>getup</b>	<b>read</b>	<b>move</b>	<b>quit</b>	<b>sell</b>

- He used to \_\_\_\_\_ under the oil lamp because there was no electricity.
- I used to \_\_\_\_\_ at 3 a.m and go with my parents to get fresh water.
- My grandparents' family used to \_\_\_\_\_ to a limestone cave in the mountainous area to escape American bombers.
- Primary children used to \_\_\_\_\_ small porcelain inkpots in the corners of their wooden tables.
- Mrs. Binh used to \_\_\_\_\_ teaching materials in the evening.
- Many students in Binh Phuoc Province used to \_\_\_\_\_ school because their families were so poor.
- High school students used to \_\_\_\_\_ the high school graduation examinations.
- The former university entrance exams with two sessions used to \_\_\_\_\_ one week.
- City dwellers used to \_\_\_\_\_ rice with shoulder poles in support of the national fight against French colonialism.
- Residents on Hang Bo street used to \_\_\_\_\_ bamboo baskets.

**Exercise 4. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

- The folk \_\_\_\_\_ of top spinning still attracts city children despite the popularity of modern games such as bowling, skateboarding, billiards and video games.  
A. pastime                      B. ceremony                      C. activity                      D. enjoyment
- Although spinning tops are among the simplest of toys, children \_\_\_\_\_ it one of the most vivid and exciting games.



A. allow                      B. let                      C. make                      D. Keep

3. Women have walked dozens of kilometres to market \_\_\_\_\_ twenty or thirty kilogram loads in shoulder poles for generations.

A. carry                      B. to carry                      C. to be carried                      D. carrying

4. Cyclo, a sort of tricycle rickshaw, \_\_\_\_\_ the most popular means of transport in Viet Nam in the past.

A. was                      B. used to                      C. used to be                      D. would be

5. We wish LCD projectors \_\_\_\_\_ still expensive.

A. haven't been                      B. are not                      C. were not                      D. hadn't been

6. They like playing tug-of-war and cat and mouse game \_\_\_\_\_ because playing these games with the friends is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. almost-funny                      B. almost-fun                      C. most-fun                      D. most-funny

7. Traditional games \_\_\_\_\_ an important role in children's intellectual life.

A. play                      B. take                      C. bring                      D. make

8. Whenever \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnamese village festivals, you will have a chance to watch a traditional game - human chess - which is the favorite to a great deal of Vietnamese people.

A. participating                      B. taking place                      C. taking part                      D. taking part in

9. Traditional games \_\_\_\_\_ as an effective but simple educational method for centuries.

A. were used                      B. used to used                      C. had used                      D. have been used

10. Raising roosters for cockfighting \_\_\_\_\_ heavy investments in time and labor.

A. requests                      B. requires                      C. satisfies                      D. asks

**Exercise 5. Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word from the box. There are some extra words**

<b>historical</b>	<b>characteristics</b>	<b>home</b>	<b>houses</b>	<b>unique</b>
-------------------	------------------------	-------------	---------------	---------------

Hanoi's Old Quarter was established hundreds of years ago on the east side of the ancient Thang Long citadel. In the old days, the Old Quarter, a system of narrow streets, alleys and houses, was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to several guilds such as bronze casting, forging, jewelry making, wood carving, silk and clothes trading. Small, beautifully styled houses built along with a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ local culture. Streets in the Old Quarter still have names describing their original goods or craft, for example, Hang Bac or "Silver Street". The ground-floor shops of the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ here now sell handicrafts, fine arts, and food. But the quarter also has a number of pagodas, temples, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ relics, and festivals dedicated to the founders of some of the local crafts. Now, many guild streets, like Hang Quat

street, don't make fans anymore, but they are remembered as craft streets. The architecture and lifestyle of the local people reflect typical (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of traditional guild streets in Hanoi.

**Exercise 6 a. Put the words in brackets in the correct form.**

1. My parents were very \_\_\_\_\_ with me when I was young. (**strictness**)
2. Peter gets special \_\_\_\_\_ because he knows the boss. (**treat**)
3. I've heard him be rude to her on a number of \_\_\_\_\_. (**occasional**)
4. He was notorious for his violent and threatening \_\_\_\_\_. (**behave**)
5. He had gained a reputation as an \_\_\_\_\_ speaker. (**entertain**)

**Exercise 6 b. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1. I don't know where my wallet is. I wish I (**know**) \_\_\_\_\_ where my wallet was.
2. Michael is playing with the older boys in the park. I wish Michael (**not play**) \_\_\_\_\_ with them.
3. Things are not good in this country. I hope everything (**get**) \_\_\_\_\_ better.
4. I am tired of hearing your screaming. It is time you (**stop**) \_\_\_\_\_ screaming in my ear!
5. I can't go to the pool with my friends because I can't swim. Oh, I wish I (**swim**) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form using structure *used to, be/get used to*.**

1. European drivers find it difficult to (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ on the left when they visit Britain.
2. See that building there? I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to school there, but now it's a factory.
3. I've been at this company a couple of years. I (go) to work by bus.
4. When I first arrived in this neighborhood, I (live) in a house. I had always lived in apartment buildings.
5. Working till 10 p.m isn't a problem. I (finish) late. I did it in my last job too.
6. I can't believe they are going to build an airport just two miles from our new house! I (not live) in a noisy place.
7. His father (smoke) twenty cigars a day - now he doesn't smoke at all!
8. Whenever all my friends went to discos, I (never go) with them, but now I enjoy it.
9. I (drive) as I have had my driving licence almost a year now.
10. When Max went to live in Italy, he (live) there very quickly. He's a very open-minded person.

**Exercise 8. Choose the best answer to complete these following sentences.**

1. Newton \_\_\_\_\_ scientific books when being a boy.

A. used to read      B. has read      C. had read      D. had been reading

2. I am sorry I am not \_\_\_\_\_ fast.

A. used to drive      B. used to driving      C. use to drive      D. use to driving

3. Frank used to work in a small shop. He \_\_\_\_\_.

A. doesn't any more      B. still does  
C. is now      D. had never done anything else

4. Roy Trenton used to work in a small shop. He \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is driving it      B. doesn't drive it any more  
C. likes it      D. didn't like it

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ that it would be a great idea to live there.

A. use to think      B. used think      C. used to thinking      D. used to think

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ in Jakarta. I've lived here all my life.

A. am used to living      B. used to living      C. use to live      D. am used to live

7. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ for the telephone company, but now she has a job at the post office.

A. used to working      B. used to work  
C. is used to working      D. am used to work

8. This work doesn't bother me. I \_\_\_\_\_ hard. I've worked hard all my life.

A. used to working      B. used to work  
C. am used to working      D. am used to work

9. Dick \_\_\_\_\_ a moustache, but he doesn't any more. He shaved it off because his wife didn't like it.

A. used to having      B. is used to having  
C. was used to having      D. used to have

10. When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ anyone 40 was old.

A. used to think      B. was used to thinking  
C. used to thinking      D. was used to think

### Exercise 9. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.

1. John smoked cigarettes when he was a young man.

→ John used

2. "Hand your books to me when you have finished, please."

→ He asked me

3. In countries like Britain, the weather changes all the time.

→ In countries like Britain, the weather is

4. You do not have to pay for secondary education in Britain.

→ Secondary education

5. He had a weak heart which meant he couldn't walk very far.

→ His heart

6. Unless he phones immediately he won't get information.

→ If

7. How long is it since they bought the house?

→ When

8. He couldn't repair the broken vase.

→ The

9. The garden still needs digging.

→ The garden hasn't

10. Have you got a cheaper carpet than this?

→ Is this

#### Exercise 10. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. I wish the weather \_\_\_\_\_ warmer now. **(be)**

2. They wish he \_\_\_\_\_ them next week. **(telephone)**

3. He wishes you \_\_\_\_\_ him in the future. **(help)**

4. She wishes the mail \_\_\_\_\_ soon. **(come)**

5. They wish she \_\_\_\_\_ the arrangements for the meeting next week. **(make)**

6. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ the news. **(hear)**

7. You wish that he \_\_\_\_\_ you last week. **(help)**

8. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ the subject more interesting. **(find)**

9. He always wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ rich. **(be)**

10. The boy wishes that he \_\_\_\_\_ the competition the next day. **(win)**

11. We wish you \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. **(arrive)**

12. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ the answers. **(not lose)**

13. You wish you \_\_\_\_\_ what to do last year. **(know)**

14. I wish that he \_\_\_\_\_ us next year. (**visit**)

15. She wishes that she \_\_\_\_\_ at home now. (**be**)

**Exercise 11. Underline the mistake and rewrite the correct sentence.**

1. She wish she could speak English well.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. I wish it didn't rained now.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. I wish I am a doctor to save people.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. I wish I have more time to look after my family.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. He wishes it didn't rain yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. I wish my father gives up smoking in the near future.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. I wish I studied very well last year.

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. I wish you will come to my party next week.

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. I wish it stops raining now.

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. I wish you are my sister.

\_\_\_\_\_.

11. She wishes she is the most beautiful girl in the world.

\_\_\_\_\_.

12. I wish Miss Brown will come here and stay with us next week.

\_\_\_\_\_.

13. I wish I am at home with my family now.

\_\_\_\_\_.

14. I wish I could been there with you.

\_\_\_\_\_.

15. She wish she could go home now.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 12. Using structure with *wish to* rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.**

**1.** I will be late for school.

→ I wish

**2.** The bus was late today.

→ I wish

**3.** She doesn't like this place.

→ I wish

**4.** These students talked too much in class.

→ I wish

**5.** I can't play basketball.

→ I wish

**6.** I am not good at English.

→ I wish

**7.** He studies badly.

→ I wish

**8.** He doesn't like playing sports.

→ I wish

**9.** I don't have a computer.

→ I wish

**10.** Today isn't a holiday.

→ I wish

**11.** I can't sing this song.

→ I wish

**12.** He was punished by his mother.

→ I wish

**13.** They won't come here again.

→ I wish

**14.** He won't go swimming with me.

→ I wish

**15.** We didn't understand them.

→ We wish

### Exercise 13. Read the passage and answer the questions.

#### Life one hundred years ago

A hundred years ago, people all over the world lived very differently from how they live now. Let's look at some ways in which daily life has changed enormously since then.

**Washing:** A hundred years ago, washing clothes was much more difficult and time-consuming because people didn't have washing machines. In most parts of Britain, for example, there was no running water and people washed their clothes in huge tubs of boiling water. They often collected this water from a public tap in the village and then heated it on a wood fire in the kitchen. To wash all the family's clothes, they used about sixty buckets of water a week. Keeping clean was not a priority as it is now, and most people had a bath only once or twice a month, also using the tub in the kitchen.

**Keeping cool:** Keeping cool was a priority, however - especially for people in hot countries. Nowadays, we have air conditioning to keep our houses cool but then, no modern air conditioning existed. In some places, like Spain and Turkey, people lived in houses which were partly caves: large holes cut in the rock in the side of a mountain. The air in these 'cave-houses' was always cool and pleasant. Other houses often had high ceilings and large windows. And houses in the Middle East sometimes had 'wind towers' which helped to keep the air moving in the house.

**Entertainment:** The most popular entertainment in the home nowadays involves TVs and computers. In Japan, for example, young people spend an average of two and a half hours watching TV or playing computer games every day. This is a dramatic change from a hundred years ago. Then, Japanese young people often spent time doing origami (a special kind of art with paper) or practising calligraphy (a special kind of artistic handwriting). It was also traditional for the whole family to get together every evening to talk and have tea. Sometimes these sessions included the children doing performances of music or drama for the other family members to enjoy.

1. In Britain, how did people heat water to wash their clothes?

---

2. How much water did they use for washing the family's clothes a week?

---

3. How often did people in Britain wash themselves?

---

4. Why did people in Spain and Turkey live in 'cave-houses'?

---

5. In the Middle East, why did houses have 'wind towers'?

---

6. In Japan, what two kinds of artistic activities did people do?

---

7. How often did Japanese families get together?

---

8. What did they do during these family times?

---

**Exercise 14. Complete the second sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**

1. I usually stayed up late to watch football matches last year, but now I don't.

→ I used

2. There were some trees in the field, but now there aren't any.

→ There used

3. Anna doesn't live with her parents any more.

→ Anna used

4. He is not a poor man any more, but he becomes a rich businessman.

→ He used

5. They didn't often go to the cinema every Sunday last year.

→ They didn't use

6. My hair now is much longer than that in the past.

→ In the past my hair used

7. I had time to collect stamps when I was in primary school.

→ I used

8. Did you often go to the beach when you lived in Nha Trang?

→ Did you use

9. Mr. Hung often went to work by motorbike, but now he goes to work by bus.

→ Mr. Hung

10. There were traffic jams in this street during rush hours, but now the street becomes wider.

→ There

**Exercise 15. Use structure with *wish* to rewrite the following sentences.**



1. I have to learn English hard.

→ I wish

2. They had a lot of homework last Monday.

→ They wish

3. Cuc wishes she were a famous singer.

→ If only

4. Quynh wishes her score test were higher.

→ Quynh

5. It was so hot last Sunday.

→ I wish

6. Minh doesn't take part in playing tennis with US.

→ I wish

7. My grandfather wishes he could live in Da Nang with US.

→ If only

8. I didn't buy a new phone last evening.

→ I wish

9. I and my team didn't go to the cinema yesterday because it rained.

→ I wish

10. Lan wants to go to the shopping with her sister now.

→ Lan wishes

# UNIT 5. WONDERS OF VIET NAM

## I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<b>administrative</b>	(adj)	/əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv/	thuộc về hoặc liên quan đến việc quản lý; hành chính
<b>Ex:</b> This software is used to reduce <b>administrative</b> costs. <i>Phần mềm này được sử dụng để giảm các chi phí quản lý.</i>			
<b>astounding</b>	(adj)	/ə'staʊndɪŋ/	làm sững sờ, làm sững sốt, gây kinh ngạc
<b>Ex:</b> The performance was an <b>astounding</b> success. <i>Buổi biểu diễn là một thành công gây kinh ngạc.</i>			
<b>cavern</b>	(n)	/'kævən/	hang lớn, động
<b>Ex:</b> The underground <b>cavern</b> was formed where water used flow. <i>Cái động ngầm này đã được tạo ra ở nơi mà nước đã từng chảy qua.</i>			
<b>citadel</b>	(n)	/'sɪtədəl/	thành lũy, thành trì
<b>Ex:</b> Hue <b>citadel</b> is a famous place to visit. <i>Thành Huế là một nơi nổi tiếng để thăm quan.</i>			
<b>complex</b>	(n)	/'kɒmpleks/	khu liên hợp, quần thể
<b>Ex:</b> They live in a large apartment <b>complex</b> . <i>Họ sống trong một khu liên hợp chung cư lớn.</i>			
<b>contestant</b>	(n)	/kən'testənt/	đấu thủ, thí sinh
<b>Ex:</b> She had once been a <b>contestant</b> in the Miss World competition. <i>Cô ấy đã từng là thí sinh trong cuộc thi Hoa hậu Thế giới.</i>			
<b>fortress</b>	(n)	/'fɔ:trəs/	pháo đài
<b>Ex:</b> Lang <b>Fortress</b> is a historical war relic in Viet Nam. <i>Pháo Đài Láng là một di tích lịch sử chiến tranh ở Việt Nam.</i>			
<b>geological</b>	(adj)	/ˌdʒi:ə'lɒdʒɪkl/	(thuộc) địa chất
<b>Ex:</b> He is interested in <b>geological</b> science. <i>Anh ấy yêu thích môn khoa học địa chất.</i>			
<b>limestone</b>	(n)	/'laɪmstəʊn/	đá vôi
<b>Ex:</b> Ha Long Bay is a beautiful natural wonder in northern Viet Nam with 1,600 <b>limestone</b> islands and islets. <i>Vịnh Hạ Long là một kỳ quan thiên nhiên tuyệt đẹp ở miền Bắc Việt Nam với 1.600 hòn đảo đá vôi và đảo nhỏ.</i>			
<b>measure</b>	(n, v)	/'meʒə(r)/	biện pháp, phương sách, đo đạc

<b>Ex:</b> This machine <b>measures</b> your heart rate. <i>Cái máy này đo nhịp tim của bạn.</i>			
<b>paradise</b>	(n)	/'pærədəis/	thiên đường
<b>Ex:</b> They believe they'll go to <b>paradise</b> after they die. <i>Họ tin rằng sau khi chết họ sẽ lên thiên đường.</i>			
<b>picturesque</b>	(adj)	/,'pɪktʃə'resk/	đẹp, gây ấn tượng mạnh (phong cảnh), đẹp như tranh
<b>Ex:</b> She lives in a very <b>picturesque</b> village in Suffolk. <i>Cô ấy sống trong một ngôi làng đẹp như tranh vẽ ở Suffolk.</i>			
<b>recognition</b>	(n)	/,'rekəg'nɪʃn/	sự công nhận, sự thừa nhận, sự nhận ra
<b>Ex:</b> He glanced briefly towards her but there was no sign of <b>recognition</b> . <i>Anh thoáng nhìn về phía cô nhưng không có dấu hiệu nhận ra.</i>			
<b>rickshaw</b>	(n)	/'rɪkʃɔ:/	xe xích lô, xe kéo
<b>Ex:</b> We will have a <b>rickshaw</b> tour around the Old Quarter Hanoi tomorrow. <i>Chúng ta sẽ có một chuyến tham quan bằng xích lô quanh phố cổ Hà Nội vào ngày mai.</i>			
<b>round (in a game)</b>	(n)	/raʊnd/	hiệp, vòng (trong trò chơi)
<b>Ex:</b> She was knocked out of the championship in the third <b>round</b> . <i>Cô đã bị loại khỏi chức vô địch ở vòng thứ ba.</i>			
<b>sculpture</b>	(n)	/'skʌlptʃə(r)/	tác phẩm điêu khắc
<b>Ex:</b> He collects modern <b>sculpture</b> . <i>Anh ta sưu tầm tác phẩm điêu khắc hiện đại.</i>			
<b>setting</b>	(n)	/'setɪŋ/	khung cảnh, môi trường
<b>Ex:</b> Their house is in an idyllic country <b>setting</b> . <i>Ngôi nhà của họ nằm trong một khung cảnh thôn quê bình dị.</i>			
<b>spectacular</b>	(adj)	/spek'tækjələ(r)/	đẹp mắt, ngoạn mục, tuyệt đẹp, hùng vĩ
<b>Ex:</b> There was a <b>spectacular</b> sunset last night. <i>Có một cảnh hoàng hôn tuyệt đẹp vào chiều tối qua.</i>			
<b>structure</b>	(n)	/'strʌktʃə(r)/	công trình kiến trúc, cấu trúc
<b>Ex:</b> The <b>structure</b> of this building is very complex. <i>Cấu trúc của tòa nhà này rất phức tạp.</i>			
<b>tomb</b>	(adj)	/tu:m/	ngôi mộ, lăng mộ
<b>Ex:</b> When they opened up the <b>tomb</b> , they found treasure beyond their wildest dreams. <i>Khi họ mở lăng mộ, họ đã tìm thấy kho báu nằm ngoài những giấc mơ hoang đường nhất của họ.</i>			

## II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
<b>administrative</b> (adj)	thuộc về hoặc liên quan đến việc quản lý; hành chính	administer (v) administration (n) admin (n)	administrator (n) administratively (adv)
<b>astounding</b> (adj)	làm sửng sốt, làm kinh ngạc	astound (v)	astoundingly (adv)
<b>contestant</b> (n)	đấu thủ, thí sinh	contest(n)	contest(v)
<b>geological</b> (adj)	(thuộc) địa chất	geologically (adv) geography (n) geolocation (n)	geologist (n) geology (n)
<b>measure</b> (n)	biện pháp, phương sách, sự đo lường	measure (v) measurement (n) measurable (adj)	measureless (adj) measurably (adv)
<b>recognition</b> (n)	sự công nhận, sự thừa nhận, sự nhận ra	recognize (v) recognizable (adj)	recognizance (n) recognizability (n)

## III. GRAMMAR

### 1. THE IMPERSONAL PASSIVE: Dạng bị động không ngôi

#### ✓ Cách dùng:

- Chúng ta sử dụng dạng bị động không ngôi để diễn đạt ý kiến của người khác khi không muốn nói chính xác ai đưa ra ý kiến. Nó thường được sử dụng với các động từ tường thuật như *say, think, believe, know, hope, expect, report, understand, claim,...*

#### ✓ Cấu trúc:

##### ♣ Câu chủ động:

People (They) + say (said)/think (thought)... + that S<sub>2</sub>+V<sub>2</sub>+O<sub>2</sub>

##### ♣ Câu bị động: có 2 cách chuyển

\* Cách 1: Dùng chủ ngữ giả "It"

**It + is/ was + said/thought ... + that + S<sub>2</sub> + V<sub>2</sub> + O<sub>2</sub>**

**\* Cách 2: Dùng chủ ngữ 2 (S<sub>2</sub>) làm chủ ngữ**

**S<sub>2</sub> + am/is/are + said/thought ... + to V + O<sub>2</sub>**

**S<sub>2</sub> + was/were + said/thought ... + to have P<sub>II</sub> + O<sub>2</sub>**

**Ex 1:**

- ♦ People **think** that he is a great teacher. (*Mọi người nghĩ rằng anh ấy là một giáo viên tốt.*)
- It **is thought that** he is a great teacher. (*Người ta nghĩ rằng anh ấy là một giáo viên tốt.*)
- He is thought to be a great teacher. (*Anh ta được đánh giá là một giáo viên tốt.*)

**Ex 2:**

- ♦ They **say** that she works in a factory. (*Họ nói rằng cô ấy làm việc trong một nhà máy.*)
- It **is said that** she works in a factory. (*Người ta nói rằng cô ấy làm việc trong một nhà máy.*)
- She is said that to work in a factory. (*Cô ấy được cho rằng làm việc trong nhà máy.*)

**Ex 3:**

- ♦ They **reported** that two people had been injured. (*Họ báo cáo rằng có 2 người bị thương.*)
- It **was reported that** two people had been injured. (*Người ta báo cáo rằng có 2 người bị thương.*)
- Two people were reported to have been injured. (*Hai người được báo cáo là đã bị thương.*)

**\* Lưu ý:**

Đối với cách chuyển thứ 2, chúng ta phải xét đến hành động xảy ra trong mệnh đề that (that-clause) và mệnh đề chính (main-clause)

Main-clause	That-clause
People + say (said)/think (thought)...	+ that s +V+O

★ Nếu hành động ở that-clause xảy ra đồng thời hoặc sau với main-clause ta dùng **to V**.

**Ex:**

- ♦ They told me that you were the best architect in this city.
- You were told to be the best architect in this city. (*Cậu được đồn là kiến trúc sư giỏi nhất thành phố này.*)

**Ex:**

- ♦ People say that she works 16 hours a day.
- She is said to work 16 hours a day. (*Cô ấy được đồn rằng làm việc 16 giờ một ngày.*)

★ Nếu hành động ở that-clause xảy ra trước so với main-clause ta dùng **to have + P<sub>II</sub>**

**Ex:**

- ♦ The police alleged that they had been involved in human trafficking.
- They were alleged to have been involved in human trafficking by the police. (*Họ bị cảnh sát cho là*

đã dính líu đến nạn buôn người.)

**Ex:**

♦ People say that the company lost a lot of money last year.

→ The company is said to have lost a lot of money last year. (Công ty được cho là đã thất thoát rất nhiều tiền năm ngoái.)

**Ex:**

♦ People think that the prisoner escaped by climbing over the wall.

→ The prisoner is thought to have escaped by climbing over the wall. (Người tù được cho là đã trốn thoát bằng cách trèo qua tường.)

## 2. SUGGEST + V-ING/ CLAUSE WITH SHOULD: Đề nghị nên làm gì

✓ **Cấu trúc:**

**S + suggest + V-ing**

**S + suggest + (that) + S + (should) + V<sub>bare</sub>**

✓ **Cách dùng:** dùng để đề xuất, gợi ý ai đó làm gì

**Ex:**

♦ We are going to have a trip. (Chúng ta sắp có một chuyến đi du lịch.)

→ I suggest going by car/I suggest that we should go by car. (Tôi gợi ý đi bằng ô tô/ Tôi gợi ý chúng ta nên đi bằng ô tô.)

\* **Lưu ý:** Sau **suggest that** mà không dùng **should** thì động từ theo vẫn chia ở dạng **V<sub>bare</sub>**

**Ex:**

♦ The doctor suggests that she **go** on a diet.

## IV. PRONUNCIATION

✱ **Stress on short words in sentences - Trọng âm vào những từ ngắn trong câu**

Những từ ngắn như là mạo từ (a, an, the), liên từ (and, or) và giới từ (at, in, on, to) thường không được nhấn trọng âm hoặc là ở dạng yếu. Tuy nhiên, chúng ta có thể sử dụng những từ ngắn này ở dạng mạnh (nhấn trọng âm) trong các trường hợp:

✓ Khi những từ ngắn này được sử dụng cuối câu.

**Ex:**

♦ What are you looking at? (Bạn đang nhìn cái gì vậy)

→ Mary is the person I'm looking for. (Mary là người mà tôi đang tìm kiếm)

✓ Khi những từ ngắn này được sử dụng với mục đích nhấn mạnh hoặc tương phản.

**Ex:**

♦ This is the place to live. (Đây là nơi (duy nhất) để sống.)

→ It's not a solution, but the solution. (Đó không phải là 1 giải pháp thông thường, đó là giải pháp duy nhất.)

✓ Khi những từ ngắn này được sử dụng trong trích dẫn

**Ex:**

♦ You shouldn't put "and" at the end of the sentence. (Bạn không nên để "and" vào cuối câu.)

## V. PRACTICE

**Exercise 1. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.**

- |                   |                |                |               |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. extreme     | B. generous    | C. lonely      | D. clothing   |
| 2. A. friendly    | B. extra       | C. along       | D. orphanage  |
| 3. A. vocabulary  | B. influential | C. engineering | D. biological |
| 4. A. tourism     | B. dictionary  | C. household   | D. computer   |
| 5. A. geography   | B. imaginative | C. comfortable | D. unless     |
| 6. A. refreshment | B. horrible    | C. exciting    | D. intention  |
| 7. A. detective   | B. romantic    | C. history     | D. adventure  |
| 8. A. biography   | B. historic    | C. discover    | D. authorship |
| 9. A. essential   | B. furniture   | C. opposite    | D. fortunate  |
| 10. A. coincide   | B. community   | C. conception  | D. committee  |

**Exercise 2. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.**

- |                          |                         |                         |                       |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. bou <u>gh</u> t    | B. daugh <u>ter</u>     | C. coug <u>h</u>        | D. sig <u>ht</u>      |
| 2. A. s <u>u</u> re      | B. s <u>o</u> up        | C. s <u>u</u> gar       | D. mach <u>i</u> ne   |
| 3. A. b <u>u</u> t       | B. b <u>u</u> ry        | C. n <u>u</u> t         | D. y <u>o</u> ung     |
| 4. A. mea <u>s</u> ure   | B. decisi <u>o</u> n    | C. permissi <u>o</u> n  | D. pleas <u>u</u> re  |
| 5. A. l <u>o</u> se      | B. ch <u>o</u> se       | C. cl <u>o</u> se       | D. d <u>o</u> se      |
| 6. A. o <u>r</u> inary   | B. poll <u>u</u> tion   | C. doct <u>o</u> r      | D. alcoh <u>o</u> l   |
| 7. A. gat <u>h</u> er    | B. th <u>er</u> e       | C. ethn <u>i</u> c      | D. alth <u>o</u> ugh  |
| 8. A. accom <u>p</u> any | B. fascinat <u>i</u> ng | C. discriminat <u>e</u> | D. scoreboar <u>d</u> |

9. A. mutual                      B. initiate                      C. picture                      D. question  
 10. A. sufferingsg                      B. disasterss                      C. speciess                      D. monumentss

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

<b>rickshaw</b>	<b>fishing</b>	<b>geological</b>	<b>architectial</b>
<b>biodiversity</b>	<b>complex</b>	<b>limestone</b>	<b>setting</b>

1. Like a local, you should take an afternoon \_\_\_\_\_ ride through the bustling streets of Hanoi's Old Quarter.
2. We can continue our journey and explore the fascinating Cua Van floating \_\_\_\_\_ village in Ha Long Bay.
3. With outstanding \_\_\_\_\_ values, Ha Long Bay was recognized as the world natural heritage site twice in 1994 and 2000.
4. Ha Long Bay is also home to high \_\_\_\_\_ with typical eco-systems and thousands of fauna and flora species.
5. Located in the \_\_\_\_\_ mountains of Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park, Son Doong Cave was explored by a group of scientists from British Cave Research Association.
6. The Hue Citadel, which is a \_\_\_\_\_ of monuments, has been officially recognized by the UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.
7. Hue is placed in a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_: the Ngu Binh Mountain in the south, the sand dunes of Con Hen and Con Da Vien on the Perfume River as "dragon on the left, tiger on the right" to protect the citadel.
8. Most of the buildings in Hoi An which reflect the traditional \_\_\_\_\_ style of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, are carefully preserved.

**Exercise 4. Put the words in brackets in the correct form.**

1. There is a growing \_\_\_\_\_ that Viet Nam creates its own identity with numerous natural wonders. (**recognize**)
2. We spent years learning about the complex \_\_\_\_\_ structure of the region. (**geology**)
3. It was a pretty town with a \_\_\_\_\_ harbor and well-preserved buildings. (**picture**)
4. Beijing announced that it would speed up construction of a subsidiary \_\_\_\_\_ center. (**administrate**)
5. She had once been a \_\_\_\_\_ in the Miss World competition. (**contest**)



6. The snow-capped summit, 2,642 meters high, offers \_\_\_\_\_ views. (**astound**)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ education is compulsory in all English schools. (**religion**)
8. The rockets are a purely \_\_\_\_\_ measure against nuclear attack. (**defense**)
9. Oxford attracts large numbers of \_\_\_\_\_. (**sightsee**)
10. A mountain in the Rockies became the \_\_\_\_\_ for a film about Everest. (**locate**)

**Exercise 5. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.**

1. The Imperial Citadel of Thang Long is a complex that \_\_\_\_\_ royal palaces and monuments.  
A. consist of                  B. consists of                  C. consists on                  D. consist on
2. It is reported that \_\_\_\_\_ come to enjoy beautiful view of Binh Dai Fortress every year.  
A. thousands of visitors                  B. thousand of visitors  
C. thousands visitors                  D. thousands of visitor
3. I suggest the government should \_\_\_\_\_ the number of visitors every day.  
A. limiting                  B. limited                  C. limit                  D. limits
4. Perfume pagoda is a religious site \_\_\_\_\_ being a great sight- seeing spot in Viet Nam.  
A. the same as                  B. as well as                  C. such as                  D. and
5. \_\_\_\_\_ that the temple was built on the current site of Thien Tru in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.  
A. It is think .                  B. It was thought                  C. They thought                  D. It is thought
6. If there is a mechanical problem, we suggest the manufacturer directly.  
A. contact                  B. to contact                  C. contacting                  D. to contacting
7. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that the best time to visit Hanoi is September.  
A. believed                  B. worth                  C. rumored                  D. Wondered
8. It \_\_\_\_\_ that Po Nagar Cham Towers were built in the 8<sup>th</sup> century.  
A. considered                  B. was considered                  C. has considered                  D. considers
9. I suggest you \_\_\_\_\_ Ha Long Bay. It's very picturesque.  
A. to visit                  B. visiting                  C. visited                  D. should visit
10. A: You really must go to Hoi An to enjoy the full moon at Mid-autumn Festival.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, that's what I've heard.                  B. Do you really know about it?  
C. Yes, I won't go there.                  D. No, thank you.

**Exercise 6. Choose the correct option for each gap in the sentences.**

1. The limestone formation of Thien Duong Cave is more \_\_\_\_\_ than that of Phong Nha Cave.  
A. spectacular      B. probable      C. geological      D. sight-seeing
2. During Perfume Pagoda festival, a large number of \_\_\_\_\_ flock to the pagoda to pray for happiness and prosperity in the coming year.  
A. spectators      B. passengers      C. pilgrims      D. travellers
3. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Viet people \_\_\_\_\_ the temple tower, calling it Thien Y Thanh Mau Tower.  
A. put on      B. looked for      C. got into      D. took over
4. The police caught the thief \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of Cascade and Plum Streets.  
A. under      B. at      C. on      D. In
5. He suggests \_\_\_\_\_ that they should adopt a different way of bringing up their children.  
A. parents      B. for parents      C. toward parents      D. to parents
6. Nowadays, Perfume pagoda \_\_\_\_\_ large numbers of pilgrims from all over Viet Nam.  
A. attracts      B. attracted      C. attracting      D. attract
7. The teacher suggested that the students \_\_\_\_\_ all their homework before going to bed.  
A. must finish      B. finish      C. finished      D. should finish
8. It is hoped that many defensive measures \_\_\_\_\_ to protect and preserve our man-made wonders.  
A. is taken      B. will take      C. will be taken      D. are taken
9. Many valuable things \_\_\_\_\_ and destroyed from man-made wonders in the world.  
A. have been stolen      B. has been stolen  
C. are stolen      D. will be stolen
10. It is said that Ha Long Bay is a magical place, attracting more tourists than ever since UNESCO's \_\_\_\_\_ of this beautiful spot.  
A. recognize      B. recognition      C. recognizing      D. recognizes

**Exercise 7. Put the words in brackets into the right forms to complete the passage.**

One of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its (1. **construct**) \_\_\_\_\_ make it one of the truly wonders of the world. The thirteen-acre structure near the Nile River is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are the number of (2. **hide**) \_\_\_\_\_ passageways and the burial chamber of the Pharaoh. It is the largest

single structure in the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east and west - a/an **(3. credible)** \_\_\_\_\_ engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshippers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical **(4. observe)** \_\_\_\_\_.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many intersecting lines. Further **(5. science)** \_\_\_\_\_ study indicates that these represent a type of timeline of events - past, present and future. Many of the events have been **(6. interpret)** \_\_\_\_\_ and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are prophesied for future generations and are currently under **(7. investigate)** \_\_\_\_\_. Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers and this one is no exception. Some **(8. research)** \_\_\_\_\_ even associate it with extraterrestrial beings of the ancient past. Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?

#### Exercise 8. Turn these sentences into reported speech.

1. They should phone her before the meeting.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. My mother was making a cake when I came home.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Someone has stolen his car.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Police were questioning Tom.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. He opens the mails every morning.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. They are building a new school in this town.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. The fire has destroyed many houses.

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. We finished the job by 10 o'clock.

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. They close the museum on Monday.

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. The police stopped us on our way to school.

---

**Exercise 9. Turn these sentences into reported speech. (Use two ways)**

**1.** They think that he has died a natural death.

---

---

**2.** Some people believe that 13 is an unlucky number.

---

---

**3.** They say that John Is the brightest student in class.

---

---

**4.** They reported that the President had suffered a heart attack.

---

---

**5.** People thought that Mary had told him of the meeting.

---

---

**6.** They declared that she won the competition

---

---

**7.** They rumored the man was still Irving.

---

---

**8.** People think that Jack London's life and writings represent the American love of adventure.

---

---

**9.** They reported that the troops were coming.

---

---

**10.** People believed that the earth stood still.

---

---

**Exercise 10. Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the given one.**

**1.** They think that the prisoner escaped by climbing over the wall.

- A. The prisoner is thought to escape by climbing over the wall.
- B. The prisoner is thought escaped by climbing over the wall.
- C. The prisoner is thought having escaped by climbing over the wall.
- D. The prisoner is thought to have escaped by climbing over the wall.

**2.** They believe that the thieves got in through the kitchen window.

- A. The thieves are believed to have got in through the kitchen window.
- B. The thieves are believed to get in through the kitchen window.
- C. They believe the thieves got in through the kitchen window.
- D. They believe the thieves have got in through the kitchen window.

**3.** They report that over 200,000 people were killed in the tsunami.

- A. Over 200,000 people are reported to have been killed in the tsunami.
- B. Over 200,000 people are reported to be killed in the tsunami.
- C. Over 200,000 people are reported to have killed in the tsunami.
- D. Over 200,000 people are reported to kill in the tsunami.

**4.** We found that they had cancelled the game.

- A. We found that the game had been cancelled.
- C. we found that the game had been cancelled by them.
- D. The game were found to be cancelled

**5.** Where did they make your shoes?

- A. Where were they made your shoes?
- B. Where did your shoes made?
- C. Where were your shoes made?
- D. Where were your shoes make?

**6.** Keep the machine always clean.

- A. The machine is always kept clean.
- B. The machine should be kept clean always.
- C. Let the machine always be kept cleaned.
- D. Let the machine be always kept clean.

**7.** We found that they had cancelled the soccer match.

- A. We found that the soccer match had been cancelled.

- B. The soccer match had been cancelled.
- C. The soccer match was found that had been cancelled.
- D. The soccer match was found to have been cancelled by US.

8. How many slums are they going to clear?

- A. How many slums are being gone to clear?
- B. How many slums are being cleared?
- C. How many slums are going to clear?
- D. How many slums are going to be cleared?

9. Who wrote the report on the air pollution?

- A. By whom was the report on the air pollution written?
- B. Whom was the report written on the air pollution by?
- C. By whom was the report written on the air pollution?
- D. No answer is correct

10. He sent me a nice gift on my birthday.

- A. I was sent a nice gift on my birthday by him.
- B. A nice gift was sent me on my birthday by him.
- C. A nice gift was sent to me on my birthday by him.
- D. Both A & C are correct.

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

1. His relatives say that he is an adopted child. He is said \_\_\_\_\_ an adopted child.

- A. to be
- B. to being
- C. to been
- D. to have been

2. We consider him the best speaker of the debate. He the \_\_\_\_\_ best speaker of the debate.

- A. is considered to be
- B. is considering.
- C. was considered
- D. was considering

3. We thought you were serious when you said you were leaving.

→ You were thought \_\_\_\_\_ when you said you were leaving

- A. to have been serious
- B. to being serious
- C. to be serious
- D. to have been seriously

4. The castle \_\_\_\_\_ in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

- A. built
- B. has built
- C. was built
- D. had built

5. French \_\_\_\_\_ in many parts of Europe.

A. is being spoken    B. is spoken    C. has been spoken    D. has spoken

6. French \_\_\_\_\_ in many parts of Europe.

A. is being spoken    B. is spoken    C. has been spoken    D. has spoken

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ but I went anyway.

A. wasn't invited    B. haven't invited

C. wasn't being invited    D. hadn't invited

8. Young babies need to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. take care of    B. be taken care of

C. have taken care of    D. are taken care of

9. I didn't know why I \_\_\_\_\_.

A. have been chosen    B. had been chosen

C. had chosen    D. had chosen

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ about her reaction.

A. am worried    B. am being worried

C. have worried    D. worried

**Exercise 12. Use structure with *suggest* to rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.**

1. Frank has got a headache.

→ I suggest

2. Minh is leaving his car outside the market, (lock/carefully)

→ I suggest

3. Why don't you watch more English films, Viet? (should)

→ The teacher suggests

4. They ate more vegetables and fruits.

→ I suggest

5. Why don't you ask him yourself?

→ I suggest

6. "Why don't you book a flight on website?", said Tom.

→ Tom suggested

7. "I would learn that course if I were you", said Hana.

→ Hana suggested

8. "Let's eat more vegetable", my mom said.

→ My mom suggested

9. "Why don't we have a picnic?", Nicky asked.

→ Nicky suggested

10. William is leaving his house, (lock door/carefully)

→ I suggest

### Exercise 13. Read the passage and answer the questions.

#### Ha Long Bay - One of the greatest natural wonders of the world

There is a saying that if you have not visited Ha Long Bay, you have not yet been to Viet Nam. On the other hand, we can say that if you have not visited Ha Long Bay, you have not yet seen the most beautiful place in the world. It takes US around 4 hours by bus to travel 180 km from Hanoi towards the northeast to Ha Long Bay.

Ha Long Bay has been twice recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 1994 and in 2000, and also that Ha Long Bay is in the second place in the worldwide competition of the World's Seven Natural Wonders. 1,969 limestone islands of various shapes, sizes, and in different green and amazing colours rise above the sea level in an area of more than 1,500 square kilometers that creates this world heritage site Ha Long Bay still keeps its historical and cultural values.

Ha Long Bay is as attractive and beautiful throughout the four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Traveling on small sailboats among hundreds of limestone islands, one may visit the amazing Surprise Cave, the floating fishing village, and see how the locals live, which are top of the list of things to do here. On Titov Island, one may swim and relax on the beach or enjoy a kayaking programme to the nearby Luon Cave and much more.

The experience of visiting Ha Long Bay is unforgettable, where you will see something that will stay in your mind and eyes for years. You will enjoy meeting Vietnamese people and tasting their delicious food. You will have fresh air all day and night, especially if you wake up early in the morning and watch the sun rise on the deck coming slowly through the islands. Be sure not to miss visiting Ha Long Bay in your lifetime.

1. How long does it take to travel from Hanoi to Ha Long Bay by bus?

---

2. When was Ha Long Bay recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site?

---

3. What makes the islands in Ha Long Bay marvelous?



---

4. According to the passage, is there the best time to visit Ha Long Bay? Why or why not?

---

5. What are the things that you must do there?

---

6. What impression do you get after a visit to Ha Long Bay?

---

**Exercise 14. Read the passage and choose the correct answer.**

Two great things about Hoi An's Old Town are that it is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ enough to get around in on foot and the traffic is nowhere near as heavy as in bigger cities. Some of the streets only (2) \_\_\_\_\_ bike and motorbike traffic and some are (3) \_\_\_\_\_ only. These factors make Hoi An even more inviting for most travelers to Viet Nam, especially those who have passed through frenetic Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) or Hanoi.

Many buildings in the Old Town were constructed over a century ago and feature strong Chinese influences stemming (4) \_\_\_\_\_ merchants from Guangzhou, Fujian, Chiu Chow and Hainan. Some of the wooden signboards bearing the company names are carved and gilded in Chinese characters, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the strong presence of the Chinese in Hoi An ever since its (6) \_\_\_\_\_ times.

Tradition is still very much alive in the Old Town. Even though many of the old shops have been converted to modern businesses aimed at tourists including countless tailors, souvenir shops, art galleries, restaurants and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ all have been converted (8) \_\_\_\_\_ care to preserve the past.

Happily, all Hoi An's major attractions or (9) \_\_\_\_\_ are located within walking distance of each other including the Japanese covered bridge, the Chinese assembly halls, Guan Yin Temple, the museum of history and culture and the Tran (10) \_\_\_\_\_ home and chapel.

- |                  |               |               |                    |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. small      | B. large      | C. wide       | D. narrow          |
| 2. A. permit     | B. allow      | C. authorize  | D. ask             |
| 3. A. walker     | B. pedestrian | C. people     | D. tourist         |
| 4. A. on         | B. in         | C. of         | D. from            |
| 5. A. to reflect | B. reflected  | C. reflecting | D. being reflected |
| 6. A. advantage  | B. strong     | C. prosperous | D. benefit         |
| 7. A. coffee     | B. café       | C. café noir  | D. cafeteria       |

- |                 |                |                |           |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 8. A. with      | B. into        | C. of          | D. on     |
| 9. A. ground    | B. land        | C. landmark    | D. yard   |
| 10. A. familiar | B. familiarity | C. familiarize | D. Family |

**Exercise 15. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. I They expect more than two million Muslim pilgrims from all over the world head to Mecca this year.  
→ It
2. People believe that many more people will die of skin cancer over the next ten years  
→ It
3. I People are thinking that drugs are very dangerous.  
→ It
4. People have reported that Bitexco Tower is the tallest skyscraper in Viet Nam.  
→ It
5. They think that the first temple existed during the reign of Le Thanh Tong in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.  
→ It
6. People know that Phong Nha Cave was found in the 16<sup>th</sup> century by Cham people.  
→ It
7. People claim that the site of the Perfume Pagoda was discovered over 2000 years ago  
→ It
8. They said that the government was conducting a project to investigate the harmful effects of air pollution.  
→ It
9. They thought that he went to a local restaurant with his girlfriend.  
→ It
10. They have suggested that bright children should take their exams early.  
→ It

**Exercise 16a. Write in full sentences using the given words.**

1. It/ know/ that/ Bao Dai/ be/ last/ king/ Viet Nam
- 

2. locate/ center/ Hanoi/, One Pillar Pagoda/ attract/ millions/ visitors/ every year
-

3. what/ be/ the things/ we/ should/ not miss/ once/ we/ come/ Hue City?

---

4. I/ suggest/travel/ motorbike/ as/you/ can/ see/ lot/ beautiful sceneries/ along/ street

---

5. Hung Kings'Temple Festival/ be/ one/ most/ important/ holidays/Viet Nam

---

**Exercise 16b. Rearrange the words and phrases to make meaningful sentence.**

1. Phong Nha- Ke Bang/ in/ the 2 largest/ is/ the most spectacular/ National Park/ wilderness sites/ South East Asia/ and/ one of/ limestone regions/ one of/ in the world./

---

---

2. Son Doong Cave/ was/ in 2009/,/ explored/ in/ discovered/ 2011/ by/ a/ and/ now open/ British caving team/to/a limited number/from 2014/ of tourist./

---

---

3. the/ world famous/ Ha Long Bay/ probably/ one of/ is/ the most/ wonders/ fabulous natural/ in Viet Nam./

---

---

4. Hue/ once/ the/ capital of/ was/ the/ emperors/ of/,/ and/ Viet Nam/ it's / an amazing place/ to/ for/ an/ visit/ on/ history/ lesson/ location./

---

---

5. Hanoi/ is/,/ and/ you'll/ find/ Viet Nam's capital city/ it/ on/ banks/ of the/ Red River/ the/ with/ Hoan Kiem Lake/ right/ its heart/ at./

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# UNIT 6. THEN AND NOW

## I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<b>annoyed</b>	(adj)	/ə'noɪd/	bực mình, khó chịu
<b>Ex:</b> I was a bit <b>annoyed</b> with him. <i>Tôi hơi khó chịu với anh ấy.</i>			
<b>astonished</b>	(adj)	/ə'stɒnɪʃt/	đầy kinh ngạc, đầy ngỡ ngàng
<b>Ex:</b> The helicopter landed before our <b>astonished</b> eyes. <i>Chiếc trực thăng hạ cánh trước con đầy mắt ngỡ ngàng của chúng tôi.</i>			
<b>boom</b>	(n)	/bu:m/	sự bùng nổ
<b>Ex:</b> The only way to satisfy the golf <b>boom</b> was to build more courses. <i>Cách duy nhất để đáp ứng sự bùng nổ môn golf là xây dựng nhiều sân hơn.</i>			
<b>compartment</b>	(n)	/kəm'pɑ:tmənt/	toa xe, khoang tàu
<b>Ex:</b> He found an empty first-class <b>compartment</b> . <i>Anh tìm thấy một ghế trống ở khoang hạng nhất.</i>			
<b>clanging</b>	(adj)	/klæŋŋ/	đang kêu leng keng
<b>Ex:</b> Bells were <b>clanging</b> in the tower. <i>Tiếng chuông đang kêu leng keng trong tháp.</i>			
<b>cooperative</b>	(adj)	/kəʊ'ɒpərətɪv/	hợp tác, tập thể
<b>Ex:</b> I asked them to turn down their music, but they're not being very <b>cooperative</b> . <i>Tôi đã yêu cầu họ giảm nhạc xuống, nhưng họ không hợp tác cho lắm.</i>			
<b>elevated walkway</b>	(n)	/'elɪveɪtɪd 'wɔ:kweɪ/	cầu vượt dành cho người đi bộ
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Elevated walkway</b> is used for pedestrians across the road. <i>Cầu vượt này dành cho những người đi bộ qua đường.</i>			
<b>exporter</b>	(n)	/ek'spɔ:tə(r)/	nước xuất khẩu, người xuất khẩu
<b>Ex:</b> Japan is a major <b>exporter</b> of cars. <i>Nhật Bản là một nước xuất khẩu ô tô lớn.</i>			
<b>extended family</b>	(n)	/ɪk'stendɪd 'fæməli/	gia đình có nhiều thế hệ sống chung, đại gia đình
<b>Ex:</b> <b>Extended family</b> include several generations living together in the same house. <i>Đại gia đình bao gồm nhiều thế hệ cùng chung sống trong một ngôi nhà.</i>			
<b>flyover</b>	(n)	/'flaɪəʊvə(r)/	cầu vượt (cho xe máy, ô tô)
<b>Ex:</b> They are going to build a <b>flyover</b> here. <i>Họ chuẩn bị xây một cái cầu vượt ở đây.</i>			
<b>manual</b>	(adj)	/'mænjuəl/	làm (gì đó) bằng tay

<b>Ex:</b> My camera has <b>manual</b> and automatic functions. <i>Máy ảnh của tôi có các chức năng điều khiển bằng và tự động.</i>			
<b>mushroom</b>	(v, n)	/'mʌʃrʊm/	mọc lên như nấm, cây nấm
<b>Ex:</b> Low-cost airlines <b>have mushroomed</b> in recent years. <i>Các hãng hàng không giá rẻ mọc lên như nấm trong những năm gần đây.</i>			
<b>noticeable</b>	(adj)	/'nəʊtɪsəbl/	gây chú ý, đáng chú ý
<b>Ex:</b> There is a <b>noticeable</b> difference between the two brands. <i>Có một sự khác biệt đáng chú ý giữa hai thương hiệu.</i>			
<b>nuclear family</b>	(n)	/ˌnjuːkliə 'fæməli/	gia đình hạt nhân
<b>Ex:</b> A <b>nuclear family</b> composes of mother, father and children. <i>Một gia đình hạt nhân bao gồm bố, mẹ và con cái.</i>			
<b>photo exhibition</b>	(n)	/'fəʊtəʊ ˌeksɪ'bɪʃn/	cuộc triển lãm ảnh
<b>Ex:</b> He went to this <b>photo exhibition</b> last week. <i>Anh ta tới triển lãm ảnh này tuần trước.</i>			
<b>pedestrian</b>	(n)	/pə'destrɪən/	người đi bộ
<b>Ex:</b> This road is for <b>pedestrians</b> . <i>Con đường này dành cho người đi bộ.</i>			
<b>roof</b>	(n)	/spek'tækjələ(r)/	mái nhà
<b>Ex:</b> He stepped out onto the <b>roof</b> of the building. <i>Anh ta trèo ra mái của toà nhà.</i>			
<b>rubber</b>	(n)	/'rʌbə(r)/	cao su
<b>Ex:</b> A ball is made of <b>rubber</b> . <i>Quả bóng được làm từ cao su.</i>			
<b>sandals</b>	(n)	/'sændlɪz/	dép xăng đan
<b>Ex:</b> I used to wear a pair of <b>sandals</b> when I was young. <i>Tôi thường đi dép xăng đan khi tôi còn nhỏ.</i>			
<b>thatched house</b>	(n)	/θætʃt haʊs/	nhà tranh mái lá
<b>Ex:</b> My grandmother used to live in a <b>thatched house</b> . <i>Bà của tôi đã từng sống trong một ngôi nhà tranh mái lá.</i>			
<b>tiled</b>	(adj)	/'taɪld/	được lợp ngói, được lát gạch
<b>Ex:</b> The kitchen has a <b>tiled</b> floor. <i>Nhà bếp có sàn được lát gạch.</i>			
<b>tram</b>	(n)	/'træm/	tàu điện
<b>Ex:</b> There is easy access to the centre of the city by <b>tram</b> . <i>Thật dễ dàng để đi vào trung tâm thành phố bằng tàu điện.</i>			
<b>trench</b>	(n)	/'trentʃ/	hào, hầm chiến đấu
<b>Ex:</b> The workmen were digging a <b>trench</b> beside the road. <i>Các công nhân đang đào hào bên đường.</i>			
<b>tunnel</b>	(n)	/'tʌnl/	đường hầm, cống ngầm

<b>Ex:</b> This underground <b>tunnel</b> has been digging for 3 years. <i>Cái đường hầm này đã được đào khoảng 3 năm nay rồi.</i>			
<b>underpass</b>	(n)	/'ʌndəpɑ:s/	đường hầm cho người đi bộ qua đường
<b>Ex:</b> Go across the road at the <b>underpass</b> ! <i>Đi qua đường ở chỗ hầm dành cho người đi bộ nhé!</i>			

## II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words		
<b>annoyed</b> (adj)	bực mình, khó chịu	annoy (v)	annoying (adj)	annoyance (n)
<b>astonished</b> (adj)	thấy kinh ngạc, thấy ngạc nhiên	astonish (v)	astonishment (n)	astonishing (adj)
<b>compartment</b> (n)	toa xe, khoang tàu	compartmentalization (n)	compartmentalize (v)	
<b>cooperative</b> (adj)	hợp tác, tập thể	cooperate (v)	cooperative (n)	cooperation (n)
<b>exporter</b> (n)	nước xuất khẩu, người xuất khẩu	export (v)	exportation (n)	export (n)
<b>noticeable</b> (adj)	gây chú ý, đáng chú ý	notice (n)	noticeably (adv)	notice (v)

## III. GRAMMAR

### 1. THE PAST PERFECT: Thì quá khứ hoàn thành

#### ✓ Cấu trúc:

(+) S + **had** + P<sub>II</sub>

(-) S + **had not (hadn't)** + P<sub>II</sub>

(?) **Had** + S + P<sub>II</sub>

#### ✓ Cách sử dụng:

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

**Ex:**

♦ He had gone to bed before 10 o'clock last night. (Anh ấy đã đi ngủ trước 10 giờ tối qua.)

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

### Ex:

- ♦ When I arrived at the station yesterday, the train had left. (*Khi tôi đến nhà ga ngày hôm qua thì tàu đã chạy rồi.*)
- ♦ Minh An hadn't finished her homework by the time she went to bed last night. (*Minh An vẫn chưa làm xong bài tập về nhà của cô ấy trước khi cô ấy đi ngủ tối qua.*)

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

### Ex:

- ♦ The old Robert was eighty. He had lived in the valley all his life. (*Ông Robert đã 80 tuổi rồi. Ông ấy đã sống cả đời ở thung lũng này.*)

### ✓ Dấu hiệu nhận biết

**Before/ By (Trước) + mốc thời gian / S+ V**

**By the time (Trước khi) + S + V**

## 2. SENTENCE PATTERNS WITH ADJECTIVE: Các mẫu câu với tính từ

### ✱ It + be + adjective + (for/of + noun/pronoun) + to V

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

### Ex:

- ♦ It is necessary (for you) to go to school on time. (*Đó là cần thiết cho cậu để đi học đúng giờ.*)
- ♦ It's good for you to eat healthy food. (*Ăn đồ ăn tốt cho sức khỏe sẽ tốt cho cậu.*)

### ✱ Subject + be + adjective + to V

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

### Ex:

- ♦ I was happy to tell you about that news. (*Tớ rất vui khi nói với cậu về tin đó.*)
- ♦ She is very glad to meet you. (*Cô ấy rất vui mừng khi gặp cậu.*)

### ✱ Subject + be + adjective + that + clause (S + V)

- Các adjectives thường dùng: *happy, glad (vui mừng), pleased (hài lòng), delighted (hài lòng), relieved (thanh thản), sorry (hối tiếc), certain (chắc chắn, nhất định), sure (chắc), confident (tự tin),*

*convinced (tín chắc), afraid (e sợ), annoyed (khó chịu, bực mình), astonished (ngạc nhiên), aware (ý thức, nhận thức), conscious (tỉnh táo, ý thức), ...*

**Ex:**

♦ I was glad that you got the first prize. (*Tớ rất mừng rằng cậu đã đoạt giải nhất.*)

## IV. PRONUNCIATION

✳ **Stress on all words in sentences - Trọng âm vào tất cả các từ trong câu**

- Thông thường, mỗi câu có một từ hoặc một âm được nhấn mạnh hơn những phần còn lại. Tuy nhiên trong một vài câu được sử dụng để thể hiện tính gấp rút hoặc ngạc nhiên, tất cả những từ này đều quan trọng. Do đó, chúng ta nhấn trọng âm vào một âm của mỗi từ. Những câu với những từ được nhấn mạnh thường là các câu mệnh lệnh. Ví dụ:

OO Watch out!	OoO Hurry up!	OOo Say sorry!	OOO Don't come back!
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## V. PRACTICE

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

- A. passed B. realized C. wished D. touched
- A. airports B. suitcases C. things D. calculators
- A. because B. nurse C. horse D. purpose
- A. throughout B. although C. right D. enough
- A. justice B. service C. practice D. advice
- A. position B. oasis C. desert D. resort
- A. stone B. zone C. phone D. none
- A. give B. five C. hive D. dive
- A. switch B. stomach C. match D. catch
- A. study B. ready C. puppy D. occupy

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

- A. elegant B. regional C. musical D. important
- A. recommended B. thoroughly C. travelling D. fascinate
- A. windsurfing B. equipment C. amateur D. national
- A. coincide B. community C. conception D. committee



5. A. obedient      B. candidate      C. attendance      D. security  
 6. A. ashamed      B. absent      C. because      D. instead  
 7. A. advantage      B. laboratory      C. bamboo      D. courage  
 8. A. employee      B. Japanese      C. economical      D. Disagree  
 9. A. lemonade      B. apartment      C. committee      D. technology  
 10. A. powerful      B. acceptable      C. passenger      D. preference

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.**

<b>bridge</b>	<b>railway</b>	<b>tunnel</b>	<b>plane</b>	<b>skytrain</b>
<b>tram</b>	<b>walkways</b>	<b>traffic</b>	<b>underpass</b>	<b>clearance</b>

- As planned, the urban elevated \_\_\_\_\_ Cat Linh-Ha Dong in Hanoi would be put into operation from June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017.
- If there is no delay in progress, by mid-2017, Hanoian residents will be able to use the \_\_\_\_\_ for their travel.
- However, the project of the urban sky train is facing the risk of being unable to be completed by the deadline, due to difficulties in site \_\_\_\_\_ activities.
- A flyover at Hang Xanh crossroads in Ho Chi Minh City has helped reduce \_\_\_\_\_ congestion at the city's northeast gateway.
- While the trains in Sai Gon were powered by steam, the \_\_\_\_\_ systems in Hanoi operated by electricity.
- They asked foreign companies to design a \_\_\_\_\_ through the Hai Van Pass.
- The Trung Hoa \_\_\_\_\_ in Hanoi forms the city's first four-layered intersection.
- A huge network of elevated \_\_\_\_\_ in Hong Kong helps visitors walk across the city easily.
- The island is joined to the mainland by a road \_\_\_\_\_.
- We arrived at the airport just in time to catch the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentence with an adjective from the box.**

<b>difficult</b>	<b>hopeless</b>	<b>good</b>	<b>eager</b>	<b>practical</b>
<b>romantic</b>	<b>nervous</b>	<b>traditional</b>	<b>developed</b>	<b>necessary</b>

- It is very \_\_\_\_\_ to go around the city centre by bike.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ for you to take cycling as a type of exercise because it brings many benefits.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ to cycle your bike along a road on the coast of Nha Trang, breathing fresh air

and enjoying the salty taste of the sea.

4. The boy was too \_\_\_\_\_ to speak. He became breathless.
5. They were \_\_\_\_\_ to get a place in the kindergarten for their small girl because they couldn't get the application form.
6. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for parents to have a lot of children at present.
7. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ to cook a lot of food for Tet because we can have good food all year round.
8. Everyone was \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the market on a day near Tet.
9. The villagers retain a strong attachment to their \_\_\_\_\_ values.
10. I think Viet Nam will be a \_\_\_\_\_ country in 2040.

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

<b>straw</b>	<b>wages</b>	<b>books</b>	<b>childhood</b>	<b>goods</b>
<b>families</b>	<b>period</b>	<b>coupons</b>	<b>fashionable</b>	<b>artifacts</b>

The exhibition of the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of the subsidy period in Viet Nam took place in Hanoi attracted the attention of many people. During the historical period all goods were distributed through (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The electric fans, cups were indispensable items in the 1980s. The blanket printed with a peacock was a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ item of Hanoi (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Each family tried to have at least one. The bike and a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ hat of the wartime are kept fairly intact. Most books of the subsidy (6) \_\_\_\_\_ are derived from the former Soviet Union. The (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of many people was associated with many (8) \_\_\_\_\_ about Lenin, the story of Doctor Aybolit. At that time, banknotes were rarely used; the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ were distributed by coupons. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ were sometimes paid by goods.

**Exercise 6. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.**

1. Travelling in big cities is becoming more \_\_\_\_\_ everyday. (**trouble**)
2. Less public transport is now available because of the \_\_\_\_\_ of staff. (**short**)
3. Therefore the roads become \_\_\_\_\_ with cars as people drive to work. (**stick**)
4. Because of the volume of traffic, local councils are forced to give \_\_\_\_\_ for more roads to be constructed. (**permit**)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ many houses have to be demolished to make ways for the roads. (**fortune**)
6. I can understand your \_\_\_\_\_. - I'd be furious if she ever treated me like that. (**annoy**)

7. They looked when \_\_\_\_\_ I announced I was pregnant. (**astonish**)
8. I've asked them not to play their music so loudly, but they're not being very \_\_\_\_\_. (**cooperate**)
9. Viet Nam is a major \_\_\_\_\_ of rice and coffee. (**export**)
10. There has been a \_\_\_\_\_ improvement in Tim's cooking. (**notice**)

**Exercise 7. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. Viet Nam today is experiencing tremendous growth and over the last decade, \_\_\_\_\_ one of the strongest economies in Asia
- A. have boasted      B. has boasted      C. is boasted      D. are boasted
2. In the past, most of the school students didn't often wear uniform like they \_\_\_\_\_ today.
- A. did      B. had      C. do      D. Are
3. Vietnamese people's quality of life has been \_\_\_\_\_ improved year by year.
- A. significantly      B. significant      C. signify      D. Significance
4. The traffic system in our city \_\_\_\_\_ in the last decade
- A. had gradually been upgraded      B. has gradually upgraded
- C. has gradual been upgraded      D. has gradually been upgraded
5. All our profits are re-invested in research and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. develop      B. developing      C. developed      D. development
6. Many foreigners were astonished that Hanoi city was quite \_\_\_\_\_ what they saw five years ago.
- A. different on      B. different from      C. different of      D. different about
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ many recent breakthroughs in technology. Now consumers can purchase the latest high tech toys. This was not possible even a few years ago.
- A. are      B. had been      C. have been      D. has been
8. Many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already \_\_\_\_\_ for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment.
- A. being used      B. used      C. using      D. getting used
9. Technology has led to a shift in \_\_\_\_\_. Prior to this, our high-tech phones were not possible.
- A. how we did thing      B. how we did things
- C. how we do thing      D. how we do things
10. Watching Korean films on TV is a time \_\_\_\_\_ activity.
- A. consume      B. consumer      C. consumption      D. consumers

**Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past simple or Past perfect.**

1. After I (post) \_\_\_\_\_ the letter, I (realise) \_\_\_\_\_ that I (write) the wrong address on it.
2. John asked me where I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ the day before.
3. At this time yesterday, we (already walk) \_\_\_\_\_ for 6 km.
4. When I (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ through the streets of Madrid, I (think) a \_\_\_\_\_ about the magnificent time I (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ there as a student.
5. It was the first time that she (invite) \_\_\_\_\_ me to dinner.
6. As soon as the maid (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ scrubbing the kitchen floor, she (start) \_\_\_\_\_ working in the garden.
7. We started to worry about Jimmy because we (call) \_\_\_\_\_ him all afternoon.
8. They (already make) their way out of town before the sun (rise) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. We (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours when we finally got to our hotel.
10. When I (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ home, I saw that the children (leave) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 9. Put the verb in brackets in the Past simple, Past perfect or Present perfect.**

1. She didn't notice that she (never see) \_\_\_\_\_ that film before.
2. I suddenly remembered that I (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ my keys.
3. Bill no longer has his car. He (sell) \_\_\_\_\_ it.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/put) off the fire before you (go) \_\_\_\_\_ out yesterday?
5. I was very pleased to see Mary again. I (not see) \_\_\_\_\_ her for a long time.
6. I thanked her for everything she (do) \_\_\_\_\_ for me.
7. When I got to the office, I (realize) \_\_\_\_\_ I (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ to lock the door.
8. Who is that woman? - I (never seen) \_\_\_\_\_ her before.
9. Tom was not at home when I (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_. He (just go) \_\_\_\_\_ out.
10. She said it (be) \_\_\_\_\_ the first time she (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ such a man.

**Exercise 10. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

1. The robbers **left/ had left** the bank when the policemen finally **arrived/ had arrived**.
2. When the rain **started/ had started**, the Atkinsons **finished/ had finished** planting trees.
3. By the time Rebecca **went/ had gone** into the store, she **got/ had got** soaked.
4. Darcey **saw/ had seen** this castle before she **came/ had come** again last Sunday.
5. Mr. Palmer **didn't speak/ hadn't spoken** any Chinese before he **moved/ had moved** to Peking.
6. Sonny **got/ had got** fainted by the time the ambulance **reached/ had reached** the hospital.

7. When my mother **brought/ had brought** me an apple, I **finished/ had finished** my homework.
8. Mrs. Wilkinson **refused/ had refused** to drive the car because she **had/ had had** a terrible accident on the highway about a year ago.
9. I **didn't think/ hadn't thought** of having a new house before I **saw/ had seen** that ad on TV.
10. My uncle **didn't try/ hadn't tried** Italian food before **went/ had gone** to that restaurant.

**Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

Until a few years ago, no one 1. (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ of Harry Potter, the young wizard and hero of the children's book Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. The writer, J K Rowling, 2. (already/ write) \_\_\_\_\_ several stories and books, but this was the first book that was published. She 3. (get) \_\_\_\_\_ the idea for the story of a wizard at magic school while she 4. (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ on a train to London. By the time the train 5. (reach) \_\_\_\_\_ King's Cross station, she 6. (invent) \_\_\_\_\_ most of the characters. When the book was published in 1997, no one 7. (imagine) \_\_\_\_\_ it would be such a tremendous success, but it quickly 8. (become) \_\_\_\_\_ a bestseller. While millions of young readers in many countries 9. (enjoy) \_\_\_\_\_ her first Harry Potter book, J K Rowling 10. (think) \_\_\_\_\_ of ideas for the next book in this incredibly popular series.

**Exercise 12. 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. While her husband was in the army, Janet \_\_\_\_\_ 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 machine \_\_\_\_\_ a few days previously.  
A. broke down                      B. has been broken                      C. had broken down                      D. breaks down
5. According to this newspaper, John is said \_\_\_\_\_ a new record for the long jump.  
A. to have established                      B. establishing  
C. to establish                      D. established
6. I have never played badminton before. This is the first time I \_\_\_\_\_ to play.  
A. try                      B. tried                      C. have tried                      D. am trying

7. Since \_\_\_\_\_ I have heard nothing from him.  
A. he had left      B. he left      C. he has left      D. he was left
8. I like looking at these pictures, but I \_\_\_\_\_ enough by lunch time.  
A. should have      B. will have      C. will have had      D. have
9. I don't understand this sentence. What \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. does mean this word      B. have this word mean  
C. means this word      D. does this word mean
10. John \_\_\_\_\_ tennis once or twice a week.  
A. usually play      B. is usually playing  
C. usually plays      D. have usually played
11. My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ many years ago.  
A. had died      B. has died      C. died      D. was dying
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ my son the money for that last week.  
A. gave      B. given      C. have given      D. was given
13. Yesterday I passed by Peter's house, but the front door was closed. He \_\_\_\_\_ out.  
A. went      B. must have gone      C. has gone      D. had had
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ the dishwasher on when heard the shot.  
A. am turning      B. was turning      C. was turning      D. Turned
15. There was a time when watching TV really \_\_\_\_\_ family entertainment.  
A. were      B. was      C. had been      D. Is

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

In the old days, Vietnamese roads were seen with bicycles and a few trucks. Now they are full of a variety of vehicles. The Vietnamese carry a huge load of a variety of goods up to over one hundred kilograms, especially during the war.

Time has gone by and fewer bikes are visible in the street. In big cities, many people think that bicycles belong to the inferior classes and seem unfashionable. That is why people often find it hard - psychologically and physically - to park their bikes when going to a modern cafe or shopping malls.

Motorbikes are the main mode of transport in Viet Nam, with 24 million of them in a country of 87 million people in 2009, one of the highest ratios in the world. More motorbikes of all brands have

**dominated** the road. The mobility which motorbikes provide is so crucial to workers in big cities. Some youths try to show off with expensive motorbikes of famous brands. Almost anything can be transported on a motorcycle. The loads include baskets of fruits, tree trunks, live pigs, flocks of live ducks and stacked crates of raw eggs. Two thirds of Viet Nam's population of 85 million are under 30, and the motorcycle has become the center of youth culture.

1. Nowadays, bicycles \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. become more visible in the streets
- B. are looked down on by some people
- C. are used in the war
- D. can't be parked outside a modern cafe

2. The most important thing that makes motorbikes become the most popular means of transport in big cities may be that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the Vietnamese often carry a huge load of a variety of goods
- B. a large number of young people own motorbikes
- C. there are expensive motorbikes with famous brands
- D. young people can easily move around in big cities by motorbike

3. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the density of bicycles is still high
- B. Viet Nam has one of the highest vehicle densities in the world
- C. motorbikes are very popular among young people
- D. bicycle was used as a means of transportation during the war

4. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there are some regulations about transport by motorbike
- B. expensive motorbikes of famous brands are dominating the road
- C. the majority of Viet Nam's population is young
- D. cycling has become fashionable recently

5. The word "**dominated**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. controlled over a place
- B. blocked a place
- C. been the most obvious
- D. played a role

**Exercise 14. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

During the war, children wore straw hats to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves from debris. Houses and schools were bombed and destroyed. Many children were made (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and their schools had to be moved around or lessons sometimes had to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ after dark to avoid being targeted by heavy bombing. Many schools had its roof (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with several layers of straw to withstand the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the bombs. Life for children was very hard in both the North and South of Viet Nam during the war.

Young people were (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of their duty to serve their country. Even young girls took part in the war efforts by digging bomb shelters. Children took first-aid courses after school so that they could (7) \_\_\_\_\_ injured people.

Childhood years of children born in the 1960s are (8) \_\_\_\_\_. As innocent children, they went to school (9) \_\_\_\_\_ straw hats in the sounds of American jet fighters in the sky and the shots from Vietnamese anti-aircraft guns.

Nowadays, they are proud that they came through those hardships. They had their heads held (10) \_\_\_\_\_ walking out of the war.

- |                   |                  |                    |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. save        | B. keep          | C. protect         | D. help          |
| 2. A. homemade    | B. homeless      | C. homelessness    | D. homesick      |
| 3. A. place       | B. take place    | C. be happened     | D. exist         |
| 4. A. cover       | B. covering      | C. covered         | D. being covered |
| 5. A. reasons     | B. causes        | C. actions         | D. impacts       |
| 6. A. known       | B. afraid        | C. capable         | D. aware         |
| 7. A. care for    | B. take after    | C. take care about | D. deal          |
| 8. A. unfortunate | B. unforgettable | C. forgettable     | D. memorably     |
| 9. A. wear        | B. to wear       | C. wearing         | D. that wear     |
| 10. A. high       | B. highly        | C. height          | D. above         |

**Exercise 15. Combine the following sentences use structure *adj + that + clause*. Number 1 has been done for you as an example.**

1. We are delighted. Everyone enjoys our homemade cakes.

→

2. He is so pleased. His parents are waiting at the school gate to take him home.

→

3. I am so happy. My brother got a safe flight.

→



4. We are afraid. We can't join the party with you.

→

5. I'm so sorry. I lost your favorite pen on my way home.

→

6. Thu was anxious. She has lost her identity card.

→

7. She is certain. Her son will be accepted to a high school for the gifted.

→

8. My father is upset. My brother wants to drop out of high school.

→

9. He is amazed. His colleagues celebrate his birthday in a fun way.

→

10. She was worried. Her father's surgery would be unsuccessful.

→

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

1. It's difficult to understand him.

→ He is

2. It's easy to use this machine.

→ This machine is

3. It was very difficult to open the window.

→ The window

4. It's impossible to translate some words.

→ Some words

5. It's expensive to maintain a car.

→ A

6. It's not safe to stand on that chair.

→ That

7. It is easy to answer this question.

→ This question is

8. It is difficult to read his handwriting.

→ His handwriting is

9. It is convenient to live in this house.

→ This house is

10. It is very safe to use that ladder.

→ That ladder is